

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Dmitriyeva Lidiya P.* Tomsk State University. **RECEPTION OF EDGAR POE’S STORY “THE GOLD BUG” IN RUSSIA IN 19TH CENTURY.** “The Gold Bug” was the first detective story by Edgar Poe translated into Russian. Its reception in Russia began much earlier than that of any other Poe’s works, and it shows how the most important components of the detective were represented in Russian literature. The early Russian translations of “The Gold Bug” were published in children’s magazines; their educational objectives explain all alterations of the original text. Later this story was translated by N. Shelgunov and appeared in “Delo” (1874) together with Poe’s “self-accusation” stories, with the realistic translation tendency prevailing in Russia at that time. As for the last quarter of the 19th century only those Poe’s stories became popular which were in tune with the Russian fin de siècle. The translation of “The Gold Bug” made by I. Gorodetsky in 1883 is an example of occasional prominence given to Poe’s “logical” stories in Russia then. To study the story’s early reception in Russia it is necessary to define the original’s conceptual points and the dynamics of their reflection in the translations given. The images of Legrand and natural objects are the most representative therein and demonstrate the correlation between two mystery levels. The story’s plot tells about a hidden treasure and thus recalls Poe’s ubiquitous adventure discourse, which always serves as the background for his philosophical speculations. The interest in the enigmas of the Universe and not in those of a person is the second point typical of a Poe’s story structure. The “Russian” Legrand is absolutely different in the diverse reception aspects. According to the first translations Russian readers could see this character as a model of an amateur detective while almost at the same time another image of Legrand was created by critical essays. The translations and criticism found points of contact in 1874 when the “Gold Bug” appeared in Shelgunov’s translated cycle of Poe’s stories. In the 19th century translators’ vision of Legrand and the story on the whole was supplemented by meanings, which had been initially lost while criticism developed in the opposite direction transforming the main character into a trivial abstract model. Being more active initially, criticism promoted a deeper translators’ reception and as a result evoked more precise translations of “The Gold Bug”.

Key words: reception; a detective story; critique; translation; rational; intuitive.

P. 11. *Yevtushenko Tatyana G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCES IN SEPARATING USES OF THE COMMA IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.** The paper is devoted to studying the correspondence in punctuating scientific papers in electronics (translated from English into Russian). Four kinds of optional and obligatory correspondence in separating uses of the comma in complex and compound sentences are presented.

Key words: scientific writing; English and Russian punctuation.

P. 15. *Polyakova Svetlana V.* Moscow State Humanitarian University named after M.A. Sholokhov. **EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF NUMERALS DECLINING.** The standards of declining numerals in the contemporary Russian language (colloquial and written) are being destroyed. This fact is constantly observed in the informal language; however, there are some difficulties to assess the degree of it in the written text due to the fact that numerals are usually replaced by numbers there. For the effective solution of this problem experimental method, which allows formulating a particular task for written numerals declining, seemed very productive.

The current article shows the qualitative and quantitative description of the experiment where the number 123 456 789 was declined. The analysis of the results revealed the following regularities:

1. Declining of the numeral *сто* (a hundred) as a separate word and as a root of compound numerals shows a significant quantity of substandard forms which reflects the tendency to unify semantically equal elements on different language levels.

Substandard forms of declining the word *сто*

<i>стам</i> (Dative case)	<i>стаму</i> (Instrumental case)	<i>стам</i> (Prepositional case)
14	10	10
13,5%	9,6%	9,6%

Substandard forms of the words containing the morpheme *-сто*

<i>Четырѣхста</i> (four hundred)			<i>четырёхста</i> (four hundred)	<i>семиста</i> (seven hundred)			
Genitive case	Instrumental case	Prepositional case	Dative case	Genitive case	Dative case	Instrumental case	Prepositional case
10	4	18	4	18	15	8	15
9,6%	3,8%	17,3%	3,8%	17,3%	14,4%	7,7%	14,4%

Substandard form *четыресто* (four hundred)

Nominative case	Genitive case	Dative case	Instrumental case	Prepositional case	all cases
16	15	1	3	3	1
15,4%	14,4%	0,97%	2,9%	2,9%	0,97%

2. The tendency of destroying standard instrumental case forms is observed for this form is the sole form preventing from unification of all oblique cases.

Substandard forms of declining in Instrumental case

Substandard form <i>стаму</i>	10	1,1%
Substandard forms of the words contained the morpheme <i>-ста</i> (<i>четырёхста</i> , <i>семиста</i>)	12	1,3%
Substandard form <i>четыресто</i>	3	0,3%
Substandard form with the invariable first part (<i>пятидесятью</i> , <i>семистами</i> , <i>вошмидесятью</i>)	137	14,6%

Different substandard forms (<i>девятьста, шестьми, пятьюдесяtimi</i> и т.п.)	19	2%
Using Nominative case instead of Instrumental	82	8,7%
Using Genitive case instead of Instrumental	82	8,7%
total	345	36,7%

3. The process of unification in declining compound numerals leading to paradigm reduction is reflected in the expansion of the Nominative and Genitive instead of other cases. This process shows the tendency of non-declining of numerals.

Using Nominative case

instead of Genitive case	instead of Dative case	instead of Instrumental case	instead of Prepositional case
55	82	82	61
5,9%	8,7%	8,7%	6,5%

Using Genitive case

instead of Dative case	instead of Instrumental case	instead of Prepositional case
27	82	41
2,9%	8,7%	4,4%

All processes mentioned above reflect a particular level of abstract thinking development where Russian numerals are losing the links between their semantics and their form of expression of a concrete numeric meaning. Thus, expansion of substandard forms is not only the result of degradation of the general language culture, but also active and objective processes happening in the language system for more than a decade.

Key words: morphology; numeral; experiment in linguistics.

P. 19. *Frick Tatyana B.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **N.V. GOGOL'S, P.A.VYAZEMSKIY'S, V.F. ODOEVSKIY'S TEXTS AS IDEOLOGICAL CENTRES OF PUSHKIN'S JOURNAL "SOVREMENNİK"**. This article considers the texts by N.V. Gogol, P.A. Vyazemskiy and V.F. Odoevskiy as ideological centres of Pushkin's journal "Sovremennik" (The Contemporary).

Key words: Gogol; Vyazemskiy; Odoevskiy; journal "Sovremennik".

P. 26. *Hizbullina Dilya I.* Bashkir State University (Ufa). **ON COSMOLOGICAL NOTIONS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIONS IN THE LANGUAGE**. The article presents a very interesting and contemporary problem in comparative linguistics with boundary links to semiotics and culture theory. The study was conducted to determine the evolution of culture exemplifying some cosmological notions of the Sun, the Moon and the stars. Particular emphasis was directed towards mythological thinking, semantic description of culture, the world model theory and the methods of their interpretation. Special attention was paid to the sign theory, the methods of semiotics applied to culture study, the world-structure theory. Different attitudes on current trends in the world culture were described. As a means for culture analysis and interpretation of language representations for the cosmological notions the method of morphology was employed to present synchronic linguistic picture of the world in English, Bashkir and Russian.

Key words: system; values; evolution; language-text.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 32. *Babich Vladimir V.* Tomsk State University. **THE CONCEPT OF GOD-MANHOOD IN V.S. SOLOVYOV'S PHILOSOPHY AS RECEPTION OF THE CHRISTIAN DOGMATIC DOCTRINE**. In this article the concept *God-manhood* is considered as a dynamic religious philosophical formation that helps to analyse socio-cultural and existential experience of the historical dynamics in the notions of Christian mysticism and dogmatics. According to this understanding of the notion *God-manhood* the aim of the work is the analysis of the notion's reception from the Christian dogmatic doctrine into the Russian religious philosophy. The subject of the work is the formation of the notion *God-manhood* in V.S. Solovyov's philosophy. The author makes an attempt of the conceptual analysis of the notion *God-manhood* from the formation of the dogmatic picture of the early East Christian theology based on the Holy Scripture and the materials of the 4th *Ecumenical Council* (Council of Chalcedon, founded in 451) till the common context of Russian religious philosophy (on the basis of the analysis of V.S. Solovyov's "Lectures on God-manhood"). The religious and philosophical development of the term *God-manhood* by the Church teachers in Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite's "Divine Names" is shown. There is also a comparative analysis of the ideas included in the concept *God-manhood* in V.S. Solovyov's philosophy and traditional Christian theology. The author of the article shows the topicality and value of the experience of Russian religious philosophy reflected in the concept *God-manhood* which should be taken into account while analysing the interaction of a person's free self-determination and standard forms of sociality. Understanding this experience helps to carry out philosophical reflection of the person's modern social activity.

Key words: God-manhood; Russian religious philosophy; Christian dogmatic doctrine.

