SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. Kozlova Yevgeniya Ye. Tomsk State University. EMOTIONAL EVALUATION OF BORROWINGS IN METALINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS OF RUSSIAN NATIVE SPEAKERS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCOURSE. A great number of foreign borrowings constantly penetrate the Russian language.Thus the thorough investigation of the metalinguistic reflection of borrowings in the consciousness of Russian native speakers is very important. Emotional evaluation of borrowings is one of the ways of metalinguistic consciousness expression, which can be found in different types of discourse – in the Internet communication, newspapers or spoken language. The analysis of the main means of expressing evaluation (metaoperators) in every discourse, reasons of its expression and structural organization of metalinguistic phrases enables to define the general aspects and particular characteristics typical to each type of discourse. On the basis of verbal metaoperators metalinguistic expressions with emotional evaluation have been classified into two groups: sensor-psychological, including emotional and intellectual subtypes, and sublimational. The diversity of emotional metaoperators shows that the evaluation function of the metalinguistic consciousness of Russian speakers towards borrowings is strongly realized. The metalanguage of Internet communicators is the most emotional and expressive. The subject in the metalinguistic phrases taken from the Internet is strongly presented by means of personal pronouns or expressions that show personal attitude towards the borrowing. These structures indicate the active state of the Russian speakers’ consciousness. In spoken speech, verbal presentation of metalinguistic consciousness does not frequently occur. However, the communicator often uses nonverbal ways of metalinguistic expression such as laughter, gestures or mimicry. The metalanguage of the newspaper discourse takes an intermediate position between the Internet and spoken language. In most cases the writer estimates the level of correspondence of the word itself to the object or phenomenon named by the word. As a rule, metalinguistic expressions in the newspapers do not have the indication of the person of evaluation. In all the analysed types of discourse negative evaluations of borrowings dominate and make up two thirds of all the regarded metalinguistic phrases. Negative evaluation is frequently caused by deviation from the accepted norms of the Russian language or unreasonable use of borrowed words. Utilitarian characteristics of borrowings are subjected to both negative and positive evaluations. The variety and emotionality of the metalinguistic phrases that express evaluation shows the reasons of rejection or adoption of foreign vocabulary in the Russian language. It also demonstrates “defence reactions” of the metalinguistic consciousness of native speakers, which regulate the penetration of borrowings into the Russian language.

Key words: metalinguistic consciousness; borrowing; evaluation.

P. 11. Osmukhina Olga Yu. Mordovian State University named after N.P. Ogarev (Saransk). TRADITION OF AUTHOR’S MASK IN RUSSIAN PROSE OF 1830S (STORIES BY A. VELTMAN, O. SENKOVSKY, V. DAL). In the article the specificity of the author’s mask functioning in the romantic prose by A. Veltman, O. Senkovsky, V. Dal is described. The tradition of the author’s mask gradually develops in the domestic literature of the Middle Ages and 17th century (correspondence between Ivan Grozny and Andrey Kurbsky, Archpriest Avvakum’s works). Finally it is shaped in the middle of the 18th century. At this time the author’s mask transforms from a stylistic device to an artistic image of the fictitious author-storyteller performing the functions of the “actual” author. From the middle of the 18th century the author’s voice finds other, game possibilities and is capable not only to influence the reading audience ideologically, declaring one’s own views, but also aesthetically, artistically, to demonstrative self-elimination from one’s own compositions (M.D. Chulkov’s Mocker, I.A. Krylov’s Nights, N.M. Karamzin’s Letter of the Russian Traveller, D.I. Fonvizin’s Lecture, Told on Spirits Day…). The analysis of the author’s mask realisation in the Russian literature of the first third of the 19th century allows speaking about symptomatology of historical-literary process, in which narrative experiments with introduction of a fictitious author, stylisation and reproduction of “other’s word” become crucial for the second half of the 19th–20th centuries. With all distinctions of aesthetic views of A. Veltman, O. Senkovsky, V. Dal one thing is beyond doubt: their experience of the use of author’s masks, constructed by means of prefaces, systems of epigraphs, using autobiographical context, parody, self-irony, does not simply become an organic continuation of the formed tradition and obvious “landmark” in its evolution, but it occurs to be a unique starting point of active introduction into the artistic text of fictitious authors, who are presented by publishers, by the collectors of texts or by the tellers of the stories in the domestic prose published in the 19th century. Specifically, the experiment with the introduction of a narrator, who performs the function of the author and stylizes the narration by means of giving “other” voices in the Russian prose of the first third of the 19th century, marked further complication of the narrative technology. Mask designated a radical change in the idea of writers about the interrelations of the author – narrator, the author – heroes, about the ways to end stories and about author’s self-estimation.

Key words: author’s mask; skaz; narrator; fictional author.

P. 19. Ponkratova Yekaterina M. Tomsk State University. LAUGHTER AND THE COMICAL IN F.M. DOSTOEVSKY’S WORKS: ON SOME FEATURES OF THE WRITER’S AESTHETICS. The problem of the comical for modern Dostoevsky studies is extremely topical, as it allows putting and solving key questions of aesthetics, poetics and, in the end, world-view and world-modelling of the writer. But for this reason at today’s stage of development of Dostoevsky studies it is required to concentrate on more exact and more special message of differentiation of separate aesthetic categories, which are responsible for fulfilment of comical functions in the creativity of the writer. The given research is devoted to it. The purpose of the article is the revealing and differentiating of such categories of the writer’s aesthetics and poetics as the comical and laughter. The question on the correlation of the comical and laughter, their interaction, primacy and generalizing character of each of these categories in literary criticism remains open till present. In turn, Dostoevsky studies have not discussed this question yet; there still is no uniform approach to studying these categories. So, for example, R.G. Nazirov designates his reflections on the comical in Dostoevsky’s works by the common concept “Dostoevsky’s Humour”; A.E. Kunilsky enters a more general name, “Laughter in Dostoevsky’s world”, etc. Dostoevsky distinguished between laughter and the comical, never mentioning the domination or generalized character of any of the indicated categories. For the writer they were two essentially different concepts with diverse functions and properties. Laughter is a physiological, psychological, social concept; this quality is congenially peculiar to the person. In turn, the comical is an aesthetic category, a product of a developing culture. Dosto-
of the Government of the Russian Federation than in the opposition press, which indicates, on the one hand, the continuity of contemporary and organizing functions. This process in Russia has its feature − a very high speed of development and "overtaking character" of the process. Many texts and speech genres of European and American media space are loaned, but the principles of building such texts are not understood by authors in full. Very often exact copying of the external form of any kind of text causes detriment of its content because of the misunderstanding of the organized internal notional structure and the lack of the due analysis of such kind of text as a speech phenomenon. Problems of this kind occur in the speech genre of social advertisement (SGSA). Due to historical circumstances
this genre appeared in Russian speech 20 years ago and quickly became demanded. The frequency of the appearance of social advertisement texts in the media space of the country demonstrates the essential need for SGSA on the part of the society. SGSA should be studied from the linguistic point of view – it will help to better understand the principles of its functioning and conditions under which this genre can be a communicative success. The aim of the work is to compare 3 main parameters of SGSA – namely its communicative purpose, the author’s image and the addressee’s image. The material for the analysis includes more than 100 texts of Russian and English social advertisements. The comparative analysis is considered to be most efficient, because this genre has existed in the English language much longer and is used much more often. It can help to some extent to predict the development of SGSA in Russian. On the other hand, the comparative analysis gives an opportunity to find out the originality of SGSA in the Russian language and its national features. The comparative analysis shows the variability of the genre presents more exactly the borders of its speech realization, describes the diversity of its dictum content. The result of the work is the classification of SGSA messages based on the degree of detalization of the addressee’s image. The classification includes 3 basic types of SGSA messages: with “vague”, “detailed” or “personified” addressee’s image. Similarity and differences in the realization of other genre parameters (such as the author’s image, communicative purposes and dictum content) are defined in the work as well. The communicative purpose of the SGSA is usually more distinct in English than in Russian. Perlocutionary effect desired by the author is always rather obvious in the English advertisement. Differences in the realization of the paradigm “author’s image – addressee’s image” condition the perception of the genre by the society. In the domestic media space SGSA messages are usually perceived as instructive, while in English practice the typical genre project in the addressees’ mind is closer to the realization of the idea of spreading knowledge. In Russian the most popular themes are smoking, alcohol and traffic violations. In English the spectrum of SGSA themes is much wider: adoption, rejection of genetically modified foods, popularization of local foods with the aim of decreasing pressure on ecology while transporting, the Internet behaviour, domestic violence, tolerance to sexual minorities, and so on. The differences in the realization of the genre main parameters in 2 linguistic cultures and the greater frequency of the use of the “personified” and “detailed” addressee’s images in SGSA in English help to better understand the factors influencing the communicative success or failure of SGSA messages in Russian.

Key words: public advertising; genre of speech; image of the author; image of the recipient.

P. 34. Khokhlinna Mariya L. Astrakhan State University. LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL POTENTIAL OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH “FOREIGN” ANTHROPONYMIC ELEMENT. The article focuses on the phraseological units with anthroponymic element, not related directly to the Russian cultural field, but obtained from the onomastic frame of a “foreign” culture, e.g. Balzac age (balzakovskiy vozrast), Buridan’s ass (buridanov osel), Hamlet’s question (gamletovskiy вопрос) etc. Such units with an anthroponym-element of a “foreign” culture has not been a subject of the complex linguistic and cultural analyses by now, which proves the urgency of this topic. According to our research the highest fixed phrase formational activity is characteristic of anthroponyms, denoting historic persons: Archimedeian lever (Arkhimedov rychag), Pythagors’ trousers (Pifagorovy shtany), the last of the Mohicans (posledniy iz Mogikan), Hannibal’s oath (Gannibalova klyatva), platonic affection (platonicheskaya lyubov’), etc. Phraseological units with a “foreign” anthroponymic element, referring to the literary source, form the smallest group: poor Yorik (bedny Yorik), Baron Müinchhausen, Homerik laughter (gomericheskiy smeh), Pandorra box (yashchik Pandory) etc. A special group is formed by phraseological units, which we nominally called phraseological anthroponymic diads, combining two personal names: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Montecchi and Cappelletti, Romeo and Juliet. Contrary to an ethnic and cultural anthroponym, which can become a common name of objects and persons according to any features (e.g. to act dumb/dile) within the structure of a phraseological unit, anthroponymic elements of a foreign culture do not lose the animateness sense, keeping the semantics of an individuality. E.: The cognitive core of the expression Diogenes’ barrel (bochka Diogena) or to look for somebody or something with Diogenes’ lantern (dion-genov (diogenovskiy) fonar’) is just an anthroponymic element, due to which the precedents – legends, which the name of an old Greek philosopher Diogenes is mentioned in, – become actual in the linguistic consciousness. Thus, the expression Diogenes’ barrel dated back to one of the legends, after which the philosopher, proving the neglection of the culture and considering a house to be luxury, lived in a barrel. In our opinion the solid requirement of the dominating role of a particular anthroponym in the formation of a phraseological unit of a language is the availability of expressions, associated semantically with an equal common element, but different anthroponym-elements, compare: Hannibal’s oath – ‘a firm decision to fight with somebody or against something till the end; a promise to follow one’s ideals all the time’ and Hippocrates’ oath – ‘for intern doctors: a formal oath of fidelity to the duty of a doctor’. Phraseological units with a “foreign” anthroponymic element appear in a language during the symbolization of the images of a “foreign” culture. The appearance of such units in the Russian linguistic and cultural sphere is followed by the explication of cultural meanings, hidden deeply in the layers of phraseological semantics, but being urgent and important for the ethnic and linguistic consciousness of native Russian speaking persons. Key words: linguistic and cultural potential; phraseological unit; anthroponym element of a foreign culture; discourse field.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 38. Borovkova Olga V. Rubtsovsk Industrial Institute, branch of Altai Polytechnic University named after I.I. Polzunov. METHODOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION OF TOPICS BY “REVEALING TOPOS”. Method of investigation, which was devised by Aristotle and called topics, has a complex history, and this method has not been estimated till nowadays. The main reason for that was unpopularity of informal argumentation methods, including topics, which were connected with the search for a universal theory and a universal rational method. As a result, the methods which were based on the principles of verisimilitude were moved to the peripheries. In 19th–20th centuries the process of the philosophical thought renewal led to philosophers’ conversion to the methods of informal argumentation, including topics. But topics lost its independence in this situation – it was assumed as a “rhetorical method” or as a part of rhetoric. Therefore, in our opinion, the further development of the method of spatial organization has to follow the path of using the most important aspects of topics, its “heart” – identification of topos. Topos is the place of meanings concentration and intersection, a sense concentration, on the one hand; but, on the other hand, it is a location where meanings are exposed. Identification or selection of topos has to be realized by several stages, including definition proceedings, scheme of dialogue organization and procedure of search of senses intersection. The first stage is the definition proceeding – as the discovering of something which is essential, of a problem situation concentration – “delination” of the place. Then follows the “filling” of the place with statements and facts, which either have or have not been realized in science history, and also with one’s own statements (those that are verisimilar for the person who does the
procedure). That filling is practiced through a dialogue, because dialectical logic (topics) is a dialogue, in contrast to analytical logic, which is a monolog. Topos identification is realized by two main ways depending on the research objective. These “ways” are not opposed to each other; they are considered as complementary. The first way is discovering the “common place”. Common place combines a wide variety of objects and phenomena different at first sight, of different definitions and objects configurations. The second way is revealing of topos of a single object. We can consider that way as a possible place of the object’s exposing of meanings. Research can start with the search of common place or with discovering of a single object’s topos, depending on research tasks. The given method of topos identification is perspective for researches in different spheres of knowledge, but especially in social-humanities and in philosophy. That method is an advantage, because it is a type of the least normalized intellectual technique, and very often humanity knowledge and philosophy presuppose indefinite, problem situations, where apodictic conclusions are not used.

