

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Bunchuk Olga M.* Altai State University (Barnaul). **EROTHETIC LOGIC IN ADVERTISING TEXT AS CONVINCING DISCOURSE LOGIC (USING ENGLISH CAR PRINTS).** In this article we study the erothetic logic in advertising text as the convincing discourse logic. Nuel D. Belnap and Thomas B. Steel view erothetic logic as the grammar and the semantics of questions. Advertising text very often represents a question-answer structure aimed at ensuring a dialogue with a potential purchaser. Any advertising text is a persuasion, and texts based on question-answer relations are no exception. Since question-answer relations are the objects of erothetic logic, we can suppose that erothetic logic has the functions of convincing discourse logic in advertising text. Creators of different advertisements try to divine the consumer's question and answer it simultaneously with the help of question-answer forms. In our opinion, this method of advertising texts creation is more effective for contact-establishing function. Advertising messages are unique material for studying language (discourse) and persuasion means in rather complicated conditions of discourse interaction. Advertisement is a special type of text created within a certain social order for fulfilling a target communicative function in a competitive context; this text is targeted at a certain group of people with the aim to promote goods, services, ideas or ideologies. Active promotion of a certain advertising idea (concept) in printed publications is very often fulfilled with the help of linguistic means used alongside with graphic (visual) elements. Rhetoric question, exclamation and question-answer structure of text's opening part are the basic means of attracting attention used by the advertising text logic, while imperative statements with a tinge of confidential request, advice or reminder usually close the text. Studies of question-answer structure of advertising text being the basis of our research, logic means hold the priority for us among all other means of discourse persuasion (described above), for it is they that have the immediate connection with advertising logic and may affect subsequent question-answer structure of advertising text. Question-answer form aims at divining consumer's question and answering it simultaneously. Thus, contactual function is made most effective. The reader of printed advertisement needs a kind of a dialogue with the author of advertising text despite the fact that the author him-/herself answers the question in the title later on. The reader, in his/her turn, takes somebody's thoughts about the advertised product for his/her own answers, which subsequently results in persuading the potential purchaser to buy this very (and not any other) product.

Key words: advertising text; erothetic logic; convincing discourse logic; question-answer structure.

P. 11. *Kapelyushnick Yevgeniya V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **PERSON IN THE LIGHT OF THE CULINARY CODE OF CULTURE.** The article is devoted to a linguo-culturological description of figurative words and expressions with culinary semantics. The research allows stating that culinary vocabulary is an active source of figurative denominations and figurative descriptions of people and their qualities. Figurative culinary units take part in the creation of a person's language image and reflect a complex scenario of cooking and food absorption with the help of a system of their meanings. Figurative vocabulary realizes in its semantics the simile of different objects in the surrounding world according to the principle of economy. As a rule, in the capacity of foundation of figurative characterization the phenomena referred to material life are used. Food is one of the most important and ancient components of material culture being a necessary condition of human's existence. Culinary traditions, which were formed during a long period of time, give rich material for the analysis of mythological, religious views of a nation, social, historical, moral and everyday life experience of people. According to many researchers the culinary code of culture is one of the basic, and the conceptual sphere FOOD serves as a rich source of metaphorical interpretation of different spheres of reality, as means of metaphorical characterization of people and their qualities. In the article the role of culinary images in the expression of views on the person in the Russian language is analysed. The system of initial culinary images serves as a culture code with the help of which the person is interpreted and valued by national-cultural community. Perceiving the person in the light of the culinary code of culture allows presenting an integral language image of the person, it becomes apparent in the usage of culinary images for modelling different spheres of people life:

– physiological: appearance (*как тыква* (head), *миндалевидные* (eyes), *блинчатый* (chin), *калачиком, колбаской* (about plaits), *рюмочкой* (waist), *апельсиновая корка* (skin); age *перечница, сморчок* and so on;

– emotional: *расквашенный, кваситься, постное* (face), *пресное* (condition), *насладиться* and so on;

– mental and speech: *голова варит, несварение мозгов, створожить* (thoughts), *нашипованный, раскусить, щелкать как орешки, глотать* (books), *молотить языком, процедить* and so on;

– moral: *кровопийца, выкормить, прихлебатель* and so on;

– social: *знать как облупленного, съест с потрохами, хлебнуть* (about grief), *подмаслить* and so on.

The activity of involving culinary figurative vocabulary in the processes of metaphorical anthropological sphere modelling demonstrates the value significance of the gastronomic sphere in ordinary people's life and also high culturological significance of the culinary code of culture.

Key words: culinary code of culture; figurative vocabulary; language image of a man.

P. 15. *Lushnikova Galina I.* Kemerovo State University. **LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF GENRE TYPES OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERARY PARODY.** Literary parody has been shown to demonstrate a variety of types. The technique, subject and targets of parodying, time reference, leading functions and genre peculiarities define these types. The analysis of English and American parodies proves that each type of a parody has its own specific linguistic and stylistic characteristics. According to **the technique of parodying** there are two types of a parody: 1. Parody – parodied text. 2. Parody – medium text – parodied text. When **time reference** is concerned there are three types of a parody: 1. The author of a parody and the author of a parodied text are contemporaries. 2. The subject of a parody is the text of a previous epoch. 3. The subject of a parody is a contemporary text while the means of parodying is a text of a previous epoch. **The target** determines two types of a parody: 1. Critical, discrediting, negative parody. 2. Complimentary, positive parody. When **subject** of a parody is taken into consideration then four types of a parody can be defined: 1. Literary parody. 2. Parody of other types of art. 3. Speech parody. 4. Social parody when social aspects are parodied. **Genre peculiarities** define three types of a parody: 1. Explicit parody – the genre is indicated. 2. Implicit parody – the genre is not indicated. 3. Ex-

parody – when the author meant the text to be a parody while later it is not interpreted as such by the vast majority of readers. According to **the leading functions** there are two types of a parody: 1. When the leading function of a parody is mocking its form, we deal with a literary joke, literary play. 2. When both the form and the contents are parodied then parody presents a serious genre which can influence an outlook and to some extent ideology of a particular society. The definition of these types of a parody helps in specifying characteristic features of a literary parody and its various forms. Besides we can trace the things, which a parody shares with some other genres. The typology presented in this paper leads to better understanding of such an interesting and ambiguous phenomenon as a literary parody.

Key words: parody; imitation; criticism; humour.

P. 22. *Rezhapova Irina M.* Kuzbass Institute of the Federal Penal Service (Novokuznetsk). **THE WORK OF FYODOR ABRAMOV IN THE RECEPTION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN SLAVISTS AND RUSSIAN CRITICS OF THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY.** During the period, which came right after the disintegration of Soviet Union, many realities of the Soviet reality were exposed to revision. Freedom, which was marked by perestroika and glasnost in the late 1980s, caused not only change of a literary canon. With the beginning of a new stage in the history of literature the reputation of writers making public success during the Soviet period began to be exposed to doubt. The most important blame of “rural prose” consisted in the fact that it became the literature that obtained an official recognition at the time of cruel censorship. In the article “Commemoration for the Soviet Literature” Victor Yerofeev even takes out charge to the rural literature in degradation though authors of this prose to his mind are more gifted and more socially worthy in comparison with representatives of the semi-official literature. Nevertheless, many western Slavists have appeared to be unanimous in a positive estimation of the literary heritage of the Russian authors writing in the Soviet period on the theme of village. For example, K. Parthe reminds “in the days of stagnation rural literature was respected for truthfulness and honesty, and in the late eighties V. Rasputin, V. Belov and V. Astafyev began to be considered as conservatives coming back to patriarchal values and traditions. It is paradoxical doubly as their best works had been written more than twenty years ago in the most democratic traditions of the Russian literature”. For the American researcher the main role played by “rural prose” in the post-Stalin revival of literature does not raise any doubt. Despite the seeming compromise with the authorities, rural writers made much, and most importantly they promoted the revival of traditions of the Russian literature. According to J. Billington creative work of rural writers was a new version of the protest against the Soviet system. These writers glorified the Russian village and province, but also convicted the Soviet bureaucracy, which destroyed their values and polluted earth and water. One of the writers, whose creativity has been reconsidered by the Russian criticism in the post-Soviet period, is Fyodor Abramov. The English critic David Gillespie, appreciating Abramov very highly, declares that the story “The Trip to the Past” would be enough to remember Abramov hundred years later and that his name has already entered the history of the Russian literature. Some critics draw a parallel between him and A. Solzhenitsyn. But, if telling about Solzhenitsyn the majority of western critics started with idealized perception of his creativity peculiar for all the West in the early eighties, the analysis of Abramov’s creative heritage is characterized by that fact that ideological barriers of perception of the modern Russian literature were already removed.

Key words: rural prose; literary criticism; Slavic philology; F. Abramov.

P. 26. *Rudneva Olga V.* Surgut State Pedagogical University. **METAPHORICAL MODEL OF THE WORLD IN I.A. BUNIN’S CREATIVE WORKS.** The last decade has seen a great interest in the problems of semantics and in particular the study of metaphor: its role in the lexical-semantic system, mechanisms and regularities of occurrence of *figurative meanings*, the role of metaphoric units in the reflection of reality and fragments of the world language picture. Figurative units of language united by a common cognitive process of analogy by their nature contain a metaphorical component that allows us to consider the whole system of figurative units as metaphorization field reflecting the principles of the world systematisation common to all native speakers of one language and identity in particular. The lexical-semantic, semasiological and linguocultural analysis of figurative nominations in the artistic discourse allows building metaphorical models of individual author’s picture of the world through the prism of figurative concepts verbalized by figurative units: metaphors, figurative comparisons, figurative idioms. After analysing figurative units, representing the concepts “man”, “woman”, “love” we can draw conclusions about the content and structural relationships in Bunin’s metaphorical model of the world: there is constancy of metaphorical transfers between different spheres of reality: life / death – journey, man – animal, love – fire (these metaphorical models are basic and generally accepted). In the category of individual author’s models significant to the language of the writer’s personality, we classify love – sunstroke / woman – sun. Metaphors are related to the mythological beliefs (totemism, animism) and the archetypal images of water, fire, and light. All metaphorical models are associated with the axiological and ontological views of the individual. The presence of the opposite metaphorical nominations in the disclosure of the image (e.g., love – heaven and hell) characterizes the dominant of the author’s consciousness – ambivalence. Duality of Bunin’s worldview is reflected in complex synthetic images of oxymoron type combining semantic oppositions in the internal form: top / bottom, life / death, joy / sorrow, heaven / earth, fire / water. The creative method of Bunin combines traditional imagery system with the new trends in recreating the image of the world in language: the reification of the world, its objectification, detail, and descriptiveness. Herewith the outside plan is dominant in imaginative nominations that manifest synesthesia and sensual beginning of Bunin’s worldview pervading all of its images.

Key words: concept sphere; figurative metaphor; metaphorical model; individual author’s world view.

