

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Ahmadi Abdolmajid*. Tomsk Polytechnic University. **TECHNIQUES OF LA COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE IN PLAYS OF A.P. SUMAROKOV.** In this paper, we will study the specific features of the Commedia dell'Arte in the structure of A.P. Sumarokov's plays, in their themes and characters. His comedies are built on a love affair, in which he lavishly used the techniques of the Commedia dell'Arte: masks (stock characters), buffoonery, etc. A.P. Sumarokov had a great opportunity to watch the performances of Italian troupes in the 1730-1740s. His first comedies were under the undue influences of the Commedia dell'Arte, but with the lapse of time, the effects of Italian comedies were partly neutralized in the works of this great Russian playwright and he approached to his own Russian version of comedy, in which one, nevertheless, can see the universal topics, affairs and characters of the Commedia dell'Arte. In this work, special attention is paid to the characters of A.P. Sumarokov's comedies. Many of them go back to the characters of Italian Commedia dell'Arte: the presumptuous pedant (a parallel to the Doctor in the Commedia dell'Arte), the braggart soldier (a parallel to the captain or Il Capitano), the rich and frequently stingy businessman, the father of the bride (a parallel to the Signor Pantalone), the saucy and clever servant (a parallel to the Arlecchino or the first zanni), the bright maidservant (a parallel to Fantesca or Colombina), the bride and the suitor or the lovers (a parallel to the pair of lovers or the Innamorati). In Sumarokov's comedies, Tresotinius and Bobembius play the role of pedants, they have typical characters of Il Dottore: they are conceited ignoramuses, they hold forth on their favourite subjects for a long time. They are very close to the Italian Il Dottore. Il Capitano or the braggart soldier is used just once in his comedy, in *The Tresotinius*, his name is Bramarbas. His character is too similar to his Italian prototype. His speech is full of extreme lies; he is braggart and faint-hearted. In his early comedies, Sumarokov's parallels to Signor Pantalone are so inactive, but with time they grow closer to their Italian prototype, to the rich, stingy and stupid father of the bride. In contrast to the Commedia dell'Arte, in his comedies there generally is just one servant, the first Zanni, a saucy, wise and clever servant, who can always find solution to any problem. He is the most lively, cheerful and comic character of Sumarokov's comedies. Kimar in the first two comedies, Arlecchin in *The Monsters*, Pasquin in *The Dowry by Deception* and *The Trustee*, Eger and Rosmarin in the last comedies are so close to Arlecchino. Characters of Sumarokov's maidservants absolutely correspond to the characteristics of the Italian Fantesca. Sumarokov's lovers also close to their Italian prototypes, the Innamorati too.

Key words: A.P. Sumarokov; Commedia dell'Arte; prototypes.

P. 10. *Komarov Stanislav G.* Moscow State Pedagogical University. **BRIAN FRIEL'S FAITH HEALER AND MOLLY SWEENEY IN THE CONTEXT OF PARABLE POETICS.** Brian Friel is a prominent Irish dramatist. His plays are known far outside Ireland. His works united two major tendencies of the Irish theatre of the 20th century: on the one hand, the process of internationalisation of the Irish drama, with the all more confidently mastering experience of the world theatre, on the other hand, searches of roots in the national culture. Friel uses parable structures in the works very often. His plays, *Faith Healer* and *Molly Sweeney*, are confirmation of that idea. They have a monodramatic complex as the basic composition. *The Faith Healer* has two types of the teller – real (Teddy) and infernal (Francis, Grace). These two types of the teller form the space-temporal opposition in the text: infernal – celestial. *The Faith Healer* monodramatic complex is connected with principles of composition, giving a text the parable valency. There is a dramatic anaphora principle, a composite contrast, and a circular composition in the text. Dramatic anaphora is the recurrence of separate words and stage settings in the beginning of several acts. Dramatic anaphora emotionally affects spectators and creates an existential continuum. A composite contrast is a contrast between separate acts and characters of the play. The first and last acts-monologues are devoted to the protagonist – Frank: that is the circular composition. *The Molly Sweeney* is very interesting too. Neither the plot chart, isolated from the context, nor the external conflict, generated by such chart, signals about a possibility of the parable understanding of that play. However, the “deciphering” codes, which Friel introduced in the text, convert an ordinary story into a dramatic parable with a polyvariant-implied sense. The “deciphering” codes include: author's metasubject comments, the Bible reminiscences, “Job-situation” archetype, inserted stories-microparables, and Easter chronotop. Research of the system of parable codes in the context of Friel's playwriting allows extending the picture of genre nature of his creative works.

Key words: monodrama complex; parable; “deciphering” code; author's metasubject comments; Bible reminiscences and archetypes; “Job-situation” archetype; infernal story-teller.

P. 17. *Mandrikova Galina M.* Novosibirsk State Technical University. **LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF TARONYMS: ON THE PROBLEM OF VOCABULARY SELECTION.** Erroneous mixing of lexical units has traditionally been viewed in the culture of speech, where it is interpreted as a violation of the accuracy of statements. However, the set of lexical chains consisting of improperly mixed words can be considered as a separate anthropocentric unit of the lexical system. Taronyms (from Greek taratto ‘I mix, confuse’ and onoma, onyma ‘name’) are lexical and phraseological units, which are consistently mixed while producing and / or perceiving speech due to their formal, semantic or thematic contiguity. Thus, the constitutive feature of taronyms is their evidential or highly probabilistic ability to be confused in the process of speech production or speech perception. Another no less important concept is the taronymic value of the word which is “responsible” for its ability to enter / not to enter taronymic relations with other words. The basic structural unit of the taronymy category is a taronymic chain (a group of words or phraseological words that have already been involved in involuntary verbal confusion). In a definite taronymic act, such a chain is always represented by the taronymic pair, one element of which is the correct word, whereas the other is its erroneous deputy. For two words to be categorized as taronyms, it is necessary for a real or virtual fact of their erroneous mixing in the speech to have taken place. Taronymy arises at the moment of language use (i.e. only at the level of speech) as a failure of an associative lapsus linguae. This allows us to assert that to discover taronyms is possible only by monitoring the speech of native speakers, or exploring their speech works. Regarding taronyms as anthropocentric units requires, as one would expect in case of the necessity to describe the units in a dictionary, to refer to the procedures typical of the anthropocentric lexicography. The main provisions of the anthropocentric-oriented lexicography are revealed by contrasting linguocentric and anthropocentric approaches to the description of the language. The category of taronymy has every reason to become one of the objects

of anthropocentric lexicography and, primarily, the academically oriented one. Having set the task of developing an optimal lexicographic representation of taronyms, it is necessary to determine the macrostructure of a special dictionary of taronyms. The main problem of the macrostructure of the dictionary under development is vocabulary selection. This problem is solved by a successive study of the probable taronyms within the chains of different types, and by description of the selection rules applied for chains of all types of taronymic units.

Keywords: taronymy as anthropocentric category; taronym; anthropocentric lexicography; anthropocentric dictionary; dictionary macrostructure.

P. 21. *Poplavskaya Irina A.* Tomsk State University. **RUSSIAN-ITALIAN BILINGUALISM IN V.A. ZHUKOVSKY'S DIARIES OF 1820S–1830S.** The peculiarities of V.A. Zhukovsky's language consciousness, which found their reflection in his letters and diaries, are studied in the work. The author of the article points out 4 types of bilingual Russian-Italian vocabulary used by the poet. These models influence directly the forming of the Italian text and the Italian world image in Zhukovsky's works. The poet's three journeys to Italy are analysed in the article: his short trip to Milan in August, 1821; a journey through Italy in April-May, 1833; a journey together with the heir of the throne, future Emperor, Alexander II, from September, 1838 to February, 1839. Three journeys of the poet to Italy are three stages in his comprehension of Italy. The formation of a peculiar vision of the nature and culture of this country gives place to the creation of author's typical plots about Italy and the forming of an integral national world image. Aesthetic "reification" of the divine, a sort of "materialisation" of the spirit in the light, colour and stone constitute the core of the Russian reception of the Italian world. At the same time, the author's world image of Italy is determined to a large extent by the Russian poet's contacts with conspicuous figures of West-European politics and culture and the image forms according to the model of a large family with its official and, at the same time, deeply intimate relations. Historiosophical issues of the "mountain philosophy" of the Russian poet and closely connected with them comprehension of Napoleon's fate and personality are in the spotlight of the author's work. Zhukovsky's art philosophy, which was forming at that time, correlates with his romantic interpretation of Raphael's personality and works. The image of Italy and its cities: Rome, Naples, Florence, forming in Zhukovsky's artistic consciousness, then acquires a high level of specification and aestheticization, and is comprehended through the contrasts poetics and aesthetics of inexpressible. The author's two forming plots about Italy: external, "panoramic" plot and internal, psychological plot connected with poet A.A. Voeykova's niece's death and a visit to her grave in the cemetery in Livorno, are the subjects of particular study in the work. The poet's reflection on overcoming of death is comprehended at that time as the dilution of the carnal principle in the nature one, as transfiguration of corporality by materiality. The poet's perception of Italy was greatly influenced by his personal meetings with A. Manzoni and S. Pellico as well as by his reference to the translations of Horace, Ovid, Virgil, Dante, Goldoni. The creation of Russian-Italian cultural ties is inseparable from Zhukovsky's friendly ties with Russians who then lived in Italy: N.V. Gogol, F.I. Tyutchev, Z.A. Volkonskaya; Russian artists: A.A. Ivanov, O.A. Kiprensky, K.P. Bryullov. To conclude, Zhukovsky's three Italian journeys are important stages in his biography and creative development. The use by the poet of bilingual vocabulary with its typological models is considered aesthetically as an attempt of conveying the most important features of the Italian world image together with the external (other nations') and internal (national) points of view, as an attempt to mutually "adopt" West-European and Russian cultures. The poet's impressions of Italy are formed on the principle of a "self-increasing" text. This principle is based on the fact that the author is not initially identical to himself in such leading "genres of the time" as a diary and a letter to a friend.

Key words: Zhukovsky studies; language consciousness; Russian-European literary ties; aesthetics of inexpressible.

P. 29. *Popova Tatyana G.* Severodvinsk Branch of St. Petersburg State Marine Technical University. **ON THE SEMANTICS OF THE WORD LESTVITSA.** Research of semantics of concrete lexemes fixed in monuments of Russian and Slavic writing is an important problem of modern historical lexicology. The attraction to historical-semantic researches of new hand-written sources helps to reveal new semantics of known lexemes or to specify their already known semantics. The historical-semantic analysis of the word "lestvitsa" is given in the article. The etymological analysis of the word "lestvitsa" shows that two different word meanings ("a construction in the form of a number of steps for ascending and descending" and "a portable adaptation with steps for ascending and descending") are connected by origin with different semantic fields. These ancient semantic differences between usual and folding ladders are reflected in modern Slavic languages if the primordial word "lestvitsa" is absent. The word "lestva" became outdated in all Slavic languages, except Slovene. In Russian the ancient word "lestvitsa" was forced out by the new one, "lestnitsa" which appeared under the influence of nouns ending in *-nits(a)* (such as *gridnitsa*, *kuznitsa*, *zvonitsa*). According to the historical dictionaries of Russian, the word "lestvitsa" has from two to four meanings. In word's interpretation, the semantics of "ladder", including "ladder used at sieges", along with the meanings "name of teaching compositions of John Climacus" and "book from the false ones" can be specified. Thus, it is better to replace the name "ladder used at sieges" with "accommodation ladder". The "book from the false ones" is understood as the apocryphal story *Jacob's Ladder*. Most often in writing monuments the meaning "name of teaching compositions of John Climacus" is fixed, as this book was extremely popular with the Slavic reader in the Middle Ages. Research of manuscripts and published texts has revealed word meanings of "lestvitsa", which are not fixed in the available historical dictionaries of Russian. These are: "ladder, Jacob saw in his dream", "Symbol of Mother of God, prototype of Virgin Mary", "way of virtues", "soul's way to heaven", "family tree", "list" and "name of monasteries". Mystical, symbolical meanings of "lestvitsa" go back to the Bible image, seen by patriarch Jacob. The Slavic word "lestvitsa" in its direct and figurative meanings reflects both subjects of material culture of ancient Slaves and the rich spiritual experience of the Bible and Byzantine teaching literature.

Key words: etymology; semantics; historical lexicology; historical lexicography.

P. 32. *Rudikova Natalya A.* Tomsk State University. **SIGNS OF PARIS IN THE COMEDIES TRANSLATED BY V.I. LOUKIN.** The article is devoted to the image of Paris in V.I. Loukin's translated comedies. The Parisian text is analysed on the basis of the "we-they" opposition, where "we" is emphasized by "they" and vice versa. V.I. Loukin tended to russianize the comedies he translated, due to which Paris is shown by him through the image of Petersburg, which develops a parallel to the capital of France. It is not an unusual thing to compare Paris and St. Petersburg. Their affinity can be easily seen in architecture and in culture, greatly influenced by a widely spread tendency to copy the French style. However, in his attempt to give a truthful description of the Russian lifestyle, Loukin puts a stress on the two capitals of Russia – Petersburg and Moscow. This brings to light another opposition – "Petersburg – Moscow", which together with the opposition "Petersburg – Paris", demonstrates the European nature of Russia's Northern Capital as something alien to the national spirit of Russia. So we can conclude that, according to Loukin, all belonging to the capital is alien to the human's nature.