Key words: topics; topos; top; dialogue; argument; common place; boundary; name.

P. 45. Vasenkin Alexey V. Irkutsk State Railway University. ENGINEERING ETHICS: ON THE WAY TO NEW OUTLOOK. In modern philosophy the tendency of expansion and deepening of ethical knowledge is traced. Process of differentiation of morals generates new ethical questions, which have not still been answered. Among the variety of moral problems, we focus attention on engineering ethics. By consideration of the presented problem, according to the author, the first difficulty which is necessary to be faced, consists in the lack of designation of the sufficient fundamental bases for development of positions of engineering ethics. As specialized “beginning of coordinates” in the article it is offered to use two complementary positions: social-ethical and existential. The social-ethical paradigm assumes understanding of engineering ethics as a projection phenomenon of “social morals” on professional work. For the deep analysis of the concept of engineering ethics we address to the second initial position. It originates from the engineering nature, from vital circumstances, which make demands to the character of engineering activity. The author is assured that every year the social role of an engineer increases and requirements to engineering projects raise. Settlement of the process of creation of technics and requirements which are made to the result is carried out, according to the author, due to engineers’ uniting into professional communities. Creation of such communities helps engineers in the process of satisfaction of their intellectual requirements, and protection of material interests. Engineering makes direct and live impact on quality of life for all people; therefore acts of engineers demand honesty, impartiality, justice and effectiveness. Actions of engineers should be directed at protection of health, safety and well-being of people. An engineer is a figure socially responsible for results of his/her own activity. Acts of engineers, their work are the direct tools of influence on human life and environment, and any engineering project should not contradict the norms of professional morals. In the course of working out of the concept of engineering ethics, the key role of practical moral philosophy belongs to the change of engineering outlook. Just as deontology is the practice “socializing” doctors, engineering ethics, the author considers, will become a link between the technical community and the society. Ethics of technical activity, on the one hand, is caused by differentiation of absolute morals, on the other, the challenges of the technical reality, eventually, will establish the effective mechanisms of interaction for all parties of scientific and technical progress (engineering, the person and the nature) directed at harmonious coexistence of the person, the machine and environment.

Key words: engineering ethics; applied ethics; responsibility principle; moral code of engineer; moral consciousness.

P. 48. Kirillov German M. Penza State University. TRANSCENDENTAL MODEL OF DIALOGUE AS NORMATIVE BASIS OF BILATERAL COMMUNICATION. In the beginning of the article the definition of the concept “dialogue” is given. The author compares the usage of this term in every day life and scientific literature. The study of this term usage on different stages of philosophical development including ancient, medieval and modern periods is given here. The role of ancient Greek culture in the formation of the dialogue as a form of communication is stressed. The review of different kinds of dialogue is given. The author dwells on the philosophical model of communication. The author notes that Bibler’s approach allows including personal sense into the dialogue structure. The structure of transcendental model of the dialogue is analyzed, in particular, such basic components of it as the “Self” and “the Other”. Levinas finds the cause of the crisis of sense in modern civilization in the absence of the third element of communication. “The Other” (interpreted as the transcendental absolute) is supposed to be such an element. It is stressed that “the Other” is treated by Levinas as the main source of sense. The author supposes that the construction “You” (“the Other”) might be effective for the new forms of communication and philosophical understanding. Further, the author examines the contribution of M. Bakhtin and his followers to the theory of dialogue. Bakhtin transfers the “centre of gravity” from the question to the answer. In V.S. Bibler’s conception the dialogue is put down into the context of culture. Bibler marks out internal “microdialogue” and external “macrodialogue” in his theoretical model of communication. The author notes that Bibler’s approach allows including personal sense into the dialogue structure. This opportunity is fixed in the category “Self-Determination”. Thereupon, the author pays attention to the original dialogue conception of G.S. Batishchev, the basis of which is the category of “the Other-domination” (“Drugodominantnost’”). Batishchev makes an accent on contradictoriness (antithesis) of the dialogical principle itself; on the one hand, dialogism is deprived of hierarchy of senses and vertical line of values, on the other hand, it is a multilevel profound meeting supposing “drugodominantnost” (giving preference to “the Other”). The author comes to a conclusion that the transcendental model of the dialogue might be considered as the normative basis of the dialogue.

Key words: dialogue; transcendental model of dialogue; the Self; the Other; Self-Determination; the Other-domination.

P. 51. Kornev Vyacheslav V. Altai State University (Barnaul). IDEOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE. The author analyzes the problems of philosophy of everyday life and understanding of the stereotypes of everyday life in the humanities. The author believes that the usual criticism of everyday life is more an ideological than philosophical approach. Everyday world in such a situation is endowed with the outset negative characteristics, and the study of self-assertion is replaced by a “high” philosophical culture of the “low” area of the ordinary. This is a simplification of everyday consciousness has sense in case of consumer psychology, aimed at the dogmatic transmission of external influences. But at the same time, everyday subject appears frequently in the role of a critic of ideology as such: its bans, omissions, myths. Hollywood movies (the level of the film of the Wachowski brothers, The Matrix) propose detailed models of the interpretation of social processes. Fashion magazines organize discussion platforms on the theme of the consumer society. Even the “kitchen talk” and gossip offer their explanations of various contemporary realities. We can say that the scope of everyday life has always functioned as a system of self-interpretation. While self-criticism, everyday consciousness is not so obvious, it should not be underestimated. It is in the daily life that a number of the most pressing problems are raised: the relation to another, the crisis of the modern subject, the total power of ideology, etc. From the standpoint of the author, ideology and everyday function as a whole system of values, including apology and criticism. The principle of operation of the system is to balance action and reaction, repression and subli-
mation. Ideology serves as the erasure and replacement of problems and problematic concepts (such as, war, death, hatred, alienation, etc.), the objective of the entertainment industry can be regarded as a trouble-free radical sublimation of desires (hate to the system, the authorities, aliens, etc.) in a censored form. So, cinema, fashion, advertising and other institutions of everyday life wreak social aggression in the form of compromise strategies, thinking and behavior. In this system, the virtual freedom of consumer choice compensates for ideological pressure, and countering the system is perceived as an alternative shopping, entertainment, etc. The concept of "alternative" in the everyday consciousness is understood as a choice within the already defined values or as a "utopia" - something impossible and senseless. Prospects for social development are thought of only as an increase in the rate of production. The idea of another social system is discredited in advance as "utopian". This fact reveals a vulnerable feature of everyday ideology – the fear of change as such, the fear of a qualitatively different social order. The author of the article genuinely believes that the way out of this situation is radical utopian thinking (as an intelligent simulation and change of the reality contours) and anti-consumer relationships ethics – psychology of the gift and open communication. Such an ethics is already partly implemented in many online communities where people unselshly share information and things, debate openly on most serious questions, help the sick or injured, etc. Winning in this social game really would live up the loss of the economic growth or the level of habitual comfort.

Key words: everyday life; ideology; mythology; advertising; consumption; counterculture.

P. 55. Nekhaeva Iraida N. Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University. LANGUAGE OF A HISTORIAN AS A CONDITION OF APPLICATION OF DISCONTACT METHOD TO THE REALITY. It is necessary to note that the language of a historian, as a matter of fact, is a tautological concept, first of all, due to the deep historicity of the language. So, language and history both equally represent some kind of space of crossing and categorization, supposing their mutual interconditionality. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the moment of using one of them, for example, language, the other space – history – is imposed on the first as an original background, always acting as the experience of language. However, it soon becomes clear, that such experience never becomes the moment of achievement of independence from language, but will always be shown only as a next “stroke” of language showing existential ascertaining immanent cognitive intentionality, therefore, the experience of language is always cognitive experience adjusted for acquiring knowledge. It causes the analytical opinion on a situation of acceptable contact of ideas and experience exceptionally as language models of interaction of Rorty, which becomes the result of application to the reality. It is also the necessity of recognition of such state of affairs generating the corresponding method of the historical application to the reality only by means of use of language means by a historian. The given position equally concerns the space of art criticism, oriented to the analytical method application to the matter of art by the analysis of texts revealing the contextual level, which, in the opinion of art critics, is capable of discovering the mysterious niche with certain sacral knowledge directly concerning this or that kind of art. But language of a critic, as well as language of a historian, is not capable to release art analyst from that internal break which is characteristic for the interrelation of experience and language. According to Ankersmit, such a connection does not exist at all, for where there is experience, there is no language, and reversely. Thus, the space of the personal opposition of experience and language cannot be eased by anyone or anything (transcendentalism, antitranscendentalism, post-transcendentalism, pseudo-language space of Gadamer as a space of historical interpretation of the text (der Wirkungsgeschichte), rhetorical space of Kellner, post-structural concept of intertextuality of Barthes, deconstructivism of Derrida), hence, it is possible to conclude that on behalf of the historian we actually have confirmation and demonstration of the application of the discontact method to the reality.

Key words: language; history; transcendentalism; art; experience; intertextual.