P. 34. *Samsonova Yekaterina S.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **STRATIFICATION OF PHONETIC AND GRAPHICAL MEANS OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN ERGONOMY (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK NOMINATIONS).** The topicality of the article is conditioned by the active processes of borrowing foreign language words into various spheres of communication, including the onomastic city area. The diversity of the borrowed words in the communicative city area invokes the necessity of their careful and detailed studying. In Tomsk there function foreign language means of different language layers: graphical, phonetic, morphemic, lexical, syntax and complex. The article describes the graphical and phonetic foreign language means used in Tomsk nominations. The combination of these means is considered reasonable: in case we deal with the transcription of the borrowed word, the vocal similarity of its prototype in the target language is presented with Latin graphics, which is transliteration, i.e. alphabetic translation of the word. Therefore, studying graphical and phonetic foreign language means appears to be appropriate. At present there exists a difficulty to define the words borrowed from other languages. Therefore, a short overview of basic terminological units is presented in the first part of the article: *loanwords*, *foreign language words*, *ergonyms*. Loan words stand for “any words and word combinations derived from other language, regardless the level of their adaptation in the target language” [Krysin 2004]. The term *ergonym* stands for the name for commercial association of people of different functional profile: cinema, shop, sport centre, restaurant, café, etc. In the second part classification of Tomsk ergonyms from the point of view of phonetic and graphical foreign language means is presented:

- **original ergonyms-loanwords** – ergonyms totally not transliterated and unadapted graphically and phonetically to the target language. These ergonyms are compared to the notion of foreign loanword as they correspond graphically to their source language equivalents;
- **graphical hybrids** – ergonyms created with both Russian and foreign language graphical systems;
- **reversives** – ergonyms created with foreign language means in order to write the originally Russian words.

In is concluded that the graphical and phonetic means of the foreign language in Tomsk constitute a hierarchy. It depends on the amount of words in the ergonym, the amount of foreign graphical elements, its function and its pragmatics. At the same time there exist ergonyms, which are difficult to attribute to this or that hierarchical element for the reason of their complexity in the use of foreign language means

Key words: ergonyms; loan words; foreign language means; transliteration; graphical hybridisation.

P. 38. *Sofronova Tatyana M., Felde Olga V. V.P. Astafyev Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University, Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk).* **PROTOTYPE OF BILINGUAL ELECTRONIC GLOSSARY OF FIRE SCIENCE TERMINOLOGY.** Development of any science follows the paradigm: “normal science” explaining each new phenomenon from the point of view of the dominant paradigm; extraordinary science with various scientific schools and contrasting ideas and approaches; and “revolutionary science” with systematized ideas and approaches which are approved to exist and eliminate existence of contrasting paradigms [Kuhn, 1962]. Many modern sciences, including the Fire Science, are on the second, “extraordinary”, stage in their development. Different scientific schools and trends, each suggesting its own terms and notions of existing terms, create detrimental terminological confusion, which leads to data garbling and misunderstanding among scientists of different scientific schools and countries. Coordination and harmonization of terms and notions is a long impending issue in present fire science due to integration and globalisation. During the last several years, attempts are undertaken to mechanically compare fire science terms in different languages. As a result, it breeds more confusion. Therefore, a linguistic approach is needed to solve this problem. Special importance should be given to the creation of comprehensive bi- and multi-lingual electronic dictionaries or glossaries in each field of science and industry. By “comprehensiveness” we imply multifunctionality of a dictionary, which could satisfy the needs of both specialists (of our country and abroad) and translators. The contemporary stage of terminography development is characterized by creation of new types of dictionaries rich in content. Presently, computer technologies allow diversifying and differentiating the structure of dictionaries and increasing their size. The aim of our research is to develop a model of an electronic glossary, which would coordinate and harmonize scientific terminology in the field of Fire Science. The current study is based on structural and systematic description of the vocabulary, creation of terminological fields, and comparison of terminological notions and terms between languages. Comparative method, field method, and lexicographical method are applied. There are examples of logical-conceptual schemes for systematisation of Fire Science terminology, detailed description of the glossary structure, and a comparative analysis of Russian and English terminological fields in Fire Science.

Key words: terminology; glossary; fire science; coordination of terms; harmonization of terms.

P. 44. *Stepicheva Tatyana S.* Tomsk State University. **THE POLYPHONIC ORGANIZATION OF THE MODERN LEGEND TEXT AS A RESULT OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE “CLASSICAL” GENRE.** The given article considers texts of modern legend from the point of view of their polyphonic organisation. First, the basic theoretical positions are presented concerning the theory of polyphony and the specificity of the considered genre, namely: 1) each speech fragment represents a synthesis of set pieces with their original content; 2) the folklore text is a special text type characterised by oral form of existing, variability, absence of the author's beginning, presence of the avant-text, etc.; 3) the “classical” legend genre is a short story about meeting with a mythological being, characterised by the following features: linearity of the plot, two- or three-part composition, description in conversation, ambivalence of plot, etc.; 4) modern legend is a result of transformation of the traditional genre, different from the “classical” legend, first of all, by another functional orientation which is caused by the loss of the main pragmatic purpose – the statement of superstitious representations. The basic part of research represents consideration of the polyphonic structure modern legend. On the basis of the analysis the following positions are formulated: the basis of the modern legend text is polyphonic inclusions caused by its genre specificity (presence of mythical characters, orientation to spontaneous informal conversation, etc.); the legend text has inclusions which by form are fragments of text referring to the text environment of a different type and, thereby, bring special semantic components to the text of the given genre (inclusions of traditional folklore, of language models of the discourse the legend text was created in, the inclusions whose prototext environment is language of a certain collective or individually-personal specificity of speech of the story-teller). The following conclusion is resulted: modern legend, in many respects saving text models of the traditional genre, shows a considerable element of tradition that corresponds to the specificity of modern folklore in whole.

Key words: folklore text; polyphony; “classical” legend; modern legend.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 47. *Minchenko Tatyana P.* Tomsk State University. **THE PROBLEM OF IDEOLOGICAL IDENTITY AND THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN THE POST-SECULAR WORLD.** The article deals with the problem of worldview identity in the modern world and in the contradictory processes of globalisation, the solution of which gives some ideological basis of the concept of fundamental human rights, including the principle of freedom of conscience. It is noted that the problem of ideological identity does not arise in a traditional society, and in modern liberal societies the collective identity is weakly expressed. The concept of identity is considered within the context of the post-secular society. It is focused that the feature of this society is not the perception of the secularisation process as an immutable law of its development. Features of a new reality become post-secularity and desecularisation. In scientific community there is no consensus on the content of these concepts, there is only a tendency: the world post-secularity arises as a new space in which former rules of the modernist style do not operate any more and other norms are only formed. In these conditions, we arrive at the necessity of rethinking the philosophical basis of ideals of human rights and freedoms, especially of the question on the identity of the modern person, as well as a closely related issue of priority of individual or group rights. Forecasts of development of a new reality and ideological substantiation of the constitutional principles of the modern liberal state (including the principle of freedom of conscience) in the conditions of post-secular world from the point of view of representatives of secular and religious outlook are marked. The principal characteristics of the concept of ideological identity are determined and its types on various grounds differenti-

ated: on the subject, on the degree of severity and intensity of ideological certainty, on the dominance of one sphere of consciousness (rational or irrational) and other grounds. The existing international standards of freedom of conscience must correlate with cultural differences and their irreducibility to a single legal denominator. It is concluded that the grounds for rethinking the concept of human rights and freedoms, including the principle of freedom of conscience, need the category of identity to be developed, which gives a holistic view of human nature and its place in the society. The productive tendency of the multi-aspect process of desecularization of the world is not the rejection of the secular state or its degradation, but complication of ways of interaction of the state and group and individual identity. The main opposition to process desecularization is not secularisation, but process of ideological globalisation containing danger of imposing unified world outlook values on people, often conflicting to the spiritual culture and world outlook identity of a concrete society. Some constructive and destructive tendencies of influence of desecularization process on ideological identity are shown.

Key words: worldview identity; religious identity; freedom of conscience; post-secularism.

P. 52. *Pyryanova Olga A.* Ural State University named after A.M. Gorky. **THE PROBLEM OF MARKETABILITY OF SEXUALITY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL ROOTS.** The reasons of sexuality inversion into a commodity are rooted in the phenomenon. Sexuality as a special commodity is determining not only by economic laws. Sexuality is not alienated from its “producer”. The dialogical nature of sexuality determinates the presence of the Other as an origin of sexual. The process of formation of sexuality is demonstrating the exigency in the Other. The Other becomes the arche of sexuality developments, outlining the possible borders of affinity. Sexuality is alienated from the individual without affinity of the Other, which becomes the commodity completely deprived of any attribution. In such situation the Other loses its value, there is only consumer relation, the essence of which is mere use. Such sexuality provokes people’s attitude to sex and body as to the commodity. Then the purpose of sexuality is satisfaction of physical needs. The given commodity is depreciated in the process of consumption as it can be replaced by any other countervalue with similar consumer qualities. The body is exploited in the creative process of the optative commodity, which forces to consumption. The individual will generate the idea of his or her sexuality, only when there is the Other. The knowledge of sexuality is promoted by its displays, which should be directed at someone. The knowledge of sexuality cannot be received a priori. Only through the perceptive experience of the Other it is possible to show the characteristic features of the same pattern of different sexualities (heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual). The individual, who is unaware of his or her own sexuality, is liminal. Sexuality conceals uncertainty while culture and sociality will not include the individual in the structure. The Other is necessary for the individual to “hear” his or her own sexuality. The requirement for the Other is basic in the process of sexual commercialisation: when there is no “authentic Other”, there is its replacement by a commercial image. The human being is in the illusion captivity concerning the harmony of the sold image of sexuality and the authentic sexuality, wishing to reach the feeling of affinity. Discharge from his or her own sexuality attracts the individual to commercial sexual images, seducing by visual perfection. The power of commercial culture leads to the embodiment of existence. Sexuality of the individual is formed through relations with the Other, when there is no authentic Other, there is its replacement by commercial image. The subject relation to the Other’s sexuality causes marketability of sexual image, as the commercial success of any image does not depend on unequivocally positive estimation, unlike usual commodity. Sexuality as a commodity can be found in the individual character of the consumer – the commercial image of sexuality is intentional. Referential character of consumption allows making transition from a broadcast commercial image of sexuality to his or her own bodiness.

Key words: sexuality; marketability of sexuality; commercial image; the Other.

P. 56. *Selezneva Antonina V.* Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov. **POLITICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE RESEARCH OF POLITICAL VALUES.** The problem of values is one of the most ancient in the Humanities. It is difficult to define the phenomenon, which is called “political values”, because of its multiple meaning. Therefore, there are many research approaches, which root on philosophical, sociological, political and psychological bases. Considering political values from the point of view of the political-psychological approach, we define them as political convictions and the purposes of an individual or the societies reflecting the steady positive importance of these or other meanings, principles and phenomena in their consciousness, being reference points in politics. There are two main forms of political values: group political values, which exist at the level of mass consciousness, and personal ones as cognitive constructs of each person. Political values represent cognitive components in the structure of individual and mass political consciousness. Both of them have psychosocial nature, they are formed during the political socialization process and are determined by its social and historical context. Political values do not exist separately, but they are characterized, first of all, by their abstractness and hierarchical orderliness. Political values are under strong influence of stereotypes. As a rule, they are steadier against influences of changes of the political life context. They can be transformed only in case of a deep socio-cultural crisis. Political values mediate political perception. On the one hand, they have an impact on the personal opinion about different elements of a perceptible object, on the other one; they determine the expectations about them. Political values are not to be directly verbalized. They can be indirectly revealed by special methods of the political-psychological analysis. The research of political values of contemporary Russians assumes the use of a complex approach, which combines both political theories and psychological concepts. In this regard political psychology solves most important problems, such as systematisation and development of existing approaches to political values research, and creation of the theoretical and methodological bases for applied research.

Key words: political psychology; political values; political consciousness.

P. 61. *Spirin Aleksandr D., Podtiazhkina Yuliya P.* Russian State University of Trade and Economics, Kemerovo Branch. **PERSONAL ASPECT OF THE ONTOLOGICAL RELATION I-THE OTHER.** One of the aspects of the ontological relation I – the Other is viewed and analysed in the article. The research allowed confirming the importance of the Other component for the development of a person and his or her self-determination. The given theoretical statements indicate the research of the ontological relation I – the Other.

