

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Gural Svetlana K., Sorokina Yekaterina I.* Tomsk State University. **INTERFERENTIAL LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA AND POSITIVE TRANSFERENCE (ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN).** The object of our study was the interference processes which occur in the educational conditions of the formation of multilingualism. Following V.A. Vinogradov, by interference we understand the interaction of language systems in terms of multilingualism, with uncontrolled transfer of certain structures or elements of one language to another. Interference appears within closely related languages or languages of the same language group. The main purpose of the study is determining the causes and conditions of interference while studying several foreign languages. The target requires solving the following tasks: identification of the specific closely related language contacts; revealing of the features of interference of the languages under study; linguistic analysis of the research material. The study is based on the spontaneous speech of the students of the Faculty of Foreign Languages of Tomsk State University who learn several foreign languages. The phenomenon of interference is possible at any linguistic level: graphic, phonetic, lexical, derivational, morphological, syntactic. An important factor of presence or absence of interference is the level of linguistic competence of a student. In the study, we noted that interferential linguistic phenomena are actively manifested in the speech of students who speak foreign languages at a low level. The study of features of students' oral and written forms of language confirms that the interaction of all foreign languages at all levels is the most active area of interference and positive transfer. The interference process is the interaction of the native, first, second and third foreign languages. During the process of speaking a foreign language, the human brain turns to a different, often contrary to the habitual, system of reproducing connections, where the language with more stable features has the dominant position compared to the newer language.

Key words: interference; positive transference; multilingualism; polylingual environment.

P. 12. *Yershova Valentina Ye.* Tomsk State University. **NEGATION AND NEGATIVE APPRAISAL AS COMPONENTS OF COMMUNICATIVE CONFLICT: THEIR FUNCTIONS AND ROLE IN CONFLICT INTERACTION.** This article considers "negation" and "appraisal" as communicative means in conflict interaction. Those notions are described as pragmatic ones. The article deals with their functioning in conflict conversation (the examples are the dialogue fragments of talk shows). Communicative conflict is interaction between interlocutors. It realizes in case when a person wishes to communicatively inflict the partner and when s/he has the aim of confrontation. Negation forms are the basis of communicative conflict. In broad meaning, negation is rejection of some part of life. Negative appraisal is a form of negation. Negation is a communicative and psychological mechanism with the help of which the conflict realizes as a communicative pragmatic phenomenon. It performs different functions in conflict conversation: it helps to make a constructive dialogue, to ignore a statement, or to provoke a conflict. Flat and emotional (also sharp) negation is a sign of communicative conflict. But the partner's reaction, expressed in willingness to clash, is the determinant in this case. If the addressee has identified this signal, s/he should take some measures. S/he ought to agree with the opponent to ignore the statement or to tactfully give proof of his/her view without any harm for the partner by doing that. First of all, negation in conflict realizes on the linguistic level. Lexical and grammatical markers express it. Paralinguistic factors have a great role, too: facial expression, intonation, etc. Moreover, negation and negative appraisal have another important function. It is manipulation, which can be used by the speaker for different aims. The negation is connected with notions "truth" and "lie". There is a difference between informing about a fact (or a false fact) and expressing an opinion about it. In communicative practice there is a difference between insult and slander. When the speaker insults somebody, s/he can use appraisal or emotional statements in this case. If the speaker blames somebody, s/he should rely on facts and it can be verified. Communicative conflict based on the universal category "friend – foe". Negation and negative appraisal are communicative means, which differentiate "friends" and "foes" by rejecting the latter ones. In addition, the speaker can transmit new information, expanding the conversation by applying these categories.

Key words: appraisal; negation; communicative conflict.

P. 16. *Kanturova Maria A.* Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University. **DERIVATION PROCESS OF MODIFICATION IN THE SYSTEM OF SPEECH GENRES (BY EXAMPLE OF CULINARY RECIPE SPEECH GENRE).** The work under review deals with modification process in the system of speech genres, which means the genre remains the same, but acquires some new shades of meaning. Hereby, we consider the invariant to be a set of distinctive features of the genre, typical for the nuclear field of usage. Fields of usage of a cooking recipe are the following: professional, common, so-called "gastronomic" and aesthetic. The invariant is a cooking recipe of professional field of usage for it is the field, in which recipes acquire distinctive features of character different from any other language style in greatest degree. Genre modifications depend on genre transfer from one field of usage to another. These modifications are of synchronic character that means both the invariant and the style variants exist in the language simultaneously. Genre modifications in various fields of usage depend on the qualitative change of one or more genre-forming distinctive features. The first characteristic modification, which influences genre modification, is functions. Cooking recipe of the professional field of usage has two functions, informative and imperative ones. While transfer to the common field of usage the change in correlation of functions takes place, that is, the reduction of imperative function significance and, consequently, the decrease of the obligatory character of the recipe. In the "gastronomic" field of usage the obligatory character decrease of a greater degree takes place. As for the aesthetic style, functions are the most significant characteristic, which genre modification depends on. When functioning in this field of usage modification of genre functions takes place. The dominant position of informative and imperative functions is taken over by the aesthetic function. The author's objective is not the communication of information about the technique of cooking of a dish, but making certain effect on the reader, the intention of making him "enter" the text. Modification of this characteristic is of determinative character. Since there is no objective "to communicate information about cooking a dish", the author may shorten the recipe text, in other words, keep only those elements that meet the purpose of making artistic impression. Recipe modification in this field of usage is connected with the phenomenon of compression: the recipe is shortened into the title or the so-called

“mini-text”, thus becoming a kind of a sign of the recipe. The most significant characteristic for genre modification in the common field of usage is the image of the addressee. While the recipe in the professional field of usage is aimed at the professional, the addressee of the recipe in the common field of usage is not a specialist, but any person who decided to cook a certain dish at home. As the situation does not imply professional cooking, the recipe becomes more flexible and variable both at the level of language realization and at the level of the structure. The main characteristic genre modification depends on in the “gastronomic” field is the image of the author. In this field of usage, the author acquires significance, becomes more explicit. However, the author’s name is not necessarily specified (though in most cases it is specified), but the author’s personality is always expressed in the text, influencing it. Changes in other genre-forming distinctive features depend on the changes of this characteristic.

Key words: speech genres; derivation; modification.

P. 19. *Petrunina Nadezhda V.* Tomsk State University. **ESOTERIC ELEMENT IN W.B. YEATS’S POETRY AS A LINGUISTIC SIGN.** The paper dwells on the problem of the esoteric element modelling within the context of William Butlers Yeats’s poetry and its Russian translations completed by Grigory Mikhailovich Kruzhkov. We represent the esoteric element in the form of a bilateral sign model possessing the signifier and the signified. The theoretical base for the model construction is the notion of semantic space – the field for translation of culture into the terms of language. This translation has the sign-based nature; therefore the realization of the analysed cultural influences within the frame of one of the language units (the poetic text) can be represented as an abstract semiotic model. The signifier of the esoteric element is represented by the symbolisation tendency, the latter being the basic peculiarity of Yeats’s poetics. Symbols cannot provide the monosemantic interpretation, and the symbolical meaning can be attributed to any unit, which is aesthetically and mentally valuable for the artist. Frequent objects of symbolisation in Yeats’s poetic system are mythologems and symbols proper. The synonymous nouns *twilight* and *dusk* (сумерки) belong to the symbols, which formulate the chief mystic motives of Yeats’s poetry. Twilight is the time between two opposite states of nature (night and day) and, therefore, it can be regarded as a sign of harmony, symbolising reunion with the Absolute. Using the lexeme *twilight* as a symbol, Yeats unites the objective and the subjective layers of reality, highlighting the connection between Nature and Spirit. Mythologem is defined as a poetic text unit, taken from the anthology of the world myths (it can be a name, a plot scheme, an allusion, etc.). The symbolic potential of mythologems is extremely high. In Yeats’s poetics the usage of mythologems can be considered as the influence of esoteric doctrines with their syncretism and polycultural orientation. Yeats resorts to Celtic pagan legends, ancient Greek and Roman mythology, Christianity, Taoism and Buddhism. As for the signified of the esoteric element, it is represented by the chief mystic motives of the analysed poetry. Yeats touches upon the following problems, connected with the esoteric cosmogony, ethics and practice: 1) the interaction between the single and the multiple, the small and the great; 2) the sacralisation of beauty, visual harmony and words, which are considered to be the instruments of creating beauty (the latter is understood as the key to the truth and the gist of things); 3) the self-improvement by means of self-identification and autotransformation; 4) the search for the guide or teacher (this refers to the doctrine of Pythagoreanism, according to which the truth can never be learned without the teacher’s instruction); 5) the desire for the other reality where true perfection and harmony can be achieved.