Changing Paris for Petersburg in his translations, the playwright substitutes the French realia for the Russian ones to create a true-to-life Russian colour locale of that time. On the other hand, Paris becomes a part of Russian life, but through the behaviour of characters, the way they speak. It gives an idea of how powerful the French influence on Russian culture of that time was. To show this phenomenon to the full extent, Loukin introduces Paris in the comedies in name. But the dramatist treats the status of Paris as a centre of style and fashion as negative rather than as positive. It mainly associates with foppery, extravagance and debauchery. With his negative attitude to Gallomania the author tries to evoke the reader's understanding of national identity. This stance was shared by some Russian comedians of that time, who had the purpose to draw their readers' attention to the negative French influence and deface *petits-mâtres* in Russia. Thus, Paris in comedies acquires various interpretations and evaluations. On the one hand, Loukin's Parisian text participates in cross-wise-associative relations with the original text of the city, both that of Petersburg and Moscow. It simultaneously affects their structure and absorbs their traits. On the other hand, Paris is a model of European culture for the Russians, who accept it as a paragon, without noticing its negative impact.

Key words: Paris; Petersburg; "we-they" opposition; capital; metatext.

P. 36. *Fashchanova Svetlana V.* Tomsk State University. **TRANSFORMATION OF PRECEDENT TEXTS AS MEANS OF LANGUAGE GAME IN RADIO DISCOURSE.** The article is devoted to the language game, which is actively studied in modern linguistics. Means and mechanisms of the language game are researched in different types of discourses, but its functions and some other factors (in addition to linguistic factors), which have influence on the specific character of the language game, are not sufficiently studied. The language game has many types of means in the radio discourse; and a language game creator uses units of all language levels. The specific character of radio communication (absence of visualization, contemporaneity and linearity) determines a domination of means used from lexical and stylistic resources of language. The transformation of precedent texts is one of significant and attention-attracting ways of the language game in the radio discourse. In the article this type of the language game (the transformation of precedent texts) is researched with communicative and pragmatic approaches. It determines the urgency of this investigation. Materials of our research include shorthand records and electronic files of the sounding radiospoken (Echo Moskvy, Russkoye Radio, Radio Sibir, Hit FM, Avtoradio, D-FM radio stations). The main sources of precedent texts are revealed. Ways of their transformation are analysed; a frequent way is replacement of one key word (or some key words) with words associated with radio communication or the theme of a concrete radio programme. The transformed precedent text is not a standard way of information presentation, because it includes many meanings and is used by a language game creator (the anchorperson in radio communication) for realization of different purposes. Special attention is paid to the analysis of communicative strategies and tactics of the radio discourse and transformed precedent texts as their language realization. The transformation of precedent texts is most effective when this way of the language game is used with realization of communicative strategies: attraction of attention (especially attraction of attention to the radio programme's title), discrediting, creating of a positive image, advertising and introduction of new information. Transformed precedent texts are used for young audience. A special experiment demonstrates a positive reaction of the young audience to this type of the language game. The transformed precedent texts promote successful radio communication.

Key words: language game; radio discourse; precedent text; communicative and pragmatic approaches.

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P. 40. *Abilkalamova Alina B.* Tomsk State University. **PROBLEMS OF PREDICATION IN THEOLOGY OF AURELIUS AUGUSTINUS AND SEVERINUS BOETHIUS.** The work contrasts Aurelius Augustinus's and Severinus Boethius's modes of solving the problems of predication. These problems have a metalinguistic nature: they appear at attempt of analysing statements about God with the help of traditional linguistic conceptions, which are not designed to investigate theological language with its specific object. For Augustine and Boethius the teaching about categories is the only available instrument of analysis of different modes of predication; however, its application in theology presents significant difficulties. Part of the categories is related to statements about perceptible objects, hence arises the question of applicability of these categories in statements about God. Augustine and Boethius solve this problem by dividing categories into groups and developing special rules of predication for each group. Augustine divides categories using the opposition of the direct and metaphorical sense. With the help of metaphor, he explains the use in the biblical text of predicates related to accidental categories of position, possession, time and place. The predicates used in direct sense are either expressed this way about God (substance and action) exclusively, or identified with the divine substance, thus losing certain categorical character (quality and quantity). Augustine's method of dividing categories allows adjusting philosophical ideas of Neoplatonism with the letter of the Holy Writ; however, Augustine deviates from Aristotle's teaching. He solves the problems of theological predication radically by de-categorization of all types of predicates. Unlike Augustine, Boethius does not simply use "Categories", but modifies Aristotle's teaching in order to base the theological science upon it. Boethius divides categories into names and "circumstances". Nominal categories (substance, quality, and quantity), which are able to function as the subject of a sentence, are predicated "in accordance with the thing" (*secundum rem*); the rest of the categories are predicated "in accordance with the thing's circumstances" (*secundum circumstantias rei*). In a theological statement all the predicates retain their categorical meaning, except substance, which is taken outside the realm of categories. The latter fact leads to a change of the statement's internal structure. Though formally statement about God is a predication, its internal structure is that of an existential statement, in which the existence of a substantivised predicate is stated. The modification of statement's internal structure leads to a change in categories semantics. The circumstantial categories lose the restrictions, which bind them to the area of the perceptible; the categories of quality and quantity, substantivised by the connection with the substantive verb "est", do not turn into subjects. Substantial predication in theology becomes super-substantial. In the inner structure of a theological statement lies the assertion of the superessential being of *eidoi* – the attributes identical to their divine origin.

Key words: Augustine; Boethius; categories; theological predication.

P. 45. *Byuraeva Yulia G.* Department of Regional Economic Researches of Buryat Scientific Centre, SB RAS (Ulan-Ude). **DIRECTIONS AND INTENSITY OF INTER-GENERATION MOBILITY OF MODERN MANAGERS: REGIONAL ASPECT.** The analysis of inter-generational mobility of managers is very timely because there are cardinal changes in the social structure of the Russian society including its regions. With the beginning of market reforms managers become the real and potential force and develop modernizational processes of the Russian society. Despite the importance and demand managers continue to be the most

non-investigated social group of the modern society. In this connection a major research interest represents the social-professional background of modern managers. On the basis of the data received during the sociological surveying on a regional sample N = 350, it is possible to reveal directions and intensity of inter-generational mobility of modern managers. The analysis was made within one inter-generational step according to gender lines: "fathers-sons", "mothers-daughters", and also according to five age cohorts of managers who characterise the time of their labour start, including managerial activity. In spite of high mobility, inter-generational mobility of managers is much lower than that of population in general, which allows us to make a conclusion about a steady dependence of the status of managers on the parental position. The educational and professional level of parents of managers is high enough. The experience and example of parents, their social capitals have crucial importance during the formation of a manager's life strategy. Gender analysis has shown that despite the changes, it is much more difficult for women to reach a higher status. Men change the status more actively in comparison with parents. Those women reach certain career heights, who initially have quite good starting positions in the form of a high parental status. "Short distance moves" prevail among women. The cohort analysis allows making a conclusion that there is a reduction of intensity of ascending streams, a gradual increase in the descending stream and self-reproduction of managers from about 1980s. It testifies that at present the social stratum of managers is characterised by relative closeness for new members, it is more difficult to get into this stratum for representatives of other social groups; therefore a great part of social moves occurs horizontally in the social structure.

Key words: top-managers; professional and educational inter-generational mobility.

P. 49. *Zhidkov Andrey V., Shliapnikov Sergey Ye.* **LIFE STRATEGY OF YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROBLEMS.** The economy's crisis state makes special demands, both to the educational level of modern youth, and to the higher education system as a whole. No job offers for the specialty and unemployment threat made a considerable number of young people, being trained in higher schools receive a second higher education with another specialty. It has caused a demand of education by correspondence and a necessity of theoretical judgment of the current situation. The judgment of the situation of crisis of social identity in socio-humanitarian knowledge leads to several conclusions: difficulties in acceptance of the new system of roles by the person can mean inefficiency of the developed mechanisms of the role adaptation of youth, and necessity of studying the updated system of roles. Problems of higher education as of a special cultural environment are well developed in the domestic and foreign literature. It is possible to note classical works by E. Giddens, D. Koulman, M. Ratter, Z. Newtten, H. Eser within the phenomenological approach and the theory of structuration. Revealing the vital strategy of youth within the temporal approach is most urgent for today. One of the basic characteristics of the person, from the point of view of the given approach is biographic time. The experience and education the person received depreciate in a crisis situation, and new experience, which would provide stability and adaptability for the outcast, is not gained yet. Events, which were significant earlier for the person, depreciate, and what s/he wants to achieve seems unattainable. E.I. Golovaha and A.A. Kronik's system concept of time interprets such a situation as a biographic crisis. It is a break of a certain sequence of events in the consciousness of a person. Social regulation of behaviour, which is carried out through these links between events in consciousness, becomes impossible and, accordingly, the whole system of person's vital practices collapses. Interest of sociology in the problem of a biographic crisis is connected with the fact that the social order sets forms of organization of biographic time, which is realized in an individual course of life of a person with this or that deviation defined by the uniqueness of life circumstances and person's free will. Revealing of laws of formation of structures of biographic time of a person, motives of change of the social behaviour become applied problems for sociologists today.

Key words: higher education; temporal approach; time consciousness structure; life scenarios.

P. 52. *Kazakova Irina B.* Volga State Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities (Samara). **TIME AND ETERNITY IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY VIEWS OF NOVALIS.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the philosophic content of the main works by a German romanticist Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg): a nature philosophic narrative *Die Lehrlinge zu Sais*, a novel *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*, a cycle of poems in prose *Hymne an die Nacht*. The author of the article discovers the connection between Novalis's and Plotinus's (Neoplatonism founder) understandings of nature. Nature is seen as a product of the World's Soul, a higher, ideal sphere of being. The World's Soul moves permanently in contrast to the One, the source of the Universe, and in contrast to the World's Mind, the prototype of all things of the sensitive world. Time appears as a result of mobility of the World's Soul's and it is an extent which tears the unity of the ideal world, the world of eternity where all things exist simultaneously. Plotinus understands existence of time as conformity to natural laws; this is a sign of the irremovable imperfection of material nature for him. Novalis explains the appearance of time as the nature's fall, in which the poet accuses people and their destructive activity. People must give eternity back to nature, and they can do it by existing in spiritual accord with the natural world. Novalis understands the epoch of returned eternity as a new Golden Age. So, in his work, Novalis attempts to unite the antique cyclic understanding of time (in Neoplatonism souls are separated with eternity and return to it constantly) with the modern historical understanding, which is composed of single unique events. Special attention is given in the article to Novalis's light images. The poet often speaks about sunshine negatively and opposes it to the kingdom of night. For Novalis the sun is the source of the physical world's light and, therefore, a symbol of imperfect existence, which lives by the laws of time. The authentic light of the highest reality in Novalis's poetical world is the darkness of night, which symbolizes the confluence of a human soul with the World's Soul. This understanding of darkness as authentic light is similar to Plotinus's idea about absence of difference between absolute light and absolute darkness. The light images of Novalis refer to the mystic philosophy of a 16-17th cc. neoplatonic Jacob Bohme, too. The analysis of the problem of time and eternity in Novalis's poetical work shows that the neoplatonic concept of nature corresponds to the romantic world-view, and it makes it possible for the German poet and thinker to create his own nature philosophy.

Key words: Novalis; German romanticism; Neoplatonism; time; eternity; light.

P. 60. *Karvounis Yulia A.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MONASTIC SOCIETY IN THE ORTHODOX EAST (BY EXAMPLE OF MONASTIC REPUBLIC ATHOS).** In modern society, the person's orientations on enrichment and improvement of social status, priority of needs satisfaction and entertainment, eventually, leads to the need in social compensation. Society needs alternative forms of its existence. Most noticeably, this manifests itself in the development of monasticism. Monks are often defined as a barometer of the spiritual component of a society. In this context, the study of the monastic society of the Orthodox East acquires a special meaning and relevance, as the centuries old religious institution is exposed to the "new spirituality" to a lesser extent, but it is still deeply spiritual for modern people. The aim is a socio-philosophical

analysis of the basic principles of the monastic society in the Orthodox East, in particular – in the Convent of the republic of Athos, one of the most prominent “spots” of asceticism and spirituality in the Christian world. Athos monastic life is a sociocultural phenomenon that has its own characteristics. Monasticism, being in essence a form of expression of the religious organization of life, suggests a number of peculiar regulations and restrictions. Three basic obligations, which are imposed on the monk, are the vow of poverty, abstinence and obedience (humility). Cenoby as the main form of monastic residences in the Orthodox East implements the principle of community of property, while idiorythm, which, until recently, existed on Mount Athos, admits the existence of private property. The Monastic republic of Mount Athos, limited with natural surroundings and a centuries-old avaton, creates conditions for monastic abstinence, resulting in the holy mountain in a considerable number of its forms, from extreme fanatical to less stringent ones. The third major element of monastic existence in Orthodoxy is obedience. Humility, which is expressed through obedience to the confessor, or any other person, endowed with the power of a hierarchical authority, in essence, is the basis of the monastic society. Studies of Mount Athos monastic society each time lead to conclusions about the absolute uniqueness of this system. It is this uniqueness, which has developed through centuries of selfless spiritual and cultural environment, that attracts modern people. Currently, when the European Community, which lives by the slogan “Il est interdit d'interdire”, puts constant pressure on Greece to cancel avaton and open Athos to public, which will undoubtedly lead to the decay of the monastic republic in its original format. It is vital to try and form the community's awareness of its importance, which consists in the centuries-old system of social stability and experience of the spiritual creation that is relevant even today.