Key words: I – the Other; ontological relation; self-determination.

P. 65. *Cherniakov Alexey A.* Siberian State University of Means of Communication (Novosibirsk). **NATURALISTIC CHARACTER OF A NEW PARADIGM OF TECHNICS.** In the article the necessity, difficulty and feature of creation of a new paradigm of technics is considered. This necessity is connected, first of all, with the quickly varying form, content and scale of existence of modern technics: with its more and more system character, complex structure and global distributions. There are problems of creation and management of such technics, and also problems connected with impossibility to adequately reflect this condition and process at the moment. Difficulty of creation of a new paradigm of technics, first of all, is connected with the complex structure of the substratum of the technics phe-

nomenon that demands deeper analysis of the nature of the ontological basis of technics in comparison with the one undertaken earlier: its hybrid nature reflecting the connection of natural and human components in it; the latter can be considered broader, including the social aspect. Legitimacy of the former accent in research on the anthropologic nature of technics and minority of its naturalistic component starts to raise doubts connected with the condition and character of "behaviour" of modern technics: its objectivity, its relatively independent existence, active influence and high degree of distribution concerning all the world around. Thereupon, probably, it makes sense to look at technics, first of all, from the naturalistic approach: the phenomenon and the force genetically connected with existence and development of the matter. The domestic philosopher V.M. Figurovskaya spoke about it in early 1980s, mentioning "the technical form of movement of the matter". We can assume that an attempt to leave the limits of anthropologism, now dominating in the philosophy of technics, and its representation in the broadest sense not as a simply natural object, but as an object of synergetics with all its inherent qualities (complexity, activity, behaviour, adaptability, development, etc.) will allow seeing (and understanding) new possibilities (estimated as positive or negative in relation to the person, nature, society and culture) of the technical phenomenon which has gained global distribution today. In our opinion, the similar evolutionary approach in studying the nature of technics, which is now being formed (in the general stream of researches it is more incidental, fragmentary and even paradoxical), allows hoping for some positive advancement in this direction.

Key words: a paradigm; a substratum; naturalism of technics; anthropologism of technics; object of synergetics.

HISTORY

P. 69. *Gordienko Aleksey V.* St. Petersburg State University. **PROBLEMS OF CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN SURGUT AND TOMSK-NARYM OB REGIONS IN THE SECOND PART OF THE 1ST MILLENNIUM AD.** The cultural ties are the most significant component of the historical development of ancient societies. The research of these issues is of great importance to study ethnic and cultural evolution as well as both economic and social and political history. The cultural interaction as an objective factor of the historical process has powerful influence on territorial spread of cultural and technical achievements, on acceleration of social and economical evolution of the society and also it is a catalyst of the ethnic process. The article based on the archaeological sources deals with interaction of two historical and cultural regions of the taiga area of Western Siberia.

Key words: cultural ties; ancient societies; taiga area.

P. 73. *Zaytseva. Tatyana I.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **FEATURES OF GENDER ATTITUDES OF GERMAN RULING ELITE AT THE TURN OF THE EARLY NEW TIME.** The purpose of the publication is the analysis of the place and role of the woman-ruler in the sociopolitical space of the German Empire in the first half of the 14th century. In the consideration of the formulated problem the author relies on the data presented by eminent experts in gender history of the Early New Time in a number of collective scientific monographs of the early 21st century. In this article three main questions are discussed. The first question concerns the participation of women in the public sphere. As it was found out a German ruler could become an organizer of her own court or, at least, of a retinue; her environment gave the tone in the court life to a certain extent. The Princess played an important role by her ruling spouse, together symbolizing dynasty and domination. The political role of the woman-ruler was of great importance during the widowhood. In case of the early age of the successor his mother could become a regent and even had opportunities of implementation of independent policy. However, in case the son came to power, the widowed Princess performed many symbolical and representative functions. Her clothes devoid of colour and the whole way of life reflected the religious senses of piety and devotion. Playing the role of the Mother of the Native Land, the widow embodied the ideas of the continuity of the authority of the ruling house. The funeral books devoted to princesses served the purposes of the formation of the dynastic memory. The second question considered in the article is connected with the place of the woman in the aristocratic house and institute of dynasty. At the turn of the Early New Time the official and private life of aristocracy were appreciably incorporated. The dynasty embodied the leading form of existence of the ruling elite that was expressed in the material and personal forms. Position of the person in the court society appreciably depended on the family and class origin. The role women played in this environment was defined proceeding from the dynastic structure of the eminent nobility. Preservation of the nobility of the name and the honour of the family entitling to social privileges depended on the woman. Successful marriage in the dynastic plan brought the man and his family posterity, including males who could preserve and continue the clan. The third question is the political aspects of marriage and, in particular, wedding ceremony. During the epoch of the early modernist style the procedure of search for marriage partners and the celebration of marriage were of great importance for the Prince in Germany. They included gathering information about the origin and honour of the family of the spouse-to-be, engagement and the actual registration of relationship of the parties. The wedding feast in the court environment alongside with the transitional rituals accompanying birth and death had political value, representing the authority and fertility of the dynasty. Wedding feasts were mass events with a whole set of obligatory elements. Besides action, texts were created that described Princes' weddings, both poetic and prosaic, serving as the dynastic, and, broader, state memory, the political consolidation of the country. All in all, it is necessary to note that, despite the lack of opportunity of direct inheritance of power, the woman from the environment of the ruling elite of Germany had political prerogatives, which were important enough.

Key words: gender history; German ruling elite; Early New Time.

P. 78. *Miroshnikov Sergey N.* Tomsk State University. **1952 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THE U.S. RELATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE USSR.** The U.S. entered 1952, the year of presidential elections, paying exceptional attention to its foreign policy. Foreign policy was the only field where Republicans could successfully face Democrats, even despite the fact that many of the eminent members of the party (like main partisan expert in foreign policy John Foster Dulles, for example) were directly involved in the process of making decisions and their implementation by Truman administration. Theme of "enslaved peoples" of Eastern Europe could not help appearing in this context. Also, post-war arrangement, and especially the events in that part of the European continent that followed it, raised a lot of questions concerning effectiveness of the American policy towards the USSR and Eastern-European region in general. Main questions were, of course, about the agreements reached by the leaders of the winning coalition in Yalta and Potsdam in 1945 concerning Eastern European countries and about the policy of "containment" that was led by Truman administration since 1947 towards the USSR. The topic of Eastern Europe was salient during the election campaign. However, it had no significant impact on the victory of the republican candidate. But the campaign itself posed a question before the Republicans about methods of this policy implementation. It was up to the

elected president to search for answers to it. Critique from the Democrats and the European allies resulted in refusing to actively use the slogan of “liberation of Eastern Europe” in the last period of the election campaign. The Republicans skilfully switched their electorate to a more attractive slogan – General Eisenhower’s ability to end the Korean War with honour. At the same time thesis of the communism threat and critique of the deterrence policy of the democratic administration were main and most important elements of the whole election campaign. Analysing real policy that was implemented by Eisenhower’s administration towards Eastern Europe, one can say with a certainty that the slogan “liberation of Eastern Europe” and critique of deterrence were nothing else but republican tactics to turn attention of the public on failures of the democratic administration with a help of a catchy offensive slogan. Communists’ accession to power in Eastern Europe, their winning the Chinese Civil War created an opportunity for the Republicans (whose main strategists actively participated in foreign policy implementation of Truman’s administration) to turn public attention to the communist threat and using their fear exploit thesis about the failure of deterrence that lead to the loss of the U.S. positions and spread of communism in the world. In these circumstances the appearance of a catchy, biting slogan, reflecting the core of the new approach was not a problem. And it appeared and spread around in one of the most popular American magazines “Life”.

Key words: president; election campaign; policy; USA.

P. 84. *Nagornaya Marina A.* Omsk State Pedagogical University. **FEMALE WAGE LABOUR IN PEASANT MIGRATION FARM OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.** Spread of wage labour in agriculture of Western Siberia in the second half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries was the effect of a more active migration movement, the development of commodity-money relations in the Siberian village and the condition of formation of peasant farm in the places of settlement. The major part of hired workers in agriculture was males, but the use of hired female labour was widely practiced. The periodicity of demand for workers depended on the cycle of agricultural activity in Siberia. The period from the beginning of sowing works to the end of harvest time owing to its vital importance for peasant farm, short duration and many labour consuming activities demanded hiring additional workers, which migrants could provide. In this period a stable demand for male and female labour was formed, as peasant women participated in many kinds of fieldwork. Depending on the term and volume of the forthcoming work employment was divided into annual, terminable, monthly, daily and piecework forms. Employment of annual woman workers was very seldom. The most widespread forms of wage labour, especially in the period of intensive agricultural work, were daily and monthly hire. And these forms of hire were spread when using female labour. The cost of female labour in Western Siberia did not fluctuate considerably between the districts of the same province; nevertheless, there were firm fluctuations of the cost of female labour within the districts. This can be explained by relatively homogeneous social-economic and geographical conditions within the same province and by a specific situation of separate settlements. The largest amplitude of prices of workers was between provinces. Correlation of prices of female and male work in West Siberian provinces changed according to the season of agricultural work, reducing greatly during harvest time. Thus, female wage labour was widely used. Demand for wage labour in agriculture had a seasonal character; its peak was in harvest time. Correlation of males and females hired for agricultural work changed in this period, the quota of females in wage labour grew and could even prevail, the variance in the cost of male and female work reduced, it could be 20–30% instead of 50–70% in other periods. On the whole we can state that female wage labour favoured strengthening economic welfare of peasant migration farm to some extent, especially in the initial period of its existence, promoting quicker adaptation of migrants in the region.

Key words: employment in agriculture; female wage labour.

P. 88. *Pustogacheva Tatyana S.* Gono-Altai State University. **SOURCES ON STUDYING HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE LINES IN GORNY ALTAI IN LATE 19TH – EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.** A complete picture of regional development of communication lines is restored on archival sources. There are reports, orders, circulars, petitions, requests, correspondence, notes, and inquiries directly concerning the given theme. In the Russian state historical archive of St.-Petersburg we investigated the documents of funds containing reports, certificates, inquiries, conclusions, reports on industry and trade conditions in the country. We found data concerning organization of trading business locally. The substantial data on reconstruction of the Chuysky mountain track into a wheel road and appendices to them have great importance in the data presented in annual reports of governors. These sources are valuable because they cover practically all aspects of social and economic life in the country. In documents of the State archive of Novosibirsk region the data on civil-engineering designs of the Chuysky Trakt, on disputes between the Right-bank and Left-bank variants supporters were found. The state archive of administration of Biysk preserved various instructions, the plan of roadwork on the Ulalinsky Trakt, the report of the chief of road construction on the profits of roads construction. The Committee on Archives of the Altai Republic has the most considerable part of documents. These are orders on the Chuysky Trakt Road Management of the People’s Commissariat of the Internal Affairs of the USSR, annual financial reports, orders on preparation of spring events on roads, various administrative questions, lists of employees of the road department. Among the published sources it is necessary to allocate economic-statistical researches, reviews, results of expeditions, commercial and industrial calendars and yearbooks, statistical reports, etc. We took interesting materials from the press and from epistolary sources. In Tomsk Provincial Sheets, for example, there were messages on the fairs that took place in Biysk district during the considered time, with the description of the assortment, goods brought there and instructions of the prices for each kind of goods. The complex analysis of sources allows us to draw a conclusion on possibility to recreate the authentic history of establishment and development of communication and trade lines in Gorny Altai in the second half of the 19th – first half of the 20th centuries and the influence of the new transport infrastructure on social and economic development of the region.

Key words: history of development of transport; trade.