Key words: esoteric element; the signified; signifier; symbolisation; mystic motive.

P. 23. *Plotnikova Anna A.* Tomsk State University. **TEXT VOLUME OF LYRICAL INTERNET MINIATURE AS THE KEY GENRE INDICATOR.** There is no doubt, that the text size is one of the most important features of the text. The text size of the text depends on pragmatics and peculiarities of style and genre. The genre, which has a small text size as one of its features, is defined as a miniature. The correlation between the text size of Internet miniature and its communicative and linguistic peculiarities has not been studied enough nowadays. The subject of this article is the pragmatic and textual studies aspects of the question about interdependence of genre and volume. The average text size of Internet miniatures has not been determined earlier, so the necessary quantitative calculations need to be made. The shortest text in the studied material contains 255 words, the longest – 650 words. The text size of 42% of texts is about 100 words, 32% of texts contain 200 and more words. It should be noted that the average electronic text is about half shorter than a traditional miniature. Such quantitative characteristics can be compared to the average linguistic piece of poetry. Settling the question of correlation between text size of the text and genre peculiarities of lyrical miniatures, the criterion of small text size should be related to the communicative characteristics of genre description. The text size of the text is relevant to such genre characteristics as “communicational environment”, “author”, “recipient”, “level of text”. The Internet trait is short texts. The text size of the text corresponding to the traditional lyrical prosaic miniature is equal to the average text size of an Internet post, that is, 100–200 words. The intersection of communicative environment characteristic and genre characteristic is one of the reasons of lyrical miniature’s functioning in the Internet. The correlations between the small text size and the subjects of communication – the “author” (as a young, unprofessional writer who prefers small texts) and the “recipient” (the mass reader, for whom the miniature is the most popular genre due to the small text size of text) – are established. The small text size shows the principle of the author-reader cooperation, which lies in shortening of time needed for creation and perception of the text. It can be stated, that the brevity of the text is one of the author’s purposes. In the genre’s speech organization, the small text size influences the level of the text mostly. Due to compression, small text forms bring substantial, functional, regulative levels of the text to one spot, which contains emotionality and interactivity, but keep the complex means of text expression used by the artistic style. The characteristic of text is distinguished by specific architectonics of composition, reduced volume-pragmatical division. Therefore, such a factor as the text size is one of the key formal-semantic characteristics of Internet lyrical miniature.

Key words: text size; genre; lyrical Internet miniature.

P. 27. *Tarakanova Darya A.* Tomsk State University. **TRANSLATION MECHANISMS OF DIALECTAL WORD MEANINGS FROM HOUSEHOLD INTO THE SACRAL.** The article presents the specificity of national culture as a sign system in the wedding ceremony on the material of national dialects. The reasons of occurrence of symbols in national consciousness are established and creation mechanisms of the lexical units with symbolical connotative meaning are stated. The basic attention in the first part of the article is given to solving the following questions: the nature of the symbolical, the place of the symbol in culture, the parity in the symbol material and the spiritual. For this purpose, the author turns to philosophy. The analysis of philosophical works has allowed the author to draw a conclusion that the moment of occurrence of symbols corresponds with the moment of occurrence of culture. The fact proves to be true that symbols were the basic tools for storage and transfer of information in the absence of writing; they created certain programs of behaviour in new important and critical situations for the people. Also, the creation of symbols allowed the people to designate and

explain the bases of the world order. In the second part of the article the author considers the symbolical in the national culture. The author notes the specificity of the national culture to be focused on absolute symbolization of the surrounding reality by means of a ceremony, a ritual. The definition of symbolical lexical units is given. Mechanisms of formation of symbolical lexical units are considered in the third part of article. In the last part translation mechanisms of lexemes with household meaning in the category of symbols are described. The following mechanisms are singled out: translation on the basis of the cognisable object, by means of situational commenting, and creation of a new lexical unit. The essence of the mechanism of translation on the basis of the cognisable object is that the symbolical meaning of lexemes is formed on the basis of properties, qualities and signs of objects they name. Translation by means of situational commenting is reproduced in cases, when the same lexical unit belongs to various episodes of the ceremony and each time possesses different symbolical semantics. The third mechanism is connected with creation of a new lexical unit. Such ceremonial terminology concerns: ceremonial dishes, objects of ceremonial equipment. The aforesaid allows the author to draw a conclusion that in science the symbol is perceived as a sign of a break from the material reality to the spiritual side. The given process is carried out by sensual reality processing by people's consciousness. The same mechanism of symbols creation is shown in the national culture within the ceremony, when habitual realities are given spiritual, ideal semantics.

Key words: symbol; mechanism; dialect; ceremony.

P. 31. *Tretyakov Yevgeniy O.* Tomsk State University. **SPACE OF LIGHT IN THE NOVEL *ROME* BY N.V. GOGOL.** N.V. Gogol's last story *Rome*, first released in 1842 in the third issue of *Moskvitianin* and later included as the final product in the third volume of *The Collected Works*, was misunderstood and, therefore, not fully appreciated by the contemporaries of the writer. Only in the 20th century literary critics hypothesized that the structure of the third volume of *The Collected Works* is based on the conscious compositional principle of the writer, and *Rome* had a well-defined place in it. Without repeating the earlier findings of researchers, the author tries to study a novel aspect of the functioning of the space of light in the novel, and, on this basis, determine the conceptual design and location of *Rome* in the context of the stories, of the third volume, and in the development of the artistic and ideological evolution of Gogol. "Light", "brilliance", "sparkling", "shine" and derivative verbs, adjectives and participles of all genera and species occur in the story about 130 (!) times. Thus, comparison of Paris and Rome, traditionally interpreted as a contrast, leads to the unexpected likening of the two cities due to the fact that the constant symbol of the both is light. But in the description of Paris ominous light is emphasised, as a kind of a screen, a curtain hiding the existential emptiness of the entity lurking behind it. In this sense, of course, Paris is an analogue of Saint Petersburg – the city of "double life", with its illusory nature and, ultimately, unreality. Paris as a point of spatial, geographical reference is real; in its spiritual essence, it is void. Rome, the embodiment of art, the essence of the spiritual life of the humankind, and bestows emotional comfort and long-expected harmony upon Gogol and his character. In Rome, the world reveals to the prince – not to the artist, but to the creator, who can see the essence of the being. But the prince was destined to undergo another temptation – to pass the test by the beauty of the woman. After meeting the stranger, whose dazzling beauty is clearly correlated with the description of Paris with its brilliance, the prince, blinded by the beauty of Annunziata, does not see it clearly, but this beauty is literally imposed on his perception, is ready for actions that could destroy his newfound harmony. And Gogol stops his character in the midst of chasing the deceptive gloss of a wonderful mirage. The prince is one-on-one with the Eternal City, the seat of true spirituality, true beauty. The character dissolves in this stunning combination of ontology, metaphysics and aesthetics, which is perceived as the living, inspired essence, which is emphasised by the "fire" of description, becoming a part of life, enriching it with his personality and enriching himself. The author, in turn, combines the individual pieces of the universe in a single picture, restoring the impaired integrity. In the subjective perception, the human world becomes united, and his soul expands infinitely.