P. 60. Trofimov Mikhail Yu. Omsk Law Institute. METAPHYSICAL BIRTH AND METAPHYSICAL DEATH IN A BOUNDARY SITUATION. The given article puts some problems before the reader at once: how the metaphysical birth occurs and what the metaphysical death of the person consists in? What the essence of metaphysical death is? How the boundary situation becomes the basis for a birth of the person in life or birth in death? The author answers them in detail. The essence of human existence with the greatest completeness reveals in boundary situations. They are capable of revealing the hidden senses of life to the person, thereby making personal thinking active, able to lead to the opening of original and non-original existence. The narration begins with the definition of the category of metaphysics. Various interpretations of the given concept are provided, and the point of view the author follows is explained. Further subjective and objective value sets of the person are designated and defined. Subjective values are cogitative constructions, which correspond to the acts of an individual choice and are generated by its means. Objective values are cogitative constructions, existing irrespective of consciousness of a separate person, implanted in spiritual culture: in religion, ethics. Subjective values are situational, objective ones are invariable. Due to considering the objective values the person surpasses the limits of one’s own sensual experience and gets into the metaphysical layer of knowledge, which is found in many spheres of human spirituality. In this sense the metaphysical birth of the person can be defined as internal, i.e. taken place in the person, by means of reason, unlike the external, physical one. The metaphysical birth is a transformation of human life, transition from the lowest life to the higher, which the person makes in a boundary situation. The metaphysical death, unlike the metaphysical birth, consists, on the contrary, in transition from the higher to the lowest life. And if the person born in life feels freedom space in which the person revives, begins to see clearly; the birth in death is shown in closeness to all the new, in unwillingness to learn the world around and let it in. One integrity leads to formation of values of the live person who aspires to objective perception of the world, another one – to the formation of the dead person who becomes isolated in subjective limited perception. One of the leading parts in the formation of a new integrity of the person belongs to the phenomenon of imprinting. Under its influence the person forms values which result in his/her metaphysical birth or death. The metaphysical birth or death is a limited perception. One of the leading parts in the formation of a new integrity of the person belongs to the phenomenon of imprinting.

Key words: metaphysics; boundary situation; metaphysical birth; metaphysical death.

P. 64. Shirokova Marina A. Altai State University (Barnaul). RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRINCIPLES OF PERSONAL FREEDOM, NATIONALITY AND SOBORNOST IN SLAVOPHIL SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. The article is devoted to clarifying the specifics of the concept of individual freedom in the philosophy of the classical (“early”) Slavophilism. In Slavophil philosophy the public, no doubt, prevails over the personal and, moreover, appears as a condition for the existence of the latter. The author points out that this interpretation is fundamentally contrary to the classical liberal understanding of freedom of the individual in a civil society, but it argues against the view that there is no such value as freedom in Slavophil teaching. The Slavophil look at the freedom of the individu-
ual and its social function is based on the intrinsic qualities, which, according to the Slavophiles Western and Russian types of persons have. According to the teaching of Slavophiles, the Western society and the state are built on personality, which set itself an absolute measure of everything, so they are artificial associations. For a real social cohesion in its progress towards moral perfection, the society needs the absolute norm, the law obligatory for everyone. If the society recognizes the need in higher law, according to which it must coordinate all its life, then, the Slavophiles emphasized, we must admit that before this law, the person should lose its absolute value. This consciousness is incompatible with the typical liberal sense of sovereignty of the individual and his/her values as a measure for everything. This provision of Slavophilism differs from the conservative philosophical and political tradition in the aspect that Slavophiles extend the absolute moral law to all members of any nation, without distinction of classes, education and personal qualities and abilities. The position of the existence of higher spiritual law, ruling in the life of the person, and in the life of a people, gives origin to the Slavophil theory of nationality in science, art, and politics – in all the areas of human activity. Unlike the Westerners, who considered a people as a collection of autonomous individuals, the Slavophils perceived a people as an inseparable organic whole. In their understanding, each individual can find his/her own inner integrity, only by being a living, integral part of a people. The Slavophiles called the organic unity of the individual and the public “sobornost” (conciliarism). The idea of sobornost, put forward in opposition to the liberal idea of individualism is the main originality of the Slavophil philosophy. According to their theory, the society is a kind of congregational identity, a single organism. The person, in accordance with these views, renouncing some of his/her rights, just exalts oneself. The author concludes that in their socio-philosophical concept the Slavophiles did not consider personal liberty in isolation from the principles of nationality and sobornost. Thus, preserving the idea of freedom, they sought to completely “overcome” individualism.

Key words: Russian philosophy; Slavophilism; nationality; sobornost; freedom.

HISTORY

P. 68. Baulina Irina M. Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow). THE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN ISRAEL. The problem of political leadership is one of the most urgent issues in the political science. The research of the political elite is crucial both for the government’s decision-making as well as for the prognostication of the most likely directions of the country’s development. Therefore, the studies of the Israeli political leadership are very important for the foreign-policy cooperation between Russia and Israel (one of the partners in the Middle East), as well as for the Israel's relationship with other countries of the region. It is also extremely important in the light of the Middle East conflict settlement. In the present article the stages of the leadership formation in Israel, as well as their periodisation, are outlined and the review of each stage is given. The stages of the leadership formation in Israel seem to be as following: 1. the era of charismatic leaders (the end of the 19th c. – the beginning of 1980s); 2. the transitional period – the search for new generation leaders (the beginning of 1980s – the end of 1990s); 3. the era of leaders-technocrats (since the beginning of the 21st century until now). The conditions, under which the State of Israel was founded and then developed, required some special abilities from the leaders. Particularly, the leaders’ authority in their political career was based on the battle experience of the leader, who learnt upon his brothers in arms. With the development of the country and the change of pace, the approach to the leading bodies’ formation needed to be revised. Some “professional” institutes represented by the council-lors emerged, while the activity of the biggest parties speeded towards the democratization of the inner-party life. An attempt to mark out young new leaders, new elite was another sign of the transitional period in the process of leadership formation in Israel. Gradually, the transition to the new type of leadership, which was called “rationally legal” by M. Weber, occurred. The leaders-technocrats came to power at the same time that the public trust in authorities declined sharply. This loss of trust was the result of some political leaders’ deviation from their original political platforms. The image of the authorities was severely damaged by a number of serious corruption scandals, as well as by the declining of the security level in the country. Despite the fact that almost all western countries have shifted to the technocratic government, the same process in Israel may end up with a disaster. The State of Israel was always in a need of strong politicians with outstanding leadership qualities, who were able to unite the inhomogeneous society and lead the way. However, nowadays there is a lack of leaders, who enjoy the confidence and are capable of ruling the country (or the political party) at the time of a never-ending conflict.

Key words: Israel; leadership; Knesset; women in politics; election.

P. 72. Godenov Ivan S. Tomsk State University. THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY RESEARCH. The article reflects a topical problem for theory and practice of international relations. The intensification and expansion of the European integration building is a new and contradictory process that scientists and politicians are required to comprehend the crux of the existent. The article discusses the main theoretical approaches to the research of one of the European integration realm – security and defence policy. The analysis of the theoretical directions is taken on the basis of comparison of its approaches to interpretation of reasons of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the European Union (EU) emergence and development. There are three theoretical approaches to interpretation of integration process: neorealism, neofunctionalism and neoliberal intergovernmentalism. From the position of neorealist the CSDP emergence is a EU effort to change the balance of power in the new international relations system after the end of the Cold War. The CSDP is covered both classically and by a wider sense of the term “balance of power” by neorealists. Representatives of the “soft balancing” theory consider that the CSDP emergence is caused by the rivalry of west European states and the USA. There is an alternative theory of “balance of threats”; accordingly, the integration in security and defence realms is due to emergence of new power poles or sources of threats, and not to the European countries’ anxiety of the USA domination. In this case the key thesis of the approach is the influence of structural changes in the international relations system. The neofunctionalists conform to the logic of the spill-over effect, according to which the emergence of defence cooperation is explained by integration expansion from economics to politics. The intensification of integration is stimulated by the system of supranational bodies, whose nature stipulates the tendency to cooperation. The activation of the CSDP development after the changes of Great Britain’s position due to Labourites’ coming to power in 1997 testifies to the high extent of the inner factors influence. This determinant is amplified with longstanding France’s urge towards the development of the European security system, its support by Germany and ambiguous attitude to the CSDP of other EU states. The selected factors found its reflection in the theory of neoliberal intergovernmentalism, whose main ideas are aimed at the research of bottom-up policy-making mechanism and founded on the theories of liberal regimes, negotiations and intergovernmentalism. The article rightfully concludes, that the presented approaches have definite limitations hindering from a comprehensive analysis of the European integration. However, the reviewed theoretical approaches do not contradict each other, which makes it possible to combine in the analysis specific historical aspects including security and defence policy.

Key words: neorealism; neofunctionalism; neoliberal intergovernmentalism; European security
QUARTER OF THE 15TH CENTURY IN THE GRAND PRINCIPALITY AND INDEPENDENT CHRONICLES. Vasily II Vasilyevich in the fight for the grand throne. Galician princes are seen either as an unconditionally powerful, but in conclusion, for example, it seems to be unreasonable to discuss the assertion that Shemyaka cheated Bishop Iona of Ryazan in 1446.

In this context, for example, it seems to be unreasonable to discuss the assertion that Shemyaka cheated Bishop Iona of Ryazan in 1446. In any case they are confronted with the "Moscow Prince". Accordingly, there is a tradition to evaluate their moral qualities. It is typical that both models are based on similar, though not absolutely identical sources. At present, it is necessary to dwell on the activities and personalities of the princes of Zvenigorod and Galicia on the basis of all available sources, both the official ones dated 1472 and the understanding of the expenditure budget of an average family of a professor. This issue is also addressed in this article. Salaries were .5 times increased in 1916. Incidentally, the increase could hardly cover all the expenses that invariably grew due to inflation during the First World War. Thus, if the incomes of many professors allowed them to live a life of a prosperous city-dweller, the income of junior faculty staff – associate professors (at the University of Warsaw and the University of Yuriev), lecturers and assistant professors could not provide for the vital needs of a family man. However, often professors’ salary was not enough to make long-term savings, "scrape up a fortune". Lack of financial support of faculty staff, on the one hand, caused problems with hiring of university staff, and, on the other hand, evoked criticism of the authorities in the teaching environment.

Key words: university; professorate; revenues; expenses; material and domestic situation.

LATE 19TH – EARLY 20TH CENTURIES. The article reviews the activities of the urban consumer cooperatives in Siberia to promote public education in the early 20th century. The basic parameters of educational activities of cooperatives were identified: reasons, goals, methods, value. The cooperatives felt that there was a need to expand the education system for children and adults in urban and rural areas. Cooperation was amateur organizations, so the questions of literacy and education determined the ability of citizens to govern. It is shown that non-trade cooperation activities held stages in the gradual development. With the financial strengthening of cooperatives the contributions to cultural and educational purposes increased. The crisis of the First World War revealed the need for more cultural and educational work. Most actively it was held in cooperatives in Krasnoyarsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Novokolyayevsk, Verkhneudinsk, Chita. Cooperatives gave money to schools, colleges, high schools, institutes, universities, supplying students’ scholarships, warm clothing, and books. They opened libraries, cooperative and educational courses for adults, equipped People's Houses. The article considered the most important initiatives of cooperation in the field of public education. An important achievement was the opening of the Mariinsky cooperative school. In October, 1917 the Mariinsky Cooperative Union and the Union of Credit and savings and loan associations established a school for children of members of consumer societies. The school, organized in Mariinski, served all consumer cooperatives of Mariinsky County. Mariinsky School acquainted with cooperation in theory and in practice, because it had a cooperative of student manuals, consumer society, and credit society under the school. With the help of cooperatives in 1917 in Omsk the Institute of Commerce was founded, which later was converted into a polytechnic. Cooperation worked with city governments and societies of private initiative. Educational activities of consumer cooperatives in the early 20th century shaped the ideology, corresponding to the cooperative ideology based on the principles of initiative, independence, democracy, human orientation, priority of human values. The role of cooperatives in organising schools, colleges, institutions of higher education is shown in the context of the idea of membership of cooperative socio-economic activities in the sphere of civil society, an important criterion of which was the ability of citizens to organize themselves on a democratic basis.