P. 35. *Karpova Anna Yu.* Tomsk State University. **RUSSIA'S SOCIO-POLITICAL BROADCASTING CRISIS: MARKERS AND EFFECTS (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK TV)**. The subject matter of the article is affirmation that the basic marker of a crisis is de-temporalisation of the public discourse content. Regional television represents a certain isolated institution, which is dependent either on power or capital. The mechanisms of interaction are transformed owing to the demarcation between the official and private segments and this is manifested in stable effects. The basic characteristics of four effects are completed by specific examples of regional TV. Crisis is a convenient and popular word, wherever it is used. This word is polysemantic as a conception and multi-aspect as a designatum phenomenon. Crisis in the political field also has the mentioned features as, for example, it may be objectified in the visual action, and may be latent by nature. Further, it may indicate the lability of the socio-political trends and processes, and it may not. A seemingly stable society may be the effect of the crisis – just like in Russia today. In this case it is offered to consider the crisis of the political space as seemingly stable political situation, but in fact this is a progressive derivation of the ideal goal of making a democratic society, government and regime. Crisis of the field of politics, the essence of which can be defined as the growing imbalance in the public space reflected in the loss of equilibrium between the government and civil society. It concerns the main medium of public political interaction – political television. It is valid for the whole regional media as well as for its individual segments and subjects. These segments have

the features that contribute to the signs (markers) and therefore give specific effects of the crisis of the field of publicity. The main function of the system of regional media model construction is to create conditions for the development of media production on the basis of successful commercial results. Ideology is sometimes sacrificed to profitability. There is the main difference between the construction of socio-political problems of the media of two locally levelled segments: federal and regional. Ideology dominates at the first level; here publicity delegates laws and opportunities for solving systemic problems to the authorities. At the regional level individual interests and individual alignment of forces of actors of the field of publicity dominate.

Key words: detemporalisation; simplification; simplification; bilocalisation; oscillation; private sphere; public sphere; under control; demarcation; personification; sovereign right.

P. 38. *Popravko Vasily N.* Tomsk State University. **CONTROL SYSTEM IN INTERNET COMMUNITIES (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK TORRENT FORUMS)**. The objective of this article is to describe some important characteristics of inner control mechanisms of the Internet community. The author uses an example of two Tomsk torrent forums – the “mass” one with more than 150000 users and the “elitist” one with 30 active participants. To identify these characteristics the author conducted a sociological research on the basis of in-depth personal interviews and participant observation. The study highlights are:

1. The technical structure of any Internet forum built around exchange of multimedia information is determined by certain qualifications necessary for the entry into the community, that is the user must have a minimum set of technical skills to be able to use the computer for interaction, and be proficient in the torrent technology.

2. Both forums do possess well-developed systems of regulations and agents of control – moderators and administrators.

The “mass” Internet community is characterized by the “externally applied” norms, for example, ostracism, verbal taboos, and technical sanctions. The regulatory system is more formal here (rules are recorded in specialized topics and are obligatory for all concerned), but it is constructed in such a way that the sectors of formal and informal control are not inconsistent (which is often the case with a larger community), but complementary to each other. The “elitist” Internet community is characterized by the dominance of “internally applied” norms, means of self-control, complementarity, as well as by recognition of each user’s right to make decisions, etc. The formal rules, largely missing within “elite” internet group, reflect only the technical nuances of interaction within the community, while the functions of moderators and administrators are kept for the purpose of technical maintenance of multimedia material. Substantially, the purpose of control mechanisms of the “elite” is protection from profane outsiders and maintenance of higher standards of the resources content. The systems of regulation used within both communities seriously stimulate complementarity and altruism, as well as accumulation of cultural and other forms of capital. Moreover, the forms of control and self-control within the Internet community adjust to the internal dynamics and the outside environment and constantly mutate. Such changes represent a natural process, not constrained by bureaucratic formalities, and therefore always reflect the real needs of the Internet community.

Key words: online community; social control; self-control; regulatory system.

P. 41. *Popravko Nicolay V., Afanasyeva Dina O.* Tomsk State University. **INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS OF HIGHER SCHOOL STUDENTS’ VOCATIONAL PLANS AND PRACTICES AS A MANAGERIAL RESOURCE (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY)**. There is influence of external factors including the state educational policy, rules for entering the university, school, teachers, labour market. Internal factors are analysed such as students’ ideas about higher education values, aims and means, assessment of the chances for job placement, wish to work by specialty. The results of the researches showed the dual character of the intentions and students’ professional practices. On the one hand, there is students’ uneasiness and frustration. Students are of a low opinion of their perspectives at the labour market. On the other hand, there is no coordination between students’ uneasiness and their efforts: they are anxious but do not want to do anything. The researches showed that students mainly demonstrate adaptive rhythm of education and self-education. There is no strategical behaviour, innovation and creation in their professional-educational practices. They study under their own inertia. Only one out of ten students differs from the main bulk. These students participate in self-education, take part in projects and look for the contacts with future employers.

The main conclusions of the article are:

1. There are objective problems of imbalance between students’ specialization and labour market needs.

2. There are organizational problems of students’ professional orientation. The main problem is the practical training ineffective structure. Students have no possibility to get work experience, to show their personal qualities and attract employer’s attention.

3. There are problems of “recruitment geography”. It limits to one’s own town or region. It has negative influence on motivation and career behaviour because students from other towns largely possess the qualities.

4. There are problems of students’ training and career motivation. It characterizes the situation in university on the whole. The result is students’ indifference and there is no stimulating of competition in university and at the labour market.

5. There is insufficiency of supplementary educational programs’ effectiveness. Optimal management can solve most part of the problems.

Key words: students’ professional and educational intention; students’ educational practices; management resource.

P. 46. *Skobelina Natalya A.* Volgograd State Technical University. **ON NOVELTY OF MODERN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**. Social movements are one of the most dynamic organizational forms. They quickly adapt to new social conditions, accumulate new ideas. In a changing society associations get new forms, develop interaction mechanisms. In the article specific signs of modern Russian movements are defined; their novelty is described. Domestic and foreign researchers offer the following signs as criteria for “novelty”: a broad social base, new forms of activity, modern themes and repertoire of actions, a certain social context. From the beginning of 1980s social movements acquired new features. They became global, transnational not only in the purposes, but also in coverage. In western societies movements are numerous and well known in the society. They set universal tasks before themselves and use new forms of interaction. Global associations play a significant role. In Russia popularity of transnational movements is low. They do not render great influence on public life. New Russian movements have their specificity. Associations of the Soviet period rigidly regulated activity. Modern movements have other way of creation. Change of the political system promoted formation of associations, research groups, and voluntary associations. New associations have social orientation. They are created for concentrating attention on new ideas and values. The results of a sociological research show that participants of modern movements in Russia try to draw attention of the society to solving public problems and problems of separate social groups. Russian movements have certain hierarchy. The simplest hierarchy is the organizational kernel consisting of functionaries, constant participants and the participants involved in concrete actions. They have a

uniform purpose, role positions, and possess sufficient efficiency. It is support of the leader, work on solving certain problems. Each movement has its program, charter, appropriately registered constituent documents, rules and norms regulating the behaviour of participants. The author comes to a conclusion that new social movements promote formation of certain tolerance in relation to various social groups, which were not accepted earlier by the society, were exposed to discrimination. They form a new attitude to the society, the person, and nature. New movements assume alternative models of the present. They serve as a protection frame of individual and collective interests, form a new way of life, and give ample opportunities of choice in the field of beliefs and values.

Key words: the modern movements; new forms; the purpose.

P. 50. *Chaykovskiy Denis V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SPACE FORMATION (BY EXAMPLE OF STUDENTS AS TARGET AUDIENCE).** The search of methodological basis of information space formation of a subject is complicated due to existence of a wide range of contradictory definitions of the “information space” category itself. In the article five main approaches determining the meaning of the given notion are analysed. They are territorial, technological, functional, social and noospheric. It is inferred that it is advisable to regard the “information space” category as a “pattern of correlation” for a definite localization of information relations, which are basically different in information sources in terms of their qualities. One of the suggested criteria is differentiation of meaning formats of the presented message that can determine the logics of translation, which, in its turn, is the basis of formation of a definite viewpoint on a subject. It is emphasized that information space is subjectively designed while acting socially; and it is available in its space characteristics only. Acting as a system of axes to produce meaning, information space defines reality by means of reality reflection in a definite format. That is why information space is described virtually rather than really. The consciousness of the subject demarks the meaningful from the meaningless in the image of the real therefore making reality legitimate. Methodology of information space formation stipulates meeting the requirements, the total of which is determined by the current context. Their violation leads to destruction of information and communication networks and to “pouring information into nowhere”. Based on a lecture as an example, the author of the article attempts to illustrate the statements above. It is shown that the audience stipulates the appearance of reality associated with their place of activity. The notional format of a lecture is aimed at students’ self-perception as a subject who is trying to cognise something new. Lecturer’s “code of power” provides the primary selection (Luman) of statements pronounced, therefore making them really true for students. The format of a lecture is different from other sources of knowledge. The conflict between the real and virtual realities in information space of a lecture is minimized. In the article it is inferred that the approach suggested allows seeing the ontology of information space in a dual correlation of the objective and the subjective, the real and the virtual, therefore showing its designed nature.