Key words: Mount Athos; a monastic society; anchorite; cenoby; idiorythm.

P. 63. *Kirilenko Yulia N.* Tomsk State University. **PROBLEM OF RITUAL INTERPRETATION IN J. AUSTIN'S SPEECH ACT THEORY.** The purpose of the present paper is to analyse the possibility of application of J. Austin's speech act theory to the phenomenon of ritual, its significance and preferences, limitations and probable problems. At first, we examine J. Austin's interpretation of the term “ritual”, and it is most broad: a ritual is a conventional speech act. On the one hand, this interpretation allows examining a ritual by means of the main categories of the speech act theory. On the other hand, in this case almost any communication act is a ritual, and it reduces specification of this phenomenon, and often it does not satisfy the researcher's aims, which are outside the sphere of linguistics. Therefore, specification of this category is necessary. A ritual, as J. Austin interprets, is a performative, which has the following important properties for specification: firstly, its interpretation by means of the categories “truth” and “lie” is impossible, successfulness is the main characteristic of a performative; secondly, a performative is equal to an action, and it means that an utterance is the act's realization at the same time. So we can estimate any ritual act by two criteria: its successfulness and structure correctness. As a result, the general ritual's plan includes four categories: intention, conditions, word and act. The last two categories form the ritual's structure, but a ritual can be non-verbal. And a ritual will work only in one case, when there is synthesis of all the four categories. Then we single out three criteria of successfulness for a new ritual's interpretation. Firstly, it is achievement of a social convention. Secondly, it is communication with the transcendental, which cannot be tested or analysed. Thirdly, it is a realization of a definite transition from one condition to another. And this transition can be explicit or implicit. Thus, we can fix two main problems, which appear as a result of interpretation of a ritual as a speech act: firstly, non-explicated communication with the transcendental and implicit changes as a ritual's result; secondly, existence of rituals, which do not imply other communication than the transcendental one (and this communication can be non-convention). Thereby these results allow giving a new understanding of a well-established category “ritual” and, therefore, another level of hermeneutic interpretation. But at the same time these explications of a ritual as a performative impose restrictions, such as complication in defining the category “ritual”, interpretations of non-verbal rituals and introduction of sacral essence to the structure of ritual communication

Key words: ritual; speech act theory; performative; transcendent communication.

P. 66. *Maltsev Boris A.* State Duma of Tomsk Oblast (Tomsk). **B.N. CHICHERIN ON PARLIAMENT CULTURE.** Today the problem of parliament culture sparks interest not only because it is an important resource of representative power, but also because this subject remains almost unstudied. Nevertheless, the history of parliamentarism itself in Russia is not limited by the date of 105 years that we have celebrated this year. We consider parliamentarism as a principle of power organization, as certain standards according to which the parliament elected by people is in their centre. Also we consider parliamentarism as a historical movement, which fought for the idea of parliament through the application of the civil law requirements and through the public sovereignty widening within the bounds of popular representation. An outstanding historian and philosopher Boris N. Chicherin played a great role in the promotion of this idea in Russia. In our article we consider his model of popular representation in the context of the distinctive features of parliament culture that have not lost their relevance even in the modern parliament practice. This is the symbolic nature of representation, when the question of “representative” dualism as a simultaneous exponent of public and state interest is raising, the question of the symbolic part of this dualism. It says about the correlation between public opinion and two types of “political illuminators” that influence it – parliamentarians and journalists. According to Chicherin only a parliamentarian elected by people and representing them in the state can adequately reflect the political reality. A journalist with his armchair creativity is driven primarily by the thirst for sensation and by commercial interests. Therefore, his work often spreads discord. If you add here the selfishness of parties and of the opposition in general, even a revolution can be a “fruit” of their enlightenment – that is an infrequently phenomenon in parliament regimes (in contrast to monarchies) but not inevitable. In the article the situations of the late 19th century and the beginning of the 21st century are compared, when in the days of TV and network media, representative bodies get wider opportunities to promote their views and made decisions. Politicians themselves press pop stars becoming the idols of the audience, being occupied in this role not with the political education of the people, but with their own branding. Despite the different times and the different communicative opportunities of Chicherin's era and ours, the author concludes that it is necessary to accommodate the parliamentarism classics' point of view and to develop in future the category of “parliament culture”, its elements and its practical application in the present conditions.

Key words: parliamentarism; parliament culture; symbol; public opinion.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 69. *Baranova Lada A.* Ryazan Department of Modern Academy for Humanities. **SOME FEATURES OF SECONDARY TEXTS AND CHARACTERS' IMAGES IN INTERSEMIOTIC CONTEXT (BASED ON O. WILDE'S AND JANE AUSTEN'S**

PROSE). The article deals with peculiar features of secondary texts such as recognisability, the attitude of a new writer to the authentic text and its author, while the reader is expected to realize the impact and decipher the “vertical” context of the secondary text. The sample of such deciphering is illustrated by the “picture – features – inner world – personality – individuality” lexico-logical word chain study based on *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and some tales by O. Wilde compared to Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* characters. The authors’ outlooks differ and reflect their attitude towards reality surrounding. In O. Wilde’s works one can trace the images of really existing pictures created by Diego Velasquez known for his portraits of the Spanish court. But in O. Wilde’s books the reader perceives these luxurious picture models as ugly and heartless. Their fine faces and clothes hide egoism and reflect the author’s idea that life destructs everlasting arts. This reflection exists on the level of visual perception when an unhappy Dwarf sees his ugliness in the mirror. It can be the portrait of the main character in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* that like a mirror reflects his disgusting nature. The pictures of life in O. Wilde’s books are not as beautiful as fine arts. Jane Austen’s realistic art portrays life as it is. Jane Austen’s novels often contain words *picture, performance, play, curtain*. The author herself says that she creates the pictures of domestic life with playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style. Her novels are often dramatized and filmed as they contain such realistic pictures. While O. Wilde tries to prove by his characters that the real world has disgusting features and the only everlasting beauty is the pictorial art for art’s sake (Dorian’s picture, Infanta and her father portrayed etc.), Jane Austen, on the contrary, depicted her invented personalities, their features, inner world and characters so real and typical that “their” portraits could be found in a picture gallery. Austen’s characters (sometimes even caricatures) are true to life and recognizable because of her realistic manner of writing, since O. Wilde is a decadent aesthete. Their difference is clearly shown through the intersemiotic context, that is the images of belles lettres style are interpreted by means of another non-verbal, in our case – pictorial, art, like mirrors reflecting the features, actions, inner world of the writer’s personages and their outlooks. So *picture* is seen in this article in different meanings of this word and both as one of the characteristics of style and as the key to understanding of the author’s message. That is it is also investigated as one of the elements of the vertical context (like its constituents: realia, allusions, idioms and citations) without which the recognition of the idea of literature is impossible. All these bring grounds for philological studies of so-called secondary texts and all sorts of stylisations by means of some other kinds of arts, such as theatrical, cinematographic, TV etc. which are based on primarily literary sources (protoslov) through intersemiotic contexts.

Key words: secondary texts; author; personage; portrait; intersemiotic; context.

P. 74. *Galkin Dmitry V.* Tomsk State University. **ARTIFICIAL LIFE: SCIENCE AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN CONTEMPORARY ART.** The article is devoted to artistic practices that appear on the intersection of science, computer technology and contemporary art. In the first chapter “Artificial life research field” author gives a review of theory and methodology of artificial life (AL) in mathematics (C.Langton and Santa Fe Institute). Scientific interpretations of life define it as a material biological process and live organisms are presented as biochemical machines with observable behaviour. Life emerges out of multiple interactions on the micro-level in the form of more complex structures, which later become parts of the macro-level complexity. The second chapter “R.Dawkins’s Biomorphs: bridging art and science” contains a description of experiments conducted by a well known biologist R.Dawkins, who designed one of the first computer models of evolution as a purposeless process of growing complexity. In his book, *The Blind Watchmaker* (1986), professor Dawkins also describes how he came up with biomorphic graphic “creatures” in his model. The next chapter “Art and life: a technological mimesis?” is devoted to aesthetic interpretations of life from early mimetic tradition till modernism and cybernetic art of 1960s. The earliest case of how the term “artificial life” was systematically introduced and used in aesthetic theory and art history is discussed (works of J. Burnham from 1970s). It is demonstrated that mimetic and modernist artistic traditions share common interest in making life and art as close as it is possible. In the fourth chapter “Pioneers of AL-art” the author analyses first artistic experiments based on AL methodology: W. Latham’s virtual sculptures and K. Sims’s evolutionary ecosystems with animates. William Latham develops further R. Dawkins’s ideas and designs a computer program that imitates creative process as an analogy to biological evolution. As a result, we see endlessly breeding virtual sculptures and the evolution tree keeps growing. In Karl Sims’s art works we find complex ecosystems of artificial organisms “living” and growing in the virtual graphic world. Their evolution depends on the viewer’s choice or internal selection mechanisms, based on software and algorithms. There is no citation or any reference to well known art works or artistic traditions. The final fifth chapter “Development of AL-art” discusses different directions in contemporary AL based art practices. The author concludes that convergence of scientific ideas and artistic practices help us to approach new fundamental problems of understanding living systems. Art provides a broader conceptual horizon for science and science gives a new source of inspiration for artists: aesthetics creates a new cultural value through concepts and creative artistic process becomes an autonomous evolutionary mechanism; instead of art work in a sense we always think of it, there are artificial “live” objects with biomorphic features and behaviour.

Key words: contemporary art; artificial life; computer technology.

P. 80. *Confederat Olga V., Garifullina Dinara M.* Chelyabinsk State University. **PHENOMENOLOGICAL INTERPRETANTS AS THE BASIS OF DIGITAL IMAGES CLASSIFICATION.** The genesis of the digital image is determined, on the one hand, with computer programming, on the other – with the field of interactivity. To classify phenomena of digital art, one should determine the degree of viewer’s aesthetic engagement. A digital image is classified according to how and to what extent the audience uses the matrix of understanding, formed on the basis of direct and sensuality cultural aesthetic standards in the act of perception. On this basis, we identify three groups of artefacts in contemporary digital art practices. 1. Technical experiments of creation “hybrid aesthetics”, integrating the achievement of drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, film, music and even the architecture on the basis of digital technology. In this case all available spectator’s perceptive codes, such as iconic, kinetic, subliminal codes qualitiveness sensations of colour and texture act as interpretants. An example could be a film made with the CGI technology (computer-generated imagery) with the use of the digital backlot technology, virtual backlot, chroma key, scanography where the technology of scanning and subsequent computer image processing is the aesthetic appearance of the hybrid images, digital photography, painting, drawing, computer graphics, collage (of S. Pozharskaya, K. Staebler, J. Ruas, R. Wilde). 2. Technical experiments aimed at finding their own specific features of a digital image and at the same time – the perception areas, which are open for this specificity. Aesthetic codes, which organize the plastic image in the traditional plastic art, are minimized. An example could be immersion video installations “Maps In Flux” (2009) and “Snowglobe” (2006) by H. Alvgren, as well as virtual installation “Osmose” (1995) by Ch. Davis, which is classic for digital art. 3. In the third group aesthetic discovery of pure virtuality are led to forms of hybrid aesthetics. Instead of digital virtual reality, the perception of which requires a reduction of perceptive and interpretive abilities of the viewer (otherwise, he risks being surrounded by a quasi-aesthetic simulacrum), creates a description of this reality (J.-P. Frenay’s “Artificial Paradise, Inc.”, 2009), or interactive installation, which con-

jugates directly the physical reality of a digital action through an active participant-spectator (P. Dombis's "Geometries Irrationnelles", 2008; M. Benayoun's "Cosmopolis. Overwriting the City", 2005). We assume that the purest kind of a digital image will be the one in the perception of which a minimal or basic level of sensory experience is involved.

Key words: digital image interpretation; phenomenological subject; aesthetic code; immersion.