Key words: Gogol; *Rome*; light; world.

P. 35. *Hizbullina Dilya I.* Bashkir State University. **SPACE CATEGORY IN THE DYNAMICS OF CULTURE.** The article is devoted to the study of the space category in the aspect of comparative linguistics with boundary links to the history of culture and mythology. The aim is to describe the philosophical category of space through the mythological world model and the linguistic worldview in English, Bashkir and Russian languages. The category of space is one of the most complicated philosophical characteristics of being. It was always considered to be the base of the world and played the major role in the life of people. The idea of space first appeared in myths. In the antiquity it was looked upon as a genetic beginning of the world. Contemporary science defines space through the field study, through the systems of relations and the substance theory. The history of language shows that the process of forming the space category took place in connection with the idea of time. But in a language the differentiation of space appeared earlier than the notion of time and was expressed mostly by the same words as space. Space-time perception in myths is very close to the relative physics judgment whilst in classical physics space and time are considered separately. Thus, there can be made a conclusion that the ontogenetic perception of the world by a human being was preserved in the mythological semiotics. Science today is interested not only in the plots of myths. The structural aspects of mythology are topical in philosophy, history, linguistics, etc. The representation of the mythological reflections on space and time in the linguistic picture of the world in the aspect of the history of culture makes it possible to consider mythological, historical, archaeological, ethnographic data from the view point of their preservation in the language vocabulary. In the dynamic system of culture the main values are ideal, not material ones, only them being able to provide the conservation of information. The history of words and their meanings are true witnesses of human history and culture. In the beginning of the 20th century there appeared the idea of universal tendencies in the world culture development, the idea of the languages interaction in the geographically unlimited space. These hypotheses are rather topical nowadays as they make it possible to find definite relations on some other paradigmatic levels. Comparative study of different worldviews and models gives an opportunity to find similarities in the spheres previously unapproachable. The main structural components of the universal symbolic space model – sky, earth, water, air, wind, mountain, etc. – are analysed. As a means for culture analysis and interpretation of language representations for space notions the method of morphology was employed. The research is interesting not only theoretically, but practically as well. Contemporary science is paying more attention to myths as a rather important factor of cultural and moral code. Such papers may have definite humanistic value.

Key words: space; language-text; world image

P. 41. *Shpar Tatiana V.* Bashkir State Agrarian University. **HYPOCORISTIC NICKNAMES IN GERMAN.** In the German onomastic most scientists include hypocoristic names into nicknames. Within hypocoristic names R. Frank distinguishes secondary names, which are derivative forms of official names, and primary names formed from appellatives, which characterize a person named by any

feature, and have no relation to the official names. Means of metaphor and metonymy take the leading role in the building of primary hypocoristic names. Thus there are different ways of creating hypocoristic names by means of metaphor and metonymy: 1) animal names (*Mäuslein, Bärenkind, Schnecke, Hasemutter*, etc.); 2) fairy tale names (*Prinzessin, Mickey, Vini*); 3) plants names (*Honigknospe, Röschen*); 4) hypocoristic names which characterize person's appearance (*Zwergin, Dicke(r)/(n), Zähnchen*); 5) appellatives referring to character features or behaviour (*Dictatress, Brülläffchen*); 6) names of something enjoyable, delicious, sensual (*Engel(chen), Zuckerperle*); 7) names of uncertain etymology or without any etymology (*Schnuggibutzi, Nimu-Primu*). In the aspect of gender hypocoristic names can be classified as follows: 1) special words indicating gender (*Burschi, Männlein, Herr / Fräulein Jäger, Tigerpapa, Mamabär*). However, while referring to children, it is difficult to determine gender (*Mäusekind, Babybär*); 2) the German grammar helps to identify gender (*Süße / Süßer, Tigerin / Tiger, Mäuserich*); 3) names, which do not show gender. They may apply to individuals, both male and female (*Schatz(i), Hasenzahn, Unfugi, Schnuddl*). All the hypocoristic names must carry out their main function – the emotive one – to express tenderness, sympathy towards a person named, since, as W. Seibicke says, “motivation for such names does not play such a big role as the emotional meaning that is typical for them – sometimes “completely meaningless” – sound signs”. They can also carry out other additional functions, such as estimative (both positive and negative), naming and characterizing functions. Hypocoristic names are very individual. They depend on the imagination of the naming person, and the means are unlimited. As the word “hypocoristic” speaks for itself, hypocoristic names are the manifestation of verbal affection and tenderness. So they cannot be malicious or offensive. This explains a very wide use of hypocoristic nicknames that certainly can serve as a proof of their relevance.

Key words: nicknames; hypocoristic names; unofficial names.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 44. *Gaponov Aleksandr S.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL COGNITION SUBJECT PROBLEM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE “COMMUNICATIVE TURN”**. In contemporary philosophy subjectivity and intentionality are no longer considered as something primary, but they are presented as a function of life forms and language systems. In the theory of knowledge the adopted position is that all our knowledge is essentially due to history and culture. These changes in otology and theory of knowledge led to the emergence of a new type of social theory, which is called “contemporary critical theory”. One of the main problems contemporary critical theory faces can be formulated in the form of the following question: Is the view of essential situationality of any thought consistent with the universalist claims that are inherent in theory? The problem situation that we face in answering the question above is related to the fact that we can no longer rely on the traditional model of an autonomous entity and appeal to the instance of transcendental subjectivity. And before answering the question about the compatibility of the universalist claims of social theory with the notion of essential situationality of thought, we must answer the following question: what comes in place of the Cartesian model of consciousness type in contemporary philosophy? In this paper we consider options, which contemporary communicative philosophy offers, for resolving the problem of the subject. It seems to us that the conceptions of Hans-Georg Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics, Karl-Otto Apel's transcendental pragmatics and Jurgen Habermas's universal pragmatics are most representative. In contemporary communicative philosophy a radical transformation of the concept of subject occurs. Subjectivity and thought are no longer the substance and the ultimate bases of cognitive activity. They derive from other, subjectless phenomena. In philosophical hermeneutics such a subjectless phenomenon is the language tradition, in transcendental pragmatics – the communicative society, and in universal pragmatics – the living world. Despite their differences, the common in these phenomena is that they have linguistic and historical natures; they form a space of everyday experience, as well. These changes have far-reaching implications in the understanding of nature and status of social cognition. From the perspective of contemporary communicative philosophy social cognition is not a kind of theoretical (meditative) activity, but a rather practical activity, which contributes to changing the social matter. Thus, in Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics an interpreter does not only reconstruct the sense of text but also translates this sense in modernity. In transcendental pragmatics the activity of a social scientist contributes to the movement from the real communicative society to the ideal communicative society. In the formal pragmatics self-evidences of the living world are translated into acts of communicative interaction.

Key words: social theory; subject; G.-H. Gadamer; K.-O. Apel; J. Habermas.