Key words: information space; information relations; lecture; audience

CULTUROLOGY

P. 55. *Bogdanova Marina A.* Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don). **CULTURAL CONTENT OF OLYMPISM: FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT.** The author of the article makes an attempt to reveal and conceptualise the little-investigated aspect of Olympism as a cultural-historical phenomenon. The article analyses the major provisions of the doctrine of Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of modern olympism. He was guided by the idea that every person has the right to free development of the abilities and he believed this idea to correspond with the agonal spirit of olympism. Pierre de Coubertin considered olympism as a specific way of humankind’s modernization via education. Pierre de Coubertin attributed the ideal of olympism to the ancient Greek concept *calokagatia*, which meant a perfect person, characterized by the combination of external physical merits and internal moral virtues. The article advances the idea of socio-cultural nature of olympism. Cultural and philosophical analysis is concentrated on the characteristic of antique olympism as harmony of the body and the spirit. The historical conditionality of determinants by which the Greeks were guided in competitions is specially emphasized. These determinants meant deep respect for gods, patrons of athletes. Victory is not just a result of personal efforts, but also the god’s choice of the best Greek, a citizen of the city. The author exposes the specific content of “*askesis*”, as it was understood during the epoch of Greek classics: the strengthening of self-discipline and overcoming of difficulties aimed at the development of courage, determination and moral perfection. Further, the article reveals the role of a sport competition as a method of a harmonious person formation. Pierre de Coubertin considered the features of an Olympic competition (pleasure from efforts, unconditional equality of opportunities and exception of any discrimination of competitors according to their social status) to comply with the spirit of his time. Modern olympism has not justified all Coubertin’s hopes. Dehumanisation, technocratisation and commercialisation of sports in the second half of the 20th century showed the utopianism of the attempts to transfer the ideals of antique olympism into the modern practice of the Olympic movement.

Key words: antique olympism; Coubertin’s olympism; post-Coubertin’s olympism; sport competition.

P. 60. *Petrakova Anna Ye.* The State Hermitage Museum (Saint-Petersburg). **CENTAUR PAINTER CUPS IN THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM.** The State Hermitage museum owns more than three hundred fifty cups and fragments of Little-Masters cups of all the existing types (without counting floral band-cups). Four of them, including one whole lip-cup and three fragments of lip-cups can be attributed to the Centaur Painter – one of the most vivid of the Little-masters. F. Villard defined the Centaur Painter, described the style of painting of this vase-painter in detail, and established the chronology of his activity and attributed nineteen cups and fragments to the painter. J. Beazley and M.F. Jonkees-Vos added more numbers to the Villard’s list, while P. Heesen made his own list in 1996, where he included names of the scholars and the vases, which were attributed after 1971 and which, in his opinion, were properly attributed to the Centaur Painter. Cups by the Centaur Painter are small, while decoration usually shows miniature vivid and energetic figures of men and animals with thoroughly incised details, involved in different kinds of pursuit. A certain set of incisions and rich use of added colours are typical for the painter. The style of painting and the shape of the cups allow dating cups and fragments by the Centaur Painter as 545-530 BC. The whole cup (B.88 in the State Hermitage museum) of Beazley’s LO type is decorated with a figure of a naked running man with a spear in his right hand and a cloak over his left arm, placed in the middle of the lip on each side of the cup. On one of the fragments (B.71-165) a running naked man with a stick is depicted, on the second fragment (B.482) a prancing goat is preserved and on the third fragment (B.66-92) there is a running centaur with stones in his hands. All the four items can be identified as typical for the Centaur Painter in their style of painting, drawing of incisions, character of applying of added colours and their

subjects. As far as all the items were found on Berezan island during archaeological excavations of different years it adds some more data to the problem of distribution of the cups by the Centaur Painter in the ancient world.

Key words: the Centaur Painter; attribution of the black-figured pottery; formal-stylistic analysis.

P. 66. *Smokotin Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **BOLOGNA PROCESS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE POSITIONS OF MULTILINGUALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM AS THE LEADING PRINCIPLES OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGE POLICIES.** The paper is devoted to the factors contributing to the development of the Bologna process of creating a Common European Higher Education Area and strengthening of the positions of multilingualism and multiculturalism on the European continent. It examines the role of effective multilingual and multicultural education in achieving the aims of the authors of the Bologna Declaration to overcome the fragmentation of the European education area and create conditions for unimpeded academic and professional mobility. The Bologna Process of coordination and harmonization of national education systems of member countries became possible as a result of the change in societal consciousness in the direction to the state and individual multilingualism, and the emergence of a new common European culture that does not recognize national borders on the basis of an electronic exchange of information, electronic teaching and learning and electronic commerce. The paper considers the mechanism of coordinating national education systems in the course of the Bologna Process, whose main instrument is the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). The use of the system has removed the barriers between national education systems in Europe and provided the necessary conditions for increasing academic and professional mobility. Next, the paper presents an analysis of communicative situations and competences required from the participants in the Bologna Process involved in the academic mobility in the European higher education area, and a conclusion is made that the importance of the linguistic and cultural skills required for successful academic mobility is not taken into account sufficiently. The insufficient awareness of the role of language teaching and learning has called for more resolute measures on the side of the EU leadership directed at a more active participation of universities in increasing academic mobility through creating universities' own language policies. With this aim in mind, the European Commission initiated a contest to create a network project to summarize the best language teaching experience for the students of the first higher education cycle. The Bologna Process has demonstrated the difficulties of overcoming the rift between political decisions made at the top and decisions on the level of separate educational establishments. To formulate a policy in the field of language education based on the principles of linguistic diversity, plurilingualism and pluriculturalism, experts of the Council of Europe have prepared the "Guide for the development of the language education policy in Europe" published in 2007, which presents a conceptual shift in the approach to the aims and goals of the language education towards acquiring language skills and developing plurilingual and pluricultural competence as an ability to function in a multilingual environment. Summing up, a conclusion is made that closer cooperation and harmonization of the national education systems on the basis of the Bologna Process have led to the activation of language policies of multilingualism and consolidating of the positions of multilingualism and multiculturalism not only in the sphere of education, but in other spheres of life in European countries.

Key words: the Bologna Process; multilingual and multicultural teaching and learning.

HISTORY

P. 72. *Anokhin Viktor A.* Tomsk State University. **BASIC FEATURES OF SOVIET NUCLEAR INDUSTRIAL OBJECTS SECURITY SYSTEM.** Nuclear weapons and its research-and-production infrastructure concern one of the most sensitive spheres of national security. It is clear that security of nuclear weapons production infrastructure during the "cold war" was the foreground task not only for authorized authorities but for supreme leadership as well. Effective multilevel system of nuclear weapons security and nuclear industry security had been created in the Soviet Union and at the Siberian Chemical Combine (SCC). It was based on the special regime of closed territories, strict manpower policy, armed guard and hardware, which prioritised man over equipment. In the wider sense the system was reinforced by the authoritarian regime, totalitarian controls of security services and the country's political isolation. In aggregate these conditions formed extremely effective (in respect to its basic function) nuclear industrial objects security systems that allowed avoiding any significant incidents. For decades of SCC functioning there was plenty of anomalies in material protection, control and accounting system, but not a single case of nuclear material theft. The collapse of the Soviet Union changed most of these internal and external conditions, bringing a number of new challenges. First of all, there was a significant change in personnel performance, including the seriously weakened machinery of the state. Economic problems, lack of a new ideology, social unrest resulted in the fall of labour and service discipline. Specified conditions together with growing motivation to crimes and decline in regime measures changed the human dimension of security. Henceforth it became "quite a vulnerable part of nuclear materials security". At the same time the above-listed problems also demonstrated the viability of the soviet security system that even in such critical situation managed to maintain the security of the most powerful nuclear arsenal.

Key words: nuclear security; Siberian Chemical Combine.