Key words: consumers' societies; cooperatives; school; education.

MOSCOW PRINCES OF THE DYNASTIC WARS PERIOD IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE 15TH CENTURY IN THE GRAND PRINCIPALITY AND INDEPENDENT CHRONICLES. (GALICIAN BRANCH). In the Russian historical science there has developed a tradition of perception of the opponents of Prince Vasily II Vasilyevich in the fight for the grand throne. Galician princes are seen either as an unconditionally progressive power, but in any case they are confronted with the "Moscow Prince". Accordingly, there is a tradition to evaluate their moral qualities. It is typical that both models are based on similar, though not absolutely identical sources. At present, it is necessary to dwell on the activities and personalities of the princes of Zvenigorod and Galicia on the basis of all available sources of the chronicles, both the official ones dated back to the end of the 15th century and independent ones (North-Russian chronicles and those written in the principalities neighboring to Moscow). Discrepancies or repeated news allow seeing the main parties of the conflict and their actions with the eyes of contemporaries and immediate descendants, at least partly. Using both types of Russian chronicles makes it possible to consider different interpretations of events chroniclers, from neutral to promotional ones. Particular attention is paid to the three Galician princes who openly opposed to Vasily II. The analysis of their actions, motives (often – presumable) and the results led to the conclusion that these princes did not act as a unified opposition except for the brief period of 1433-1434. But at that time the reasons and goals of their struggle against Vasily II were not identical. Basically, that family sought to comply with the principle of family seniority when inheriting the Grand Prince's throne, with the exception of Prince Vasily the Kosoy (Squint-eyed). But judging by the fact that the fight between Vasily Vasilyevich and Vasily Yuryevich ended by blinding of the loser - the case was not typical because blindness was not a norm in the political struggle in Russia. Perhaps, this conflict was the cause of public insult of Vasily the Kosoy at the weddings of Vasily II. The author pays attention to the lack of available research sources enabling discussion about the personal characteristics and moral qualities of the princes. In particular, it is doubtful to speak of exceptional ferocity of Vasily Yuryevich and perfidy or duplicity of Dmitry Shemyaka. In this context, for example, it seems to be unreasonable to discuss the assertion that Shemyaka cheated Bishop Iona of Ryazan in 1446. In conclusion we can say that in the chronic sources of the second half of the 15th century there is a lack of reasons to demonstrate the struggle between the two principles of succession. Moreover, the grand code of 1472 suggests that the only legitimate way to transfer the grand power was the observance of seniority, regardless of the double violation of that order by that time.

Key words: North-Eastern Russia of the 15th century; interprincipality relations; Princes of Galich; Russian chronicles of the 15th century.
to obvious contradictions in interaction of the leaders and ordinary members of a party — the foreign-placed leaders-theorists aspired to
sentially differed from the intellectual leaders in its position, life style and experience of social cooperation. This circumstance gave rise
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Siberian Meteorological Congress taken place in Irkutsk in 1917. Primarily the creation of a special Ministry was planned, but consider-
especially during such a hard period of Russian history as the Civil War. The idea of such an Institute first appeared during the First
INSTITUTE ORGANIZATION (OCT. 1917 – JAN. 1919)
and would focus the proletariat accordingly; 2) the strategic purpose of the proletariat, on the contrary, was a complete transformation of
unite all the country, and it was hard to begin such consolidation without a full and serious study of it. The most outstanding public fig-
towards all the exploiters and the state protecting them. Therefore, the authors insisted on the active participation of socialists in all
events, including such forms of protest. But it was not about the predominance among the “People’s Will” leaders of anti-Semitism, but
bringing difficulties with political life of the country in that period of its history it became impossible. It was Siberia that became the centre to
was considered by contemporaries as a Siberian Academy of Science, once again stressing the significance of that institution for science,
time. The article represents preparation course of the Congress on the Siberia Research Institute organization, which was
activities. Thus, the wave of anti-Semitism that shook the south of Russia and influenced the mood of the revolutionary organizations
made the “Jewish Question” a topical discussion. The range of views was very considerable. Clearly, strong were desires to use any
statements for loosening power. But there existed convictions about the dangers of ethnic strife and about the need to condemn anti-
Jewish moods. A special position was of populists-Jews, who were much more acute and sensitive about the events of 1881. Their
moods and views expressed the Jewish apologetics (always stipulated as that of the workers), a popular among the populists idea of
Jews as people-moneylenders, people exploiters was denied, a better understanding of the importance of the fight against ethnic dis-
Key words: anti-Jewish pogroms; populists; anti-Semitism.

P. 97. Kaznetsova Nina N. Tomsk State University. PREPARATION COURSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SIBERIA RESEARCH
Institute organization (OCT. 1917 – JAN. 1919). In the given article preparation course of Congress on the Siberia Research
Institute organization is considered on the basis of archive documents set into a scientific usage for the first time, “Congress
works of the Siberia Research Institute organization” and periodicals. The establishment of such an institution was topical for the scient-
ficiency of that society. The article represents preparation course of the Congress on the Siberia Research Institute organization, which was
considered by contemporaries as a Siberian Academy of Science, once again stressing the significance of that institution for science,
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Siberian Meteorological Congress taken place in Irkutsk in 1917. Primarily the creation of a special Ministry was planned, but consider-
ing difficulties with political life of the country in that period of its history it became impossible. It was Siberia that became the centre to
unite all the country, and it was hard to begin such consolidation without a full and serious study of it. The most outstanding public fig-
ures of that time took part in preparation course of the Congress and then they became members of the Executive Bureau in Irkutsk and the
Organization Committee of the congress members in Tomsk. Different questions and problems stood before organizers and its
operatively solving could be followed on the basis of the correspondence data between Tomsk and Irkutsk committees. Lists of mem-
bers of the Congress, program of their staying in Tomsk, topics of reports, placement questions were coordinated; also different events
after the end of the Congress were discussed. Such a great work connected with the preparation course of the Congress was done by these
groups, and due to this activity the Congress was financially patronized by the Council of Ministers. The Provisional Statute then
discussed on the sectional assemblies was developed during the preparation course of the Congress. The purpose of activity of the Insti-
tute, its structure, management system of the Institute and its departments and branch offices were defined in that Statute. The Congress on the Siberia Research Institute organization took place in Tomsk on January 15-26, 1919 under the aegis of the Ministry of Public
Education. Thoughts about an extremely unsatisfactory situation with science were repeatedly undermined. The future Siberia Research
Institute was aimed to correct it.
Key words: history of science; history of Siberia; Revolution and Civil War in Siberia.

P. 101. Lutsenko Anton V. Severak Technological Institute of National Research Nuclear University MEPhI. A.A. BOGDANOVS
OPINION ABOUT THE REASONS OFIDEOLOGICAL CONFLICTS IN RSDRP. During the exile in Vologda the future vice-
leader of Bolsheviks A.A. Bogdanov (1873–1928) had an opportunity to study of all sets of oppositional political views existing in Tsar-
ist Russia. The scientific analysis of these sights showed that the leaders even of the most radical revolutionary parties were in steady
cultural and world-viewing dependence on privileged classes. Proletariat (which was led by them), despite ideological dependency, es-
tentially differed from the intellectual leaders in its position, life style and experience of social cooperation. This circumstance gave rise to
obvious contradictions in interaction of the leaders and ordinary members of a party — the foreign-placed leaders-theorists aspired to
organize antiauthoritarian revolutionary movement by especially authoritarian methods and led struggle for their leadership in a party
instead of organizing methodical agitation and education of proletarians. This work, as Bogdanov said, should have put a start to a really
original and independent labour movement. On the basis of the above-stated, the scientist judged that there was an inevitably system
divergence between the managing top of RSDRP and ordinary members of the party — not only on the current tactical questions, but
also on the strategic purposes and tasks: 1) the main purpose of intellectual leaders was maximum close integration in the existing social
and political system; therefore they would be inclined to compromise cooperation with the privileged classes in spirit of opportunism
and would focus the proletariat accordingly; 2) the strategic purpose of the proletariat, on the contrary, was a complete transformation of
the existing social and political system according to the ideals of socialism and collectivism, inherent in the working class; not having an
adequate ideological support from the intellectual leaders, the proletariat would be doomed on the spontaneous forms of the protest rep-
resenting reaction to policy of the high classes, i.e. on preservation and aggravation of political and world-viewing dependency. The
revolution of 1917 looked like a refutation of Bogdanov’s conclusion. But “the state-commune” proclaimed by Lenin really converted to
a trivial interception of control over the state management system: the organizational methods of the revolutionaries still remained au-
Thoritarian, and the proletariat remained its cultural and world-viewing dependency from the leaders. Bogdanov characterized all declarative maxims about the new social order as “the program of adventure”; whose natural end could only be a “long dictatorship of the Iron Heel”.

**Key words:** labour movement; social democracy; Bolshevism; revolution.

P. 105. Makarenko Pavel V. Voronezh State Forestry Engineering Academy. **COMMISSIONER G.V. CHICHERIN AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION.** Foreign political positions of People’s Commissar of Foreign Affairs G. V. Chicherin were considered by soviet historians in the context of his being subordinated to the party discipline. Archive funds documents, which have recently become accessible for investigation, testify to the fact that by the beginning of 1920s Chicherin had already realized the impeding influence on the establishment of normal relations of the Soviet Russia with the capitalist encirclement of the Soviet leadership orientation towards world revolution and people support, fighting for social and national liberation. This undermined the confidence in the Soviet government and confirmed the inability to maintain its official obligations – non-interference into affairs of other countries. People’s Commissar felt the necessity of changes in the Soviet foreign policy and accents removal from the propaganda of the world revolution to the establishment of peaceful relations with representatives of the west. In the course of preparation to the conference in Genoa serious disagreement arose between V. Lenin and G. Chicherin concerning the questions of state interests’ defence of the Soviet Russia. In August 1922, Chicherin openly expressed his dissatisfaction with the directives of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks), who did not give a carte blanche and compromise settlements to the Soviet delegations in Genoa and Gagua, but recommended only negotiations rupture. He thought that methods of the Soviet foreign policy grew hopelessly old and new relations with leading capitalist countries could not be built with the use of such methods. Chicherin was afraid of I. Stalin and did not openly bring himself to come out against the Soviet foreign policy. Knowing Stalin’s attitude to different opinions, People’s Commissar, in spite of the fact that he kept aloof from the inner-party fight in all-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Comintern, did not exclude the possibility of his political and even physical removal. With Soviet – English and Soviet – Chinese relations rupture Chicherin draws I. Stalin’s attention to demoralizing Comintern’s activity abroad, bringing all the efforts of the Soviet diplomacy to naught and complicating diplomatic relations with governments of foreign countries. Due to his health worsening in 1928, Chicherin insistently raises the question of his leaving the post of People’s Commissar. During one year he underwent medical treatment in Germany and his illness deprived him of hope to recovery. In the end of June, 1929, People’s Commissar decided to tell Stalin about his disagreements with the Party leaders concerning the questions of foreign policy. Chicherin’s “frankness” in his letters to I. Stalin, V. Molotov, A. Rykov and other Soviet leaders pre-determined his fate. Chicherin understood that in Moscow he would not be forgiven for apostasy from the foreign political course of all-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and delayed his departure from Germany by different excuses in every way possible till January, 1930. After dismissal he was doomed by the party elite to slow agonizing death, being without attention, nursing and treatment. Forming Stalin’s system did not forgive Chicherin’s different opinion and consigned him to name political oblivion.