HISTORY

P. 85. *Bilalutdinov Azat D.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **HISTORICAL REVISIONISM AS A FACTOR OF GERMAN-POLISH RELATIONS (BASED ON ERIKA STEINBACH'S CASE).** In this article the case of Erika Steinbach in the context of historical revisionism and historical policy in Poland is examined. The term "historical revisionism" was used in the meaning of re-examination of historical interpretations as an element of public policy discourse. The case occurred in 2009 – 2010. Erika Steinbach is a German politician, the head of the Federation of Expellees. E. Steinbach's public pronouncements have been criticized for causing deterioration in German-Polish relations. Her controversy has led to Steinbach's negative reputation in Poland where she and the Centre against Expulsions are sometimes associated with Nazism. One example of this was a 2003 cover montage of a Polish newsmagazine *Wprost* that depicted her riding Chancellor Gerhard Schröder while wearing an SS uniform. In 2007 *Gazeta Wyborcza*, a popular newspaper in Poland, reproduced a leaflet presenting Steinbach in the succession of the Teutonic Knights and the Nazis, and reminded of the full compensations never paid to Poland for losses caused by the Nazi Germany. A Polish ambassador to Germany, Marek Prawda, Poland's Foreign Minister Radosław Sikorski and Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk expressed unease with Steinbach's appointment to the Board of the Centre against Expulsions in February 2009. The escalation of the dispute came after statements by Erika Steinbach about the causes of World War II: "Poland had mobilized its armed forces in March of 1939 – six months before Germany". This statement caused a great resonance in Germany and Poland. It should be noted that this Erika Steinbach's thesis about the "split responsibility" between Poland and Germany for the outbreak of World War II is a revisionist point of view, diverging with the official historical policy of Germany and claiming the "victimization" of Poland. In the conclusion, we note that debates in media around the Erika Steinbach's case contrast to the "historikerstreit" in Germany in 1980 where there was a broad scientific component. Discussion in media is characterized by the fact of using various negative and sometimes aggressive epithets against opponents. Polish historical policy should be subjected to a sufficiently serious adjustment, refusing to use their "victim" to external political and internal political goals. The problem of historical policy in Poland becomes more and more topical for Russian politicians and historians in the light of recent tragic events (Leh Kachinski's avia accident in April 2010). This event is also called "Katyn 2" in some Russian and Polish media and Internet blogs.

Key words: historical revisionism; Erika Steinbach; historical policy; public discourse.

P. 88. *Vorobyov Nicolay V.* Tomsk State University. **SIBERIAN URBAN AND LABOUR CONSUMERS' COOPERATION OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY PERIOD IN THE SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY OF 1920S.** Studying the history of the cooperative movement in Russia was one of the main directions of native historiography. It is determined by the enormous role of cooperation as socio-economic organization. Urban and labour consumers' cooperation of Siberia in the new economic policy period took main positions in the retail trade of cities and industrial centres, which had attracted interest of researchers to the various parameters of its activity in the 1920s already. Moreover, until the end of 1920s the opportunity of a relatively free discussion of cooperative building problems had remained. Thus, authoritative theorists and practitioners of pre-revolutionary cooperative movement – V.F. Totomiant, S.P. Prokopovich, M.I. Tugan-Baranovskiy and others – had a big impact on the historiographic situation of this period. At one's full capacity the creative potential of such scholars, as A.V. Chayanov, N.D. Kondratyev and others revealed in this period. However, in the boundary of 1920s-1930s non-Marxist courses in the humanities run absolute defeat, and their representatives were subjected to repressions. In the historical science the supremacy of Marxist-Lenin ideology gained a foothold. "Lenin's cooperative plan" became the theoretical basis of the cooperative movement's Soviet historiography of 1920s, the essence of which was finding arguments in support of the necessity of transition from sale and supply forms of cooperation to production. First historians of Siberian urban and labour cooperation became the practitioners of cooperative building – I. Vasilyev, V. Mahov, I. Pankratov, L. Strikovskiy, as well as party and Soviet leaders. These works are of great value due to the cooperative statistics in their basis, which allows defining primary parameters of trading and economic activity of Siberian urban and labour cooperation in the new economic policy period. The attempts of analysing big factual material collection and its systematizing, separate generalizations and conclusions combined with practical recommendations and popularisation of the cooperative movement achievements. In the second half of 1920s in view of the Siberian cooperative movement's development working out of this theme became more intense. Works that were especially dedicated to this topic interesting for us were brought out. Their value lies in the direct reflection of the cooperative building's practice, as well as in bringing in statistical materials, which allows imparting the nature of sources for them. As a whole, in the 1920s in spite of the fact that development of history of consumers' urban and labour cooperative movement had just begun, the factual foundation of its studying had been laid down. Special value of these works for modern researchers is determined by the presence of unique factual material, which attaches great source significance to them. Yet, among the defects of most publications of this period their agitation and propaganda orientation, weakness of scientific analysis of the problems concerned, lack of works of complex character should be mentioned. The cultural and educational activity of Siberian urban and labour consumers' cooperation remained non-examined.

Key words: Siberia; historiography; consumers' cooperation; new economic policy.

P. 92. *Gulik Zoya N.* Tomsk State University. **CRUEL ATTITUDE TO CHILDREN IN THE MIDDLE AGES.** Childhood is a traditional and one of the most important objects of social and anthropological research of past and present cultures. It represents a problem the solution of which belongs to the sphere of interdisciplinary research. As anthropological and archaeological researches show a primitive man and a contemporary man do not have biological differences. The difference in life of primitive and contemporary man is observed at the social level. For historians it is apparent that the phenomenon of childhood had different historical and psychological content in various cultures. In the present article an attempt is made to examine the attitude to children in Western Europe and reveal the reasons of historical peculiarity of parents' attitude to their offsprings, which we try to show through the comparison of childhood in Western Europe and Russia. In the present article we will base on the idea that cruelty is behaviour, which oversteps the limits of using force in the scope, which contravenes vitality of social system's existence. In the Middle Ages the attitude to children was not similar to

the modern one and there was a certain stereotype of attitude to children. Passionate love to children combined with fatalism, resignation to fate, and passivity in overcoming misfortune threatening a child. In many respects it was connected with the lack of development of rational and intellectual tooling of consciousness of the medieval man, with narrow-mindedness of the inner world, which was expressed in misunderstanding the specificity of children's behaviour, particularly physical and psychological features of childhood and adolescence. It was also important that frequent childbirth and high children's death rate prevented parents from becoming attached to a newborn child and feeling it the continuation of their own ego strongly enough. The material of historical and cultural character accumulated by science allows us to say that social-psychological structure of medieval personality had an authoritarian character with expressed neurotic traits that the then image of pedagogical practice reveals. Beating and hurting were main elements of cruel (from the modern point of view) pedagogic methods. The limit of confidential intimacy in relations of kin was noticeably lower in comparison with modern time. In many respects this fact was the psychological base for reproduction of structure of authoritarian medieval character where relations were based on obedience, unconditional authority of the older in a clan, a family. In Europe in the Middle Ages new practices of attitude to children appeared (we did not find the same changes in Russia in this period). We suppose that earlier transformation of the authoritarian structure of consciousness, and, therefore, elimination of cruelty regarding children was connected with more dynamic development of Western Europe, which received "the antique inoculation".

Key words: cruelty; children; the Middle Ages.

P. 95. *Lozovaya Lydia A.* Tomsk State University. **LIFE OF SIBERIA JOURNAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUM BUSINESS OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN 1920S.** The article is devoted to the question of covering of the situation in museums of Western Siberia *Life of Siberia* journal in 1920s. In 1920 Sibrevkom, body of the extreme power in Siberia, began to issue a journal release *Life of Red Siberia*. Its authors and editors gave basic attention to questions of the Soviet policy, economics, activity of local departments of Sibrevkom. In connection with moving of Sibrevkom to Novonikolaevsk (later – Novosibirsk) the journal also moved to the new administrative centre of Siberia where it was published in 1922-1931 under the title *Life of Siberia*. The primary goal of the journal remained the same – to show economic and administrative life of Siberia, but in due course its program extended and included such columns as "In regional areas", "Study of local tradition", "The critic and the bibliography". Publications of regional studies character appeared in *Life of Siberia* in 1923. Along with other questions authors of articles were concerned with the activity of museums of Western Siberia, considering them as organizational centres of study of local tradition and as educational centres. The most advanced authors who wrote about museums were G.I. Cheremnykh, N.K. Auarbakh and others. Interest of these authors in the condition and prospects of museum business of Siberia can be estimated as an obvious sign of growth of attention of the authorities and the public to the museum problems. Besides, in the journal there were messages under a uniform name "Chronicle of study of local tradition" which regularly told about activity of this or that Siberian museum, for example Tomsk, Omsk and Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk) museums, other events of museum life of the region. It is necessary to notice that the information on museums appeared in the column "The critic and the bibliography" in the form of short summaries of editions about museums. On the boundary of 1920s–1930s in the course of a "great crisis" in the Soviet Russia the program of *Life of Siberia* was completely reconsidered; policy questions were put forward. And after the First All-Russia museum congress of 1930, coverage of museum problems in other periodicals also changed radically. Museums were considered exclusively as establishments on organization and carrying out of political and propaganda work.

Key words: museum business; historiography; *Life of Siberia* journal.

P. 97. *Matveeva Darya V.* Tomsk State University. **ENERGY SECURITY OF CHINA IN THE 21ST CENTURY.** Energy security becomes an essential part of the state's economic security. The growth of energy demand affects the economic and ecological situation in China since these areas are inevitably connected. Rapid growth in China's economy translates into substantial growth in energy demand. For the People's Republic of China, which places economic growth as the top priority of national policy, it is important to promote progress. Growth of energy consumption causes problems not only in China but also all over the world. These problems become very significant within the fact that energy sector itself is an increasingly politicised area. There are four components of the strategy of China's energy security: diplomatic works combine with efforts to negotiate forward basing rights aimed at lending legitimacy to a more large-scale Chinese presence in the Indian Ocean; strengthening economic ties with neighbour-countries and importing countries to ensure the steady energy supply; development of alternative fuels and energy savings in order to reduce dependence on oil and gas import; encouraging Chinese companies to participate and invest in overseas oil and gas projects, establishment of strategic oil reserves. To meet the increasing energy needs China must ensure stable and safe energy supplies from various regions. Therefore, now it is important to diversify and secure oil imports, get an access to basic resources and enhance the security of oil transportation from the Middle East. Concern for energy security made China pay attention to the strategic lines of communication (SLOCs). Free access from the coast of China into the Indian Ocean has a peculiar significance. It is obvious China fears the presence of the USA, which can control Chinese economy dependant on sea lines in the moments of crisis. SLOCs connecting China with Africa and Middle East pass through the Strait of Malacca. Ninety five percent of the oil used in China is transported by sea, and 80 percent of that is shipped through the strait, that is 15 million barrels of oil per day. The Strait of Malacca illustrates that China will depend heavily on international sea-lines to import oil from Africa and Middle East. That becomes a potential threat to energy security in accordance with the position of the USA. Considering vulnerability of SLOCs China developed a long-term strategy aimed to ensure the energy security and security of SLOCs. It is: to minimize the concerns of South and South-East Asia nations who worry of China's claims; undermine the claims of the USA to control the Asian sea space; suppress nationalism in China to maintain political and social stability. All these measures are parts of the so-called soft power. China is extremely good at using strategy, which Russia fails to acquire. Slowly and steadily, without confrontations, using mainly diplomacy and finance, it achieves the goals.

Key words: energy security; strategic lines of communication (SLOCs); China.

P. 100. *Timofeev Rostislav V.* Vitebsk State University (Belarus). **BASIC DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITY OF THE BELARUSSIAN SSR CONTROL BODIES IN 1944–1965 (BY EXAMPLE OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES).** The Soviet state while it existed could create various monitoring systems; rely in their work on the public to raise the overall performance of the enterprises. The purpose of our research became definition of the basic directions of activity of Belarussian control bodies concerning transport enterprises in 1944 – 1965. The tasks were display of changes in the structure of control bodies, influence of their checks on functioning of transport divisions, allocation of basic methods of work of the controllers, their interaction with party organizations and public. In the investigated period the control bodies of the republic were an integral part of the republican control system and together with it underwent numerous

changes in the structure. The National Commissariat of State Control of the Belarussian SSR renewed the work from the moment of clearing the first regional centre of the republic, Gomel, in November 1943. Then, this Commissariat, reflecting changes in the USSR management, was transformed into the Ministry of the Belarussian SSR State Control in March 1946, worked in such a condition till February 1958. However, a new stage of transformations came, ministries were liquidated almost everywhere, and since February 1958 till August 1961 the organization, interesting for us, worked as the Commission of the Soviet Control of the Belarussian SSR Council of Ministers. From August 1961 till December 1962, it existed as the Commission of the State Control of the Belarussian SSR Council of Ministers. In the period from December 1962 till December 1965 the basic supervising body of the republic received the name of the Committee of the Party and State Control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus and the Belarussian SSR Council of Ministers. The basic directions of activity of the supervising bodies in the investigated period were their purposeful intervention in economic questions with the purposes of increase of production efficiency. Control was also carried out with the purposes of strengthening labour and industrial discipline, perfection of structure and control systems, and destruction of conditions of the staff, resulting in personnel turnover. The control bodies of the Belarussian SSR stimulated the enterprises to maximum complete use of human, financial and material resources, strengthened struggle for industrial and financial discipline, safety of transportation, watched the performance of state plans and defined the reasons of lacks. One of the features of their working process was not only search of infringements in the sphere of transport, but also revealing of unused industrial reserves with the purpose of increasing its general efficiency. The controllers in the investigated period frequently returned to the same question, which, on the one hand, spoke about the scale of problems, existing in transport, and, on the other, about insufficient effectiveness of undertaken efforts, about impossibility to correct the situation only by administrative measures. The control of activity of transport was assigned not only to the specialized divisions, but also to public organizations.

Key words: control; organization; transport; method; effect.