P. 76. *Goncharova Tatyana A.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **HISTORICAL DYNAMICS OF ETHNIC CULTURE (BASED ON FIELD MATERIALS OF UKRAINE ETHNOS IN TOMSK REGION).** In modern socio-cultural space there is an active search of place for a national culture. The process of restoration of the lost traditions inevitably makes actual a question of revealing mechanisms of national-cultural heritage preservation. The ethno-disperse groups have a wide experience of "survival". They are compelled to integrate into new ethnic societies, thus preserving their own identity and national traditions. In this context the example of the Ukrainians who became an integral part of the Siberian society, including the borders of Tomsk region is indicative. The following objects for research were chosen: village Novorozdestvenskoye (Tomsk district), village Tchesnoki (Asino district), village Krylovka (Kozhevnikovo district). They were all founded by Ukrainians by origin in 1886, 1890 (1900) and 1928 accordingly. In 1880s – 1930s a network of Ukrainian settlements appeared on the territory of the modern Tomsk region. Ethnic locality allowed Ukrainian immigrants to reproduce a life-support system, which was illustrative of their Motherland, in Siberia. The policy of collectivisation, actions for collective farms consolidation, liquidation of "unpromising" villages played an important role in modernization of ethnic culture. Among unpromising villages were also small one-nation settlements where ethnic cultures accumulated. The natural mechanism of ethnic culture translation thereby was interrupted; intraethnic contacts were broken. The Ukrainian villages Krylovka and Tchesnoki disappeared from the map of Tomsk region, their residents moved to Tomsk and other neighbouring settlements. Despite the complexities of ethnic self-identification, dissolution of the Ukrainians in other ethnic environments did not occur. It is clear from the field materials that the in-

habitants of the former Ukrainian villages living nowadays in the villages of Kozhevnikovo and Asino districts still consider themselves Ukrainians. These days village Novorozdestvenskoye on the territory of Tomsk district is positioned as Ukrainian; the processes of ethnic revival are active there. This territory is included in the field of activity of the Centre of Ukrainian culture “Dzherelo”, created in Tomsk, and other Ukrainian organizations. Thus, until Ukrainian villages disappeared, the culture was saved and reproduced in the traditional domestic sphere. The important factor of preservation was the density of settlements. Interethnic distance, which was supported due to monoethnic settlements, provided integrity and effective reproduction of ethnic cultures, maintenance of cultural identity. With disappearance of places of compact residence there is a change of mechanisms of translation of ethnic culture nowadays. Amateur and professional creativity, activity of national-cultural associations are actively connected with this process. Historical memory has become an important constituent of ethnic identity.

Key words: ethnic culture; Ukrainians; Tomsk region.

P. 79. *Zelyak Vitaliy G.* Northeastern State University (Magadan). **MAGADAN REGIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZATION AND GOLD MINING INDUSTRY OF DALSTROY IN 1954–1957.** A topical problem of regional historiography is studied in this article. During the Soviet period the influence of the Communist party on the socio-economic development of Magadan region was estimated from extremely positive positions. From the end of 1980s the activity of the party bodies was considered from rather critical positions. The author used archival data and concrete historical facts to define the influence of the party bodies on gold mining Dalstroy's industry from the moment of creation of Magadan regional committee of the USSR Communist party (1954) until the liquidation of Dalstroy (1957). The research established that during 1954–1957 there was an appreciable strengthening of the influence of the regional bodies of the Communist party. The main body of the party was Magadan Bureau of the Regional committee of the Communist party. Its decisions of obliging character were considered and accepted. First of all they concerned the objects of gold mining, which did not fulfil the plan. The Bureau of Magadan regional committee organised socialist competitions, was engaged in organization of young workers' labour and in the improvement of household conditions. The problems of the development of geological explorations, use of new machinery and technologies in mining operations, accident prevention and work safety were also discussed. The Communist party also controlled the approval of the top mining management positions in Magadan region. The positive influence of the regional party organization was that it supported scale explorations in Chukotka, improved cultural and household services of the workers, insisted on increasing of the house construction. The serious influence of the Bureau of Magadan regional committee of the Communist party was carried out through the regional mass media. At the same time it is obvious that Magadan regional Communist party organization was a duplicating part in regional management. It substituted in functions the Soviet state authorities. Its activity was accompanied by the excessive increase of bureaucracy. Also Magadan regional Communist party organization failed to stop the decrease in gold mining in 1954-1957, though the solution of that problem was very important for the USSR state administration.

Key words: gold mining; Dalstroy; the Bureau of Magadan regional committee of the Communist party.

P. 82. *Kudriashev Vyacheslav N.* Tomsk State University. **M.P. DRAGOMANOV AND RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS: DISCUSSION ON FEDERALISM.** In modern scientific literature an idea dominates that with all natural for various political trends of Russia of the 19th century approaches to the national-state policy, all of them were close in stating the inevitability of the Great Russian hegemony in the Slavic world and messianism of the Russian nation. M.P. Dragomanov was one of the first to offer the given approach. He thought that Russian socialist movement, “was ill” with chauvinism, as well as Russian society as a whole. M.P. Dragomanov's works caused a wave of indignation among Russian socialists and gave rise to a fierce dispute. To understand its essence it is necessary to allocate two aspects. The first concerns the actual positions and variants of solving the ethnic question. Socialists of 1840-1850s considered national-liberation struggle of the Slavic people as a force, capable to shake the state foundations of Europe of that time. On the wave of emancipating revolutions they expected to solve the problem and social updating by radicalisation of national movements and introducing socio-political purposes. Therefore, on the whole, the attitude of Russian socialists to the liberation movement was positive. However in 1870–80s the situation changed considerably. At preservation the positive attitude to the idea of the federal structure of post-revolutionary Russia, socialists of the radical wing in the system of ideological priorities reduce the ethnic question to a minor level, solved during a social revolution. As for Russian socialists' chauvinism, M.P. Dragomanov obviously transferred aspiration of populists to centralization of revolutionary organizations for solving the ethnic question as a whole. Here we have approached to considering the second, organizational aspect in the discussion of populists and M.P. Dragomanov. In revolutionary movement of 1880s the idea of primacy of social problems resulted in the notion of solidarity of purposes of workers of all nationalities. The consequent requirement of organizational universality of revolutionary movement, negative perception of the idea of creation of national organizations or groups by the national principle followed. M.P. Dragomanov saw the federal structure of revolutionary movement as a most active part of the society as a guarantee and a prototype of the future federal relations in the Russian state. Therefore, it was important that within the socialist movement federalism was realized not only ideologically, but also organizationally – through creation of national parties or independent national organizations within a single party. M.P. Dragomanov's and Russian socialists' views on the prospects of solving the ethnic problem in Russia differed not only and not so much at the program-declarative level, but at the level of the concrete mechanism of their realization. But these distinctions excluded the possibility of allied relations and further on kept away the Russian socialist (in Marxist and neo-populist variants) and the Ukrainian national movements.

Key words: nationalism; internationalism; socialist movement.

P. 86. *Savkovich Yevgeniy V.* Tomsk State University. **BORDER SETTLEMENT IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 1990–2000 (KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN).** Border disputes in relations between China and Central Asia republics firstly appeared in the beginning of 1990s. The problem was complicated enough because of the disputable areas. The settlement process tightened till the beginning of the new century. The “Chinese version” of settlement was implemented.

Key words: Central Asia; China; border settlement.

P. 93. *Yang Fang.* Shenyang Polytechnic University (Shenyang, China). **COOPERATION OF CHINESE AND RUSSIAN TEACHERS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN COMPOSITION TO RUSSIAN-MAJOR STUDENTS.** The syllabus requires students majoring in Russian to master the basic vocabulary and grammar in communication, and cultivates their skills of rhetoric syntax. Teaching composition aims to help students to use written forms for different purposes, which is the teaching task in Russian-major students

composition advancement. As far as composition teaching is concerned, we may find many errors in students' compositions. Errors could be roughly divided into language errors, discourse errors, and cultural errors due to the great difference of two nations in ways of thinking, cultures and customs, and values. The cultural difference is the main barrier in intercultural communication.

Sometimes Chinese teachers do not indicate the first two kinds of errors, while it is easy for foreign teachers to correct them, and students can understand them easily. But the third kind of errors are more complicated, because they are hard to find for foreign teachers, and even though teachers correct such errors, students cannot understand them easily. Especially when one inherent custom doesn't exist in another culture, it is hard to express and comprehend.

Cooperation of Chinese and Russian teachers can contribute to the improvement of intercultural communication of the two nations, perfect Chinese teachers' Russian, help foreign teachers know more about China and Chinese students, explore new teaching methods and improve students' writing skills.

Key words: writing; errors; cooperation.