P. 48. *Nikolaeva Yevgenia M., Nikolaev Mikhail S.* Kazan Federal University. **CONSUMER CULTURE AND THE CRISIS OF SOCIALIZATION**. A new historical socialization type is becoming firmly established in modern society, which is characteristic for the society of mass consumption. The culture of consumerism supplants the person-oriented culture or levels its values. Since this supplanting is approved and even stimulated, encouraged and praised by the society, a person finds it difficult to act counter to the social norms and “go beyond” the actuality. In modern classless society, under the influence of post-modern culture to a great extent, consumption develops from a material practice into a socio-cultural one. It starts to dominate other aspects of human life and social spheres. In this case, consumption becomes a certain vital strategy of a person, a habit determining the world outlook priorities. Consumed goods and services get represented as symbols of success and social status. They become the main factors of successfulness and life satisfaction. Socialization of a modern person is realized more through the consumer culture and the consumer practices (practices of momentary joys and pleasures). Being uniform (homogeneous), these practices are characterized by superficial and hedonistic attitude towards reality, as well as by effortlessness and, therefore, subjectlessness, while socialization by definition is aimed at developing subjectness in a person since the program of subject's activity takes the central place in it. Tendencies in socialization processes are changing dramatically as well. Social relations traditionally formed by the synergic development of a person and society are actually substituted by the mechanistic relations of a “production – consumption” type. Social mobility is reduced to consumer mobility in most cases. Consumed goods and services become the centre of social relations, a condition for entering certain social strata, and signs of successful socialization. As a result, consumer mobility becomes a condition for social mobility objectivation. A person still considers him-/herself as a subject, but the growing objectness of a person in the consumer society is getting more obvious. The ability to consume becomes the only source and the main substance of subjectness (pseudo-subjectness). Being a universal criterion of subjectness, this source in fact destroys it. The hedonism of consumer culture causes spiritual and moral reduction of subjectness since any subject manifests him-/herself only via self-activity. That type of sociality that is formed in the consumer society does not contribute to the revealing and upbringing of subjective reality. Subjectivation as a per-

son's setting of him-/herself into the world as a subject is substituted here for the "acquisition" of subjectness by searching for support for the self in the consumed goods and services as the symbols of social status. The development of the new historical type of socialization, which is characteristic for the society of mass consumption, leads to the reduction and neutralization of subjectness. This particular socialization brings a variety of socialization effects to just one – the ability to show consumer (and, therefore, social) activity.

Key words: society of consumption; consumption; socialisation; socio-cultural practises; referent group; replication; subjectness.

P. 51. *Tarabanov Nikolay A.* Tomsk State University. **TRUTH-BEARERS: SENTENCES OR PROPOSITIONS?** The question of truth bearer is important in cases when this question can bring us closer to the understanding of whether or not it is possible to give any philosophical justification or explicit definition, which sends to reality itself, to the concept of truth. In the case of inflationary approach the most consistent solution of this problem is to recognize existence of a special kind of truth bearers – propositions (or facts), to which the property of truth is initially attributed. The need for such recognition is due to the identification of truth and reality: truth, first of all, is what there is, and vice versa. However, in this case there is a problem of metalinguistic specification of such entities as propositions (or facts). Whenever you want to fix a thought (proposition or fact), it is necessary to resort to language. But then truth becomes immanent to language and the primary truth bearer should be the sentence. In the paper it is demonstrated that ambivalence in recognition of the primary truth bearer is a characteristic of both inflationary and deflationary approaches. The most vivid expression of the ambiguity of talk about the truth bearer is found in the works of those thinkers who, though they are recognized as the founders of deflationism, sometimes inclined to take a pronounced inflationary (realist) position. In particular, it is concluded that Frege's semantic theory, which seeks to move from talk about the language to talk about the world, is unsustainable in its attempt to answer the question about the ontological justification of our judgments. At least, such a justification can be given only insofar as language is recognized as only obviously given. The representative kinds of deflationism (such as the redundancy theory and minimalism), in fact, are close to the inflationary conceptions in terms of answering the question of what entity we might initially ascribe the property of truth to – sentences or propositions? Deflationary approach raises the problem of the truth bearer, the solution of which the inflationary theory unsuccessfully tried to give, but it is not able to provide the justified answer either. It turns out that the proposition as the truth bearer has a dual interpretation. On the one hand, proposition is the content of the statement (sentence, assertion, etc.). On the other hand, proposition (thought or fact) is nothing but an objective (extralinguistic) entity. In both cases, there is a question whose answer is not explicitly given either by inflationism or by deflationism: can a proposition be fixed (expressed) irrespective of the language?

Key words: deflationism; truth bearers; sentence; proposition.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 55. *Bulgakova Lyudmila V.* Tomsk State University. **FORMATION OF MUSIC EDITING: HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL INSIGHT.** Music editions play a crucial role in the process of performance. The music edition a performer works with has an impact on the interpretation of the entire work, especially when it relates to novice musicians and fans. What aspects are most important when choosing this or that music edition? First of all, it is precise correspondence to the author's notes text, retaining peculiarities of the style of the composer and his era. The historical and theoretical insight into this problem, as well as the very subject of the study – "music editing" – is a brand new topic for scientific research in music theory, a scientific approach to the phenomenon, which has long had a place in the practice of music-making. The principles of organizing the text of a musical composition are explained in accordance with the era of its creation, conception and style of the composer, which has an indisputable practical value for performers. Music editing is the process of preparing a piece of music for publication, performance or research, which is carried out by persons with professional knowledge in this area, but not the composer. History of music editing goes back to ancient times; its purpose is preservation and transmission of musical information in the acoustic space. In the pre-note period European music used special characters – neums, which required their own interpretation. Musical notation appeared in the first half of the 11th century; its author was Guido d'Arezzo. From the beginning of the 17th century up to our days notation has existed in its modern form. Due to this a German scientist and musician Andreas Werkmeister (around 1700) proposed a logarithmically uniform twelve-tone musical scale and made the piano tuned accordingly. The process of regulating and perfecting musical graphics, that is, notations, was ongoing; it opened a tremendous opportunity for preserving and transmitting musical information in writing and, therefore, composing. In the process of economic and spiritual development of the society bases for degeneration of editing became more prominent: a simple form of musical text adjustments turned into a whole sphere of musical art with its goals, objectives and principles. First of all, these editing metamorphoses were brought about by the development of stringed keyboard musical instruments that went through their evolutionary path of development. At the end of the 18th – beginning of the 19th centuries classics were able to overcome the sensitive exaggeration of sentimentalists in their work, and in their works of art they could objectively select the most valuable and universally valid from the subjective experience. In connection with these new aesthetic trends in the art of music, harpsichord and clavichord, which existed at that time, could no longer keep up with the demands of the time, and a new instrument came to replace them, which had new mechanics and new quality of extracted sound, – the fortepiano; and this, in turn, led to the birth of a new performance school and was accompanied by new forms of note music text editing.

Key words: music editing; history of music editing.

P. 59. *Divakova Natalia A.* Altai State University. **MUSICAL-SOUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARTISTIC IMAGE AS A TOOL FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS.** The urgency of the chosen topic is proved by the fact that modern culture suffers antinomy of voice and writing, presenting the latter as a phenomenon levelling the power of human reason, killing the author and person in general. Written culture, defining the dominant vision, gradually made the person forget to perceive the world holistically and harmoniously. Given the critical state of modern society, the search for its value origin, one need to take another look at the nature of human, to renounce the absolute benefits of rationality and fill in the gaps of sensory perception of the world and oneself. As a result of all the achievements of modern times, the civilized person faces the situation of radical sensory famine and emotional starvation. Hence is the fatal disappearance of the fullness of life and creativity. There is a sense of detachment from life. It is from these endlessly recurring calls for practice, for real action, for "philosophising with a hammer". The author creates a new understanding of cultural land-

scape. The aim is to achieve long-term, different state of an object (country, region), not previously achieved, with fundamentally new parameters of this state. The subject of the analysis was the artistic image of the product, as part of the specific cultural and geographical landscape of Barnaul Altai Territory. The tool for analysis is musical sound characteristics of the artistic image that are able to awaken the right-hemisphere capacities of human's perception of the world. Representation of a geographical image means searching for and identifying the direct correspondence between images, symbols and signs, attracted to it, which later allows generating the image of the region. Recognition of the specificity of the region leads to the formation of regional identity, which itself is an important factor in the way of understanding the role and place of person in the society and the world. Such a simulation of the cultural landscape is connected with the alignment of author's logical chain of arguments that perform the role of theory upon which practical analysis of works of art is possible. The methodological basis of the study is the works of F.W.J. Schelling, A.F. Losev, V.V. Kandinsky, D.N. Zamyatin, N.P. Kolyadenko, O.A. Lavrenova covering the general issues of understanding the world of art, perception of the cultural landscape. An important role in the research is M.Sh. Bonfeld's work, revealing the benefits and specifics of musical thinking.