P. 104. *Khrebtova Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **SPECIFICITY OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL DISCOURSE OF GERMANY IN THE AGE OF RENAISSANCE BY EXAMPLE OF ANALYSIS OF HANS SAKS'S WORKS. (COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL ASPECTS).** The article is devoted to a comparison of social and economic views of G. Boccaccio, G. Chaucer and H. Sachs, the three authors of the epoch of developed and late Middle Ages. The aim of the article is to discover mental specificity of the societies where these authors had lived. The article shows how economic, social and psychological factors influenced specific features in mentality of European nations. For example, orientation towards trade and practically invisible borders between participate and rich town-dwellers had determined not only greater freedom in Italy but also a shade of adventurism and inclination to risky undertakings. Germany was left behind in matters of economic growth and oriented mainly to handicraft industry, its population was divided by almost impenetrable partitions, and the dominant features here were an authoritarian type of consciousness and fear of risk. In England, like in Italy, but due to different reasons, the nobility was rather active in business undertakings, and the situation led to harmonious combination of trade and handicraft industry. Attitudes to wealth and poverty were also different. Boccaccio despises the poor and gives a lot of attention to the financial side of every matter, even when speaking about a great plague epidemic in Florence. It can be explained by the widespread notion that poverty and beggary were simply the consequences of laziness or folly; the notion itself was the result of greater social mobility and wider range of possibilities in the Italian society. Chaucer treats the rich and the poor equally, Hans Sachs approves only medium sufficiency that was gained by one's own work, but condemns wealth that was gained deceitfully. However, compared to the tendency generally expressed in German literature, Hans Sachs's views are obviously softened, but again, Sachs was influenced by the specific atmosphere of Nuremberg, filled with the Italian spirit. The article particularly stresses the specificity of gender mentality. In Germany the woman was mainly viewed as a hearth keeper and a helper in a shop or a workshop; she was responsible for housekeeping and child breeding. In *The Canterbury Tales* by Chaucer the Bath Weaver is an image of a woman-artisan who independently provides herself with all she needs. Economic independence, the result of greater personal freedom than in Germany, transforms into gender independency, the family is ruled by the woman, not by her changing husbands. Boccaccio prefers to provide the woman with the role of a nice adornment; she spends her life in love affairs and is not bored with household or children. Her idleness is stressed in *Decameron* many times and contrasts with the words of a dame in the Schwank *Dog's Tale* who positions herself as the mistress of the house and a mother.

Key words: Renaissance; North Renaissance; wealth; gender history.

P. 108. *Yumatov Konstantin V.* Kemerovo State University. **THE ARMENIAN-AZERBAIJANI CONFLICT AS REFLECTED IN THE ALL-UNION LENINIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE PERIODICALS OF THE PERESTROIKA PERIOD (BASING ON THE MATERIALS FROM KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA NEWSPAPER AND SOBESEDNIK WEEKLY).** The All-Union print media of the perestroika period are a precious source of information on the history of local conflicts in the Soviet Transcaucasia. The study of these materials as a historical source helps better understanding of the collapse of the USSR as a process. In this study an attempt has been made to understand the specific character of the official All-Union Leninist Young Communist League press as a source of information on the Armenian-Azerbaijani confrontation. The sources analysed in the study are *Komsomolskaya Pravda* newspaper, the official print of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League Central Committee, and its colour supplement – *Sobesednik* weekly. The given periodicals had an enormous circulation (over 20 million *KP* copies and over 1 million *Sobesednik* copies) and a great influence not only on the youth, but also on the public opinion in the country as a whole. The given article reveals the main historical topics that were reflected in the Young Communist League press and indicates the problems of their interpretation. It can be stated that only the moments of the maximum conflict escalation (the 1988 rallies and strikes in Yerevan and Baku, the 1990 "Black January", the 1991 Operation Ring etc.) were reflected in the Soviet youth press. The origin of the conflict, the formation of the nationalist movements, the political leaders and the foreign policy aspects were left beyond the sphere of interest of the journalists working for the Young Communist League periodicals. Mostly the socio-economic factors were named as the reasons of conflict escalation. The ideological predetermination of facts, topics and conclusions also diminishes the significance of the information of the Young Communist League press. Since 1989-1990 both editions stick mostly to the pro-Armenian position of the "democratic" part of the Soviet brainpower and political elite (A. Yakovlev, A. Sakharov G. Starovoitva and others). The final conclusion is that the coverage of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Sobesednik* can be defined as fragmentary. The scientific analysis of its origin, development and consequences was not professional but timeserving. The conflict was not revealed as being ethnopolitical and secessional, but rather as a conflict between the Democrats ("Krunks"), Armenian Nationwide Movement, Azerbaijan Popular Front and other) and the Neobolsheviks (the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR security forces, the Azerbaijani authorities). The USSR

central youth press was not ready for an adequate understanding and coverage of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the ethnopolitical topics in general. Though it should also be noted that up to 1990 the central Young Communist League periodicals reflect a sincere aspiration for conflict resolution and an attempt to remain beyond the fight, but neither the Armenian nor the Azerbaijani side appreciated this position.

Key words: periodicals; historical source; the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

LAW

P. 116. *Ayupov Oleg Sh.* Tomsk State University. **COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT AS RELATED CONCEPTS.** The Civil Code of the Russian Federation contains the terms “reimbursement” and “compensation”, which are often wrongly confused and identified. When using these terms we mean a specific provision in respect of losses suffered by the injured party. However, there are certain differences between them because of which this provision acquires certain characteristics. Applying the term “reimbursement” the Civil Code focuses on the following criteria: 1) accuracy of estimation, 2) proportionality, 3) equivalence, and sometimes 4) limitedness of the provision obtained by the injured party. Under “reimbursement” the accuracy of provision is explained by the fact that it is possible to set the amount of recovery precisely, clearly and unambiguously practically in all cases. The proportionality of reimbursement means that the amount of provision will depend primarily on the amount of the harm itself, on the losses suffered by the other party. Under equivalence of reimbursement we understand that the provision obtained by the injured party is always, according to the general rule, equivalent to the suffered harm. The limitedness of provision is an exception to the general rule concerning the equivalence of recompense. It is quite different, if we speak about “compensation”. The amount of compensation is always determined inexactly and approximately. In addition, when determining compensation the scale of the caused damage is not the main and principal criterion, as opposed to reimbursement. Moreover there are a number of other criteria: the nature of the caused damage, consequences and their extent and duration, degree of fault of the causer. It should be noted that the fault here acquires some qualitatively different features. It affects the amount of civil liability. It can be recovered more or less under compensation and, as a result, it is practically impossible to balance the interests. Therefore, for civil law this situation is unusual; it can destabilize it. In this connection, compensation, in addition to its recoverable function, has a punitive one, punishing the offender not only for the harm caused by a particular person, but, above all, for the harm to civilian traffic in general, in order to prevent and avoid this offence in the future (preventive function). Thus, application of compensation is a sort of punishment of the tortfeasor, and for any penalty to be effective and proportionate, we need to know the degree of guilt of a person. It is necessary to point out that there are cases in the Civil Code where the guilt is not taken into account in determining compensation and this is inadmissible because it makes it difficult to implement the function of the penalty effectively.

Key words: goodwill; compensation; recompense.

P. 120. *Zhusupbaev Kushtarbek K.* Osh State Institute of Law. **ON THE CONCEPT OF OFFICIAL PERSON OF CUSTOM AUTHORITY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC.** The author of the article, making clear the correlation of the concept “official person of the custom authority” with concepts “state customs service” and “employee of the customs authority”, has noted that there exist two points of view on this issue. From the first point of view the above-indicated concepts are not equivalent. From the second point of view they are equivalent and interchangeable concepts. Supporting the second point of view, the author has motivated that in the legislation of the public service in custom authority of the Kyrgyz Republic they have been used an equivalent and interchangeable concepts. Hereinafter the author has written about importance of the official person concept of custom authority, indicating its role in the state official relations. It has been noted that there is no united concept of the official person in the legislation; and reasons of that would be the lack of united criteria of the official person concept elaborated by representatives of different law sciences. The author has studied variants of official person concepts given by the researchers of the Soviet and modern times. He has analysed articles of the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Liability of the Kyrgyz Republic, where the official person concept is been given, and the Resolution of the Supreme Judicial Court №15 of September 27, 2003, where explanation on using the notes to Chapter 30 of the Criminal Code are given. Characterizing the official person concept, the author has paid attention to such features as arrangement activities entailing judicial consequence not only for the official person but also for custom authority, occupying position in the custom authority and realization of organizational, administrative, control and juridical functions. The following definition of the official person of custom authority of the Kyrgyz Republic is given: it is a person occupying positions in custom authority with powers provided by the state, having a right to its realization to commit activities entailing judicial consequence and realizing organizational, administrative, control and juridical functions. The author has suggested adding the definition into the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Service in the Custom Authority of the Kyrgyz Republic”.

Key words: official person; public service; custom authority.

P. 124. *Lozinskiy Igor V.* Tomsk State University. **SOME DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF CHAPTER 22 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.** Amendments and additions to Chapter 22 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in 2010 appeared to be insufficient for its improvement. The decriminalisation of illegal enterprise is proposed as one of the ways for further improvement of Chapter (Article 171 of the Criminal Code of the RF). Simultaneously with this approach, the decriminalisation of illegal bank activity is also set forth (Article 172 of the Criminal Code of the RF). Instead, it is proposed to establish criminal responsibility only for illegal income. Moreover, it is supposed to put forward the decriminalisation of “self-money laundering” (Article 174-1 of the Criminal Code of the RF), and malicious evasion from repayment of creditor debts (Article 177 of the Criminal Code of the RF). For the development of the Chapter it is important to make changes in the disposition of articles 178, 193, 195-197 as in the present edition, these norms are not practically applicable. Furthermore, the next step towards the improvement of Chapter 22, which is necessary to consider, is bringing legal entities to criminal responsibility for the commission of crimes in the sphere of economic activity, and they should be criminally responsible in accordance with foreign criminal law rules. For legal and criminal measures to be taken towards legal entities, it is essential to view caution, fine, deprivation of license on work, deprivation of the right in specified activities, liquidation of a legal entity. The improvement of Chapter 22 is expected to have a revision of the system of sanctions applied to individuals as well. At present, for economic crimes, individuals are often given custodial sentences, which is contradictory to the reform of the penal system in the Russian Federation targeted at reducing the number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment. A sanction that can be an alternative to custodial sentence, a fine, should be viewed. Although a fine is available in the sanctions of legal norms in

Chapter 22, the amount of a fine is insufficient. Thus, it is obvious to conduct revision of those amounts. The confiscation of property can also be viewed as an alternative to custodial sentence. Due to forfeiture, a convicted person completely loses income and property received from crime in the sphere of economic activity. In the present edition of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, property confiscation is not a criminal penalty but it is another measure of criminal law, on the ground of that, the existing criminal law lacks the most effective kind of punishment. Therefore, forfeiture must be a criminal punishment. The process of developing Chapter 22 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation involves both the criminalization of new offences that are unknown to the domestic legislature but prohibited by foreign criminal law and the decriminalisation of acts that have lost their former social danger.

Key words: directions; improvement; crimes in economic activity sphere.

P. 128. *Potapova Irina V.* Tomsk State University, Bratsk Branch of Irkutsk State University. **SOME PROBLEMS OF DIFFERENTIATION OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INVIOABILITY OF MINORS.** The legislative differentiation of the criminal liability concerns a number of major conditions of appointment of fair punishment and preconditions of its efficiency. The key direction of perfection of the Russian criminal law is the differentiation of the criminal responsibility; with its help it is possible to achieve a good balance between “mildness” and “rigidness” of the criminal law. By Federal Law of the Russian Federation № 215 of July 27, 2009 the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation had some changes directed, in particular, at strengthening of the criminal liability for committing of sexual crimes concerning minors. More detailed differentiation of the criminal liability for sexual crimes by the age criterion of the victim became important. In Articles 134 and 135 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code, providing responsibility for non-violent sexual crimes concerning minors, new qualified kinds of these crimes have been introduced depending on the age of the victim – committing a crime concerning the person who has obviously not reached the age of 14, and the person who has obviously not reached the age of 12. Thus, the legislator, having defined a new age category, “the person who has not reached the age of 12”, has shown inconsistency. The legislator’s position contradicts the principle of justice and demands completion in the Russian Federation Criminal Code. Legislative acts have not solved the problem of differentiation of a voluntary sexual intercourse (Article 134 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code) and violent sexual actions with use of a helpless condition (Articles 131 and 132 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code) as the age of the victim can be a sign of helplessness. The problem on qualification of such cases was solved by court in each concrete case according to the understanding principle: if the victim did not understand the meaning and character of actions made to it owing to young age, the crime was qualified as a rape or violent actions of sexual character with use of a helpless condition of the victim. Among the shortcomings of the new system of differentiation of the criminal responsibility is the lack of sanctions of particularly qualified corpus delicti, provided by Part 4 of Article 132 of the Criminal Code and by Part 4 of Article 134 of the Criminal Code. The Federal law of July 27, 2009, does not also eliminate the disparity of the title of Article 134 of the Criminal Code with the content of its disposition. In this connection, further improvement of criminal legislation and law enforcement practice in cases of crimes against the sexual inviolability of minors is needed.

Key words: differentiation of criminal liability; sexual inviolability; age of victim; minor; juvenile.