**Key words:** Bolshevist ideology; foreign affairs; Comintern diplomacy; peaceful coexistence; G.V. Chicherin.

P. 112. Malakhitko Ulyana V. Tomsk State University. **RELIGIOUS THEME IN THE ACTIVITIES OF TOMSK MUSEUM OF REGIONAL STUDIES (TMORS).** In the article a collection of items of TMORS has been characterized by the author. Typically museum items are divided into two main groups: the fund of the museum items or the main fund and the fund of scientific additional materials. The stated division is the basis for the TMROS collection structure. The main structural unit of the museum collection is the fund. Upon its creation the fund is classified by the following characteristics: material of creation, source type, sometimes the topic it belongs to is paid attention to. Additionally to the fund division, collection structure of TMORS has separate collections, which do not belong to any funds. Collection of items of the religious topic has been systematized according to the type of museum items collected, which were related to various sourcing types and which characterized certain confessions. As a result 6 complexes have been identified: Orthodoxy, Old Belief, Catholicism, Buddhism, Islam and Judaism. Orthodoxy has been presented in TMORS by the largest quantity of items. Quantitatively, the second largely presented group is Buddhism, most sources of which are material. Old belief is mostly characterized by written sources, as well as a small number of material sources. Islam, Buddhism and Judaism are represented by a small number of sources of various nature. Three stages of forming religious item collections in TMORS have been identified by the author. The choice of periods of time is connected with the biggest quantity of items received and with their importance. The first stage lasted from 1919 to 1939. The second stage of forming the religious items collection was from 1970 to 1989. The third stage of creating religious items collection in TMORS started in the first part of 1990s and lasted till the first decade of 2000s. The first and the third stages are characterized by arranging museum collections, related to various confessions. During the second stage mainly orthodoxy and Old Belief collections were enlarged. Different ways of TMORS acquisition of items of religious theme have been shown: property confiscation from private persons or eliminated organizations, purchase, receipt as gift and collected results of ethnographic expeditions. Three stages are identified by the author in the history of organizing museum items collections of religious theme. In the article methods of presenting items by TMORS are described. Religious items exposition and exhibition organization by TMORS is pictured, starting from 1990s. It is noted that most exhibitions are devoted to Orthodoxy, including Old Belief, and to Buddhism, which reflects their dominant positions in TMORS funds.

**Key words:** world religions; museum funds; source type; expositions.

P. 116. Nam Yelena V. Tomsk Branch of Kuzbass Institute of Russia’s Federal Penitentiary Service. **PECULIARITIES OF MYTHOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND ITS ROLE IN SHAMAN OUTLOOK (SOME ASPECTS OF STUDY).** Some aspects of mythological consciousness as a necessary part of people’s consciousness are considered in the article. They are considered as a base for forming of archaic and traditional outlooks and the inner core of unstable consciousness typical of the shaman tradition. While studying peculiarities and forms of consciousness in some cultural context, integration of approaches is necessary. Structural-functional analysis lets consider mythological consciousness and ritual practices connected with it as a spiritual base of social institutions in a primitive society. Psychological approach considers mythological consciousness as a necessary element of human’s psyche, opens prospects of revealing of mechanisms in forming of cultural symbols, which are the reflection of inner spiritual experience. The third approach is connected with myth as an “expression of divine reality”. This approach was formed in the Romanticism Age; and its base is the experience of “something sacred”. Mythological creation of consciousness was leading in primitive societies. It was the first contacts of consciousness with the world. Later, the myth, according to the structural scheme, always has a binary structure. Firstly, conscious-
ness took possession of space. The main characteristic of myth is its heterogeneous nature and plasticity. It is divided into myth and physical reality. Mythological consciousness operates with “live” space and “live” time. We can speak about the unity of space and time characteristics of the universe in mythological consciousness. Relations with the world which mythological consciousness builds are the relations with organisms, with beings. Myth operates with one more dual structure, which is built of a “part” and a “whole”. Mythological consciousness is a base of the shaman outlook. Awakening of consciousness in primitive age was accompanied by the first experiments of its transformation. Mystical experience is connected with a wish to overcome the dualism of human nature. The beginning of shamanism is ancient; it is connected with the totem system of belief. Shaman figure as a social event appeared later. In the frames of totemism we identify a human with the society and contrast society and nature. Shaman is in opposition with society and nature. In the making of shamanism early ecstasy experiments with their collective character to individual mystical experience tell us about a stage of complicated and contradictory development of human spirit in the contact with the secrets of the universe.

Key words: mythological consciousness; myth; dualism; shamanism.

P. 123. Nekrasov Vyacheslav L., Khromov Yevgeniy A. Surgut State Pedagogical University. N.S. KHRUSHCHEV AND THE NEW ENERGY POLICY (LATE 1950S – EARLY 1960S): POWER, REFORMS, IDEOLOGY. The article examines a theme insufficiently explored in the historiography of participation of N.S. Khrushchev as the party and government leader in formulating and implementing development programs and projects of the fuel and energy complex (FEC). The urgency of this perspective of the research is due to the close relationship of the issues of forming a new energy policy in the USSR with Khrushchev’s struggle for political power, his initiatives to reform the management of the economy, ideas about achieving the objectives of the communist Soviet society. Documents of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, memoranda addressed to N.S. Khrushchev, materials reports, transcripts of meetings, memoirs clearly confirm N.S. Khrushchev’s self-interest to various fields of development of the FEC. High concentration of efforts on development of oil and gas and electricity were sanctioned by N.S. Khrushchev, who personally supervised the most important strategic programs and projects in the area of FEC. During 1955-1957 issues of fuel and energy sector were woven into N.S. Khrushchev’s political struggle for power and economic reforms. The defeat of the anti-Party group became a factor speeding up the process of forming the new energy policy. Management of fuel and energy sector became one of the most complicated questions in the discussion of governance reforms in industry and construction in 1957. N.S. Khrushchev, and members of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee supporting him, for example, A.I. Krichenko, believed that either there is a need in full decentralization of the management of industry and construction, or in general “economic councils should not be created”. In general, management reform in the energy sector led to its decentralization. N.S. Khrushchev attached great importance to the development of electric power. Under him a long-term program was created of development of the nuclear industry for 1956–1960. At meetings of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee plans were regularly discussed for building nuclear power plants. N.S. Khrushchev said that modernization of the economy is “… electrification of the whole country, i.e. economic development, equipping of our nation with energy resources in order to create conditions where we could produce as much as our society needs. That is what communism is”. Progress in technologically advanced sectors of energy - oil and gas industry, the construction of nuclear and hydroelectric plants were considered as an achievement and an advantage of socialism. At the XXII Congress of the CPSU, N.S. Khrushchev put forward a comprehensive program of energy sector development. General perspective envisaged the implementation of major projects in the electricity and gas industry. The decision of the XXII Congress of the CPSU fixed new priorities in energy policy brought them under ideological justification in the form of construction material and technical base of communism. Nevertheless, the formation of the new energy policy in the second half of 1950s - the first half of 1960s did not eliminate the energy imbalance in the Soviet economy. Tensions in providing the economy with fuel and energy existed throughout the period of N.S. Khrushchev’s leadership as a current economic problem of the Soviet government.

Key words: N.S. Khrushchev; dualism of party and state leadership; energy policy; reform of the administration of industry and construction in 1957.

LAW

P. 127. Utkin Vladimir A. Tomsk State University. GROUNDS AND WAYS OF THE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT MODERNIZATION. The number of prisoners’ reduction in Russia remains a topical problem. For that, effective alternative penalties are required. They have to consider perpetrated crimes and typology of criminal identities. The system of punishment, which was approved in 1996, repeatedly and subjectively changed. As a rule, this happened without a due scientific basis. It becomes apparent, particularly, in the appearance of “unnecessary” penalties, in its unwarranted competition, violation of some criminal law principles, in the restriction of liberty, which did not justify hopes. In the author’s opinion, the proposals to implement penalty in the form of forced works in the law conflict with the Article 37 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and generally recognized international acts. The ways of the fundamental change of the system of punishment on the basis of its criminological conditionality and necessary adequacy are proposed. Particularly, it is required to reform the penalty in the form of forced works into three forms: paid correctional works, free correctional works and correctional works with the convict’s stay in the correctional centres. It is necessary to reject the restriction of liberty in its contemporary state. The expropriation should be transferred from the Criminal Code to the special law as a “material measure of criminological security” used when committing several crimes (terrorist acts, organized crimes, corruption). The burden of evidence of the property’s origin legality should be laid on person convicted for the corruption, if there is sufficient reason to believe that this property was received unduly, including the result of the corruption (i.e. in the course of the expropriation “in rem”). It is appropriate to return admission for the crimes with small or medium gravity (especially, regarding juveniles) by petitions of trustworthy individuals, provided by their deposit (for a term of up to two years). When applying deprivation of liberty it has to proceed to correctional institutions of “hybrid” type which combine colony (with the convicts’ residence in dormitories) and jail (with keeping in the prison cells in complete isolation). It is proposed to found under the aegis of the Public Service Chamber an independent council of experts for the reform of the criminal punishment system.

Key words: system of punishment; alternative penalties; forced works; correctional centers.

P. 131. Voronin Oleg V. Tomsk State University. CUSTODY MONITORING DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC. Before the Revolution the Prosecutors’ Supervision was the main tool which ensured the state policy in the sentencing monitoring. Thereupon, a prosecutor had broad legal opportunities, including administrative and remedy ones. In addition to this, a
prosecutor was to participate in NGOs’ activity which concerned custody cases. The sphere of prosecutor’s activity included legal evaluation of jail and preliminary imprisonment, sentencing monitoring and sentence execution providing. Realizing these activities a prosecutor was to monitor the disciplinary practice inside prisons, to secure the prisoners’ particular rights (such as a right to appeal, right to meeting, etc), to provide the sentencing, and to participate in sentence case trials. The Prosecutor was also empowered by a complex of latitudes with a comprehensive legal character including consent todisciplinary measures infliction, right to discharge of the jail and preliminary imprisonment, right to prisoner chief indication and etc. There were many custody monitoring agents at the first stage of the Soviet custody control developing. Almost all of them in addition to control functions executed preliminary investigation, justice activity and sentencing. All of them were under supervising of the Soviet organs of different levels. The main focus of their control activity was fixed on monitoring of the jail and preliminary imprisonment which was imposed with a class approach instead of legal evaluation of case circumstances. Custody monitoring during the first years of the Soviet Republic was characterized by such features as partial restoration of the formal prerevolutionary trial and social forms of imprisonment control, total lack of legal experience, wide application of local rule-making and a consecutive class approach. Particularly, the custody monitoring process in that period was an additional duty of new revolutionary agents which was given to them by the Soviets organs (Revolutionary Committees) of different levels. There was no clear idea about the goals, sphere of activity, forms and the system of agents which could provide imprisonment monitoring. It happened due to the difficult situation caused by the Civil War and the Intervention.