Key words: symbol; image; cultural landscape; the unheard; music.

P. 66. *Pylaev Mikhail Ye.* Perm State Pedagogical University. **C. DAHLHAUS ON ANALYTICAL CRITERIA OF AESTHETIC EVALUATION OF MUSIC (BY ANALYSIS AND VALUE JUDGMENT).** The article deals with the views of a well-known German musicologist Carl Dahlhaus, a representative of the so-called "new" musical hermeneutics. According to Dahlhaus, the understanding of music is possible on the basis of adopting both the musical tradition and the tradition of music and language. The most important destination of music analysis for Dahlhaus is its ability to explain the value judgment of music, which is explained in his book *Analysis and Value Judgment*. So, this approach to music has to assume a dialectical unity of compositional and technical analysis, aesthetic appreciation and historical knowledge. By Dahlhaus, different types of analytical judgment of music were applied at different times – functional (the success of the implementation of the applied functions by music), aesthetic (consistent with the idea of music and beauty) and historical (matching the criteria of novelty in the practice of New Music) – they should not be confused. Of particular interest is the attempt of Dahlhaus to formulate analytical criteria that could justify the aesthetic value of music – "the variety of relations", "differentiation and integration", "principles of form", "analogy and equalization". The variety of relations is the searching of meaningful relations in the production undertaken in the aspects of kinship of musical material and similarity in the form's functions. In this case, the kinship between the motive and theme is unacceptable to search, for example, in dodecaphonic music, where the connection of any fragments taken at random is provided: here it is also important to observe a clear and evident dissimilarity in the thematic material – only under this condition meaningful search of links is possible. The criterion of differentiation and integration is linked with the first one: the variety of differences inside the composition (melody, rhythm, dynamics, articulation) and their integration, functional relationship. This criterion is not universal historically, because differentiation and integration do not necessarily counterbalance each other (for example, in Gregorian chant or early atonal pieces of Schoenberg and Webern, which does not lessen their artistic value). Another analytical criterion – the one of analogy and equalization – is connected, on the one hand, with the calculation by the composer of the impact of his music on the listener (as "adjustment" of some complex aspects of music by the simplicity of others), on the other – with the ideas of Schoenberg (he proposed the principle of "analogy" when all the parameters of musical composition, which claim to be of artistic value, should be equally developed). The last supreme criterion of evaluation is the principles of the form, which involve a combination of a big number of relations, differentiation and integration. There are four principles of the form: *Reihung* (lining), *Fortspinnung* (deployment), development, grouping. The deepest and richest of them is the principle of development, which is implemented in the classical-romantic sonata and symphony. All the analytical criteria of aesthetic evaluation of music named before are, undoubtedly, the most interesting Dahlhaus's attempt to demonstrate links between historical, theoretical and aesthetic approaches to musical analysis, based on generalization of the vast heritage of Western European composers' school and a rich experience of European music-theoretical thought.

Key words: Carl Dahlhaus; "new" musical hermeneutics; musical analysis; value judgment.

HISTORY

P. 71. *Gaisina Liliya R.* Nizhnevartovsk State University for the Humanities. **ETHNICAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF "NEW PARTS" OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN CITIES.** An active migratory movement to Central Asia marked the second half of the 19th century. A considerable part of migrants settled in old Central Asian cities establishing a separated new or Russian part. The ethnic composition of the migrated population was very different. The most numerous group included Russian migrants (among them Ukrainians, Byelorussians). Also large diasporas were made up by Tatars, Poles, Jews, Germans, Armenians and Greeks, as well as by foreigners. The number of migrants increased year after year. So in the period from 1871 to 1897, the number of Tatars in new Tashkent increased by 26,5 times, of Jews – by 21 times, of Germans – by 20 times and of Poles – by 122.5 times. Among the residents of the Russian part in Central Asian cities were officials, military men, employees and workers, entrepreneurs and businessmen, people of science and art. Bults of Tatars were busy in the sphere of trade and small-scale production; many of them were skilled workers. The Jews occupied the leading positions in the economy of Central Asia and were the main initiators in distribution of Russian goods in Central Asia. A lot of military and officials, representatives of intellectual labour were among the Germans. Initially, Russian power found skilled workers among Armenians, especially using them for the railway construction. But over time merchants, entrepreneurs, craftsmen appeared among the Armenians. Firstly, persons, who did military service and settled in the region, formed the Polish community. Then officials, teachers, doctors, lawyers, entrepreneurs, engineers, skilled workers and craftsmen joined them. The Greeks achieved great success in the economic sector; office workers were also among them. The Russian administration did not put any obstacles to their resettlement at first, but later it accepted that the Tatars were competitors who exerted cultural impact on the local population; it also recognized the Jews to be its competitors in trade and financial issues. Migrants of different ethnic communities living within borders of the new city preferred to settle in quite compactly in separated quarters and streets. So they could recreate their usual way of life, linguistic and cultural environment. But in spite of the difference in faith and nationality, the situation specificity of migrants from Russia living in Muslim Central Asia forced them to recognize their unity. In general, they preferred to get together in contrast to local residents whom they treated quite carefully. However, there were no limits for local inhabitants and they could also settle in the Russian part.

Key words: Russian Turkestan; national group; diaspora.

P. 74. *Gashenko Vyacheslav A.* Military Unit № 44261 (Novosibirsk). **NOVOSIBIRSK NKVD-NKGB DEPARTMENT PARTY ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES ON THE EVE AND DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR IN NOVOSIBIRSK REGION.** The article considers the problem of Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department involvement into the Party's activities on the eve and during the Great Patriotic War. Work and leisure conditions of the Party members in 1941–1945 are researched. The relations between Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department and VKP(b) executive committees are researched as well. The author maintains that there was a close connection between the Party organizations and the State Security organizations in Novosibirsk Region in 1941–1945 due to the peculiarities of the state system activities during the Great Patriotic War. The connection was realised in many ways, for instance, exchanging of staff, business correspondence, party congresses, meetings and others. On the instructions of the District Executive Committee of VKP(b), the Regional NKVD-NKGB Department solved different problems, from social, political and economic security in Novosibirsk region to propaganda at polling stations during elections. By the task of the regional Party organizations, Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department checked up candidates for the leading positions during the Great Patriotic War. State Security organizations in Novosibirsk Region made censorship (opening and inspection of correspondence), took an active part in carrying out region's management, and trained partisans. It is possible to say that during the Great Patriotic War Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department Party Organization was a part of the local Party organization. Its structure and principles of work were similar to other Party organizations in different state agencies of the war period. There was a complicated structure of Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department in 1941–1945. There were many subdivisions inside. As a rule, every subdivision had its own Party organization with communists and candidate-members of the Communist Party. The more subdivision was, the more communists and candidate-members it included. The Party Bureau led Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department Party organizations. The second Party organ, the Party Committee, was under the leadership of a secretary with some ordinary members. The main missions of Novosibirsk Regional NKVD-NKGB Department Party organizations were arrangement of meetings, Party studies, Party control, sport activities and sponsorship.

Key words: NKVD-NKGB Dept.; Party organization; Party congress; District Executive Committee of VKP(b); Regional Executive Committee of VKP(b); Party inspection.