LAW

P. 95. *Akhmedshin Ramil L.* Tomsk State University. **ON EFFICIENT USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PERSON IN LEGAL SCIENCE.** Knowledge of psychology assumes that a scientist must involve knowledge of a science about the soul in researches connected with the person. Psychological knowledge will promote the process of knowing the person essentially in all displays if a number of factors are considered. We have grouped these factors in rather independent blocks. Their contents are defined by presence in a science about the person: 1. a uniform opinion on human nature; 2. dominance of holistic approach; 3. degree of precision of psychological knowledge; 4. dictatorship of doctrine. Researches of the person in modern legal science should be based on the account of the four described factors. Undoubtedly, the results of such researches will scientifically correspond to the level of philosophical searches only, if not to study the correlation of the described doctrines with the scientific researches in the field of law.

Key words: person; science; doctrine.

P. 99 *Bavsun Maksim V.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. **THE CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF LEGAL EFFECTS ON CRIME.** In the article the author gives an independent concept of legal influence on the basis of the analysis of legal literature and his own research. The author's definition essentially differs from the traditional position. The author proves the idea according to which the influence on crime by legal means today is of developing, not real character. It is caused by the imperfection of criminal legislation, as a result of which the formally existing means of influence are not practically applied. The judgment of a law enforcer is also important, for means of influence in practical activities can be used subjectively – according to one's own vision of situation, vital circumstances, etc. All this allowed the author to draw a conclusion that the state, carrying out the key role in the mechanism of legal influence on crime, is not the only regulator of public relations developing in connection with crime committing. Practical bodies, whose activity influences on application or non-application of a legal norm, on the intensity of the influence during practical realization of the same positions of law in different conditions, are of great importance, too. Thus, legal influence, in the opinion of the author, is not only special activity of the state on regulation of public relations arising in occasion of commitment of crimes, but also actual activity of law enforcement bodies on application of the means of crime counteraction formulated at the state level.

Key words: legal effects; crime; impact; counteraction.

P. 103. *Belkovets Larisa P.* Novosibirsk Institute of Law, Branch of Tomsk State University. **FIRST CONSULAR CHARTER OF THE USSR OF 1926.** The article investigates the history of adoption of the first Soviet Consular Charter, estimates it as a corresponding to the level of the development of International Law at that time. The Charter improved the rules of the former Russian Code, used the achievements of science in the field of Consular Law and practice of consular activity of other countries, Germany, first of all. The Charter proclaimed guarding and protection of economic and legal interests of the USSR and unitary republics, juridical persons and citizens of the USSR as goals and objectives of consular bodies. Consular offices were to control that all citizens in their districts could have an opportunity to fully use all their rights as guaranteed them by the laws of the country of their stay, international treaties and agreements and international customs. The rules were worked out taking into account the peculiarities of social structure of the Soviet Union. In general, according to its content, the Charter was quite close to common European Consular Laws. The exception was the attitude to the non-professional consul. This institution of Consular Law was cancelled. Soviet consuls could only be regular staff, belong to the state civil service and be citizens of the USSR. Many countries followed this example appointing regular staff consuls even before the Vienna Convention of 1963. With expansion of consular functions in political and cultural areas, subordination of consular activity to the state interests was strengthened. The protection of sovereign rights of the representing country became the main task of consular offices. The USSR was one of the first countries, which introduced the practice of consular departments at diplomatic representations. The Charter mentioned functions in the area of culture for the first time; later it became an obligatory attribute of other national and international acts. The Charter sealed the Soviet Russia's refusal from regimes of capitulations in "the countries of non-European culture" mentioned in its first Decrees and treaties, it made unnecessary the regulation of the problem on consular jurisdiction in case of war. For the first time in the Soviet Consular Charter consular functions regarding air fleet were mentioned, it was not the subject of regulation in other countries. The article is written with due regard to the achievements of law in 1920s, to the contribution of famous Russian scientists, specialists in International Law. New archive materials, taken out of Russian and foreign record-keeping offices were introduced into the scientific use.

Key words: history; Consular Law.

P. 107. *Krivoshein Dmitriy I.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL NATURE OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CONNECTIONS.** The world of a person is, in extremely wide terms, the world of life and consciousness. In the paradigm of dialectical materialist worldview, traditionally, significant attention is paid to space and time. Extensive literature is dedicated to the given attributes of matter. Knowledge about space and time, for many millennia of the given phenomena existence, were constantly extended. Claimed by consciousness and by the world of public existence, they were developing as knowledge about the measure for the motion of the objective (the material), being improved in the system of metric indices. Space and time seem to have great value that in the world of adherences and values of

personality. They are not reduced to the empirical size of “climatic” and “geographical” conditions of existence, to “areas” and “hectares”, to “place” and “time”, “address” and “hours”, to “date of birth” and “date of death”, etc. Similar “quantitative emphasis” by no means entirely reflects the progressive cognitive motion of consciousness and the embodiment of knowledge results in the world of human existence. Connection of space and time with consciousness and existence, limited by boundaries of the metric system, does not reveal scale and capacity of the human relations essence. Overcoming and filling, derivatives of space and time, dimensional and temporary connections and relations, socially and personally significant content, are accessible only in the mode of objective and subjective, social and personal interaction. Both the objective and the subjective exist and are developed according to their law-principles. Only personal attitude converts the objective world, space and time into the actually significant for the subject (individual and collective) values. Therefore space and time, at the level of human existence, are received by consciousness, first of all, as social-personal space and social-personal time. We assume that it is justified to understand *social-personal space* as the quantity and quality of events, which integrate/ disintegrate social-objective activity of the society, categories, social layers and groups, up to an individual per unit of time. *Social-personal time* is the quantity and quality of publicly and personally significant events per unit of time, i.e., events, which directly influence objective and subjective conditions of human existence, preserve the balanced, customary rhythm, otherwise, but certainly positively, modify and order them or, on the contrary, partly disorder the world of priorities and values. Transfer of knowledge about social space and social time into the field of scientific criminological knowledge, into the sphere of crime investigation seems to be an objectively necessary and regular consequence of knowledge expansion about the personality and, correspondingly, about the personality of a criminal.

Key words: criminalistics; identity of the criminal; space; time; relations and connections.

P. 111. *Krivoshein Ivan T.* Tomsk State University. **INTEGRATIVE ROLE OF CRIMINALISTICS IN CRIMINAL COURT PROCEDURE.** Science was recognised as a productive force in the second half of the 20th century. It means that the main aim and condition of its existence, its fundamental feature is working out of scientific knowledge. This knowledge is highly demanded by the society and practical issues, thus being an indicator of the need and success of development of science. The task of science, its essence and reality lie in the sphere of knowledge. Only in this case we can appreciate the society, nature or uncertainty at its true value. Knowledge is both the start and the finish of science, the prerequisite determining further development of any science, including criminalistics. We can come to the conclusion that the social and legal value of science is defined not only by its subjective aspect but also by knowing the laws of the reality, reflecting the deep essence of cognoscible things, the mechanisms of coming into existence and moving, application of the things which were learnt to apprehend. The comprehension of goals achieved by criminalistics, appraisal of its place and role in criminal procedure is a justified scientific task. At present, with the intensive growth of knowledge in criminalistics, the integrative processes are of special importance. Taking into account the differences between criminalistics, formal and substantive law, theoretical and practical knowledge, the scale of covering and depth of scientific and cognitive, investigative and tactical, methodical and criminalistics tasks we can understand the fundamentality of knowledge and, accordingly, criminalistics itself, its place and role in the system of criminal legal sciences. On the whole, we can state that the integrative processes in criminalistics are increasing now; they form the characteristic of its development indication. Today, as never before, it is necessary to form a different point of view on the integrity of criminalistics, its interpretation not only in the sense of its functioning as a monolithic integrity but as an interdisciplinary science. Our modern society, the world of science, law, and criminal court procedure should have a new viewpoint on criminalistics, as its basis now is intellectualisation of knowledge about crime and investigation of crimes.

Key words: criminalistics; mechanism of a crime; traces of a crime.

P. 115. *Sadovnikova Marianna N.* Irkutsk State University. **INSTITUTIONALISATION OF RESOCIALISATION OF CONVICTED MINORS IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORMING OF CRIMINAL EXECUTIVE SYSTEM.** Effectiveness of the process of convicted minors’ resocialisation is determined by the policy of the state, creation, development and functioning of the appropriate institutions and the appropriate legal base. There are various points of view on the nature of existence of a specialised service of convicted minors’ resocialisation and on its jurisdiction. Presently, in the conditions of reforming of criminal executive system, introduction of probation service (transformation of criminal executive inspectorates), which will solve the problems of convicted minors’ resocialisation, is being discussed. The probation service should interact with different subjects of system of prevention for more efficient convicted minors’ resocialisation. This fact should be reflected in the regional regulatory legal act. Along with the probation service, creation of the centres of resocialisation is necessary. The issue on jurisdiction of the centres of resocialisation is directly connected with the question on whether they will be an intermediate form of work with the convicted for the purpose of their preparation for life in the society or they will be treated as a post-penitentiary stage only, and whether work with the convicted without isolation from the society will be in their competence.