P. 93. *Khudoleyev A.N.* **STUDYING OF P.N. TKACHEV’S REVOLUTIONARY THEORY IN DOMESTIC HISTORIOGRAPHY OF 1980S – EARLY 1990S.** In the article estimations of socio-political views of P.N. Tkachev in the domestic historical science of 1980 – early 1990s are considered. The given period is important in studying the creative heritage of P.N. Tkachev. On the one hand, in works of some authors Tkachev traditionally appears as an insignificant figure of the Russian Revolutionary Movement, an eclectic who used to repeat other people’s ideas, who did not bring anything new in the development of revolutionary ideology and harmed the emancipating struggle. Such opinion had been firm since 1930s. On the other hand, in 1980s there were researches (B.M. Shakhmatov and R.N. Blum) where Tkachev appears as a thoughtful and talented thinker who excelled many colleagues in the theoretical views on Narodnichestvo (the Populist Movement). Such reassessment of Tkachev’s place and role of in the history of the Russian Revolutionary Movement was promoted by conditions of democratisation of the Soviet society, mitigation of censorial restric-

tions. Conclusions became more courageous. Some authors designated the problem of direct influence of Tkachev's socio-political doctrine on the genesis of Bolshevism. E.L. Rudnitskaya's monograph is indicative in this respect. The character of reflections of E.L. Rudnitskaya, her examples constantly push the reader towards the general idea of her work – a close interrelation of Tkachevism and Bolshevism. As a result the conclusion is made that 1980s are an original transitive stage in studying the revolutionary theory of Tkachev in the domestic historical science. The first half of 1980s witnessed the influence of estimations of the earlier decades. P.N. Tkachev was traditionally regarded as an insignificant character in a cohort of ideologists of Narodnichestvo. Only in few works the idea of importance and relevancy of Tkachev's socio-political views, their originality and insight was expressed. Changes began in the middle of 1980s. It is necessary to note E.L. Rudnitskaya's book in this key. As a matter of fact, the ideas shown by E.L. Rudnitskaya about the genetic relationship of Tkachevism and Bolshevism are recurrence of conclusions of some historians of 1920s. Thus, estimations of Tkachevism, having made a turn for some decades, returned to the original sources. E.L. Rudnitskaya's work designated a circle of problems Tkachev's revolutionary theory was considered within in the following decade. The sharpest among them is the problem of Tkachev's influence on the course of the Russian Revolutionary Movement in whole and on establishment of the Bolshevism concepts of socialist transformations, in particular.

Key words: revolutionary theory; Narodnichestvo; Russian Blancism.

P. 96. *Shcherbin Nicolay M.* Museum of SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **THE AIR FORCE OF SOUTHWESTERN FRONT IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR.** The article describes a group of Soviet and German troops involved in combat operations from June 22 to July 6 1941; the oncoming tank battle in the area of Lutsk, Dubno, Rovno, requiring a lot of effort from the aviation front which consisted in daily organization of 600 sorties from June 22 to 30, yet defeated due to the uncoordinated acts different kinds of troops. Analysing aviation activity, the author concludes that fighters led the struggle for air superiority primarily by patrolling above the ground forces, the most important objects, accompanied by attack aircrafts; air raids on enemy airfields in this case were not organized, which allowed the enemy to feel safe on "their territory". Actions of the South-western Front Air Force, as noted by the researcher, allowed reducing the combat capabilities of German armoured and motorized formations, but the final results of air strikes did not satisfy the Front Military Council. The efforts of the front air force were "sprayed" on numerous targets. Such actions more severely affected only the rear of the column and transports of the enemy, but they did not exert serious influence on the course of the cross-border battle. The article notes the reasons for unsatisfactory performance of the air reconnaissance; compares the reports on casualties in the fighting along the line of staff and political personnel; identifies a feature that while on other fronts they exaggerated the losses of the enemy (sometimes significantly), the Ukraine somehow lowered the data about the success of the aviation front; characterizes the losses of units of the 4th Air Force and military aviation of the enemy; shows the losses of the Soviet Air Force Front, whose combat losses by the end of June amounted to 697, total to 911 aircrafts. The practical significance of this paper is that it partially closes the gaps in the study of the fighting troops of the boundary cover, and researchers dealing with the war can use its factual material. The main causes of failures and losses, according to the author, were inadequate operational training senior officers, the lack of a clear interaction between different kinds of troops, lack of trained young pilots and confusion of the command. Concluding the article, the author notes that during 15 days of fighting the Soviet troops of 864 600 people (excluding the data of the 18th Army) suffered irrecoverable and sanitation losses of 241 594 people, and the air force lost 1218 combat aircrafts. The depth of withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the border was 300–350 miles, and only at the price of a great loss the Front's troops with air support slowed the main enemy force in Kiev direction and thereby allowed the front of the main forces to withdraw and take up defence in the fortified areas of the old state border.

Key words: air force; war; hostilities.

LAW

P. 100. *Vedernikov Andrey N.* Russian State Trade-Economic University (Moscow). **MODERN RUSSIAN ADVOCACY AS A CIVIL SOCIETY STRUCTURE.** The modern Russian advocacy starts from the date of acceptance of the current Federal law of May 31st, 2002, "On Advocacy in the Russian Federation", which has already been amended considerably. The legal reform of 1990s is concerned the institute of advocacy. The existing republican and regional Bars began to prove as separate independent associations of professional lawyers; fixed fees were cancelled; and, most importantly, there appeared new associations of lawyers engaged in rendering legal services to the population and legal bodies: legal cooperative societies, alternative, "parallel" Bars which were registered by judicial authorities as independent associations. If to speak directly about the process of working out of the law on advocacy, as a result of numerous discussions at different levels, including the State Duma of the Russian Federation, offered suggestions and publications in the press two basic bills appeared: the "ministerial" and the "advocatory" ones. Their main difference was, perhaps, that the ministerial project provided forms of control of the state over the advocacy's activity, while the advocatory one aspired to release it from any control of the federal power structures. The law that the State Duma of the Russian Federation passed is a synthesis of the two projects. In general, the question on realization of the constitutional guarantee of rendering qualified legal aid, including the required and free of charge cases, is serious in lawyer community. And the state searches for various ways of solving this problem, among them – creation in the country of a network of federal free (for citizens) legal consultations, so-called "municipal advocacies".

Key words: advocacy; rights of person.

P. 104. *Gavrilenko Artyom A.* Law Institute of Irkutsk State University. **PROBLEMS OF STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEFENDANT IN A JURY TRIAL.** Studying the personality of the accused in a jury trial has essential features stated by rules of Chapter 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. At the same time, rules of this chapter with reference to the researched question have no definite interpretation. The analysis of practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation indicates that. As a result of studying the practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation it is possible to make a conclusion that the scope of studying the defendant's personality in a jury trial is growing. According to the higher judicial body, announcement of the data on previous convictions of the defendant is possible if it is necessary for researching the characteristics of crime elements. Short remarks of witnesses on the defendant's personality are not infringement of provisions of Art.335, P.8 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. The study of the defendant's personality is admissible if the parties do not object. The analysis of the practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the points of view stated in legal literature allows making a conclusion on the necessity of adjustment of the criminal procedure legislation for the purpose of realization of guarantees provided by the content of such categories

as competitiveness and equality. Thus, we believe that judicial studying of the personality of the accused with participation of jury should have a broader consideration. It is admissible to conduct such research in cases when it is connected with establishing the characteristics of elements of a crime. It is also necessary to allow the defendant to negate the information on the defendant's personality brought for discussion by the other party, including calling witnesses for this purpose. It is necessary to conduct the settlement of a question on possibility of recognition of the defendant as deserving leniency after giving an accusatory verdict in the presence of jury. There should be a possibility of calling witnesses to receive information on the defendant's personality by requests of the parties or initiative of the chairperson.

Key words: personality of the accused; jury trial.

P. 108. *Ivashchenko Anastasia P.* Tomsk State University. **COMPLEXITY OF THE CASE AND A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE ARBITRATION PROCEEDING AS A BASIS FOR EXTENDING PROCEDURAL TERM REVIEW OF THE CASE IN THE ARBITRATION COURT OF APPEAL.** The questions of referring to cases as difficult considered in the arbitration court of appeal are considered, and also the concept analysis of the considerable number of participants of arbitration process is carried out. Definition of these concepts is extremely important, because by using them the Chairperson of the Arbitration Court of Appeal will solve the question on extending the term of the procedure on appeal. The introduction of the legislator in the APC RF changes in setting of the extension of the statutory term on appeal and the absence of their application allows us to speak about the relevance of the chosen theme. The author concludes that the category of complexity of the case should be considered in several aspects, each having independent value in the process, given judicial discretion in resolving the issue of assigning the case to the category. Among its features is the order of the case procedure, the presence of two or more appeals on the contested judicial act, numerous petitions, the lack of established legal practice in arbitration courts of appeal and arbitration courts of higher instances of a certain category of cases or individual cases. The article attempts to formulate a legal definition of the complexity of the case. A particular complexity of the case should be understood as a degree of difficulty of its resolution, due to objective factors affecting the duration of its consideration by the court. Besides, an attempt to define the category of a considerable number of participants of arbitration process is undertaken. Considerable is recognized as such a quantity of participants of arbitration process which will not allow to consider the appeal complaint (appeal complaints) on the case in due time, within the term established by the remedial law. The author also points out the conflict of norms of Part 4, Article 17 of the APC RF, Part 1, Article 266 of the APC RF, norm of Part 2, Article 267 of the APC RF, which is a way to resolve changes to the rules of Part 2, Article 267 of the APC RF. Making the proposed changes set out in this manner will avoid, firstly, the contradictions of procedural rules, and, secondly, additional changes in the provision of the composition of the court hearing the case on the appeal right to appeal such statements.

Key words: appeal; court of arbitration; complexity of case; significant number of participants in arbitration process.

P. 112. *Krivoshein Ivan T.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL-HISTORICAL CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONALIZING OF INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITY AT THE STAGE OF THE SOVIET CRIMINALISTICS FORMATION.** In the article social-cultural conditions, scientific-cognitive potential of criminalistics, developing conceptual approaches directed to quality of crimes investigation and professionalism improvement of inspectors are analyzed. Criminalistics transition in 1917 to a different social-historical space inspired a number of investigations significant for the development of scientific-criminalistic knowledge. Radical change of scientific-world outlook paradigm, cultural revolution, change of the law ideology and legislation in the field of criminal legal proceedings, preliminary investigation of crimes inspired many topical issues of scientific-cognitive and practical nature. The epoch took up the matter with criminalists of what to begin Soviet criminalistics updating and development with? In this transitional for the science situation, criminalists solved an ultimately ambitious and intellectually difficult problem – science inheritance adaptation to new social-historical realities. In particular, this period of time is characterized by low professionalism of investigative staff. This circumstance extremely aggravated the necessity of adaptation of former and developing scientific-criminalistic knowledge to the intellectual potential of inspectors. Science development, quality of investigation directly depended on the optimality of its solution. Criminalists perceived adequate conformity of scientific knowledge to intellectual potential of inspectors as a social order. A methodological key of understanding of its being is scale simplification of criminalistic knowledge. Simplification appreciably defined scientific problems, profundity of scientific judgements, style of material presentation, nature of criminalistic recommendations on crimes investigation. Developed during this period of time scientific-cognitive approaches, methods and standards, owing to intellectual inertia, still preserve its influence. Overcoming of simplicity and availability of scientific knowledge to a non-specialist as a certain ideal and creation of a new image of criminalistics remains an urgent problem.

Key words: criminalistics; investigative activity; experience and practice.