P. 132. *Smirnova Irina G.* Baikal National University of Economics and Law (Irkutsk). **MEDIATION: A THORNY PATH IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.** Criminal legal procedure is not only the sphere of conflict of interests, but also the tool of reconciliation by means of mediation application for solving criminal conflicts. Mediation is a peaceful way of resolution of disputes with assistance of the third person directly participating in dispute. It is a social mature solution of the existing legal conflict. Conscious introduction of mediation in modern practice allows not only eliminating harmful consequences of executed acts, but also preventing their repetition. However, mediation can have different variations; and it demands search of the answer to the following questions. 1. Will mediation be a kind of addition to the traditional criminal procedure or as an alternative to it? As a consequence, how to settle this procedure legislatively: by including of a separate chapter in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation or by passing a separate federal law. Refuse to give mediation the criminal procedure character is optimal and proved at present. 2. Which are the categories of criminal cases where application of mediation will be possible? Moreover – when will it be possible? Now, in the theory of criminal procedure there are no criteria of allocating cases for mediation: it is a type of a crime, its justifiable character, a special order of criminal procedure. According to our opinion, mediation can be quite applicable for cases on crimes against the property. 3. How does the institute of mediation correspond with the principles of criminal legal procedure? We insist that mediation in the Russian Federation does not always correspond to the principles of the criminal procedure. Moreover, mediation should not be regulated by norms of the Criminal Procedure Code. 4. Who has a right to mediation? Certainly, this question is a logic continuation of the first question, which is the basic question on nature of mediation. So if mediation cannot be regulated by norms of the criminal procedure laws, the right to carry out reconciliatory meetings cannot be given to the inspector, the investigator, the public prosecutor or court. 5. One of the most important questions in the criminal procedure is the question of a secret. In the sphere of mediation it is important to decide on the way, volume, and form of the information about investigation that can be given to a mediator. The parties of mediation can give private information to a mediator. Therefore, the mediator should be given witness immunity.

Key words: criminal trial; option; alternative; mediation.

P. 137. *Tuzov Daniil O.* Tomsk State University. **PROBLEMS OF ACTIVE LEGITIMATION AND INITIATIVE OF THE COURT IN DECLARATION OF NULLITY OF THE JURISTIC ACT UNDER THE DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE RF CIVIL CODE.** The RF Civil Code does not mention such kind of remedy as declaration of the juristic act as null and void, does not define the circle of plaintiffs in such suits, and does not provide an opportunity to declare the nullity of a juristic act at the court initiative. At the same time the parties of a juristic act or a third party can be interested in elimination of legal uncertainty created by such an act. And this interest needs protection by judicial declaration of nullity of a juristic act. The proposals on this issue, contained in the Draft Amendments to the Russian Federation Civil Code (Draft further on), are not consistent and free from contradictions. 1) Systemic discordance between the Draft’s rules about juristic acts and general contract provisions is obvious. Such a double regulation is excessive and contradicts the principle of legislative economy. In addition, this mismatch can produce considerable difficulties in legal practice. 2) According to Para 2 Part 3 Art. 166 of the Draft “bringing of a suit for declaration of invalidity of a null and void juristic act regardless of the application of consequences of its invalidity is allowed if the plaintiff has the law protected interest in declaring such a juristic act as invalid”. But the plaintiff’s subjective right or law-protected interest is a necessary precondition for satisfaction of any claim. However, the proposed rule is not only excessive but, moreover, objectionable because it can cause wrong interpretations. 3) The Draft’s general provisions about contracts are supplemented by Art. 431¹ “Invalidity of Contract”. However, it is not clear what specific

feature of contract requires the necessity of these special provisions and why they were not included into the general juristic act's provisions. 4) According to Para 1 Part 3 Art. 431¹ "suit about declaration of nullity of the juristic act ... can be brought by any concerned person on condition that this person will provide the evidences of infringement by this contract of his/her rights or law-protected interests". Besides the lack of terminological unity between this rule and the similar provision of Para 2 Part 3 Art. 166, that will cause a lot of collisions during the application process, this rule ignores universally recognized postulates of civil law and civil procedure: (a) the necessity of the right or law-protected interest evidences adducing is a general procedural requirement called "burden of evidence"; (b) the proof of the circumstances referred to by the plaintiff is a condition for claim satisfaction, but not a condition of "bringing" of a suit; (c) the conclusion of the contract itself does not violate subjective rights or law-protected interests; and, therefore, the provision of Para 1 Part 3 Art. 431¹ would be impracticable under a strict formal legal approach, and would exclude even a possibility to bring the suit for declaring a juristic act as null and void. De lege ferenda the author offers his own version of relevant rules.

Key words: invalidity of juristic act; nullity of juristic act; right of suit; suit for declaration of nullity of juristic acts; the Russian Civil Code Draft Amendments; Russian Civil Code Development Concept.

ECONOMICS

P. 144. *Akerman Yelena N.* **EVOLUTION OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL INSTITUTES IN CONDITIONS OF NEW ECONOMY.** The features of institutional changes caused by the formation and development of new economy are considered in the article. The rate of the informal sector's growth during the development of new economy and under the influence of globalisation is accelerated: new flexible forms of employment appear; the system of accounting which does not reflect the market cost of Internet resources of the enterprises (according to the Russian law) becomes imperfect; the law maintenance of using electronic document circulation lags behind, a problem of protection of information from unapproved perusal, in the field of electronic (both internal, and international)commerce arises. In new economy the objective conditions for development informal institutes and relations that is caused by its raised dynamism, social role and multiple aspects are created. Being in the condition of high mobility, the subjects of economic relations pass from one functional-professional group to another, which, on the one hand, allows them to adapt in due time to changing endogenous and exogenous factors; it, certainly, is their advantage; and, on the other hand, there are problems connected with the ambiguity of treatment of informal rules, and, as a result, there is an occurrence of discrimination in those relations or in other social groups. It is noticed that development of informal sector of new economy in the absence of an accurate regulation of relations of managing subjects (because of its advancing development and simplifying social communications), as a matter of fact, should lead to strengthening the "spontaneous self-organizing" of managing subjects. At the same time, development of new economy is accompanied by strengthening of processes of organized inter-subject interaction, which is reflected in new methods and forms. The objective requirement of transition from spontaneous-competitive to a purposeful (adjustable) mode of self-organizing is defined by features of the information as a basic industrial resource, and also by necessity of constant competition for innovations. Information as a manufacture major factor of new economy helps to reduce uncertainty in achieving these goals and reduce transaction costs in finding contractors, contracting, expanding the number of consumers. Besides the transformation of objects and types of competition, the emergence of new types of businesses and new strategies of interaction between them, as well as new elements and forms of ownership assignment, led to the transformation of the organization of the economic space: from a market of imperfect competition to a socially regulated, coherent competitive market, a feature, which is in the transition from the unpredictable behaviour of its competitors agreed to their interaction, which suggests the transformation of spontaneous self-organization of the economy to a regulated or "organized self-organization".

Key words: formal and informal institutes; new economy; competition for innovations.

P. 146. *Valiev Shamil Z., Gavrilenko Irina G.* Ufa State Academy of Economics and Service. **PARTNERSHIP OF HOME OWNERS – PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT.** With the appearance of a new class of real estate owners in Russia, a necessity of reformation in the system of management of housing resources has arisen. The most prospective scheme of management of blocks of flats, as well as regulation of legal relations among the owners of common property is a partnership of home owners. (PHO). The main advantages of PHO as a means of management of a block of flats are: the protection of interests of home owners, the possibility of direct participation in solving main problems connected with the management and exploitation of a house, the possibility to influence the policy of a managing company, the possibility to realize business activity, to control the execution of agreed relations and the quality of the housing and communal services provided, the beautification of yards, entrances and other. The process of development of PHO became more active in 2007, after the adoption of Federal Law № 185 "On the Fund of Assistance to Reforming Housing and Communal Services". The activity of this fund is directed to the provision of financial support to the subjects of the Russian Federation for carrying out major repairs of blocks of flats. One of the most important criteria for getting financial resources is obligatory availability of regulatory and legal acts of the RF subjects, directed to forming favourable conditions for establishment and activity of PHO. Moreover, the share of PHO as a means of managing blocks of flats should be more than 5-20%. However, in spite of positive results in the sphere of development of market mechanisms in the housing sphere attained by regional and local authorities, it is necessary to note that in most cases the practice of non-commercial management is not of use and does not promote the development of an efficient system of management of housing resources. The main reason of this is two factors. Firstly, people do not want to take responsibility for management and augmentation of their property, which they would have as owners. On the one hand, they have a possibility to avoid such a responsibility, as municipal structures on default continue to manage private housing resources as if they were municipal ones. On the other, the risks in respect of private housing resources, connected with indeterminacy of the sources of financing of major repairs, underdevelopment of the mechanisms of housing insurances and so on are preserved. Secondly, the process of making decisions by home owners, which is rather difficult, becomes more complicated due to legacy of the administrative and command system, which has been formed in the industry. The problem of improvement and maintenance and servicing housing resources is, first of all, the problem of clearance of administrative barriers existing in this sector, and, in the second place, the development of maximum favourable conditions for the subjects, who are interested in the transition to market relations. Only systematic efforts concerning the solution of the above-mentioned contradictions and problems, will lead our society to principal improvement of the quality of life in blocks of flats.

Key words: block of flats; partnerships of home owners; housing services; management; reformation.

P. 152. *Gasanov Magerram Ali-ogli*. National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **MECHANISM OF STATE STRUCTURAL POLICY IN DEVELOPING INNOVATION-ORIENTED ECONOMY.** In this article we analyse features, conditions of structural and technological development and investigate building mechanism of innovation-type development. Limitation and potential forms of Russian innovation economy are revealed. Conceptual and methodological problems of innovative development, directions of modernization and structural diversification, and also main modernization factors and resources (education, science, R&D, corporate management models, private-public partnership, regional innovative potential) are researched. We display the potential of hi-tech diversified development (non-military engineering industry) and a complex of main problems in Russian economy diversification on the basis of a fundamental change of national technological, institutional and resource environment in traditional industries such as fuel complex, electrical energy industry, metallurgical engineering, chemical industry, forest products industry, infrastructure, building industry. In the article, we view the cluster approach as an effective form of diversification of innovation activity and structure of production. Clusters allow using competitive advantages of resource and intellectual potential of government, science and business efforts in the Russian Federation. Special attention is paid to the mechanism of government regulation of Russian structural and technological development. We classify obstacles and weakness of mechanism of government regulation and market forces while stimulating innovation activity and structural modernization in national economy, and also create a concept of regulation and Russian model of innovation economy. It is claimed that the main reason of economic stabilization and improvement is high primary goods prices and our economy continues to develop on the export of primary goods bases. During the period of reforms the industrial potential of Russian economy decreased, the level of technology in industries went from bad to worse, energy and transport infrastructure became in danger of technical disasters. Main subjects of Russian economy are still 30-40 first-rate raw material or banking structures governed in a "manual mode". They did not draw the moral from the world crisis – the economic growth in Russia now owes to high petroleum prices, which gave the export a 66.3% increase during 2010 comparing to 2009. It is emphasized that additional demand is still met by import but not domestic goods, which had a 32.2% growth in the first six months of 2009. Manufacturing industry decreased by 2% in GDP structure taking into account that its share was not very ponderable – only 15 % in 2008. In spite of extraordinary government measures (innovation supporting, structural modernization, social sphere) there are no fundamental changes in this direction. Some politicians and economists argue that technological and structural modernization will dramatically change industry, transport, export and import, social sphere structure in the next 15-20 years.

Key words: innovation economy; cluster; structural modernization; critical technologies; technological basis.

P. 159. *Lozhnikova Anna V.* Tomsk State University. **RENT AND FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS OF RENT PRODUCTION.** In classical, neoclassical and political economics, modern western literature, it is accepted to interlink production and rent acquisition with the phenomenon of production factor. It is assumed that a factor brings rent in case it is reimbursed at a higher level than it is required in order to provide offer of services of this factor. Despite various approaches in the development of some aspects of rent theory, basically all researchers of the economic category "rent" note the general source of its forming regardless its type – excess profit (marginal product, surplus product), gained as a result of operation activity (basing on the right of ownership and/or right of economic management), limited and diverse in terms of quality resources. The objective base for excess profit here is the difference between market price and costs plus normal profit suffice for provision of reproductive process and detention of capital in that particular sector of economy. At the modern stage the problems of regulation of production processes and rent acquisition with defining of possible approaches towards elaboration and realization of rental policy of the state in the RF become very obvious. This theoretical challenge in its turn is predetermined by another one, which is more fundamental, the challenge of substitution of classical understanding of rental factors by the opportunistic treatment of the so-called rental resources. Rental resources are interlinked with specifics of one or another type of rent, with the effect of secondary factors at the stage of exchange in the reproductive process but not with the reason of rent forming at the stage of its production. In the modern Russian economy serious deformation of processes within the frames of the political economic contour "rent production – rent acquisition" has taken place concerning the time factor and economic nature. It is known that rent is created by factors in production and is a consequence of production conditions. The way of acquisition depends on forms of ownership to factors and other legal forms. In a short-term period in the form of rent not only net product or share of add value is produced and acquired for further non-productive consumption by owners and users of production factors. For more than 20 years of market transformations chronic and large-scale absence of refunding and widened reproduction of factors – capital stock and human capital, has been taking place within the environment of the existing system of pricing (liberal and leading many positions to the level of higher than the world process) in Russian monopolistic and oligopolistic economy. In this regard we suggest as fundamental conditions of rent production the following: levels of refunding of capital stock and human capital, as well as the level of capital cost.