Key words: resocialisation; convicted minors; reforming of criminal executive system; probation service; centre of resocialisation.

ECONOMICS

P. 119. *Adova Irina B., Simonova Marianna V.* Siberian Academy of Finance and Banking, Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University. **COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT AS A MEANS FOR PERSONNEL REWARDING.** The paper concentrates on the role of deficiency of talented, educated and motivated personnel in providing steady competitive advantage of a modern company. The paper demonstrates that not all the results and labour expenditure can be measured by quantitative scale, so the method of personnel assessment must be based on considering competence in company innovative management approach. According to that, competence can be considered as a total of knowledge, skills and behavioural ability that employees apply in performing their work within a specific area of job to make it effective. This approach assumes that personnel assessment can be made by comparing the results, quality and difficulty of the finished activity with the model characteristics (competencies). Such competence model exactly enough describes the behavioural ability required for successful work at a definite position or at a group of similar positions. Personnel assessment by competence model helps to co-ordinate all elements of the personnel management system; gives information for development of the complex personnel development and training system of the company and of the system of job motivation stimulation; forms the objective system of remuneration. Generalizing the existing theory and practice, we distinguished two approaches to form the competence model in a company.

The first one (traditional) is based on the principles of a complex method of jobs analysis, which is often realized through individual and group methods. The second approach is formed on the basis of complete competence models adaptation to create models for definite positions/ jobs in a definite company using informational technologies. Personnel assessment through competences has the following order: 1) creating the competence model; 2) assessment or attestation by comparing model profiles of a job with personnel competences; 3) comparison of the competences assessment results for each official position; 4) making suitable managerial decisions on rewarding the company's personnel, their training, etc. Thus, complex competence assessment is a component of the model for forming personnel remuneration. Labour remuneration management with taking into account personnel competences varies managerial decisions in remuneration system projecting. The competence approach makes effective use of both financial and non-financial instruments of personnel rewarding system and can be used for projecting and correcting the constant and variable part of the personnel remuneration system in a company.

Key words: model of competence; personnel remuneration system.

P. 125. *Aksyonov Yevgeniy P.* Kuzbas State Technical University (Kemerovo). **REGULARITIES OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT.** The regularities and periods of financial management theory forming are described in the article. The authors have searched the necessity of functional financial management development.

Key words: financial management; regularities; development; management functions.

P. 132. *Gayeva Irina V.* Institute of Complex Analysis of Regional Problems (Birobidjan). **NATURAL AND HISTORICAL-GEOPOLITICAL FACTORS INFLUENCE ON JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS FUNCTIONS CHANGES.** The article examines natural and historico-geopolitical factors that influenced on the formation and transformation of functions of rural settlements of Jewish Autonomous Region at the beginning of 20th century and influencing on them at present.

Key words: rural settling; functions of rural settlements; natural factor; historical-geopolitical factor.

P. 136. *Zhilin Valeriy V., Aleshkina Olga V.* Bashkir Institute of Social Technologies (Ufa). **INCREASE OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES MARKET EFFICIENCY.** Russia's fast entry into the world community, accordingly, entry of domestic educational system into the international educational space promotes the increase of general educational services offered to the public. At the present stage of post-industrial development the society sets new tasks in perfection of the content and forms of general educational process. In our opinion, the main task of modern educational process is optimisation of interaction of labour market and educational sphere. We note the advantages of market methods of functioning of the sphere of general educational services before as compared with administrative-planned methods. First, in the market each manufacturer of services has equal chances with all other manufacturers on their realisation. Secondly, each consumer of services receives possibilities of acquisition of services necessary for him/her equal with other consumers. Thirdly, only in the market by means of commodity-money and market relations, socially required expenses are defined for manufacture and realisation of services. Fourthly, market allows revealing real and constantly changing requirements of the society, and it focuses manufacturers of services on satisfaction of the demand. Fifthly, market is the most democratic economic form of getting feedback from the consumer to the manufacturer of services. Russian market of general educational services functions by its laws at present; it is obvious that nobody either supervises or manages it. There is no specialised system of rendering general educational services with necessary elements of financial-credit support and insurance of transactions. Lack of precise structuring of the market by forms of organisation of manufacturers of services, led to absence of valid information on market capacity to consume these services in Russia and its regions. In modern conditions when national economy has followed the way of market reforms, scientific and technical activity seems not to be prepared for the new conditions. As before, the results of scientific and technical activity do not always become an innovative product with high degree of readiness for manufacture and effective realisation, because innovative projects are complicated and expensive; make no real profit at introduction; do not consider the system approach when worked out; have no integrated criteria which could estimate their efficiency. Thus, the offered introduction of branch information-consulting service will allow uniting efforts of developers of innovative projects, investors, manufacturers of general educational services and their consumers.

Key words: general educational services; information-consultation centres.

P. 141. *Kirsanova Yekaterina V.* N.I. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod. **EFFECTIVE WORK OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES DURING RECESSION.** In the article the basic problems of small and medium-sized enterprises in the conditions of the economic crisis are considered. As the basic tool of survival, it is offered to develop the concept of anti-recessionary development stated in the form of a complex program to increase the overall performance of an enterprise.

Key words: efficiency; small and medium-sized enterprises; recession.

P. 144. *Kushnikov Yevgeniy I., Pelikhov Nicolay V.* Ugra State University. **SOME FEATURES OF INVESTMENT SUPPORT OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN RUSSIA.** In this article some features of formation of the environment of investment support of hi-tech innovative processes are discussed, the difficulties of venture business development in innovative sphere are reflected. A particular decision is offered of organizing regional investment streams that will allow entering the parameters for innovative processes regulation at a regional level.

Key words: venture business; investment support; innovative processes; regional innovative environment.

P. 152. *Trifonov Artyom Yu.* V.P. Astafyev Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University. **ON FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (SPP).** One of the founders of the idea of SPP, in our opinion, is J.M. Keynes. Modern world experience of state-private partnership confirms the reality of prospects and economic efficiency of realisation of projects on the basis of SPP. According to the data of the report of the International Financial Services, London, which is engaged in support of export of the British financial services, projects on the basis of SPP are developed now in 60 countries of the world. Great Britain is in the lead both on the total number of projects and on the number of branches of SPP application. International experience shows that cooperation between the state and the private sector, which in practice is often carried out in the form of state-private partnership, is a highly effective way of development and management of various objects of the state infrastructure. SPP assumes that the state invites business to take part in realisation of socially significant projects. SPP is mostly spread in the so-called infrastructural projects: housing and communal services, transport infrastructure (automobile and railways, ports and airports), telecommunications, electric power industry. Con-

structions of highways lead in the number of projects in the world, making up to 80% of all the projects. The second largest share belongs to the projects in housing and communal services. At present, SPP projects in social sphere are of special importance. As D.A. Medvedev, the President of the Russian Federation, declared in Madrid on March 2, 2009, development of education in the country is one of major problems of the state. At the moment, the most effective SPP participant is Vnesheconombank (Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs). Small and medium-sized businesses' participation in SPP is limited, first of all, to the sizes of projects. But wide spread of SPP gives chance to medium and small-scale enterprises to act as contractors. Perfection of standard-legal base; rendering of consulting support to subjects of business, holding seminars for subjects of medium-sized and small businesses; information support to subjects of business; maintenance of infrastructure activity to support subjects of business; administrative-organizational support to subjects of business; financial support to subjects of average and small business; training personnel for medium-sized and small businesses in higher schools – these and other problems must be solved by the state to attract big, medium and a small-scale business into SPP.

Key words: state-private partnership.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 156. *Volkova Natalya V.* Biysk State Pedagogical University named after V. Shukshin. **PLACE AND ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL EVENTS IN STUDENTS' PREPARATION FOR INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY.** The article presents the results of a research on the problem of educational eventuality influence on the students' preparation for innovative pedagogical activity. Innovative experience of the Humanitarian school is analysed as an educational event; empirical indicators and characters of its educational potentialities are singled out. The humanitarian approach is presented as the framework of the research. Methods of reconstruction of innovative experience are used as research methods.

Key words: educational eventuality; Humanitarian school as educational event; innovative experience; empirical indicators; features.

P. 162. *Vorozhko Yuriy V., Lyubina Yekaterina S., Abramova Nina N.* Siberian State University of Physical Education and Sports (Omsk). **FORMING DEFINITIONS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS: PROBLEMS.** The analysis of the definitions creation process in sports science helps indicating contradictions and problems of its forming. Solving the problems will increase the efficiency of the results of scientific activities.

Key words: history; science; theory; methods; physical culture; sports; definition.