P. 117. *Lebedev Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **SUBSIDIARY APPLICATION OF NORMS OF CIVIL LAW.** The unity of the subject of legal regulation as a social system allows speaking about the unity of branches of law. Therefore, in the same standard it is possible to find articles containing norms of various branches of law. The legislator is practical. It is guided by the principle of economy, rational using the product of work – legislative material. Owing to it, norm making is quite sound when instead of stating the already published rules in a new legal act; a reference is made to their sources. Such references should not be perceived as a way of definition of an accessory of this or that group of relations to the subject of legal regulation of a certain branch. In such cases subsidiary (borrowed) use by one branch of the norms of another branch takes place. All contracts about work are necessarily labour transactions. In this sense, it is possible to say that the term labour transaction is capable of carrying out the function of a patrimonial concept necessary for the scientific analysis of any contracts (agreements), arising in the sphere of employment dependent work in a broad sense of this word. Labour transaction quite satisfies the requirements of a patrimonial concept, as it is, firstly, the phenomenon, which is real. Secondly, it is certain actions of subjects in the sphere concerning hired dependent work. Thirdly, it can be voluntary. Fourthly, it is directed to occurrence (establishment), change (perfection) or termination of legal relations in the wage labour sphere. Fifthly, labour transaction generates legal relations provided not only by the contract, but also by law. Thus, the parity of law and the contract has no constant limit, for example, in volume, form, differentiating line. The principle that operates in this case is: the less one (legal regulation), the more the other (the discretion of the parties).

Key words: subsidiarity; norm; contract.

P. 122. *Murashkina Yelena B.* Northeastern State University (Magadan). **PRACTICE OF SOLVING PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE REVENUE LAW PROVISIONS.** Liability to tax is a direct requirement of Article 57 of the Russian Federation Constitution, which is relevant to all taxpayers (levy payers). According to this article and Articles 1, 15, and 19 of the RF Constitution in the Russian Federation as a constitutional state the Revenue and Levy Laws must contain clear and comprehensible provisions. Formal clearness of the revenue provisions means their adequate accuracy that provides their adequate comprehension and enforcement. The problem concerning the use of the Revenue Law provisions became obvious when the first codifying act in the sphere of taxation, the Revenue Code of the RF, came into force. The Revenue Code is the most unstable and dynamic source of the Russian Revenue Law. Thus, 8 months after it came into force 126 articles (of the original 142) in the first part of the Revenue Code of the RF were amended. In the course of 12 years the first part of the RC RF was changed by 42 reviewed federal laws, and over the 10 years of the operation of the second part of the RC it was changed by 207 reviewed federal laws. One can state that the lawmaking process concerning revisions and additions to the RC will continue because of some obvious loopholes and norms which allow contradictory and ambiguous interpretation of the Revenue Law provisions. A loophole in the Revenue Law based on the legal theory is the absence of a tax rule in the Revenue Law acts, which provides a solution to fiscal regulation issues. This article contains information on the causes of loopholes in the Revenue Law, of the practice referred to the grounds for the loopholes is given, and proposals connected with the improvement of some provisions of the RC RF in order to eliminate the existing loopholes through revisions and additions to the Revenue Code are made. In whole, the study of the judicial and law-enforcement practice of solving problems concerning the use of the Revenue Law provisions in this article is directly connected with the loopholes in the RC RF partially eliminated by the lawmaker by means of lawmaking, and partially helped out by courts by means of judicial interpretation of provisions for certain tax cases. But the problems connected with the loopholes given in this article are unchanged. To eliminate the existing loopholes and obscurities of the Revenue Code of the Russian Federation one should create clear and comprehensible provisions. And with it, one should evaluate the role of judicial practice in adjudication of tax cases taking into account that the judicial precedent in Russia is not a source of law. At the same time, judicial practice connected with tax cases is conducive to initiation of the procedure connected with introduction of revisions and additions to the Revenue Law.

Key words: loophole; the Revenue Code; lawmaking; judicial practice.

P. 126. *Uvarov Oleg N.* Tomsk Region Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia **PERSONALITY EVALUATION CRITERIA OF THE CONVICT IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSFERRING TO MILDER SENTENCE SERVING CONDITIONS AND ESCORTLESS TRAVEL RIGHT PROVISION.** In the light of intensification of selective measures in the penitentiary process, elements of domestic progressive penitentiary system can be viewed as most significant. One of the directions of this development is changing of sentence serving conditions on the basis of convicts' categorization. These conditions are to be concretised by definite requirements to convicts; moreover, these conditions are not to be claimed as "can be transferred", but "are being transferred". Along with this, being under definite conditions of imprisonment is to influence immediately the legal status of the convict, for example, being under milder conditions conduces to parole, being under strict conditions parole should be excluded. Besides, convict categorization criteria, equal in the process of serving a sentence, are able to substantiate correctly the convicts' right to move escortlessly outside penitentiary. It is substantial to indicate the degree of reforming, evaluated by the penitentiary administration, permitting the convict to change the legal status, approaching the parole. The author applies some considerations that reforming degree evaluation is to be uniform during the whole process of serving a sentence in form of imprisonment. The criteria can be as follows: a) carrying out by the convicts of some principle duties under Article 11 of the Criminal Executive Code of the Russian Federation (the CEC RF); b) rewards and penalties, imposed on the convict; c) convict's attitude to receiving primary professional education and professional training (under Part 3, Article 108 of the CEC RF); d) convict's participation in educational measures (under Part 2, Article 109 of the CEC RF); e) convict's participation in the amateur activity (under Part 2, Article 111 of the CEC RF); f) receiving higher education by the convict (under Part 4, Article 112 of the CEC RF); g) convict's attitude to labour during serving the sentence process; h) convict's attitude towards the committed crime; i) damage compensation of the committed crime; j) harm compensation of the committed crime by other means.

Key words: reforming; personality evaluation criteria; legal interest; progressive penitentiary system in the idea of imprisonment; sentence serving conditions; imprisonment.

ECONOMICS

P. 130. *Aksaev Felix E., Kazakov Vladimir V.* Rostov State University, Tomsk State University. **INVESTMENT CRITERION IN MAINTENANCE OF COMPETITIVENESS OF A REGION IN WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS.** The global economic situation that has developed during the global financial crisis sets new quality requirements for competitiveness and investment attractiveness of countries, territories, industries and projects. Competitiveness of a region is directly dependent on the ability to attract domestic and foreign investors for the implementation of social-economic development, on the degree of favourable investment climate. Work on improving the investment climate is held at both the federal and regional levels. Investment climate is a complex, highly aggregated category that includes a set of political, economic, social, domestic and other factors predetermining the validity of investing with an appropriate degree of risk and the possibility of their effective use. Investment climate should be viewed as an object of regional investment policy. The criterion of its condition is the amount of investment resources involved in the regional economy. State of the investment climate is primarily dependent on the profitability of the invested capital. In a market economy, investment climate is the most common criterion for the allocation of investment resources. Solving the problem of improving the investment climate will be more successful in providing targeted ongoing efforts of regional authorities to address the most pressing and relevant challenges for the region. Investment is the path of economic development of any country. Features of the regional investment policy are determined by specific economic and social policies in the region, the level of economic potential and attractiveness for investors (including foreigners). There are areas managed to use its competitive advantages and continue to attract investment at high rates. The indicator in this format is experience of Krasnodar Territory, a type of agro-industrial region, and, according to experts, ranked in the top ten among Russian regions. Assigning a rating "Standart Poor's" allows investors to make right decisions when choosing investment targets, and this in its turn allows you to upgrade many of the production, expand the range of products, increase revenue boundary of the treasury. Assigning a rating is an estimation of work of Krasnodar region's administration, aimed at stable development of the region's economy and its competitiveness.

Key words: investments; competitiveness; crisis.

P. 133. *Beloglazova Galina N., Kudelich Yelena V.* St. Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance. **INVESTOR BASE POTENTIAL OF THE RUSSIAN MARKET OF BANK BONDS.** Capacity of bank bonds as a source of long-term bank resources is determined by the availability, preferences, and potential of investors. Formation of the Russian market of bank bonds is closely connected with the development of its investor base, changes in investment behaviour of private investors, as well as policies of major institutional structures, primarily, insurance companies and pension funds. There are no official data about the Russian market of bank bonds. In the context of this article, we have identified two groups of investors: private investors and institutional investors. Currently, main investors in at the Russian bond market are commercial banks. It is obvious that at the present stage Russian commercial banks could be viewed as short-term investors rather than long-term ones. However, the market of bank bonds needs long-term borrowers – insurance companies, investment and pension funds with more stable resources that want lucrative and safe location of these funds. International practice shows that non-bank financial institutions are the main suppliers of resources for the bond market. These structures back in the early 1990s provided almost three-quarters of turnover of securities markets worldwide. But in Russia, non-banking financial companies are far behind commercial banks in terms of assets and at present they are not able to act as a key source of resources, not only for the banking sector, but also for the financial market as a whole. Investigation of the investor base of the Russian market of bank bonds suggests a significant investment potential of Russian private and institutional investors (insurance companies and pension funds). The possible benchmark for evaluation of the potential of demand and of Russian non-bank financial institutions on bank bonds may be their investment in the banking system in the form of other funds, deposits and cash. Investment potential of Russian private investors is significant and is estimated to \$5 trillion. However, most Russians are not ready to assume the high risks associated with investing in the stock market. To attract private investors to the market of bank bonds it is necessary to carry out purposeful work to stimulate the investment activity of the population. This article makes proposals regarding the activities of a commercial bank to attract private investors to the market of bank bonds.

Key words: banks; long-term resources; the market of bank bonds; investment potential; private investors; institutional investors.

P. 139. *Vorobyova Tamara A.* Tomsk State University. **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LICENSING AND QUALIFICATION SYSTEM OF MARKET PARTICIPANTS AS FUNDAMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL REGULATION MECHANISM IN NORWAY'S OIL-AND-GAS INDUSTRY.** In the article the experience of Norway in harmonizing realization of national interests in the oil-and-gas industry is analyzed. The subject of national interests and the main task for the state should ensure the curtailing of corporate interests, on the one hand, and encouraging the private companies to the rational and efficient use of hydrocarbons, on the other hand; so, that the total value of resources is maximized and sustainable development of the nation is secured. The realization of national interests is anchored in the institutional mechanism of regulation of oil-and-gas industry, which regulates mutual relations between the state and the resources users, fixes duties and rights of resources users. This mechanism can take form of concessions, production shared agreements (PSA) or licensing at different stages of the development of oil-and-gas branch. Actually the licensing procedure is used in the state regulation of oil and gas sector in the Kingdom of Norway and the Russian Federation. Since the start of oil and gas extraction Norway has reached significant success in the realization of state-national interest and will be appreciated for its institutional regulation, the central part of which is its system of administrative licensing. The main features of Norwegian licensing system are the following: 1. Equalization of the profitability of different pieces of land under license through the combination within one license of deposits with better and worse quality. This has made useless any lobbying for corporate actors, because all licensing pieces became equally profitable. Therewith, the conditions for competition in the branch were assured. Besides the investments in the smaller deposits could be gained. 2. Execution of licensing process according to the needs and interests of stakeholders and the society on the whole. The national parliament decides about the opening of new pieces of land for exploration and drilling by evaluating by-effects of oil and gas industry on economics, environment and society. Consideration of corporate interests is assured through mutual consultations at different stages of licensing process. 3. Procedure of license granting consists of several stages and is distinguished through stringent control of several state authorities, rigid regulation of the exploitation process and inclusion of external effects. 4. Requirement of obligatory participation of one state company on the consortium (Statoil until 1999, now – State Direct Financial Interest), as well as requirement to build up special committees, consisting of state representatives and employees of consortium, for execution of production control and operational tasks. This allows guaranteeing the fulfilment of exploitation conditions accordingly to license, neutralizing the risks of information asymmetries and assuring certain financial inflows to the state irrespectively of net income figures. 5. Concerning the implementation of licensing procedure, it should be added that a course on an objective, impartial and maximum transparent licensing process in line with the country development is aimed at. In addition to the licensing procedure and in order to ensure the efficient resources exploitation in 2000 a qualification procedure of the market participants was implemented. Within the framework of this procedure all companies, which aim to get a production license, must pass the procedure of qualification. Hereby they must verify that they possess all necessary competence and know-how for resource management and safety of production. Also their financial strength, organisational structure, production history (including the statistics of accidents) will be evaluated.