Key words: rent; production factors; rental resources.

P. 163. *Nazarenko Irina S.* Rostov State Economic University (Rostov-on-Don). **DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS SYSTEM INFORMATION SUPPORT IN A MODERN COMPANY ON THE BASIS OF THE PROCESS APPROACH.** The control problem of information resources at different levels of hierarchy becomes important in the information economy. Information resources seem to be one of the most important elements of functioning and development of modern organizations. The logistics information system of an organization reflects the main and supplying processes in different areas of its practice. The role of information technologies in order to improve interconnection between every single element of the logistic system of an organization and to improve the interconnection in the macro-system "organization – environment" in the system of logistics providing of modern organization increases every day. Integration of main business processes of an organization is available due to information technologies. The application of a process approach to the development of information providing of the logistics system creates necessary and sufficient conditions for implementation of the agreed requirements of all stakeholders in this connection. It contributes to the increased stability of development in a modern organization. Graphical approaches that illustrate business processes have been developed and used lately. It's known that graphical methods are most effective in solving problems connected with analysis and optimisation of an organization. The article illustrates the author's vision of the system instrumentary-methodological providing of information logistics on the basis of a process approach, the algorithm of the logistics process in a modern organization based on WFD-technologies (Work Flow Diagram). Usually, WFD does not show documents because these schemes are used to illustrate the processes of a lower level. These processes contain a detailed description of inputs and outputs. The main feature of WFD-technologies is that the arrows between the operations of the business process indicate not only the flows of objects but also the streams and temporal sequence of operations. The algorithm of the logistics process is flexible, complex and useful in any situation. It is used to construct individual logistics system of a modern organization. The tools and

techniques can be used in different technologic processes. So an organization can choose these tools and methods. This algorithm allows us to construct individual logistics system of a modern organization. The algorithm involves the use of the methodology process approach. The model is executed by software Fox manager.

Key words: process approach; information economy; business process; subprocess; logistics process; instrumentary-methodological providing; algorithm.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 166. *Devyatlovskiy Dmitriy N., Ignatova Valentina V.* Lesosibirsk Branch of Siberian State University of Technology. **DIAGNOSTICS OF THE FORMATION OF FUTURE ECONOMISTS' PRAXIOLOGICAL SKILLS.** The whole complex of skills, which defines the successful activity in any sphere of public life, is comprehended as praxiological skills. It is necessary to reveal and characterize criteria and qualitative levels of praxiological skills expression in order to work out the diagnostics of forming future economists' praxiological skills. On the basis of the analysis of criteria characteristics of forming various skills groups for founding the whole conception of efficiency of the process of formation of future economists' praxiological skills and of the estimation of the formation level of the given skills group one can distinguish cognitive, axiological, organizational and creative criteria as fundamental ones. The distinguished criteria are characterized by the content and the quality of implemented operations, which represent the foundation of future economists' praxiological skills and while the process forming they are represented as the components of the given complex of skills. In order to systematize criteria characteristics in the context of their manifestation, it is necessary to define precisely what they are. The cognitive criterion is characterized by the process of learning of the main and special methods and operations of economic tasks solution; also by the knowledge of the main and special operations of economic tasks solution; by the realization of the choice action in the solution of concrete economic tasks. The axiological criterion is characterized by the value attitude to the process of learning of the main and special economic methods and operations; also by the value attitude to the process of acquiring economic knowledge as the professional one; by the value attitude to mastering and choice of economic operations on the basis of their professional importance. The organizational criterion is characterized by manifestation of organizational qualities in the process of learning the experience of economic activity; also by applying organizational methods to economic tasks solution; by manifestation of organizational qualities in economic tasks solution. The creative criterion is characterized by acquiring creative methods of economic theory to economic tasks solution; by overcoming professional activity stereotypes in economic tasks solution; by manifestation of creative qualities when solving non-typical economic tasks. The levels of praxiological skills forming were singled out according to the four-level structure of skills acquiring. Thus, by the character of information application activity can be reproductive and productive; each of these kinds of activity can be performed independently or with some help, with some "prompts" from without. Teacher's explanation, instruction, the reference book, the student's book and any other source of information about the rules of action performance can be such a prompt in the reproductive activity, but in the productive activity outside help is the support of the already known similar algorithms and actions methods and their transforming according to the task in order to get a new algorithm. Also, independent productive activity is characterized by the elements of researching, educational creativity, independent finding new ways of activity, forming subjectively new knowledge and skills. One can distinguish empirical, reproductive and integrative levels of the formation of future economists' praxiological skills.

Key words: praxiological skills; diagnostics; economist.

P. 169. *Zagrevskiy Valeriy I., Zagrevskiy Vyacheslav O., Zagrevskiy Oleg I.* Mogilev State University named after A.A. Kulshov, Tomsk State University. **COMPUTER SYNTHESIS OF BIOMECHANICAL SYSTEMS MOTIONS BY TRAINEE'S VISUAL NOTION OF EXERCISE SPATIAL STRUCTURE.** In the article a developed technology is given of computer synthesis of biomechanical systems movements by the visual notion of coaches and athletes on the spatial form of the studied motor action and its technical basis, which allows one objectively evaluate the level of formation of the visual notion of the student on the rational kinematic structure of a competitive exercise. The formation of motor representations involves several steps related in particular to the objective of the biomechanical nature of the exercise and being a specific technology. Motor notions of athletes about an exercise form mainly on the basis of the semantic notion of the technical, systemic and structural, parametric properties of the motion and, in particular, are created by the visual notion of the kinematics of the performer's body parts. Marker points of the trajectory of a biomechanical system, in this case, may be the basic positions of a competitor in limits, determining the boundaries of the phase structure of the exercise, or extremes of executive functions. The trainee using the computer determines the required body parts of an athlete in the marker points of the Cartesian coordinate system on the monitor of the computer, in accordance with their ideas about the rational kinematic structure of the exercise, which, in future, allows a computing experiment on the basis of a mathematical model of biomechanical systems movements synthesis. To implement the computing experiments, a mathematical model was created of biomechanical systems movements synthesis. Our model belongs to the subclass of straight multi-link biomechanical systems, and its motion is described by second order differential equations presented in the form of Lagrange equations of the second kind. In the process of iterative procedures, the computer generates the numerical values of the control functions that take the biomechanical system from a given initial phase state at a marker point to the desired final phase of the next marker point, and synthesizes the transfer. The computer program of simulation of the athlete's movements on a computer in solving the problem is implemented on the algorithmic language Visual Basic 6.0. The obtained biomechanical characteristics of the synthesized exercises can objectively compare the level of adequacy and reasonableness of a biomechanical visual notion about the effectiveness of dealing with the kinematic control program in the studied motor actions and give them a proper assessment.

Key words: motor notion; motor action; biomechanical system; model equations of motion.

P. 175. *Naumkina Tatyana A.* Belovo Branch of Kemerovo State University. **ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT AND REALIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR ECONOMICS STUDENTS IN COLLEGE-UNIVERSITY SYSTEM.** The principal point of the advanced hypothesis of research was the assumption that the improvement of vocational training for economics students in the college-university system is connected with the realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances. They are forming of professional self-determination concerning the professions of economic trends, forming/expansion of the sphere of needs and motivations, psychological and pedagogical support of the choice of educational direction in the college-university system. We created a model of a

corresponding process for realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances. During the creation of the model, we used methodological instruments written by N.E. Kasatkina. The presented model has a complex structure and consists of such components as purposes, functions, and content of activity by stages, forms, methods and criteria. We also distinguished the basic stages of the development and realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances of vocational training for economists students in the college-university system: the experimental-theoretic stage, the experimental-practical stage and the analysis stage. The experimental-theoretic stage is directed at working out of a diagnostic complex and research of psychological nature of personality. The experimental-practical stage is connected with the creation of the process of improvement of educational and cognitive activity of the students. The analysis stage is directed at the effectiveness of the practical application of this model. Creating the model, we have defined social, psychological, didactic and educational purposes. To achieve these purposes, we also have defined teaching, developing and educational functions. These functions have their directions at all the stages of development and realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances of vocational training for economists in the college-university system. The created model implies the following content of the activity on realization of the experiment: search activity, determinative experiment and forming experiment. According to the purposes, functions and content of the activity, we have defined forms of organization for educational and research process and also forms of organization for extra-curriculum students' activity. Methods as means of achievement of the set purposes in our research are divided into groups. We distinguish diagnostic methods, organizational methods for improvement of vocational training for economists in the college-university system and organizational methods of control. In the college-university system we also have defined educational, emotional, active and volitional components as the criteria of the effect of realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances of vocational training for economists in the college-university system. The presented organizational and methodological model of development and realization of psychological and pedagogical circumstances of vocational training for economists in the college-university system has a complex structure described in detail by its components.

Key words: college-university system; economics students; psychological and pedagogical circumstances.

P. 179. *Poltavets Igor D.* National Institute named after Catherine the Great (Moscow). **RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH SPATIAL VERBS AS MEANS OF FORMING FOREIGN STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE-COGNITIVE ABILITIES.** In this case the subject of the text activity are the analysed verbs, realization of their semantic and functional peculiarities at the micro-level (a separate word, a sentence) and macro-level (several sentences, a paragraph, several paragraphs), as well as communicative potential of the spatial semantics verbs concerning intercommunication between the speaker and the information recipient, which, in its turn, supposes the presence of a psychological structure: definition of the communication motive, purpose, problem, action and operation. Being the units of speech activity Russian and English verbs of spatial semantics mean actions which are realized in terms of statements (written, oral) in a speech act – elementary units of verbal intercourse, which can be divided into four groups: 1) spatial semantics verbs, describing the location of the subject/object; 2) spatial verbs participating in speech acts, stimulating the activity of the subject/object in intercommunication; 3) spatial verbs, participating in speech acts, having inventive characteristics (description and argumentation of actions) of the state of the object/subject; 4) spatial semantics verbs, participating in speech acts, having cognitive characteristics. Semantic and functional features of the Russian and English spatial semantics verbs are considered at the micro- and macro-levels of the sentence with the usage of most frequent Russian and English spatial verbs, which imply: a) a system approach to the Russian and English languages research with the help of Russian and English spatial verbs; b) usage of non-reproductive training forms (mechanical learning of words and grammatical forms) when studying verbs of spatial semantics; c) a system approach to teaching materials usage, where the basic prominent features of the Russian and English languages are considered; d) psychological willingness of the student: high concentration level of cognitive processes, high degree of abilities to generalise the investigated material, productive work of the operative and long-term memory; e) transition from the quasi-professional level to the future expert level, as well as formation of expert qualities (possession of the lexical, grammatical, stylistic norms of the language under study), which finally constitutes such a concept as "language intuition". In its turn, it will promote student's analytical abilities formation; purposefully generalize the information and knowledge of the Russian and English spatial verbs. The support of fiction will promote the expansion of the analytical reception, passive and potential abilities of the students. Intensification of the educational process supposes involvement of all structures of educational activities, such as an educational problem/educational situation, educational actions, control, and estimation.

Key words: optimisation; training; analysis; speech activity.

BIOLOGY

P. 182. *Baizakov Sabit B., Balakhontsev Vladimir N., Sarsekova Dani N., Danchenko Matvey A.* Kazakh National Agrarian University (Almaty, Kazakhstan), Tomsk State University. **FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF KAZAKHSTAN.** The basic directions of development of private forestry in the south and southeast of Kazakhstan are given. These directions in future should become the prevailing form of activity. It should be developed for procurement, planting of greenery, cultivation of planting stock, creation of plantations of wood species, use of wood and non-wood resources of forests, goods of wood origin, etc. The main restriction of the market way of development of forest production in Kazakhstan is small area under forest. The area under forest is 4.5 % of the total in the Republic of Kazakhstan now. It defines the main principles of choice of the form of forest administration and forest exploitation in Kazakhstan. The scheme of forests management organization is worked out. The scheme considers interests of development of both state, and private forests. Conditions for development of private forests are manpower, free lands, and corresponding technologies with reference to the climate conditions, money resources, and also the state support in the form of crediting, privileges and others. These conditions can be presented in the form of two blocks – a block of forestry and technological decisions and a block of state policy that supports private cultivation of forests. The first block is connected with local features of separate territories and with the choice of direction of development of private forestry, which have no great difficulties as natural and state environmental conditions with reference to forestry are well studied. There is a selection of wood and shrubby species from local and imported species. There is wide experience of regeneration in forest fund and protective afforestation in territories where there is no forest, and also a wide choice of scientifically proved recommendations. Thus, from the point of view of forestry and technologies, private forest cultivation can already take place in many areas of Kazakhstan. But there are problems in financing these works. Therefore, at the initial stage this direction should be developed in South and South-eastern Kazakhstan.

Key words: private forestry; work resources; management; technology.