P. 77. *Zhilina Tatiana N.* Tomsk State University. **NATURAL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN 1550–1850 AS A RISK FACTOR OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN SIBERIA.** The paper deals with the issues of the climatic changes during the Little Ice Age (1550–1850). The adaptation process of the pioneering Russian population to these conditions and the economic aspect are surveyed in the article as well. Against the background of repeated and long-term cooling spells of weather, the Little Ice Age is only a brief episode. Unlike the more time-distant climatic changes, the course of natural processes may be reconstructed, which is confirmed by witnesses and registered in some historical documents. The reconstruction of the Western Siberia natural conditions during the Little Ice Age is of particular interest due to the fact that the freezing peak coincided with the intensive colonization of Siberia by Russian people. The purpose of the research is to study the natural conditions of Western Siberia during the Little Ice Age and highlight the adaptation process of the Russian settlers and the economic aspect of their lives. Complex reconstructions of the natural and climatic conditions of Western Siberia during the Little Ice Age have been done for the first time. The freezing effect of the Little Ice Age on the development of Western Siberia by Russian population has been characterized as well. The basis for the work includes the literary sources, Tomsk regional local lore museum materials, scientific sources of the Tobolsk branch of the State archives of Tyumen region, the Storage centre of the archives fund of the Altai region. The course of the natural processes has been reconstructed by means of witnesses' evidence registered in historical documents and indirect information such as isotope, spore and pollen, dendrology and glaciology data. The results of the research have shown that the major signs of the Little Ice Age in the region are as follows: the decrease of the average annual, summer and, especially, winter air temperatures; the rise of freezing in the northern seas; the rise of mountain freezing; the fall of temperature of long-term frozen rocks and the decrease of the depth during their seasonal thawing periods; the rise of the amount of winter precipitation in the southern part of Western Siberia; early freezing and late breaking of rivers. The seasonal structure of the year during the Little Ice Age was not homogeneous and was dependant on the fall in temperature phases. Thus, the natural conditions of the Little Ice Age have had an insignificant impact on the Russian colonization and formation of the economic areas. Social and economic factors proved to be much more important.

Key words: history of colonization of Western Siberia; climatic changes; adaptation of population to natural and climatic conditions.

P. 81. *Ilyushin Andrey M.* Kuzbass State Technical University. **CULT OBJECTS IN MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE MEDIEVAL POPULATION OF THE KUZNETSK HOLLOW.** In the article numerous artefacts are investigated in order to answer the question of their place in the religious outlook and beliefs. The information about finds of medieval cult objects in the Kuznetsk Basin is generalized. Great art expressiveness of these objects made in the form of different pendants of precious metals is mentioned. The material and the form of these objects are supposed to be connected and subjected to their spiritual meaning. The statement that cult objects are simple accessories or decorations is considered to be doubtful. The function of decoration is supposed to be secondary, and their main function was to show the semantic value meant by people when manufacturing these objects. The investigated artefacts were classified. The semantic value of the classified cult objects is studied. Bronze pendants imitating solar signs are called solar amulets. In Early and Late Middle Ages they functioned as amulets for Saratov archaeological culture bearers, who buried their relatives in the ceremony of cremation. Bronze and silver amulets presented as fragments of mirror known in Shandinskaya archaeological culture of Late Middle Ages had similar functions. Bronze open-worked heart-shaped cast pendants reflected the fact of the “merging” of the human and plant, underlined the cyclic character of human life. They were connected with the family tree cult. These objects were found only in girls' and women's graves in Late Middle Ages in Shandinskaya archaeological culture. Bronze and silver heart-shaped cast pendants were fragments of necklaces of beads and pseudo-noise-producing pendants, meant to protect the family wealth. Bone and horn amulets were to carry out the protective function; they were connected with the hope for a good hunt. The zoomorphic metal amulets had a similar function, but their connection to religion and totem cult cannot be excluded. Bronze pendants showing a flying bird are interpreted as a means used by a soul of a dead to travel to another world. Bronze noise-producing pendants were meant to make noise during the rituals in order to keep off the evil and call for kind spirits or deity. These objects were meant to decorate the shaman's clothes, hats and tambourines and were used as talismans by ordinary people. In the conclusion, it may be said that cult objects took their specific place in the real world of the medieval culture of the Kuznetsk Basin, had great semantic value, protected people every day and accompanied them to another world after death.

Key words: Kuznetsk hollow; the Middle Ages; cult objects.

P. 88. *Kashpur Vitaliy V., Popravko Irina G.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIO-CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF MIGRANTS: PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES (TOMSK CASE).** The article analyses the problems of socio-cultural adaptation of migrants of different categories in the city of Tomsk and Tomsk region. We consider adaptive strategies of migrants, tools and ways of solving problems of adaptation. The issue is raised of conservation and transformation of ethnic identity of migrants. The most distinctive adaptive strategies the migrants choose are strategies for ghettoization and integration. The strategy of ghettoization is more typical for people from Central Asia. The reasons for choosing this strategy are 1) economic – they only come for seasonal work, earn for a year and go back to their families; 2) the very Russian society and identity are not attractive to migrants due to the general socio-economic instability, blurring of values. In such circumstances, the value of “their” (traditional) culture and society are more preferred for visitors. The main problems of socio-cultural adaptation of migrants may be ranked as problems of legal and economic fields, cultural and communicative space, as well as problems of physiological adaptation. However, there are problems with migrants’ adaptation expressed in the exacerbation of social competition, as well as in the increase of the intolerance level in the host society. Currently, the Diaspora is the main tool to assist migrants to solve these problems. Its activities address these problems in the economic, legal, educational, informational and cultural spheres. We can distinguish two trends: the preservation and transformation of national identity by different types of migrants. The first trend is for new generations of migrants from Central Asia. Quantitatively, a strong inflow of migrant workers increases the size of the diaspora, with the result that the newcomers close on communicating with the tribe. The result is the growing cultural distance between the migrants and the local population. The second trend – the transformation of national identity – is typical for migrants from the Transcaucasian states. It manifests itself in the gradual erosion of identity of the rooted migrants who retain a sense of belonging to their people, but, at the same time, lose their native language, culture and lifestyle. The highlighted trends affect, in turn, the identity of the regional society, transforming it. An example would be Tomsk Polytechnic University, which has long and consistently been involved in the organization of international student exchange. Heads of separate units of the university are already talking about the need to work on the university’s image, making it more attractive for educational migrants; it is necessary to change themselves and their attitude to the phenomenon.

Key words: socio-cultural adaptation; ethnic identity; diaspora; migration.

P. 94. *Lekarenko Oksana G.* Tomsk State University. **DISCUSSION OF COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE USA AND EURATOM IN THE U.S. CONGRESS (JULY–AUGUST 1958).** In the second half of the 1950s the growing demand for energy in Western Europe opened the way for creation of EURATOM. At the same time the countries of EURATOM had no sufficient material and technical opportunities for successful development of atomic industry. For that reason the close cooperation of the newly established community with the United States was indispensable. In October 1956 the future EURATOM members authorized the three Wise Men to provide a report on the economic significance of atomic energy and necessary means for its development. Presented in the beginning of 1957, the report “A Target for EURATOM” proposed to have 15 million kilowatt of electricity produced in EURATOM by 1967. It also recommended the establishment of close cooperation with the main nuclear powers shortly after the signing of the EURATOM Treaty. The USA’s interest towards EURATOM was motivated by the American support of the European integration, the task of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and competition with the other nuclear powers for market of nuclear materials and reactors in Western Europe. In 1958 the European and American experts developed the draft of future U.S.-EURATOM cooperation agreement. According to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 the U.S. President approves all international cooperation agreements in the sphere of peaceful use of atomic energy and gives written conclusions that the given agreements do not represent risk for defence and security of the country. Then he passes the agreements to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which should consider them within 30 days from the moment of representation. The Hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the proposed U.S.-EURATOM agreement opened on July 22, 1958. Senator Anderson was the main critic of the proposed agreement. He criticized the U.S. administration for inattention to the domestic nuclear program and asked how the USA could trust EURATOM just after its creation. Despite Senator Anderson’s criticism, most of the other members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy were generally favourable to the joint program, especially since American industry favoured the agreement as a way of gaining export markets in Europe and of experimenting with American reactors on a large scale. By the end of August the U.S. Congress approved the cooperation agreement between the USA and EURATOM, which would provide substantial profit from selling American nuclear reactors to the members of EURATOM and confirm American leadership in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, the results of the joint U.S.-EURATOM agreement were disappointing. Only three light water reactors were built under the program. Their total capacity did not exceed 750 megawatt, which looked insignificant when compared with the 1500 megawatt the three Wise Men had predicted in their report.