Key words: oil and gas; regulation; institutional mechanism; licensing; Norway.

P. 143. *Dobrusina Margarita Ye., Khristenko Kseniya Yu.* Tomsk State University. **LABOUR ORGANIZATION AND SYNDROME OF CHRONIC TIREDNESS.** Market relations formation in Russia is characterized by essential changes in labour organization. It is revealed in an unclaimed state of employees having certain kinds of professions and in the necessity for appearance of new ones, in the loss of confidence in stability of their social and financial positions, in the guarantee of work place. The competition for a prestigious and well-paid job is intensified. The processes of particular specialization in professions and their globalisation with related branches are proceeding simultaneously. The rating of some socially important professions, such as medical workers, teachers, scientists, is constantly decreasing. The gap in remuneration of labour and financial provision leads to the search of new places of employment assistance, to the fact that an employee can work in two or more places. In its turn, this situation results in worse interpersonal relations in organizations. Unfavourable conditions of the environment, the sedentary life-style, the presence of chronic diseases in majority of able-bodied people should be added to the facts mentioned above. As a result, the syndrome of chronic tiredness has appeared, resulting in the decrease of man's working capacity. The following clinical symptoms are typical for the syndrome of chronic tiredness: prolonged tiredness according to unknown reasons, which does not disappear after having a rest; the decrease of moving regime by more than 50%; muscular discomfort; fever; painful lymph nodes; pains in joints; the decrease of memory; depression; disorder of sleep and wakeful state in the view of sleepiness during a day and sleeplessness at night. The syndrome of chronic tiredness is considered to be a new pathology in medicine, the nature of which has not been determined exactly, but it is connected with life-style of large cities and towns'

inhabitants, type of life in the developed countries and bad sanitary-ecological conditions, viral infection, and also with huge emotional-psychological assignment on a man. The syndrome of chronic tiredness is spreading widely in civilized countries all over the world, but it is difficult to diagnose it and treat effectively. The syndrome of chronic tiredness development directly depends on the category of fulfilled work hardness. In connection with the fact that the syndrome of chronic tiredness is hard to be treated, the general preventive actions of this syndrome should be conducted. They include the regulation of work and rest, rationalization of work regime, obligatory effective use of annual leave, formation of favourable work conditions at a work place, culture of relaxation. Sanatorium-and-spa treatment is believed to be an important way of preventive actions of this syndrome. At the same time, sanatorium-and-spa factors of the region where a person lives influence his/her state more favourably.

Key words: syndrome of chronic tiredness; physical and psychological fatigue; factors determine the severity of labour; quality of life.

P. 149. *Zavalko Natalia A.* Omsk State Pedagogical University. **INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE CHAIN SCIENCE-HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION-INDUSTRY AS A BASIS FOR CREATION OF EFFECTIVE TRAINING MECHANISM OF A MARKETABLE SPECIALIST.** Creation of an effective mechanism for training a marketable specialist requires qualitatively new forms of interaction between higher professional education and industry that represents a consumer of educational system services. Therefore, it is necessary to create flexible adaptive relations between them. When creating such a mechanism we are concerned about integration processes occurring inside, allowing keeping it in a stable condition and at the same time generating new qualities. The essence of integration represents a two-facet process of universalisation of its elements and harmonization of relations between them. In the approach to integration the accent should be shifted to the qualities of its elements that potentially include general integration qualities becoming apparent in the process of creation of a new system. Integration of the phenomenon is a process of its development towards a more integral condition characterized not only by a greater degree of interconnection of all the elements, but also by the change of qualities of the elements. System development is conditioned by universalisation of elements qualities and harmonization of relations between them that leads to a higher level of system integrity and new integral effects. Creating an effective mechanism of training a marketable specialist we get the following correlation of integration processes. Scientific and research activity of a university integrating into industry allows on behalf of a university to implement the ideas of term papers and theses in practice, and to adopt scientific advice of professors and students, i.e. to employ the potential of university science; on behalf of industry to provide material and technical basis and a possibility to prove the research results. Integration of educational process and industry allows on behalf of a university to shorten the adaptive period of young specialists and to include students into industrial activity; on behalf of industry to provide material and technical basis, to make an industry specialist part of the educational process. Thus, the system of education should develop creativity of a personality on the basis of improving knowledge and skills of solving creative tasks in the sphere of prospective or practical activity. Introduction of creative education may be arranged in several ways, through increasing the creative component of teaching all subjects and involving all students; creating a special system of additional creative training based on the principles of program-target management for the group of students demonstrating bright creative abilities; developing special courses and departments for training and retraining of students and specialists for solving most difficult target scientific and practical tasks.

Key words: integration; mechanism of training; marketable specialist; higher professional education.

P. 153. *Makasheva Nataliya P., Nesterova Oksana A.* Tomsk State University, Tomsk Agricultural Institute. **PERSONNEL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT: NEW APPROACHES AND FORMS.** Building the information society is subject to intensive development of the education system; it involves the development of a new educational paradigm to replace the classical one. The introduction of innovative methods, based on mixed technologies, into the educational process fundamentally changes the system of education. Along with traditional forms others have arisen – continuing education for lifelong learning, training, retraining, and corporate training. The emergence of new forms of teaching and presentation of increasingly stringent requirements to the level of education of candidates in the labour market is observed; and changes in organization must develop intellectual capacities of personnel. Thus, the intellectual potential of staff is the basis of effective functioning of any organization and is a source of productivity growth. The development of intellectual capacities of personnel is a system of interrelated activities, the main elements of which are education, business management career, the formation of a personnel reserve, rotation of staff motivation and intellectual activity. The main feature of the modern phase of social development is determined that the person is the main asset of modern production; the person is not only a carrier of knowledge, but its creator. Therefore, development of intellectual capacities of personnel is directly related to their intellectual activity. Intellectual activity is a characteristic that distinguishes the intellectual ability to work on the abilities of the traditional labour and employment potential of the workforce. The main factor that contributes to the intellectual activity is the level of training for the modern economy. The development of intellectual capacities of personnel is directly in the formation of personnel reserve: training, skill development, individual development plan and training for the vacant post, as well as organization of participation in innovative projects. The use of rotation in the development of intellectual capacities of personnel provides benefits such as access to new knowledge and skills, the ability to use rotation as an instrument of acquisition and management personnel reserve, the ability to motivate the development of intellectual capacity. But the main element in the development of intellectual capacities of personnel training is a purposeful process of learning new knowledge, skills and abilities. Depending on the level (type) training distinguishes: vocational training, higher education, professional retraining. The dynamism of the changes occurring in business, the rapid obsolescence of acquired knowledge encourages organizations to continuously maintain the development of intellectual capacities of personnel. Thus, the formation of the corresponding system that provides continuous learning and staff development organization becomes one of the most urgent problems.

Key words: continuous education; intellectual capacity; development; motivation; intellectual activity.

P. 158. *Romitsyna Aleksandra V.* Siberian State Automobile and Highway Academy (Omsk). **ECONOMIC POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AS THE BASIS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING OF ROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES.** The article studies the question on the necessity of using a complex analysis of economic potential of road freight transport enterprises for strategic planning process. The reasons causing the necessity of application of strategic planning at road freight transport enterprises are stated, problems which heads of road freight transport enterprises face are allocated. The modern economic situation and set of factors making considerable impact on activity of the enterprises demand from management operative reaction to changes both in the external, and in the internal environment of the enterprise. Owing to it the strategic planning acquires great value, as providing stability of activity of the enterprises in a long-term prospect. Forming long-term strategic plans of activity of the enterprises allows development of accurate se-

quence of actions and raise of validity of accepted management decisions. Considering it, actions and decisions of heads cannot consist only in reaction to changes of the external environment and their influence on the enterprise condition. The head should expect and consider a set of factors, both external and internal, that will allow grounding decisions and making better choices. Special attention in the article is given to the question of analysis of economic potential; the emphasis that the analysis stage is a rod stage of strategic planning of the enterprises is made. The structure of a complex analysis of the economic potential is presented and the basic constituting components are listed. Such approach to studying the possibilities, elements and structure of resources, the external environment and its influence on the enterprise, in particular, enterprises of road freight transport, allows making most sound management decisions. It also gives a chance to trace the influence of changes of the environment and previously implemented events on enterprise conditions, which, in its turn, helps in introducing corrective amendments in long-term plans in due time. Constant monitoring of potential of the enterprise is pledge of an effective utilization of resources; the information received as a result of similar monitoring gives a chance to implement the most significant directions with the minimum costs of time, forces and resources. The problem mentioned in the given article is topical not only for road freight transport enterprises, but also for enterprises of other industries.

Key words: strategic planning; economic potential; complex analysis.

P. 162. *Sannikova Tatyana D., Aksenova Zhanna N.* Branch of Siberian Academy of Public Service in Tomsk, Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **ON COORDINATION OF SCIENCE AND BUSINESS INTERACTION IN REGIONAL INNOVATIVE SYSTEM.** In modern conditions when competitiveness of regions, of separate industrial targets is frequently defined by the mastered and introduced technological innovations, it is important not only to expect what interaction of suppliers and consumers of industrial-technological innovations will be, but also to provide stability of science and business interaction. All it gives a special urgency to strategic planning and coordination of interaction of scientific organizations and business subjects within the project of innovative modernization of economy. Advantages of many Russian regions (power sufficiency, natural resources and mental potential), apparently, work for activation of subjects of innovative process. However, the backwardness of direct connection of science, business and consumer segments of home market of high technologies negatively influences the realization of innovative potential of regional economic systems. One more factor – insufficiency of financing of science – does not promote innovative activity either. Basically, the state bears the burden of financing innovative projects. Formation of the state budget on research works should stimulate business to act as a customer in this process. The uniform consolidated system of financing science consisting of the state sources, venture funds, private investors and corporate sources is capable to advance the solution of the problem of modernization considerably. While this system is insufficiently coordinated, it does not promote positive effect achievement. Therefore, the so-called “innovative funnel” when only 5% of results of scientific works are implemented, testifies to the depth of the problem, especially in Russian regions: business practically does not positively influence science development, does not stimulate it either with money resources, or with demand for innovations. And the lack of means of scientific researches provokes the so-called “internal emigration” – experts leaving impetuous science for business structures especially based on speculative kinds of activity, bringing greater and fast income. It is a very dangerous tendency since the potential of the Russian science, already weakened by “brain drain”, in the conditions of insufficient financing and falling of prestige of intellectual work becomes a non-renewable resource. For this tendency to be reversible, formation of a balanced system of interaction of science and business based on stimulation of demand for new technologies and introduction of domestic products in the domestic markets is necessary. Innovative firms-developers should be integrated with business structures so that at the stage of basic researches it was already possible to plan where the result can be introduced, and at the stage of creation of a pre-production model it was already defined.