P. 164. *Dolgikh Nicolay A.* Tomsk State University. **TRAINING COMPOSITION IN THE LOGIC OF COMPETENCE APPROACH.** In the article the conceptual bases of training the basics of composition that develops special competence of a student, a future artist-teacher, are considered. The definition of special competence of the artist-teacher is formulated. Methodological principles of construction and realization of the educational program in the logic of competence approach are given: support of fundamental theoretical bases of art education, strengthening of intersubject communications in the content of education; activization of cognitive activity of students in the process of learning the content of the educational program; activization and support of display of individuality, actualisation of personal values and senses of the students learning the basics of composition. As a result of training composition a special (subject, or composite) competence is formed, which is a significant element of the professional competence of the artist-teacher. The structure of special competence includes the culture of art perception as abilities of the spectator to perceive various substantial-semantic layers from an art product; the ability to see, perceive, experience, reinterpret and figuratively transmit the reality; students' own creativity as self-expression, self-realization by means of the fine arts.

Key words: special competence of artist-teacher; composite thinking; semantic approach; subject consciousness; valuable consciousness; structure of special competence.

P. 169. *Loginova Irina O.* V.P. Astafyev Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University. **HUMAN VITAL SELF-FULFILMENT AS PSYCHOLOGICAL SYSTEM SELF-ORGANIZATION DISPLAY.** The problematic character of vital self-fulfilment as self-organization of psychological systems is that the "self-organizing" thinking of scientists-psychologists has not developed uniform approaches to the understanding of the phenomenon of psychological reality, therefore the "spectrum" of self-organizing mechanisms of systems development is rather broad: from adaptation to actual self-organization. Within the given research the criterion of the analysis of the "vital self-fulfilment" phenomenon is the understanding of the human as an open self-organizing system. It allowed allocating 3 groups of researches in domestic psychology, where vital self-fulfilment finds various substantial filling. Following the classical ideas, we are compelled to recognize the fact that psyche successfully functions without human's participation in acts of adaptation to varied vital conditions. The human vital self-fulfilment in the context of the researches understanding self-organization as adaptation is the life-long developing process of human adaptation to constantly varying conditions of the environment at all levels of the psychological system organization that results in unilateral "adaptation" of the human, which determines the success of vital self-fulfilment, for "to be carried out" here means "to adapt", "to accommodate". In works of scientists on the human as the subject of his/her own vital activity with self-regulation opportunities activity of the human is emphasised as a necessary condition for his/her (self-) development, which is typical of the non-classical ideal of rationality. Vital self-fulfilment in the context of self-organization as self-regulation represents "mastering" oneself during life (one's own abilities, potential of development), which occurs in acts of "external" and "internal" interaction, giving rise to new formations, necessary for further progress of psychological system. When attempting to research the phenomenon of human "vital self-fulfilment" in the context of system-anthropological ideas, it is necessary to leave the space of the post-non-classical ideal of rationality, which provides understanding of the human as a self-organizing system. The human vital self-fulfilment in the context of the researches understanding self-organization as self-determination acts as expansion of opportunities, the result of the openness of the psychological system to the world, to the future, determining intentionality of the system's progress, its ability to interact with the world for the purpose of realization of vital alternatives.

Key words: vital self-fulfilment; self-organization; psychological system.

P. 174. *Malakhova Olga A.* Sverdlovsk Regional Musical Aesthetic Pedagogical College (Yekaterinburg). **TEACHING EMOTIONAL AND VOLITIONAL SELF-REGULATION TO YOUNG MUSICIANS-PERFORMERS AT CHORAL LESSONS.** The theoretic-

cal significance of this article is that the psychological essence, structure and specifics of emotionality and mentality of a young musician that determine the artistic level of realization of any music-performance task. The process of teaching the skills of self-regulation of behaviour to future musicians-performers in the context of combination of the system-structural, personal and professional-developing approaches was also researched. A conception of self-regulation of a musician-performer's mentality and his/her professional development was worked out in the college system of education. Personal, motivational and axiological components of the self-regulation process, characteristics of emotional thinking of a future musician-performer, motive forces and conditions of its development were analysed. The role of psychological mechanisms and factors was also defined that determine optimisation of educational process connected with using personal approach in child's evolution, development of volitional and emotional spheres of his/her personality as one of the most important educational tasks of modern school. On the basis of analysis of collective lessons of the "Choral class" psychological-pedagogical regularities and managing conditions of the process of professional development of emotional-artistic and willing qualities were defined that are necessary for the music-performance activity. Besides, specific features of professional activity of the teacher at choral lessons (collective character of performance, importance of analysis of a piece of music during the initial period of work with it, multifunctionality of the teacher's activity) were determined. The basic role of a complex of special, psychological and pedagogical conditions was outlined; its realization is achieved by application of different techniques and methods of management of the formation process of emotional-volitional self-regulation in the education system of musicians-performers. The analysis of literary resources on the problem of psychological peculiarities of professional activity of a musician-performer was made. The theoretical significance of this article consists in the possibility to use the abovementioned methods in teaching future musicians for the purpose of raising the teaching efficiency and modelling of the personal-professional development of a musician. Materials of the article can be used in the lecture course "Musical psychology".

Key words: regulation; self-regulation; will; emotions; emotional-volitional self-regulation.

P. 177. *Nos Yelena Yu., Karakulova Olga V.* Tomsk State University. **COMMUNICATIVE PECULIARITIES OF INNOVATIVE-FOCUSED AND BUSINESS-FOCUSED YOUTH.** There are a lot of interests in problems of modern youth in our society. Scientists are especially interested in the problems and peculiarities of innovative-focused and business-focused youth. There are a lot of governmental programs of organizational and financial support of their innovative projects. Nevertheless, these programs have no humanitarian approaches to the innovative sphere; there are no methods of revealing the innovative and personal potential of the person ready for scientific and technical activity. We tried to evaluate communicative abilities of the technically focused youth involved in innovative and enterprise activity. We also found it necessary to reveal interrelation of communicative abilities with some parameters of personal potential in this group. Personal potential is considered as an integrated system characteristic of the person. In our opinion, resoluteness, tolerance to uncertainty, ability to self-organizing activity, and degree of professional motivation are important parameters of personal potential. We researched 277 boys and girls (under 28 y.o.), who were involved in innovative and business activity. The average values of indicators of communicative peculiarities are standard. It is not possible to consider them as personal resources in innovative and business activity, whose success includes communicative abilities. The factorial analysis allowed to reveal three basic types of orientation to activity among the technically focused youth: "competence and stability", "management and business", "autonomy and integration". From these types only orientation to "management and business" positively correlates with communicative abilities. We suppose that ensuring the efficiency of innovative activity of the technically focused youth is demanded in the development of their communicative competence. This communicative competence could be generated by psychological and educational support. We expect that providing some conditions for development of communicative competence will result in most successful formation of young businesspeople.

Key words: personal potential; communicative competence; career orientations; innovative-focused and business-focused youth.

P. 180. *Smirnov Sergey V.* Tomsk State University. **TRAINING GROUP PARTICIPANTS' COMMUNICATIVE SPACE CHOICE AS DEMONSTRATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS FOR PERSONALITY CHANGES.** Psychotechnology specialists' careful attention is now paid to group work forms (psychological training, psychotherapy groups, group meetings, etc.). Having pursued a mini-study (within a year with different types of Tomsk organizations: sales managers, university graduates, students, pupils, HR managers, etc.) we found that (with their groups experience summarized) only 20–25% of participants really changed the behaviour in 3 months after the training. Studying the role of various factors in the effectiveness of the training program for the participants (such as the environment, the emotional work involvement, anxiety level in the group, the time of training, etc.) we concluded that one of the most important factors was the training participant's psychological readiness for personality changes. Readiness for personality changes is considered by us as a personal ability to cope with the anxiety that occurs as a reaction to the situation of uncertainty, to make an authentic and congruent choice, rather than that associated with the fear and protective emotions, to use personality changes as a challenge. We assume that readiness for personality changes can appear in characteristics of the communicative space, which the participant chooses during the work (participants he or she joins, whose words he or she reacts on, whom he or she considers to be an authority). This knowledge can be used as a diagnostic material, and taken into account when conducting psychological training in general. To test the hypothesis it was necessary to select a group in which personality changes could be measurable and obvious, therefore, from the variety of training groups, we chose the overweight correction group, because within this group it is possible to precisely measure the extent to which people are ready to change (after all, to make the process of losing weight effective people have to change their usual food style and, as a consequence, life style (give more time for themselves to the detriment of the usual activities and concerns). The study showed that there is a definite choice pattern of the communicative space of the training group participants, depending on how much a participant is ready for personality changes. And the higher his/her personal willingness to change is, the more comfortable location he/she chooses, giving the priority not to the environment, but to his or her personal boundaries. Undoubtedly, research in this direction must be continued to determine the factors influencing the readiness for personality changes. And that will improve the effectiveness of the training activity. After all, there are still many unsolved questions. Is it possible to increase group members' readiness for personality changes? Is it the task of the psychologist or the choice and responsibility of the client? Are there any other peculiarities in choosing communicative space? Is there a difference in the grounds of communicative space choice in other target training groups, or are they universal?