**Key words:** penitentiary supervision; sentencing system; prison monitoring.

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P. 134. Smirnov Victor A. Irkutsk State University. **ON CORRELATION OF CATEGORIES “GUILT” AND “PURPOSE” OF A CRIME.** Questions of the subjective aspect of a crime traditionally are of great interest for researchers. Despite a large number of works concerning this theme most of these questions still do not have a unique solution. The issue of correlation of such categories as guilt and purpose of a crime particularly requires its further scientific consideration. This research shows that there are two main positions on this issue formulated in the scientific literature. Supporters of the first one (P.S. Dagel, D.P. Kotov, O.S. Sitkovskaya, Yu.A. Krasikov and others) believe that purpose is structurally included into the content of guilt: it is its component and, thus, it is reflected in the concepts of criminal intent and negligence. Their opponents (A.I. Rarog, O.S. Kapinus, G.F. Tselnicker and others) criticize the above mentioned position and suggest distinguishing guilt as a primary feature of the subjective aspect of a crime and other psychological elements (as purpose, criminal intent and negligence. Their opponents (A.I. Rarog, O.S. Kapinus, G.F. Tselnicker and others) criticize the above mentioned position and suggest distinguishing guilt as a primary feature of the subjective aspect of a crime and other psychological elements (as purpose, criminal intent and negligence). In the form of direct and indirect intents. The criminal law indication of unconscientious or negligent attitude to service of an official does not allow defining the form of guilt of an individual who committed negligence categorically as far as these terms characterize the guilty person’s attitude to service, his/her attitude to duties, but not to a socially dangerous act and its consequences. Thus, we can conclude that the direct criminal intent immanently has purpose, which is expressed in a desire to achieve the anticipated results (socially dangerous consequences). The article also studies the possibility of committing a crime, which includes a special purpose with indirect criminal intent. Thus, the author offers a critical attitude to the existing axiom in the theory of criminal law “a special purpose is compatible only with the direct intention” and admits the possibility of combination of a special purpose with any kind of intended form of guilt. It is justified, on the one hand, by the psychology data, according to which any realized volitional action is purposeful and committed to achieve some goal. Therefore, any intended crime (as a special case of volitional action) always assumes such characteristic, regardless of whether a special purpose is specified in the text of the law or not. On the other hand, the criticized axiom assumes a dominant role in determining of the type of intention of the legislator only. It turns out that the intention type depends not on the mental activity of the person. It is pre-determined by the people, who write laws. It is obviously wrong. Therefore, a judge should evaluate an offense meaningfully in each case, including the purpose of acts, rather than mechanically base on a controversial theoretical concept.

**Key words:** subjective aspect of crime; guilt; criminal intent; purpose of crime.

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P. 138. Tymyanaya Mariya A. Tomsk State University. **PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL-LAW ASSESSMENT OF SUBJECTIVE SIGNS IN COMPONENTS OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.** In the criminal law in force, as well as in the antecedent ones, it is not said the form of guilt negligence can be committed with, that is why there are different opinions on this matter in criminal-law literature. Some authors consider negligence as a careless crime, which can be committed thoughtlessly or negligently. They prove their opinion by the fact that the terms unconscientious or negligent attitude to service (which are used in the article on criminal negligence) point out directly at the mental element in this crime. According to their point of view, an official’s negligent attitude to service corresponds to guilt in the form of negligence, unconscientious attitude – to guilt in the form of thoughtlessness. Other authors pointed out that indication of unconscientious or negligent attitude to service does not allow defining the form of guilt of an individual who committed negligence categorically as far as these terms characterize the guilty person’s attitude to service, his/her attitude to duties, but not to a socially dangerous act and its consequences. Some authors come to the conclusion on a possibility of an official’s intentional attitude to consequences of negligence referring to Part 2 Article 24 and the text of Part 1 Article 293 of the Criminal Code of the RF. The position of mutual contributory negligence of an individual who committed negligence is rather interesting – deliberate official’s attitude to non-performance of his/her duties and careless attitude to infliction of harmful consequences. In general, negligence is considered as careless crime by followers of this position. Negligence is considered as an exceptionally careless crime in judicial practice and by the majority of authors in the science of law; and it is not an accident. The term negligence, as well as the essence of this crime, excludes the possibility of its commitment both with direct and indirect intent. An official can intentionally avoid executing his/her duties in the process of negligence commitment however the guilty person’s attitude to action consequences can be just careless. Meanwhile, literal interpretation of the text of the article on negligence actually allows drawing a conclusion that this crime can be committed intentionally both in the form of direct and indirect intents. The criminal law indication of unconscientious or negligent attitude to service of an official does not at all exclude this. Strictly speaking, the guilty person can treat his/her service and duties the same as in the crime set by Articles 285 and 286 of the Criminal Code. The diversity of current views on the mental element in negligence provided by criminal-law literature, undoubtedly, is stipulated by a poor version of the text of this article of the law. For uniform understanding and law enforcement purposes of the rule of negligence we suppose that a legislator should point out individual’s careless attitude towards infliction of essential damage and substantial breach of rights and legal interests in Part 1 Article 293 of the Criminal Code.

**Key words:** guilt; intent; careless; non-performance or undue performance.
ECONOMICS

P. 142. Akerman Yelena N. Tomsk State University. ORGANIZED SELF-ORGANIZATION AS A BASIS OF COHERENTLY-COMPETITIVE INTERACTION OF NEW ECONOMY SUBJECTS. The purpose of the article is to investigate features of formation of network structure of economy. The object of research is the transformation of character and competition forms in network structures of economy. In the article the features of formation of network structure of economy are considered; its advantages are shown in the increase of the degree of coordination of actions of managing subjects, decrease in costs, and increase of flexibility and speed of manufacture. It is stated that in the network structure of economy, the coherently-competitive character of interaction of economic subjects of new economy is formed, accompanied by a transformation of the market-competitive system with spontaneous-market character into a task-oriented, regulated, so-called “organised self-organization”. It is noticed that the objective requirement of a transition from a market-competitive to coordinated mode of self-organization is defined by the features of information as a basic industrial resource, which promotes a decrease in the degree of uncertainty of task solving and decrease of transaction costs when searching for counterparts, signing of contracts, expansion of number of consumers. The possibility of application of the term “organized self-organization” is proved. As new forms of organizational interaction of managing subjects express their internal valuable orientation, realization of the system of values demands account and coordination of interests (public, collective, individual), which act as the structuring factor, defining the operating conditions and development of the economic system. With the development of “new economy” there is a transformation of properties of the social system; in particular, a transition from the priority of profit maximizations to the priority of social development is marked. As a result, the alternative character of competition is gradually transformed into cooperative, reflecting the growing requirement for the maximum use of constructive potential of all its participants.

Keywords: network structure of economy; self-organization; competition.

P. 145. Pechenezhskaya Irina A., Kazakov Vladimir V. Rostov Institute of Russian State University of Trade and Economics, Tomsk State University. FINANCIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ENTERPRISE. Economic diagnosis, as well as economic analysis in their research, is based on systemic analysis. Its use in diagnosing involves the study of phenomena and processes in motion, development, modification, suggests the determination of their positive and negative aspects, identification and study of the cause-effect relationships. On the basis of structural analysis a method of financial diagnosis is created, which provides an opportunity for a decision maker to investigate the balance of financial factors and to identify ways to restore financial equilibrium of the dynamics. It should be emphasized that the search for some variant of the financial equilibrium does not correspond to the concept of optimum, as it involves finding a solution within strict limits. And in case of shortage of any resource or lack thereof, the optimal solution can be quite far from the target systems for enterprise management. Therefore one should not determine the best financial balance, but the one that allows us to obtain a compromise solution within the framework of interchangeable resources and return the values of the deviated general indicators to the limits of the ranges of recommended values. Financial diagnosis is regarded as a special case of economic diagnosis, which allows examining the relations between performances and generalizing the shape, the aggregate quantity of recipes, recommendations, ensuring a return to balance financial factors - a dynamic financial equilibrium. Systems analysis provides a review of the objects under study as complex systems that in the process of learning require detailing the causes and factors of development and generalization of results of diagnosis. This is achieved by the introduction of general indicators for the integrated study of causal processes and phenomena. Most often the choice of specialists falls into the following analytical areas: cost-benefit analysis, liquidity analysis and business analysis of financial stability. It should be noted that the number of directions should be based on providing maximum opportunities for the analyst in financial diagnosis and best reflecting the specificity of the enterprise. Comparing the standard and the actual values of general indicators, each of the investigated analytical lines of the financial condition of the company can be diagnosed, as well as a set of actions to respond to the resulting diagnosis is made up. It should be noted that the generated summary measure can be modified individually for each enterprise specialist financial expert group. Thus constructed index will have the greatest ratio of objectivity of financial diagnosis. The stages of financial analysis described in the paper allow constructing general indicators used for diagnosis and formulating a set of measures to address the identified shortcomings in the diagnosis.

Key words: financial activity; analysis; enterprise diagnosing; factors characterizing work of enterprise.

P. 149. Ponomareva Marina A. Rostov State University of Economics (Rostov-on-Don). ENERGY-EFFICIENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN A REGION AS A CONDITION OF ITS TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Infrastructure sector plays a special role in the modern development of regional systems, which consists in creating conditions for the production and marketing support for social and economic system functions and could be due to the characteristics of inertia as an engine of regional development in the case of infrastructure-led growth for future planned scope of the expanded regional reproduction that can also be seen as one of the conditions for sustainable development in the region. The main problems of regional development and primarily their infrastructure are significant moral and physical wear and tear on the infrastructure networks, as well as techniques and technologies used in the production of infrastructure services and infrastructure objects. Most of these facilities are funded in part through regional budgets (because of their high social and economic importance in the implementation of the reproductive processes in the region), this condition leads to a significant strain on the budget and impedes the implementation of reforms in this area aimed at transition of economic actors in infrastructure sectors to market competitive conditions and improving the quality of services available to the public and business infrastructure services. This problem may be subject to design and implementation at the regional level of mass transition strategies to energy-efficient technology infrastructure to improve efficiency in energy production infrastructure services by optimizing their processes. The strategy should take into account the need to grow the region’s infrastructure for effective functioning and sustainable development of regional socio-economic system that can be achieved through step-by-step, clearly planned transition to energy-efficient and environmentally sound technologies. Its implementation will help to get a range of effects on a regional scale, such as improving the environmental situation in the region, intensifying the development of regional economy, increased infrastructural capacity for further growth in production and development of the region’s economy, improving the efficiency of economic actors in infrastructure sectors. In addition, infrastructural development will affect the upward income trend for regional budgets by increasing the tax base, the quality and accessibility of services of infrastructure for people and business. It also indirectly affects the improving investment climate in the region and creating a favorable business environment by providing cheaper and high-quality infrastructure and increasing the speed of turnover of capital both in infrastructure and non-infrastructure sectors of the economy of the region by increas-
ing the capacity of transport and logistics networks. Therefore, implementing energy efficiency policies in the region can also be seen as a source of sustainable development.