Key words: innovative development; transfer of innovations; state; business; science.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 165. *Bogdanova Yelena L., Bogdanova Olga Ye.* Tomsk State University. **STUDY OF COGNITIVE AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT IN INNOVATIVE PRACTICE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.** The article argues the importance of elaborating the problem field of cognitive resource development in theory and practice of higher education. The methodological emphasis is put on the fact that the reasoning and elaboration of effective approaches to the development of competence in education as socio-cultural, cognitive and epistemological practice implies going beyond the limits of the traditional subject content of psychological and pedagogical knowledge and considering the tendencies of socio-humanitarian knowledge development. The phenomenon of competence is regarded from the standpoints of social constructivism and anthropoepistemology. Researching the problem field of relationship between information and socio-humanitarian knowledge as the basis of competence development and realization of the innovative potential of a personality opens the prospect for identification of characteristics of the competence knowledge base. The results of the research of the implicit theories of intelligence of students of Tomsk universities (based on the modified questionnaire by C.S. Dweck) are presented. The epistemological and cognitive “gaps” in educational interaction are illustrated. The conclusion is drawn that the implicit theories of intelligence can be considered in the educational context as a “bridging”, integrative link that uncovers cognitive, socio-cultural and activity-based (individual and distributed) nature of competence. The analysis of results made it possible to reveal significant epistemological and cognitive limitations of competence development in educational practice as discrepancies between subjective educational process participants' representations of nature of knowledge and tendencies of socio-humanitarian knowledge development as the basis of competence development; educational process participants' value orientation on individual features of cognitive activity and communicative-active nature of socio-humanitarian knowledge; and subjective conceptions of students about the static character of their cognitive resources and value-goal orientation of innovative education as socio-cultural practice of sustainable development of human resources. In the context of future development of educational practice as an innovative practice and elaboration of adequate educational technologies conclusions are presented that the implicit theories of intelligence can be reconceptualised as significant factors at the group level; difference between individual and organizational implicit theories of intelligence offers opportunities for further research of their relationships; the question of the degree and sustainability of the influence of organizational implicit theories of intelligence on individual theory representations remains unanswered. Theoretical and empirical research results define not only future directions of the research of epistemological and cognitive limitations of competence development in innovative practice of higher education, but also establish value orientations of interdisciplinary vision of the phenomenon of cognitive resource development in education.

Key words: competence; epistemological beliefs; implicit theories of intelligence; cognitive activity; educational activity.

P. 171. *Gurova Mariya B., Kapilevich Leonid V., Matrosova Tatyana S.* Tomsk State University. **STRUCTURE OF SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIALS OF SPORTSMEN-WEIGHTLIFTERS AND MARTIAL ARTISTS OF DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS.** The results of studying the structure of somatosensory evoked potentials in athletes, weightlifters and martial artists of different qualifications are given. The specific features of the functional state of the neuromuscular system, reflecting the physiological mechanisms of sporting excellence in weightlifting and karate are considered. In the course of training in karate, certain changes in the nervous system, resulting in the primary somatosensory cortical activation zone occur much earlier. Correspondingly, qualified karate training increased the speed of analysis of sensory information, and smaller amplitude potentials indicated a better response, less synchronous and subtler work of the nervous system. These figures relate to the fact that highly skilled karate influence primary somatosensory cortical activation zones, respectively, highly increased speed of analysis of sensory information. Smaller amplitude potentials indicate a better response, less synchronous and subtler work of the nervous system in highly skilled karate. Parameters of somatosensory evoked potentials can be used as a criterion for assessing the level of fitness of athletes.
Key words: power abilities; sports; evoked potentials.

P. 173. *Guseva Nataliya L., Shilko Viktor G.* Tomsk State University. **PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC AND EXTRACURRICULAR TECHNOLOGY ATHLETIC AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION.** Physical education in universities is intended for promoting health, all-round physical development and improvement of professional skills of specialist. There is a possibility of using of physical education technology public forms of amateur sport and sport activities (e.g. tourism) in the study process. A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of lessons developed by the authors of the programs for selected sports, general physical preparations and tourist activities is made. The students, enrolled for the technology of tourism, by the end of the experiment showed evident improvement of indicators of general and special physical training and attendance. The experimental results confirm the high efficiency of complex technological model of physical training and sports activities in the implementation of the main objectives of physical education.
Key words: technology academic and extracurricular activities form; course of sports perfection; physical culture, healthcare and mass sports work; social forms of amateur athletic activities; physical preparedness; physical development; motivation.

P. 177. *Kabrin Valeriy I., Matsuta Valeriya V., Berezina Yelena M.* Tomsk State University. **POSITIVE AND PROBLEM COMPONENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIVE WORLDS OF STUDENTS OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES IN CROSS-CULTURAL POST-SOVIET SPACE.** The article presents the results of a complex psychological cross-cultural research of the educational communicative worlds of students of western and Siberian higher schools. The qualitative description is made, authentic distinctions are revealed and the factorial structure of cross-cultural and professional aspects of higher education is interpreted. On the incorporated sample a four-factorial structure showing transcommunicative characteristics of the students' professional-personal growth and deficiencies of stagnation of stressful nature is revealed. The research is devoted to the analysis of possibilities of transition into a uniform educational field of the European type in the context of the Bologna agreement of a big polycultural region, which is often designated as the post-Soviet territory. In the article the results of the multilateral research with a complex quantitative-qualitative analysis are given. Research was made in Charles University (Prague), Tomsk State University (Tomsk), Siberian Medical State University (Tomsk), Odessa National University (Odessa), First Moscow State Medical University (Moscow). A complex of projective and psychosemantic methods was used. The analysis of qualitative and quantitative distinctions is generalized in the multistage factorial analysis. On the basis of the general sample and all statistical selections on the specified universities it was possible to reveal universal factors of communicative-educational process. Except universal characteristics of each factor, additional specific accents or nuances are revealed. They are connected with the specificity of the communicative-educational environment of each university. These distinctions concern both cultural-regional aspects and professional-educational ones. The first factor has revealed a transcommunicative openness and growth of the personality as a creative communicative-educational resource. It is essential that for realization of this resource there already exist an arsenal of active methods of social training and social-psychological possibilities of designing of even more effective methods of disclosing of creative potential and potential of achievements of the personality. The second factor shows the underside of this process – the closeness of the personality owing to deficiency of possibilities. Fears and protection of the personality of the student naturally accompany difficult educational process in the higher school. Therefore, along with activation of creative methods of training creation of system of psychological support and rehabilitation of possible psychological complications is necessary. The third factor displayed educational-professional isolation, i.e. concentration of educational efforts contrary to a freer dialogue as indemnification of the same deficiency of resources. It is clear that for conformity with the educational-professional requirements of higher school the deficiency type of the personality can consciously or unconsciously isolate itself from other communications and consider them as a hindrance, as is shown in negative factorial loadings on communicative parameters, but differently in different samples. The fourth factor opens positive sociability and trans-sociability as a potential reserve of the personality that allows making an optimistic forecast concerning psychological support of students in educational process. The revealed factors can become a concrete basis of perfection of the educational system and its psychological maintenance.
Key words: mental-communicative space; creativity; potential advances; communicative world of personality; educational space.

P. 183. *Katkova Mariya N.* Mental Health Research Institute SB RAMS (Tomsk). **PECULIARITY OF PROTECTIVE-ADAPTIVE SYSTEM OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND SCHIZOTYPAL DISORDERS.** The article considers the problem of adaptation of patients with schizotypal disorder within the theory of protective-adaptive system and the interrelated substructures, composing it. The study of adaptation of patients with schizotypal disorder, based on the model of clinical personology, theory of open systems and model of stress-diathesis, reflects the systematic approach to the problem and takes into account the integrity of biological, psychological and social factors. The leading role in the adaptation and preservation of mental health is played by the consciously applied system of constructive strategies of overcoming the problem situations being subordinate with a certain psychological defence. In the historical aspect the definition of psychological defence is changing, transforming. Investigations on psychological defences of recent time move from negative perception and are oriented at revealing adaptive abilities of psychological defence. According to contemporary viewpoints of ego-psychology, successful adaptation requires the safety of functions of attitude towards reality, regulation and control of instinctive impulses, objective relations, intellectual processes and psychological defences, functions of autonomy. Of special value is the comparison of structure, peculiarities of manifestations of psychological defences in various nosological groups. Mutual influence of psychological defences and coping-strategies is stressed during the formation of coping styles, as well as the role of

conscious and unconscious components in the formation of defensive adaptive systems. Peculiarities of psychological defences are highlighted in patients with schizotypal disorder, revealed in the process of the observation of psychiatry and clinical psychological examination. Primitive, initial variants of defences such as splitting, primitive isolation, omnipotence, denial fulfil the adaptive function but differ by rigidity, tend to stereotypisation and base on the distorted perception of the reality. Meanwhile, the coping-strategies of patients with schizotypal disorder remain little studied. Traits of emotional-volitional, cognitive, personality areas are considered as factors able to influence adaptation of patients with schizophrenia and schizotypal disorder. The integrity of these factors determines the specifics of coping styles, coping-strategies and psychological defences linked with them in such patients, promoting increase of contribution of maladaptive and relatively adaptive variants of response and decreasing the efficacy of self-organization and the level of adaptation.

Key words: protective-adaptive system; psychological defence; coping strategies; coping styles; schizotypal disorder.

P. 186. *Pfau Tatyana V.* N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION, STRUCTURE OF INDIVIDUAL RELIGIOUSNESS AND UNCONSCIOUS COMPONENTS OF RELATIONS OF THE FOLLOWERS OF THE DOCTRINE OF VISSARION.** Due to large changes in economic, political and spiritual spheres of life of the society we can see easing of the influence and authority of traditional forms of religion and occurrence of a great number of new religious movements. For example, Sergey Torop gets a great popularity as the Teacher of the Community, the founder of the Church of the Last Testament, the famous Vissarion. The religious organization of Vissarion – the “Church of the Last Testament” or “Community of Unified Faith” – is officially registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. According to the administration of Krasnoyarsk Territory the number of the church members in various cities is from 40 000 to 80 000 people. At this time Vissarion and his confidants live in the Kuragino district in the City of the Sun, which is under construction now. Vissarion came here at the beginning of the 1990s. The other 3000 believers settled down nearby in such villages as Tyuhtata, Cheremshanka, Zharovsk and so on. During the last 5 years more than 100 migrants from various cities of Russia have settled here. The results of this research prove that the followers of the doctrine of Vissarion consider themselves as people adapted, accepting the surrounding reality and themselves. They have a high level of religious self-consciousness and religion has a compensation function, it fills the dependence and uneasiness of these people. But the unconscious level of this group of religiously oriented people contains an inner conflict, which is shown in low ability to prevent stress, instability of many basic requirements of a person. They are greatly interested in magic, in enigmatic and mysterious phenomena, whose perception is influenced more by belief than knowledge. The results of this research also prove the fact that belief in God and existence of the supreme power is characteristic not only for the followers of the doctrine of Vissarion but for the whole group of people examined by us. Personal peculiarities of the followers of the doctrine of Vissarion are characterized by uneasiness, uncertainty and submission. They are mobile, emotional and dynamic in communication that is why they are always satisfied with what they have. The study of the concealed motivation, which lies in the structure of needs, motives, conscious and unconscious relations, proves that the followers of Vissarion are characterized by a wide variety of basic needs concerning, first of all, creation, freedom, interest and love. The followers of Vissarion have a frustrated demand for freedom, knowledge, success, communication, and joy. Even such close people as mother, father and child arouse their negative emotional experience. The followers of The Church of Last Testament display more intensively such factors of stress as threat, fear, and irritation.

Key words: individuality; religiousness; social and psychological adaptation; unconscious components of relations.