Key words: EURATOM; European integration; transatlantic relations.

P. 98. *Mukaeva Larisa N.* Tomsk State University. **FROM HISTORY OF G.P. VON HELMERSEN’S GEOLOGICAL JOURNEY IN ALTAI MOUNTAIN DISTRICT IN 1834.** The article reveals the role of Russian scientist G.P. von Helmersen in the investigation of mineral and resource potential of Altai district and its mountainous part in 1834. The journey was aimed at geology and mineralogy investigation of Altai geology district. To investigate the structure and content of rocks of Altai district Helmersen visited all the main mines and goldfields, inspected the coalfields of the Kuznetsk Basin, explored its relief. The result was a large-scale geological research. The work describes the main stages of the expedition in Altai district. At first Helmersen visited Salairskiy mountain ridge where silver deposits and gold placers were mined. To investigate Salair gold Helmersen examined the four biggest working mines and some smaller mines. Having investigated the gold placers, Helmersen confirmed the fact that gold could be found in all rivers of Salairskiy mountain ridge. Helmersen paid great attention to the research of raw materials of Salair silver industry working at the local ore base. Besides, the scientist contributed to the investigation of Kuznetsk coal. He examined the most significant coalfields discovered by that time and tried to define their content and character of deposition. The next stage of geological investigation was the eastern part of Gorny Altai – basins of the Biya River and Teletskoye Lake. Helmersen was the first scientist to visit the Altai Mountains, Teletskoye Lake and the Biya River and discovered this “terra incognita” for the scientific world of the country. Helmersen gave general geology and mineralogy description of Teletskoye Lake District and its inflows. After that journey he studied Ore Altai and visited the main silver and copper mines of Zmeinogorsky district, and in the Charysh valley he examined the caves with palaeontology remnants. Thus, Helmersen studied Salair district, Eastern and Western parts of Gorny Altai and Ore Altai in detail. He studied the geological structure, the relief and content of the rocks. The scientist collected a lot of information on mineral resources of Altai and the history of their discovery. In the history of Altai geology Helmersen made an important scientific discovery, which consisted in the fact that the Altai Mountains, the Salair mountain ridge and the Kuznetsk Altai belong to different mountain systems. Scientific works on Altai geology and other regions

made him well known in the scientific world and governmental circles. Helmersen's geological journey in 1834 to investigate Altai and Salair minerals contributed to further geology development of this district.

Key words: Helmersen; Altai; expedition.

P. 105. *Nam Iraida V., Naumova Natalya I.* Tomsk State University. **TOMSK PROVINCE ESTONIANS: PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL SELF-ORGANIZATION. 1917–1919.** Under the conditions of revolution and Civil War in Siberia, Tomsk province, Estonians chose their strategy of ethnic consolidation, expressed in the desire to preserve their spiritual and cultural space, traditions, language, ethnic identification on the personal and collective levels. In the difficult economic and socio-political situation with rapidly and radically changing political regimes, they retained a certain internal unity, the ability to self-organize to protect their rights, creating a national organizations and schools. At the regional and All-Siberian conventions strategies were developed and discussed to address the pressing national problems – ethnic consolidation and interaction with the surrounding societies. The public national life of Estonians was quite intensive. With the solidarity to the plight of their homeland, they developed interest in national history and culture. Declaring neutrality in the ongoing Civil War in Russia, they simultaneously sought to cooperate with authorities. Creating institutions of national self-government, Estonians contributed to the establishment of institutions of civil society in Siberia, as part of Russia. Estonian organizations in Tomsk province represented civil structures, operating independently of government and bureaucratic institutions. They focused primarily on ethnic solidarity, fulfilment of social and cultural functions (solving problems of economic and religious life, health, national education) that can provide individuals with vital services. Uniting Estonian settlers on the basis of ethical values, involving them in its activities, organization of Estonians increased civil competence, promoting closer links between them to achieve collective demands they imposed on government. Demonstrating social work, Estonians declared themselves as subjects of social and political processes at urban and regional scales, creating a convenient way to realize their goals. They defined the decision-making order in organized forms, thereby ensuring self-regulation and self-development of the national life. United in the All-Siberian Union, Estonians and other minorities – Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, Germans, Latvians, Lithuanians, Koreans – created institutions of national government and cultural autonomy: All-Siberian Committee of Estonian Colonies with five offices. Their scope of activities included cultural and educational activities, a national school, welfare, and protection of economic and political interests of the Estonian population of Siberia. If Samara Estonian Committee later adopted the name of the Estonian National Council in Siberia positioned itself as the authority of the newly established Estonian state and sought its recognition as such by the Russian provisional government – Komuch, Directory, Government of A.V. Kolchak, the All-Siberian Estonian Council is a governing structure created in the Siberian cultural and national Estonian autonomy. With the establishment of the Soviet rule, all Estonian organizations, established during the revolution and Civil War, were closed.

Key words: Estonians; national self-organization; ethnic identification; consolidation; cultural autonomy.

P. 109. *Savkovich Yevgeniy V.* Tomsk State University. **CENTRAL ASIAN RESEARCH IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN EARLY 1990s.** In the beginning of the 1990s China came across a new geostrategic structure in the West – within the former region of the USSR – Central Asia republics were established. There was not too much experience in dealing with Chinese partners – only direct trade between the two countries and trans-border (regional) trade. Chinese part was represented by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR), the Soviet one – by several republics, such as KazakhSSR, KyrgyzSSR and some other parts of the USSR. It is also natural that the research of the cooperation forms became number one priority for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). At that very moment it was potentially important to have a strong base in the social sciences in the Chinese West. First two research centres dealing with Central Asia were established under the regional branch of CASS in Urumqi: one was the centre of cultural studies (est. 1980), the other one had no specialty but more interests in the region (est. 1985). Indeed, these were the first research centres of Central Asia in China (not only in Beijing), and, of course, they had there own research limits and orders. They had no strategic documents and were not independent structures within CASS. Later the government decided to establish special work groups model, accompanied with both theoretical studies and practice. These groups included specialists from industry, trade, business structures and administrative personnel that could represent the whole picture of the new regional situation. A new concept of cooperation leading to the rise of China's role in the region was required. The first complex study was finished only in 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed; it was the Soviet Union Central Asian Republics Study (Sulian Zhongya diqu gaikuang). Notwithstanding the year of publishing, it was a great success for Chinese social sciences on the regional level and provoked further steps towards more complex studies. After a while, the working group model was approved and series of special reports were coming. They were mostly in the form of handbooks for businessmen, shouce. These were: *Research of China-Kazakhstan Cross-border Relations* (Zhong-Ha bianjing diqu kuanguo kaifa yanjiu), *Handbook of the Five Republics of the Central Asia* (Zhongguo wuguo shouce), etc. Since then, in the 1990s specialists of the Chinese social sciences sphere started to major on separate topics or questions (An Weihua, Zhang Zhenguom Wang Pei, Xu Xiaoyun, Wang Chencai, etc.). One of the most substantial works was Xing Guanchen's *Relations Between China and New Central Asia States* (Zhongguo he xin dulide Zhongya guojia guanxi), published in 1996 and then revised in 1999. The political sphere of cooperation was Sun Zhuangzhi's studies on the topic.

Key words: Central Asia; historiography; Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); international relations.