**Key words:** energy efficiency; infrastructure; the region; sustainable development.

**PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS**

P. 154. Akseyutina Zaifuia A. Omsk State Pedagogical University. **MAIN APPROACHES TO PERSONALITY TYPOLOGY IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL EDUCATION.** The article examines the main approaches to personality typology, developed by psychologists and educators since the 19th century. The authors of earlier studies classify personality based on the type of temperament (I.P. Pavlov, A. Eysenck, K. Jung, Le Senne, Heyman), shape and structure of the body (E. Kretschmer, William Sheldon), type of psychopathology or character accentuation (K. Leonhard, A. Licko, B. Brothers), sociological factors (E. Fromm, K. Horney), leading type of development (P. Lesgaft), psychology of relationships of the unchanged and variable in person (I.G. Pestalozzi), difference between the norm and pathology of development (V.P. Kashchenko), success in learning activities (A. Belkin, A.M. Mitina, L.S. Slavin), characteristic of academic labour (P. Blonsky), social welfare (RV Ovcharova), etc. The researchers treat the person typology in the common areas of their application - psychotherapy, psychological correction, and training. The practice of social education is not seen as the domain of personality typology. However, the example of socio-economic changes of the 20th century indicates that in the formation of a personality type a significant role belongs to the social order on the personality of an obedient, politically active, or, conversely, passive creature. Modern socio-pedagogical practice does not pay enough attention to this issue. Only a small portion of the typologies is used in teaching practice, usually at the level of academic performance of students. “A-student”, “record-setter”, “C-student”, etc. In this paper we attempt to analyze the main approaches to the typology of personality as related to the process of social education, which became the subject of research in social pedagogy. Social pedagogy itself was implemented as a practice area less than 30 years ago. Among the perspective questions remain the ones of typology of children on social welfare / ill-being, on the propensity to delinquency, health issues, etc. Obviously, the use of typology of personality, placing the child in one category or another, can help social educators and social workers in more productive problem-solving of personality, finding more adequate ways of its development, adaptation in the social environment, creating a more enabling environment for socialization in the course of social education. However, in recent studies this aspect does not find its reflection. Application of personality typology in social education is an issue that awaits its researchers.

**Key words:** personality type; typology; classification.

P. 162. Kakhorenenko Mariya N., Lelushkina Kira S. Tomsk Polytechnic University. **DEVELOPMENT OF THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING PERSONALLY-ORIENTED COMMUNICATION AS AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL-CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.** Modernization of professional educational in our country supposes a great growth of possibilities of collaboration with Eastern and Western universities. It found its reflection in creation of conditions for joint education of Russian and foreign students including Tomsk Universities. Perhaps, having investigated relations between young people we developed conceptual basic points and methodology of teaching Russian-speaking intercultural personally-orientated communication as an effective way of social-cultural adaptation of foreign students. At present, there are a lot of positions about conceptions and technologies of teaching foreign communication. We declared the problem and worked out a direction of teaching speaking abilities in communication. The given direction is not an alternative but it is interconnected with theories presented in scientific literature. According to the theory, personally-orientated communication can take place under conditions when people “white talking do not pay attention to a status, duty but just a person with his or her inner world”, living experience. In the given article we explain the methodological significance of an individual way of foreign communication. This individuality is connected with realization of informational, regular, affective communicative functions of personally-orientated communication. In the next part the author reveals the levels of understanding a text which stimulate verbal reactions. We presented personal information dealing with opinion system supposes communication. Considering the subject-subject interaction we prove that collaboration which is characterized by equality of psychological positions of teachers and students is greatly productive when teaching foreign-speaking personally-orientated communication. So the motive of talking appears when the sense given by the teacher corresponds to interests and demands of students. In this case we speak about informational and affective functions of communication, because pupils exchange opinions and express emotions. So, in this article the author presents some theoretical aspects and methods of teaching Russian-speaking intercultural, personally-orientated communication as a solution of the problem of social-cultural adaptation of foreign students in Russian Universities.

**Key words:** speech stimulation; personally-orientated communication.

P. 166. Solovyova Anastasia L., Kapilevich Leonid V. Tomsk State University. **DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL MOTOR SKILLS OF STUDENTS OF EXPEDITIONARY PROFESSIONS.** For students with professional groups, whose activities are related to expedition and fieldwork, there are special requirements for the development of special motor and personal qualities, as well as the skills of movement in cross country skiing and without, orienteering and overcoming natural obstacles. Graduates who have an optimal level of general endurance, strength, quickness, agility, in conditions associated with high physical exertion and mental stress, are far superior to objective measures of occupational health specialists with insufficient level of development, they have much faster formation of other competencies, and their applied motor skills are formed more effectively. And, finally, physically versatile trained specialists are less prone to adverse and negative factors of professional activity. The aim of the study was to develop a set of special exercises for the formation of special motor skills of students of expeditionary professions and evaluate their effectiveness. For the formation of professional competence in the field of physical culture among graduates of geological and geographical specialties, we have developed a set of exercises to develop strength, endurance and coordination of students, as well as skills in skiing, tourism and orienteering. 6 complexes were written for the autumn - spring period classes, and 5 complexes on skis for the winter season activities. In each session a specific complex is practiced, which should be carried out at the end of the main part of the lesson. The duration of the complex is about 15–20 minutes. The proposed sets of exercises have shown high efficiency in the formation of professional significance of special motor skills of students of the Geology and Geography Faculty. The experimental group had a significantly higher growth in test results compared with the control one. Clear advantage was shown in the development of skill, discipline, teamwork and skills in shaping the terrain ori-
entation and overcoming natural obstacles. Based on these results, we can assume that the inclusion in the program of physical education for students of the Geology and Geography Faculty of complexes developed by us will contribute to a number of common cultural and professional competencies that are relevant for future careers.

**Key words:** special motor skills; expedition profession; testing method.

P. 168. Shadrina Yevgeniya V. Novosibirsk State Technical University. HR PROVISION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN WESTERN SIBERIA IN 1930S (HISTORICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS). The article demonstrates that in the 1930s the theorists of popular schooling offered a holistic approach to the content of schooling including selection and systematization of the teaching material concerning the disciplines of sciences and humanities with the dialectical method, accounting age, gender and individual peculiarities and interests of high school students, developing their power of apprehension and creative potential, correlation of educational principles. The author formulates and classifies requirements for the teaching staff capable of introducing the above-listed principles in the educational system such as: motivation of the pedagogical activities, teachers' training, rational organization of the educational process, participation in many-sided public activities, mastering pedagogical skills. The research shows that at the beginning of the analyzed period the comprehensive schools of the West-Siberian Territory did not have enough skilled teachers possessing proper techniques and methodology of realization of the new educational approach. Therefore, in the course of the whole period examined the popular schooling authorities struggled systematically with the teacher shortage that was more considerable in Western Siberia than in Central Russia; conducted various activities in their advanced training: regional and inter-regional practical courses and conferences training elementary school teachers (two-month, three-month, five-month, two-year, three-year; full-time and evening classes), group and individual consultations and cluster conferences; extended the popular schooling and higher pedagogical education system; put skilled teachers in charge of young specialists to help them with planning performance of tasks at the courses as well as with organizing the educational process. It is established that the above-listed measures in teachers' training and advanced training enabled to give help to teachers in their work with new curriculums and textbooks, to obtain the valuable material for the methodological work concerning the optimal organization of the educational process in comprehensive schools, to master methodology and technology of realization of the holistic approach in education. The article reveals shortcomings in teachers' training that made difficulties for improvement of their general and professional skills. It is established that in some schools in Western Siberia there were teachers who sought to realize the new principles in the educational process in comprehensive schools. The article demonstrates the specific character of human resources of secondary schools in Western Siberia in the 1930s. It is noted that the solution of the problems that underlay definitions of the techniques of teachers’ training, advances training and professional development for realization of the holistic approach in the 1930s is also an urgent problem for modern teaching practice.

**Key words:** history; pedagogy; qualified pedagogical staff.

P. 172. Sharafeeva Alla B., Zagrevskiy Oleg I. Tomsk State University. MODEL OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE FORMATION IN THE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE. Transformation in higher education must relate to the structure, principles, organization, content, forms and methods of the educational process. Education at the University should include not only the transfer of general professional knowledge, but also the formation of specific professional skills that are essential for future specialists in their future professional activities. To resolve this problem, we developed a model of the formation of professional competence in recreational activities of future specialists (bachelors) in physical education. The structural model is represented by three integrated blocks: motivation-targeted, content-organizational and evaluative-productive. The designing model was based on the systematic analysis of the structure, content and process of operation of sports and recreational activities for future professionals (bachelors) in physical culture. The practical value of such a model seems to us as a reflection of the adequacy and completeness of the basic requirements of a modern specialist in physical culture in the part of his/her recreational competence. The essential characteristic of any activity is its purpose. In this case it is the formation of professional competence in the field of recreational activities. Achieving this goal is the subject to all the components of the model. Competence approach to training professionals in higher education seems to considerably facilitate the professional and social adaptation of graduates to the labour market. For the successful functioning of the model the key conditions were defined: organizational, psychological, pedagogical and methodical. The criteria and indicators of formation of professional competence in the field of recreational activities identified the following components: motivational, evaluative, cognitive, operational-actional, personal; and potential levels of their development: low, acceptable, medium and high. The model presented here is considered as an efficient tool organizing the process of formation of professional competence in the field of recreational activities for future professionals (bachelors) in physical culture. The model is open, constantly evolving and if necessary can be extended with new components.

**Key words:** specialist in physical culture; model; professional competence; recreational activities.

P. 177. Shkaruko Tatiana A. Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don). SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PERSONS WITH AN EXPRESSED NEED FOR SELF-CONTROL AND FOR CONTROL OF OTHERS. In the article the level of expressiveness of the need for control as a criterion of allocation of a supervising (controlling) type of the person in social psychology is analyzed. The theoretical model of the supervising person, which has received an empirical check on samples of representatives of helping trades, is offered. The results of the research of expressiveness of social-psychological needs for control and dependence on the sample which has not been connected with helping trades are presented; the gender analysis of the studied needs is carried out, the social-psychological portrait of the person with the expressed need for self-control and for control of others is made. This research revealed that the person with the expressed needs for self-control and for control of others has a lowered need for control from others. Also it is shown that the need for control has no gender distinctions, it has a high degree of expressiveness both among men and women. The need for control from others (the need for dependence) among men is expressed in a greater degree, than the similar need among women; women in comparison with men are more characterized by the aspiration to avoid control from others. It is shown that the need for control (both at the level of the expressed behaviour and at the level of behaviour demanded from others) is not connected with indicators of the orientation of the person (to itself, to dialogue, to activity). The social-psychological portrait of the persons with the expressed need for self-control and for control of others includes the following characteristics: a need for avoiding control that comes from others; an expressed need for social interest from others, an expectation from other people to include them in the social group and activity; low internal contentiousness; self-management (controllability, predictability); internality in the field of interpersonal relations. The person with an expressed need for dependence (in control from others) is characterized by an intensively expressed need for love; has
lowered indicators of self-attachment (a dissatisfaction with oneself); internality in health sphere. The obtained results make contribution in modern social-psychological typology in domestic social psychology about the supervising type of the person and about the need for control as one of the leading social-psychological needs of the person.

Key words: social-psychological needs; need for self-control and for control of others; need for dependence; supervising person.