P. 185. *Belanov Ivan P., Gossen Igor N.* Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **THE STOCK OF PRODUCTIVE MOISTURE IN SOILS OF NATURAL-TECHNOGENIC COMPLEX OF KUZBASS FOREST-STEPPE ZONE.** Extraction of mineral resources has led to a specific degradation of soil cover located not only in the allotment, but also in the surrounding natural landscapes. Anthropogenous landscape (for example, monton overburden and bearing strata) has an anthropogenic load on the surrounding natural ecosystems. This is stipulated in the individual structural and functional features: lithogenic base, relief, microclimate, inhomogeneous pedotope or biotope, etc. Therefore, the aim of this research was to estimate the reserves of available moisture in the soil cover of the natural and man-made Kuzbass forest-steppe region complexes depending on the degree of exposure. To achieve the goal, we had several objectives: to evaluate the reserves of available moisture in the soil cover of natural areas adjacent to the montons, to establish the underlying causes and conditions that affect their accumulation. In the spring / autumn 2009 we examined natural territories in order to determine the content of moisture confined in the grounds of “North” (the Bachatsky coal mine) and “Central” (the Shestaki coal mine) montons. The objects of the observation data of natural and technogenic complexes were the upland areas located at various distances from anthropogenic objects at the southwest ↔ northeast transect, in relation to the prevailing south-western winds and the orientation of the sun. In all key areas, soil cover is represented by leached chernozem; on the territory along the north-eastern part of the “Central” monton – by chernozem-meadow soils. It was found that the most difficult mode to supply moisture to the located territories in the zone of the ecogenic influence of the “North” monton of the Bachatsky coal mine. In the area of maximum impact, which is located at the south-western foot of the monton, in the bottom part of the leached chernozem soil profile a horizon forms with constant humidity, which usually does not exceed the wilting point. This situation is characteristic for the arid and semi-arid areas with the spread of common and southern black soil. In the area of maximum ecogenic impact in north-eastern foothills of the “Central” monton (the Shestaki coal mine) sharp water logging is observed. This is due to the blocking of natural watercourses, which contributes to precipitation moisture accumulation in depressed areas, and to the temperature conditions. Away from montons, the supply of moisture is stabilized up to the level characteristic for black soil. Thus, in the study area of natural and technogenic complexes within the same forms of relief – upland areas, two opposite processes occur: siccation and overwetting, which are characterized by their supply of reserves of available moisture. At the same time the accumulation of moisture and subsurface flow during the year is regulated, primarily, by man-made and ecogenic factors.

Key words: stock of productive moisture; water treatment; natural-technogenic complex; ecogenesis of soil.

P. 189. *Zhigulskaya Zoya A.* Institute of Biological Problems of the North, FEB RAS (Magadan). **ANTS (HYMENOPTERA, FORMICIDAE) OF THE KYRAISKAYA DEPRESSION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ALTAI.** 32 species of ants were revealed in the Kuraiskaya Depression, from which 26 species were found in the forest meadow landscapes, 12 species – in mountain-depression steppe landscapes, 8 – in high mountain, and only one species – in mountain tundra. 70% of fauna (25 species) are common with Tuva, 55% (23 species) are common with Mongolia. Similarity of faunas is the result of high concentration of different conditions within the small (comparing to Tuva and Mongolia) Kuraiskaya Depression. Treeless landscapes are totally dominated by *Formica candida* F. Smith; it penetrates forest borders, and highlands of up to 2800 m a.s.l. Its population in the depression near foot of mountains (up to 25 nests/25m²) is maximal for the areal in general. With each altitudinal belt the population number decreases with the increasing steepness of landscape; and the lowest number is registered on the slopes. The decrease in number of *F. candida* is also observed with lowering of the absolute altitude of landscape from mountain slopes to the valley of the Chuya River. Landscape monodomination is determined by ecological flexibility of the species and, probably, by the absence of competitors among xerophiles, which lets us assume the conditions of the steppe depression be optimal for this species. Species, living nearby *F. candida* (*F. pratensis* Retzius, *F. uralensis* Ruzsky, *F. sanguinea* Latreille, *F. exsecta* Nylander, *F. lemami* Bondroit, *F. pisarskii* Dlussky, *F. brunneonitida* Dlussky, *F. subpilosa* Ruzsky) inhabit mainly hollows, north-faced slopes, forest margins and sandy spits, they almost do not reach the flat surfaces with the steppe type of vegetation. Occurring in subalpine and alpine steppes *F. fusca* Linnaeus, *F. kozlovi* Dlussky prefer forest margins, *F. gagatoides* Ruzsky – hollows and benches, whereas *F. candida* inhabits mostly warmed sites with rare herbage. The exception to this is rubbly steppe slopes in mountain tundra, where *Leptothorax acervorum* Fabricius occur in mass (12 nests per 25 m²). Distribution of *F. candida* in the Kuraiskaya Depression, as well as in Southern Tuva and SE Transbaikalia, can be called landscape domination. This fact allows supposing that conditions of the mentioned steppe depressions are optimal for this species. We revealed the same domination of the desert steppe species (*Cataglyphis aenescens* (Nylander) и *Proformica mongolica* Emery) earlier in the Chuiskaya Depression, SE Altai, which is more arid with prevalence of desertified mountain steppe landscapes. Among the steppe landscapes under consideration from highlands to the bottoms of depression the ants population has two zones of the highest number: highland (tundra-meadow-steppe) and at the turn of the low part of a mountain range and the upper area of a foothill plain. This corresponds to the data on other groups of invertebrates including those of collembolan of Tuva.

Key words: ants; biotopical distribution; nest number; Kuraiskaya Depression; South-eastern Altai.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 196. *Bernatonis Pavel V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **MAJOR IMPROVEMENT METHODS IN THE EVALUATION OF PROBABLE RESOURCES AND ESTIMATION OF PEAT RESERVES.** The existing instructions and guidelines in peat exploration include the following basic disadvantages: no distinct classification of peat deposits according to their geological structure, inadequate identification evidence of quality requirements to contour peat deposits and to allocate blocks of different resource types and categories, as well as application of a statistic method in calculating reserves. The evaluation of probable peat resources – category P₃, in addition with space and aero-photographs, topographic and specific maps, is based on the information of peat accumulation conditions. The evaluation of probable peat resources – category P₂ is based on exploration probing and sampling of peat deposits in definite locations, as well as using the analogue method. The evaluation of probable peat resources – category P₁ is based on the method of cross contouring peat deposits by one peat sample in one location-point in every site-type. The peat reserves are calculated only after exploration, preliminary and detail reconnaissance and exploration survey of peat deposits by the statistic method in proportion to the number of peat sectioning samples of 0.25 m. Predicted (inferred) peat resources, category P₃ could be evaluated in the perspective territories by applying the statistic method. This method is based on: information about the peaty areas and the specific peat reserves; the category P₂ of prospective deposits in analogy to explored deposits; the category P₁ in cross contoured or vector method of deposit fields by arith-

metrical average. Peat reserves are estimated in accordance with category C_1 , while in detailed areas – C_2 . Predicted resources in the unexplored deposit areas are estimated as category P_1 . At this stage, peat reserves should be estimated, while predicted resources evaluated to the arithmetic average. During reconnaissance, detail exploration and exploration survey stages such peat reserves are rated to categories A, B, C_1 , and C_2 , depending on the complex geological structure of the deposits themselves. If the reserves are contoured throughout the whole depth during the reconnaissance and detail exploration stages, then it is more feasible to estimate such reserves by the geological grid method, respectively, assigning them to deposit types and extent of exploration. However, under conditions of layered contouring such reserves are estimated in compliance with geological cross-sections. In exploration survey peat deposit reserves are estimated in terms of the surveyed maps by the exploitation block method. Thus, instead of applying the present-day statistic method in estimating peat reserves, conventional and more precise methods are suggested: arithmetic average, geological grids, geological cross-sections and exploitation blocks.

Key words: peat; field; evaluation of probable resources; reserves estimation.

P. 200. *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. **FORECASTING REGIONAL SHORT-PERIOD CLIMATE ANOMALIES.** According to the model calculations, oil spills on the most energy-active part of the Atlantic Ocean's surface caused a serious change of the ocean – atmosphere system thermal conditions. Overheated frontier ocean layers (the near-surface air and the surface water ones) can cause formation of specific anomalous overheated convection streams, which, in its turn, maintains the heat spot in the middle and upper troposphere (thermodynamic conditions for anticyclones formation). The breach of the natural heat and mass exchange on the ocean's surface resulted in the formation of multiple hurricanes and tornados, instead of cyclones, above the Gulf of Mexico and, alongside with vast anticyclones, above the North Atlantic. Long-term air heating above the spread polluted water surface together with the water deficit in the atmosphere could cause Rossby waves stabilization above Eastern Europe and climate anomaly with an anomalously hot summer. A stable anticyclone in Central Europe (as well as in Russia) became a barrier on the way of the cyclones from the North Atlantic and the Western part of the Arctic Ocean. As a result, precipitation fell on a limited area of the Western and Northern Europe causing floods there. The next few years will show a similar tendency. Moreover, due to the Gulf Stream's degradation winters in North-Eastern Europe will become colder, with ice-covers on the commonly non-freezing Barents and Norwegian Seas. The conducted studies allow theoretical calculation estimation of water-heat balance characteristics at the water – atmosphere frontier when polluted spots are formed in the near-surface air layer for different climatic regions. At present it is possible to a) obtain quantitative and qualitative conclusions on the degree of influence of technogenic factors of the ocean and inland seas pollution on the heat flow and water balance of different parts of the land; b) analyse the influence of technogenic changes on the regional level in order to estimate the probability of possible scenarios of climatic changes. These calculations can become a basis for forecasting the consequences of climatic anomalies of technogenic origin. Thus, according to the model scenario, in the next few years there exists a risk of a disastrous oil spill on the surface of the Caspian Sea, which can cause a climatic anomaly in the adjacent regions. The "breadbasket" of Russia, Kuban and Stavropol territories, will have a drought over vast areas. In the Caucasus the probability will be high of mountain glaciers numerous motions, of disastrous overflows and mud torrents. The number of hurricanes and tornadoes will rise sharply in the foothill districts of the Caucasus and in Northern Iran.

Key words: forecast; technogenic climatic anomaly; modelling; economics; risks.

P. 204. *Podobina Vera M.* Tomsk State University. **DEPENDENCE OF THE GENERIC COMPOSITION OF THE ATAXOPHRAGMIID ORDER (FORAMINIFERS) ON DWELLING CONDITIONS.** Studies on the West-Siberian genera of the Ataxophragmiid Order indicated the dependence of their generic composition on dwelling conditions. The obvious confinement of these taxa to transgressive stages of the basin was revealed. The primitively arranged forms prevailed during regressions. Agglutinated tests of more advanced foraminifers of the Ataxophragmiid Order are considered, which have test walls of diverse chemical composition. From the carbonate facies, the tests were encountered whose agglutinate was composed of calcite grains fastened with carbonaceous cement. Within terrigenous non-calcareous or siliceous clays, tests often possess quartz-siliceous walls. When analysed in detail, tests of the genera established previously as common proved to be distinct because of the diverse chemical wall composition. The author distinguished three pairs of the "twin" genera from the Ataxophragmiid Order: *Verneuilina* d'Orbigny, 1840 – *Verneuilinoides* Loeblich et Tappan, 1949; *Gaudryina* d'Orbigny, 1840 – *Gaudryinopsis* Podobina, 1975; *Marssonella* Cushman, 1933 – *Arenogaudryina* Podobina, 1975. These twin genera are illustrated on the palaeontological plate. The twin genera *Gaudryina* d'Orbigny, 1840 and *Gaudryinopsis* Podobina, 1975 have been studied, which are known from the Mesozoic – Palaeogene deposits of Western Siberia and confined to the peaks of transgressions. These deposits, excluding the Gankinskaya Suite, are composed of terrigenous, non-calcareous clays with embedded forms of the *Gaudryinopsis* Podobina, 1975 Genus possessing quartz agglutinate in the structure of test walls. In the Gankinskaya Suite composed of calcareous siltstones and clays, the *Gaudryina* d'Orbigny, 1840 Genus has been encountered; its test walls contain calcite grains as agglutinate. These two genera were also found to be morphologically distinct. In the Mesozoic – Palaeogene section, the *Gaudryina* and *Gaudryinopsis* genera are often established as the index-species of the distinguished foraminiferal zones. This information is schematically demonstrated in the table where the described genera are assigned to the peaks of transgressions. The maximum transgression has been determined in the Middle Eocene (the Middle Lyulinvosrakaya Subsuite), and the Middle Eocene *Gaudryinopsis subbotinae* Zone has been established from these deposits by the author. The zonal species occurs widely throughout Western Siberia, and the deposits of this zone are supposed to correspond to the Middle Eocene (second) rock complex of the Lomonosov Ridge section (the Arctic Ocean). This is evidenced by the lithology of the rocks, which are composed of the bio-siliceous material and are similar to deposits of the Middle Lyulinvosrakaya Subsuite of Western Siberia. They are also supposed to enclose the West-Siberian index species *Gaudryinopsis subbotinae* Podobina or its vicariant. The assignment of different species of the *Gaudryinopsis* Genus and other genera of the Ataxophragmiida Order to deposits corresponding to the maximum transgressions enhances their stratigraphic and correlational significance, enabling to adjust the age of the most disputable stratigraphic units.

Key words: *Ataxophragmiida* genera; dwelling; test walls.