Key words: readiness for personality changes; communicative spaces; psychological training.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 184. *Vershinina Irina P., Iglvskaya Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **ESTIMATION OF SNOW STORAGE IN SOUTHEASTERN MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The forecasts of rivers flow, which are mainly supplied with water from melting snow in spring, base on the amount of snow storage determined in drainage basins. It is important to estimate exactly the water supply in snow cover and the dynamics of snow break in spring. Space monitoring gives new information about territorial distribution of the snow cover. Works to apply satellite photographs of snow cover areas, of snow melting dynamics from catchments surface and special methods for estimating the amount of water stored in snow covers started in 1970s. In this article, an original estimation of water supply in snow cover is given for mountainous territory of the South-East of Western Siberia, using information from space. The data of the basins of the Biya and the Tom rivers were summarized on water supply in snow till 2007. A diagram map of contour lines of snow supply on March 20, 2004 is given. This diagram map is made using new technologies of obtaining hydrometeorological information.

Key words: space photos; snow storage; the river Tom; the river Biya.

P. 187. *Ivanova Marina M.* Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems (IMCES), SB RAS (Tomsk). **ECOLOGICAL-ENERGY ANALYSIS OF REFORESTATION PROCESSES IN TOMSK REGION (BY EXAMPLE OF PINE).** The ecological-energy analysis of three ways of pine tree reforestation on glades is carried out: by planting the seedlings, by sowing seeds and natural reforestation. In the analysis, together with the technogenic contributions of energy, natural contributions are taken into account; their portions in the process of forest regeneration are shown.

Key words: ecological-energy efficiency; reforestation; energy equivalents.

P. 192. *Nikolayeva Olga P., Rotanova Irina N.* Institute for Water and Environmental Problems, SB RAS (Barnaul). **DEVELOPMENT OF A TERRITORIAL ECOLOGICAL-RECREATION SYSTEM (BY EXAMPLE OF ALTAI KRAY).** At present, with the growing recreation impact on the environment, the issues of systems creation that provide forming the relations between elements based on the optimum relationship of recreational use of natural geosystems, preservation of natural quality of the environment and satisfaction of social demands in recreation are of great significance. In our opinion, such systems can be territorial ecological-recreation systems (TERS); their formation, management and development uppermost rely on geocological principles. The principles rest upon the following general nature protection regulations:

- nature conservation in the course of its use,
- nature protection as socially necessary activity, etc.

The basis for these principles is the study of the most significant features of natural geosystems, its preservation is important both for systems functioning and for safe environment preservation.

As applied to TERS creation, the following geocological principles were formulated:

- system principle,
- territoriality principle,
- obligatoriness of nature protection activities in present-day conditions,
- principle of advance warning of negative aftereffects of recreational activities;
- principle of constant monitoring of TERS functioning and development;
- principle of manageability.

The most important prerequisite for the development of territorial ecological-recreational systems is the correct functional-recreational organization of a territory implying the regulation of tourist-recreational development in accordance with a territory regime. In this case estimation of ecological-recreational potential (ERP) of natural geosystems is of considerable importance. It will allow revealing of the most favourable and unfavourable natural conditions and resources for recreational activities, and establishing ecological standards of natural geosystems operation. For this purpose, an algorithm of ERP estimation was developed and approved in Altai Kray, one of the most attractive recreational regions of Russia. Altai Kray involves four functional-recreational areas and thirteen ecological-recreational clusters that differ in ecological value of natural geosystems, recreational potential, stability, current recreational load and capacity. Each unit of the system has environmental problems and managerial decisions of its own. The assessment of ecological-recreational potential of the Altai Kray territory allowed forming the basis for establishing a TERS region.

Key words: territorial ecological-recreation system; natural geosystem; ecological-recreation potential; Altai Kray.

P. 198. *Preis Yuliya I., Bobrov Vladislav A.*, Sorokovenko Olga R.* Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems, SB RAS (Tomsk); *Institute of Geology and Mineralogy, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **FEATURES OF RECENT MINERAL SUBSTANCE ACCUMULATION IN OLIGOTROPHIC BOGS OF THE SOUTH OF THE FOREST ZONE OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** There are practically no data on the rate of mineral substance accumulation (V_{ac} of MS) in the bogs of Western Siberia. However, its variation must be considered in geochemical, hydrochemical and ecological researches. Recent mineral substance accumulation was studied in 32 oligotrophic low-pine ericaceous dwarf shrub *Sphagnum fuscum* biocenoses (ryams) and swamp biocenosis of 9 bogs located in the southern taiga and subtaiga of Western Siberia. Peat samples were taken from 37 peat monoliths with the step of 1–3 cm. Analyses of macrofossils plant remains, peat decomposition degree, ash contents and dry bulk density were made in each peat sample. Monoliths were dated by ^{137}Cs and ash content extremums, which correspond to the year of 1963. The recent average rate of MS accumulation was estimated for the last 40–45 years and its significant variation ($30\text{--}166\text{ mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$) was revealed. It was determined that maximum V_{ac} of MS ($127\text{--}166\text{ mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$) are characteristic for biocenoses of bogs, which bed on sand and have catchments, which were repeatedly exposed to fires. The dependence of recent V_{ac} of MS on the response of biocenoses to interdecadal climate changes was revealed. The degree and trend of the response depend on the initial water regime and define V_{ac} of peat and the activity of MS transferring from lower lying peat layers and its accumulation in roots of pines and dwarf shrubs. For ryams and swamps of the bogs, which bed on clay and loam, V_{ac} of MS varies mainly from 78 to 63 $\text{mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$. Higher V_{ac} of MS ($96\text{--}126\text{ mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$) is characteristic for most dried ryams with forest litter from *Pleurozium schreberi*; for ridges and hollows of flowing channels and primary lakes quagmires with more mineralized waters; for peripheral ryams, being final links of geochemical catena or recently passed to oligotrophic development stage. The minimum V_{ac} of MS (50 and $41\text{ mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$) is characteristic for ryams with rare layer of dwarf shrub and low density and V_{ac} of peat; for regressive ryams with partial loss of aerosols; and for overgrown secondary pools (30 and $38\text{ mg/dm}^{-2}\text{ yr}^{-1}$) with low peat den-

sity and active loss of MS. Recent V_{ac} of MS in biogeocenoses of the investigated bogs depends on lithology of the surrounding territory, their location in bog massives and on a certain element of meso- and microrelief, which define the kinds and the ratio of mineral nutrition sources and intensity of MS loss, and also on initial species composition and structure of biogeocenosis and its response to the climatic changes, defining V_{ac} of peat and intensity of transfer of mineral substance from lower lying peat layers.

Key words: mineral substance; accumulation; bog; Western Siberia; climate.

P. 204. *Podobina Vera M., Kseneva Tatyana G., Tatyain Gennadiy M.* Tomsk State University. **METHODS OF FORAMINIFERAL ZONAL SCHEMES DEVELOPMENT (BY EXAMPLE OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS AND PALEOGENE OF WESTERN SIBERIA).** The Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene stratigraphy of Western Siberia is based on establishing zonal subunits determined by foraminiferas. Four methods have been applied for this purpose: 1) the analysis of foraminiferal assemblages; 2) the construction of phylogenetic schemes for rapidly evolving taxa; 3) the paleozoogeographic research with establishing subordinated biochores; 4) the establishment of rhythmostratons. The first method is the leading one, as it is based on the investigation of foraminiferal assemblages. The second method accounts for the ontogenesis and phylogenesis of foraminiferal groups with accelerated development. The third method includes establishing paleozoogeographic subunits. The compared foraminiferal assemblages of Western Siberia and other provinces are assigned to the same paleogeographic area. Within Western Siberia, the districts have been established, according to the relation of the species compositions and structures of foraminiferal assemblages. These districts are necessary for the comparison of assemblages by the lateral and for the construction of zonal schemes. The fourth method consists in distinguishing rhythmostratons. The study of the rhythmicity in the distribution of foraminifera within the Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene section (the systematic and numeric composition) taking into consideration lithology has enabled constructing the scheme of rhythmostratigraphy with recognising subordinated rhythmostratons – rhythmothems, rhythmotherms and rhythmolithes; the latter corresponding to the zonal subdivisions based on foraminiferas.

Key words: foraminifera; zones; Upper Cretaceous; Paleogene; Western Siberia.