BIOLOGY

P. 185. Perevozkin Valeriy P., Semyonov Sergey Yu., Galkin Vitaliy S., Sibataev Anuarbek K. Tomsk State University, Tomsk State Pedagogical University. INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN DISSOLVED IN WATER ON VIABILITY OF VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MALARIAL MOSQUITOES ANOPELES ATROPARVUS (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE). The work purpose was studying of stability to asphyxia of preimaginal development stages of malarial mosquitoes Anopheles atroparvus depending on concentration of oxygen dissolved in water in different temperature modes. In experiments, larvae and pupae of mosquitoes were in vessels with water without access to atmospheric air. They showed various speed of destruction of preimaginal development stages of mosquito's under the set alternative conditions. The higher the water temperature, the less time larvae or pupae remained viable, and this regularity was observed irrespective of the saturation of water with oxygen. At the same time in experiments it was shown that in water sated with dissolved oxygen (7-8 mg/l) preimaginal stages remained viable much longer at all temperature modes than in the conditions of O2 absence. Thus, larvae due to their branchiate and integumentary respiration and pupae only due to integumentary respiration in the thickness of water are capable to keep viability essentially longer in the conditions of isolation from atmospheric air. At alternative concentration of oxygen in water two opposite tendencies of speed of destruction of preimaginal development stages were fixed. At concentration of oxygen of 0 mg/l in three set modes of temperatures (15°C; 23°C; 30°C) an increase of stability of individuals from asphyxia from I age to pupae was observed. In water sated with oxygen at initial concentration of oxygen of 7-8 mg/l, on the contrary, larvae of younger age had greater viability in comparison with individuals of older age. Obviously, integumentary and branchiate respiration of larvae of older age plays a smaller role in the thickness of water, and, at the same time, for they have a rather large supply of atmospheric air in tracheas when diving. Thus, at carrying out actions for destruction of preimaginal development stages of mosquitoes by means of asphyxia causing methods, it is necessary to consider temperature and water oxygen saturation, as well as the age structure of populations of insects.

Key words: blood-sucking mosquitoes; development stages; number regulation; asphyxia.

P. 188. Falova Oksana Ya. Ulyanovsk State Technical University. INTERRELATION OF ADHESIVE AND ANTILOYSOZYME ACTIVITY OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS FLORA FROM SKIN OF PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC DERMATOSES. The beginning of any infectious process is an ability of pathogens to attach tissue cells by means of adhesion and then to display all their pathogenic properties. The structure of normal microflora, its protective properties, ability to interfere with agents’ adhesion depend on adhesion. Protection against pathogenic microorganisms is caused by lysozyme, which possesses antibacterial action. But in the process of evolution microorganisms learnt to inhibit lysozyme to survive in different human biotopes. Therefore, adhesive ability and microorganisms antilysozyme activity are important biological properties. Studying biological properties of microorganism’s of skin microbiocenosis pathogens is very topical in cases of some chronic dermatoses, which have obscure etiology. The purpose of this work is to study staphylococcus flora’s interrelation of adhesive and antilysozyme activity from skin of people with chronic dermatoses. Skin washouts from 270 persons with chronic dermatoses aged from 18 to 80 were investigated (psoriasis – 43.1%; eczema – 38.6%; atopic dermatitis – 18.1%). Identification of microorganisms was carried out by standard methods. Adhesive properties were defined by the Brilis method (1986) and antilysozyme activity – by the Bukharin one. The strains were divided into three groups: 1. microorganisms from the affected skin spots, 2. from healthy skin spots, 3 from skin of persons of the comparison group. S. aureus was determined in 50.4% (759±133 KOE/m2 on the affected skin, 64±26 KOE/cm2 on healthy skin). In the 1st group the average index of adhesion (SPA) was 2.31±0.23, in the 2nd – 1.8±0.22, in the 3rd – 0.8±0.10 (p <0.05). The SPA for S. aureus of the affected skin was 4.1±0.08. On healthy skin high adhesive isolates were absent. The SPA for affected and healthy spots was at 1.74±0.09 and 1.67±0.07. Isolates with zero persistence. The SPA for affected and healthy spots was at 1.74±0.09 and 1.67±0.07. Isolates with zero value of SPA have it at 0.46±0.25 and 0.88±0.12 on the affected and healthy skin accordingly. Staphylococcus’s antilysozyme activity (ALA) in the 1st group was 59.1 % of all the studied isolates, in the 2nd group it was 37.5 %, in the 3rd group – 12.6 %. The quantitative value of this factor for microorganisms in the first group was 2.7±0.1 (mgk/ml) and in the second group – 2.5±0.2 (mgk/ml). S. aureus isolates showed ALA in 68.9 % of cases in the 1st group, and 56.3 % in the 2nd group. There were no distinctions in S. haemolyticus antilysozyme activity on affected and on healthy skin. ALA of S. aureus isolates was 2.85±0.2 mgk/ml in the 1st group and 2.66±0.2 mgk/ml in the 2nd group. Thus, S. aureus isolated from the affected skin has greater intensity of adhesion than isolates from healthy skin. Expressiveness of antilysozyme activity is higher for microorganisms of the affected skin in comparison with healthy one both quantitatively and qualitatively. The studied pathogenicity properties and their expression frame conditions for S. aureus strains’ long persistence.

Key words: skin microorganisms; staphylococcus aureus; adhesion; antilysozyme activity.

SCINES ABOUT EARTH

P. 190. Bernatisis Pavel V. Tomsk Polytechnic University. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PEA. Environmental impact quality requirements for peat are in accordance with The Provisional Specifications to Geological Survey and Forecasting Environmental Impact of Mineral Deposit Prospecting and Development (1990) and Method Instructions of Environmental Impact Statement Quality Requirements for Minerals (1995). In the geo-ecological evaluation of peat fields, ecological factors significantly affect the following issues: 1. Determining the reserves category – peat reserves in previous prospected peat deposits could now only be considered as assured resources in all the target nature-conservative areas. These peat deposits are located within ecological limited areas, such as national parks and wildlife reserves, properties under state and private protection, water fenced-off areas, including rivers, streams, lakes and other water bodies, sanitary protection zones of various industrial and agricultural enterprises. At the same time such peat deposits regulate the hydrological regimes and the water inflow, and are critical in their resource protection, research and
recreation importance. Based on the analysis of all ecological criteria, in-place peat reserves should be re-estimated as outbalance reserves. 2. Evaluating the consumer quality of peat and associated minerals – in determining the consumer peat and associated mineral quality, the following factors should be included: micro-element composition, anthropogenic contamination level, radiation safety and sanitary conditions. In determining the peat application potential, content level and distribution behaviour of ecological hazardous components, such as heavy metals, natural and artificial radionuclides, toxic chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, pathogens and others should be considered. Such naturally accumulated components result in the technogenic contamination of peat deposits. 3. Estimating the allowable natural resource tax limit – a limiting factor in the development of a peat field is often the natural resource tax (i.e. land tax and deforestation tax). Economically, peat production is non-profitable on agricultural lands. 4. Restoring depleted peat deposits – significant influence on the profits of a peat enterprise are those restoration expenses due to wide-scale areal depletion. Utilization of depleted deposit-fields for forestation and other agricultural purposes (for example, pastures, meadows, arable land) is unpractical because of the low fertility and contamination of residual peat layers by heavy metal, as well as peat soil degeneration due to erosion and secondary swamping. Nowadays, the most effective method is secondary swamping and the biological restoration of disturbed peat swamps.

Key words: peat; ecology; quality requirements; field.

P. 193. Krass Maksim S., Merzlikin Vladimir G., Sidorov Oleg V. Finance University under the Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow), Moscow State Technical University MAMI, A.N. Kosygin Moscow State Textile University. MODELLING TECHNOCENIC CAUSES OF SHORT-PERIOD CLIMATE ANOMALIES. PART 1. The scope of anthropogenic influence on nature is all-planetary at present. Technogenic disasters are more frequent due to the intensive environmental pollution caused by extraction and transportation of big volumes of hydrocarbons (oil, in particular). It is now essential to mark the technogenic changes in the environment. A major disaster occurred in the Gulf of Mexico, when from April till June 2010, about 1 mln. tons of raw oil leaked into the Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf Stream spread the oil over around 1 mln. km² of the ocean surface. An anomalously hot summer followed in Europe and Russia, as well as an anomalously intensive tornado season at the Atlantic Coast of the USA. The aim of the article is to find connection between phenomena of large-scale technogenic pollution and short-period climate anomalies. In the end of 1980s – 1990s the authors of the article developed several physical models of light dispersing and consuming environments, which allowed grounding new mathematical models of natural processes and first explaining some phenomena under study, including the existence of a subsurface temperature maximum; they are applied in this article. Here, new physical and mathematical models are given of water- and heat balance of water bodies and atmospheric flows, which form above the water surface polluted by oil leaks. Contaminations on the water surface are semitransparent water-oil emulsions, films of foreign particles with various physical and geometric parameters, which define the selective properties of weakening of warmth radiant fluxes in water in visible, near- and mid-infrared wavelength ranges of solar radiation and atmosphere under natural convection conditions. The model calculations allowed receiving new results on depth temperature distribution of seawater with surface contaminated with oil film and emulsions. The sub-surface temperature maximum forms in water, which causes an increase in the reflection of solar radiation into the atmosphere and a decrease of warmth flow into the depth of the ocean. Thus, technogenic pollution causes a radical restructure of heat balance between seawater and atmosphere. It results in 1. troposphere overheating, which create Rossby waves stabilization and conditions for long anti-cyclones formation; 2. a disastrous decrease of water evaporation in the most energy active zone of the Atlantic Ocean – the Gulf Stream; 3. cooling of deep ocean layers.

Key words: climate anomaly; optical properties of medium; physical model; mathematical model.

P. 200. Phi Hong Thinh, Strokova Lyudmila A. Tomsk Polytechnic University. HAZARDOUS GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES ON HANOI TERRITORY (VIETNAM). Geological structure and history of geological evolution, tectonics, as well as physical and geographical position and climate, are controlling factors of exogenous processes that take place in the territory of Hanoi. The most important of the engineering geological factors are tectonic faults, presence of thick series of unstable soils and sinking of ground waters level and settlement of earth surface. Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, is a city with an area of more than 3.3 thousand km² and 6.2 million people, located in the delta area of the Red River (Bac Bo Plain). It is flat and filled with alluvial soils brought by the Red River. It consists of Neocene and quaternary sediments. The quaternary sediments are divided into two sediments (Pleistocene and Holocene). The Pleistocene sediments are formed by gravel, sand and clay and divided into three formations: 1. Le Chi formation: it consists of gravel interstratified with lenses of clayey silt. The thickness ranges from 25.0 to 30.0 m.; 2. Hanoi formation: it consists of gravel intermixed with sandy silty clay. The thickness ranges from 20.0 to 24.5 m.; 3. Vinh Phuc formation: it consists of marine sediments of sand, silt mixed with pebbles in the lower part, and layers of silty clay in the upper part. The thickness is 10.0 to 45.0 m. The Holocene sediments are divided into two formations: 1. Hai Hung formation: it consists of clayey silt and sandy layers. The upper part of this sedimentary formation consists of a layer of marine clay with organic substances. The thickness is from 0.6 to 20.0 m.; 2. Thai Binh formation: it consists of clayey silt mixed with pebbly sand layers, of alluvial-proluvial genesis. The alluvial swamp sediments consist of clay and peat. The thickness is from 0.9 to 35.0. Most of the ground water under the Hanoi plain is found in the quaternary sediments, in two main aquifers (Holocene and Pleistocene). The Holocene aquifer is sufficient for small-scale water supply. The Pleistocene aquifer consists of alluvial sand, gravel, pebble and cobble. The thickness of aquifer varies from several meters to tens of meters. The aquifer has a significant potential for the supply of groundwater. At present, the total water withdrawal is estimated about 750,000 m³/day. Land subsidence was developed in the central and southeast parts of Hanoi where groundwater is extensively exploited. The city of Hanoi is underlain by sediments, including organic and inorganic clays, silt, peat, that are compressible. The demand for groundwater supply of Hanoi has increased ceaselessly, especially in the recent 15 years. Combining these two factors, land subsidence is an obvious geotechnical problem that Hanoi is facing.

Key words: exogenous geological processes; soils; groundwater.