P. 188. *Serebryakova Olga V.* Far Eastern State Social-Humanitarian Academy (Birobidzhan). **GAME AS A MEANS OF DIAGNOSTICS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PRESCHOOLERS WITH NORMAL SPEECH AND PRESCHOOLERS WITH COMMON SPEECH DEFICIENCY.** Creative plot-role game is a very important course of elder preschoolers’ activity. It helps to reconstruct and adopt social experience. Schoolchildren can demonstrate their real abilities in interrelation process due to the creative plot-role game. The problem of interpersonal relationships formation of elder preschoolers is topical and attracts attention of many specialists as far as peculiarity of their development is reflected in preschoolers’ social feeling and influences the future adaptation process. The urgency of the problem is clarified with the critical necessity of correction of interpersonal relationships between preschoolers with speech disturbance with the help of playing activity as the most preferable among preschoolers for social intercourse and relationships regulation. The purpose is to study the peculiarities of interpersonal relationships between elder preschoolers with common speech deficiency of the 3rd level during the game. The process of interpersonal relationships formation of elder preschoolers with common speech deficiency of the 3rd level was chosen as the object of research. The subject of the research is the peculiarities of interpersonal relationships between elder preschoolers with common speech deficiency of the 3rd level in the process of creative plot-role playing game. The article is devoted to the research of peculiarities of interpersonal relationships between preschoolers with common speech deficiency of the 3rd level during the creative plot-role playing game. The results of this research are presented in the article. Playing activity is represented as a means of diagnostics of sociability, relationships benevolence, involvement in game, skill to behave according to the role, to take into consideration other people’s opinion, not to offend partners, to avoid quarrels, to overcome conflicts. The carried out research provided the possibility to come to a conclusion that disturbances have bad influence on the interpersonal relationships development of preschoolers and may be reflected in the process of social adaptation in the society. The developed methodology of studying is based on the creative plot-role game. It allows identifying the development level of interpersonal relationships between preschoolers with normal speech and common speech deficiency. Thus, the creative plot-role game has an important diagnostic function in studying preschoolers’ interpersonal relationships.

Key words: preschoolers with common speech deficiency; interpersonal relationships; creative plot-role playing game.

P. 192. *Shapova Tatyana N.* N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **FORMATION OF RESEARCH CULTURE OF FUTURE TEACHERS OF MUSIC IN CONDITIONS OF HIGHER SCHOOL.** The research component of practical activities of the teacher of music arises and develops in close interrelation with aspiration to improve the content and methods of musical training, to transform the creative personality of pupils. It shows in the activity of the teacher of music in the raised insistence to skills to study an initial level of musical development of pupils, to predict their development in the long term, to prove scientifically the observable results. The research culture takes a significant place in professional culture of the teacher of music. Components of success of professional work of the teacher of music are knowledge of dialectics of the methodological analysis of its musical-pedagogical problems, possession of methods of research of its musical-pedagogical process and solving and scientific substantiation of its musical-pedagogical problems. All this makes up the information-knowledge component. The practical component is a parameter of a qualitative level of mastering by research skills. It is directed at integration of theory and practice, the realized attitude to the subject of knowledge,

aspiration to embody the available knowledge with the maximal effect, in the individual and non-standard image to find practical ways of solving problems. The motivational component is a complex of purposes, belief and reference points in the field of research activity of the teacher-musician, defining its position in relation to educational process. The central component is art-creative. The teacher independently chooses the strategy and technologies of training, selects the musical material, which has not been stipulated by federal programs. It demands research of samples of musical art, their educational and developing opportunities, and on this basis construction of innovative strategy in the organization of educational process. Following specific features of its art-aesthetic sphere, the researcher-musician is also the researcher in the world of sounds and images, a conductor between the emotional-valuable plane of the composer revealing in his own interpretation of product, and art transformation of the private world of the child, its everyday and sincere experience. In Institute of Arts of N.F. Katanov Khakass State University a complex system of research preparation is introduced in training students majoring in Music Education consisting in introduction of a course "Basis of Scientific Research", a cycle of creative and research tasks on studying and analysis of musical material, search of means of expression for the most adequate interpretation of product. The received knowledge is fixed in conditions of student learning. Students learn independently to raise and formulate a problem in conditions of real learning and educational process, to analyse and scientifically prove results. They present results of skilled-experimental work at students' conference of research works that allows stimulating research activity of students and developing their research reflection.

Key words: research culture; teacher of music; higher school; formation of research culture.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 195. *Abramov Bair N.* Institute of Natural Resources, Ecology and Cryology SB RAS (Chita). **FORMING CONDITIONS AND ORE CONTENT OF FLUID-EXPLOSIVE BRECCIAS OF THE SHERLOVOGORSKY TIN-POLYMETALLIC DEPOSIT (EASTERN TRANSBAIKALIA).** The Sherlovogorsky tin-polymetallic deposit is located in East Transbaikalia in the zone of East-Aginsky deep fracture. The deposit is confined to fluid-explosive breccias (FEB), developed in the intrusion of quartz porphyries. The absolute age of quartz porphyries is 136–153 million years, which corresponds to the late Jurassic – early Cretaceous periods. The analysis of the diagram (Pb – (Y+Nb)) testifies to formation of quartz porphyries in continental conditions. In the discrimination diagram $FeO^* / (FeO+MgO) - SiO_2$ their values also take place in the granitoid field of continental epeirogenic elevations. To find out the degree of granite differentiation Pb/Sr ratio is most often used. It is established that $Pb/Sr > 0,3$ are peculiar for all rare-metal and differential granites of I and S types. Values of quartz porphyries of the Sherlovogorsky deposit change from 10,65 up to 16,85, that specifies a very significant degree of their differentiation. Stockwork type of mineralization prevails at the Sherlovogorsky deposit. In the higher, practically depleted part of the deposit, stannous mineralization is located in quartz porphyries and explosive breccias. Fragments and cement of breccias are mostly quartz porphyries. Cement of breccias has quartz-tourmalinic structure. In the upper level of the deposit tin mineralization is developed, created with explosive breccias formation, in the lower level – polymetallic mineralization, connected with rocks of basic substratum. In the lower part of the deposit, with the rocks basic substratum of gabbro, diorites, diabases, basalts with the dependent parting of serpentinites, plumbic-zinc stockwork mineralization prevails. The correlation analysis has revealed a rather close bond of tin with arsenopyrites ($r = 0,48$), boron ($r = 0,41$). Close bond of tin with boron testifies that tin mineralization is connected with the formation of FEB where quartz-tourmalinic mineralization is one of the basic components of cement. Lead, zinc and tin do not form close correlation bonds. The explanation is that tin and polymetallic mineralizations are formed in various conditions and have different sources. The last proves by the fact that tin mineralization is confined to the fissure-vein zone of meridional strike and polymetallic mineralization – to fissure-vein zone of northeastern strike. Thus, tin mineralization of the Sherlovogorsky deposit is connected with the formation of FEB, being extreme differentiates of the quartz-porphyries formed in continental conditions. Polymetallic mineralization is formed in regenerative conditions. Its sources, most likely, are rocks of basite substratum.

Key words: fluid-explosive breccias; quartz-porphyries; tin-polymetallic mineralization.

P. 199. *Yevseyeva Nina S.* Tomsk State University. **NEOTECTONIC MOVES INFLUENCE ON RELIEF FORMATION.** Bog formation and peat accumulation are the leading exogenous processes in relief development in West Siberia during the Holocene epoch. These processes are named the Global natural phenomenon, and it is impossible to find any other region on Earth with such extended areas of peat lands and swamp forests in all landscape zones. Tomsk region consists of subtaiga and middle and southern taiga subzones, and this region takes part in the phenomenon. Wetlands cover approximately half of this area. The age of the peat here varies from as young as 190 ± 50 to 12330 ± 480 years. Peat lands can occur on different geomorphologic levels – floodplains, terraces, and interfluvial plains but peat lands here may occupy from 5–10% to 70–80% of the surface area. As all the components of the natural environment in the West Siberian Plain have remained more or less homogeneous for the last 5000 years, the degree of peat lands extending on similar landforms cannot be explained by environmental conditions. The explanation should be sought in the history of the development of tectonic structures affecting the West Siberian plate's sedimentary cover and in the directions of neotectonics and recent tectonic moves. The correlation between the extension of the peat lands and tectonic structures was studied by many researchers (N.Y. Katz, E.P. Pokrass, S.E. Tyuremnov, V.I. Orlov, Y.A. Lvov, A.A. Zemtsov, and others). Nevertheless, sufficient analysis has not been conducted regarding this correlation. In the article presented, based on topographic, tectonic, and peat deposits maps of the West Siberian Plain (1976), data of structural and geomorphological studies, the following patterns in the distribution of wetlands in Tomsk Region have been revealed: (1) the least waterlogged areas are correlated with the positive neotectonic structures – Prialtaesayanskaya monocline, Alexandrovskiy, Nizhnevartovskiy arches, etc.; (2) the heavily waterlogged areas follow the negative tectonic structures – Nyurolskaya, Ust-Tymskaya, Bakcharskaya depressions, etc.; (3) the most heavily waterlogged areas occur along the faults crossing positive and negative tectonic structures. Some modern rivers (Tym, Ket, Paydugina, Orlovka, Shudelka, et al.) have occupied linear palaeodepressions associated with fault zones. The causes of significant waterlogging of linear fluvial palaeodepressions are also discussed in the article.

Key words: bog formation; peat accumulation; neotectonics; relief; West Siberian Plain.

P. 207. *Ruban Dmitriy A.* Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don). **PALAEONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF AN OUTSTANDING CENTER OF GEODIVERSITY IN THE MOUNTAINOUS PART OF THE REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA.** An outstanding center of geodiversity is recognized in the mountainous part of the Republic of Adygeya (Northwestern Caucasus). It com-

prises, particularly, 9 objects of palaeontological heritage (the Lago-Naki Plateau, the Khadzhokh Canyon, the Khamyshki Section, the Polkovnitskaya Valley, Kaban'ja Mountain, the Sakhray Canyon, Raskol Cliff, the Syuk Locality, and the Moltchepa Valley). Various fossil organisms (chiefly marine invertebrates) are known from there, and the most common are bivalves, crinoids, ammonoids, gastropods, belemnoids, and brachiopods. The ages of fauna- and flora-bearing strata embrace a wide time span of the Early Carboniferous-Early Cretaceous. Therefore, this outstanding centre of geodiversity provides information about biotic evolution during almost a half of the Phanerozoic Eon. Ancient ecosystems documented in the objects of palaeontological heritage are also diverse. In particular, reef communities of Late Permian, Late Triassic, and Late Jurassic ages are represented widely within the studied territory. Many fossil organisms known from the mountainous part of the Republic of Adygeya are important stratigraphically. Taphonomic peculiarities are also intriguing. Among technical characteristics of the palaeontological heritage, it is sensible to consider object ranks (these define rarity of information from sites), accessibility, and possibility for fossil collecting. Most of the above-mentioned objects are of local rank. However, there are fossil localities of regional and global (Raskol Cliff) ranks. Accessibility of objects is either good or moderate. In the latter case, restrictions are linked with seasonal difficulties in site access. Only two objects (Raskol Cliff and Kaban'ja Mountain) can be judged as low accessible. In order to prevent depletion of information from localities of fossil fauna and flora and their physical damage, fossil collecting under control of specialists should be allowed in the outstanding centre of geodiversity. In some objects, these restrictions are unnecessary. Only in the Khamyshki Section, it appears sensible to prohibit any fossil collecting except that for scientific purposes. Generally, the palaeontological heritage of the mountainous part of the Republic of Adygeya will be interesting for specialists, students, and geotourists, including amateur palaeontologists.

Key words: palaeontological heritage; Adygeya; invertebrates; Palaeozoic; Mesozoic.