P. 113. *Tarasov Konstantin N.* Vyatka State University. **N.S. TRUBETSKY ON MONGOL-TATAR YOKE INFLUENCE ON THE RUSSIAN STATEHOOD FORMATION PROCESS.** The article represents the analysis of opinions of a prominent representative of the Eurasian movement, N.S. Trubetsky, on the problem of the nomadic factor on the process of formation of the Russian statehood. The work contains the characteristic of the Eurasian approach to estimation of peculiar features of the Russian type of power. The author proves the thesis about conditionality of some conclusions of the Eurasian historiography by socio-political views of the Eurasians. Trubetsky classifies strengthening of Moscow as a direct consequence of the nomadic factor. He believes that in Moscow principedom the processes of spiritual enthusiasm and strengthening of the bases of statehood progressed most intensively. Also, Moscow was first to become interested in the Byzantine state ideology. As a result, according to the scientist, grand dukes of Moscow gradually became the bearers of the new Russian statehood. Though at the first stage their unifying policy was also an expression of their egoistical interests, the gradual mastering of the nomadic state instinct, traditions of national monarchy of Vladimir princes, adoption of the Byzantine principles of statehood caused transformation of Moscow into the political centre of Russia. Moscow princes mastered the traditions and mechanisms of the political-management system of the Golden Horde so well, that it is incorrect to speak about overthrowing the yoke.

According to Trubetsky, the significant historical moment was not the overthrow of Mongols, but the spread of the power of Moscow over a considerable part of the territory of the Horde, in other words, replacement of the khan by the Moscow tsar with transferring the nomadic headquarters to Moscow. It is necessary to recognize N.S. Trubetsky's analysis of the problem of influence of the nomadic Mongolian factor on the national history course as deep enough and well grounded. Later the Eurasian approach to the given problem was developed in the works of a professional historian G.V. Vernadsky in more details. Despite separate disputable points in the arguments of Eurasians, it is necessary to agree with their conclusions, in whole. It is important to consider that the Eurasian ideology of 1920s–1930s represented a socio-political, rather than a historical phenomenon. Eurasians undertook the analysis of separate aspects of the national history for the purpose of substantiation of their ideological and political postulates. Studying of influence of nomads on the process of formation of the Russian statehood should confirm the fact that the historically developed type of the power in Russia corresponds to the doctrine. This aspect of the socio-political heritage of Eurasians specifies the inclination of the political program of the Eurasian ideology to the basic views of the Russian conservatism.

Key words: Eurasian ideology; Mongol-Tatar yoke; monarchy; ideocracy.

P. 117. *Turnaev Valeriy I.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **HEADING THE ACADEMY. AN UNKNOWN PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF STRUGGLE OF PETERSBURG SCIENTISTS FOR THEIR RIGHTS (1746).** In the given article an unknown episode from the history of formation of Russian science and the Russian-West European scientific connections of the second quarter of the 18th century is investigated. The struggle of scientists of Petersburg Academy of Sciences against the Russian bureaucracy lasted for two decades (the plot is described by the author in the monograph *At Sources of Democratic Traditions in the Russian Science. Sketches of History of Russian-German Scientific Connections.* – Novosibirsk: Science, 2003), before they managed to get their best. The opposition abounded with bright scenes, uncompromising collisions of characters, persons, fates, ups and downs of the participants of the drama. One of such unforgettable episodes was in spring of 1746 when, having conceded to the pressure of scientists, the government was compelled to transfer its control over the Academy. In the article the senatorial decree of March 6, 1746, the historic session of the Academic Conference of March 10, 1746, and the struggle of scientists against the academic bureaucracy in the conditions of the changed balance of forces are thoroughly analysed. Studying the senatorial decree, the author comes to a conclusion that the delegation of power in the Academy from the officials to the scientists was a compelled, unnatural measure the government was forced to take. Conceding to the professors, the Russian power opened a way to ideas and relations alien to Russia. For the first time in the Russian society entirely consisting from noble and bureaucratic institutes, an establishment was created (a public institution!) which was based on democratic management principles. Describing the session of the Conference on March 10, the author restores event hour by hour. The article provides facts the history of science did not know about till now – the participation of the Russian side in the question of power distribution in the Academy, strengthening of the anti-bureaucratic front, estimation of events in the European scientific circles, etc. The struggle of scientists against bureaucracy in the conditions of the changed balance of forces, as the author shows, took new forms, but did not weaken and left an indelible trace in the history of Russian and European science.

Key words: Petersburg Academy of Sciences; corporate movement of scientists; democratic movement; bureaucracy.

P. 123. *Shepel Mikhail O.* Tomsk State University Research Library. **G.N. POTANIN AND THE FREE RUSSIAN PRESS IN LONDON.** The article is devoted to the publications of Potanin, which were first published on pages of the press free from censorship. The review of two articles of G.N. Potanin about Siberia, published in the newspaper *Kolokol*, illustrates the process of studying of Siberia and including the information on it in the public consciousness of Russia of the second half of the 19th century. Some time ago the question on the authorship of the articles of June 1, 1860 and May 1, 1862 in the newspaper *Kolokol* was disputable, but today the majority of researchers consider G.N. Potanin as the author of these publications. A.I. Herzen and N.P. Ogarev first of all published materials, whose publication was impossible in Russia for censorship reasons. The government struggled with distribution of editions of Herzen and Ogarev. It was very dangerous for many correspondents of the Free Russian printing house to get and to transfer materials for the publication. It affected all publications in *Kolokol*, including Potanin's articles about Siberia. The first article "On the characteristic of Siberia" is devoted to the activity of Governor-generals of Western Siberia and criticism of their abuses. The author of the article gave negative descriptions of the Siberian heads. He asserted that the power of the emperor is not evident in Siberia. It felt only by one "pasha" changing another one. In the second article "From Siberia" the mechanisms of enrichment of administration of Altai factories were revealed; the burdens of life of peasants were described. Besides, this publication contained requirements for electing the local authorities not from noblemen, but from all free estates. Words about the wind of civil freedom, which would get across the Amur to Siberia, concluded the article. According to G.N. Potanin, this wind could compel the Russian government to refuse from the Siberian territories, just as from possession of Poland. Thus, the selection of the facts and the acuteness of commenting the facts in these articles testify to the "illustrative-consumer" character of the publications. Later, in the memoirs, G.N. Potanin specified that in these publications there was a fair share of youth. However, it does not belittle their value. Potanin's publications in *Kolokol* were among the first most detailed publications about Siberia on pages of the press free from censorship. However, after arrest, prison and exile G.N. Potanin's activity became an example of a scientific direction in realization of the idea of studying of Siberia and including the information on it in the public consciousness of Russia. Due to the scientific activity in various areas of knowledge Potanin received a well-earned estimation of the Encyclopaedist of Siberia.

Key words: G.N. Potanin; *Kolokol*; Free Russian printing house.

LAW

P. 125. *Konushkina Alevtina A.* Altai State University (Barnaul). **ON SALE OF LANDS NOT BELONGING TO THE SELLER BY PROPERTY RIGHT: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION.** In the given article the author raises the problem of sale of ground areas not belonging to the seller by property right. Having come to a conclusion about insufficiency of legal regulation of relations of purchase and sale of ground areas when the owner acts as a seller, the author draws attention to the question of necessity of legal regulation of the given relations. This point in question arises in connection with the presence in civil legislation of norms on sale of the right of rent of ground area and absence of norms on sale of other property right. In the article the concept of re-registering of the right and right transition in the aspect of refusal of the owner from the right of constant (termless) use and occurrence of property right is consid-

ered. The law does not provide an opportunity to sell ground areas under the right of constant termless use, and the owner can choose to re-register the granted right by a unilateral transaction as the property right. It is offered to enter legislatively the concept of “right re-registering” and the order of its state registration. As civil legislation does not provide an opportunity for selling ground areas belonging to people by the right of lifelong inherited possession, gratuitous (urgent) use, and areas whose proprietors enjoy easement, the author comes to a conclusion that by working out of the norms of a new Civil code concerning purchase and sale of land, the legislator should take a uniform way of interdiction of ground areas disposal for owners on other than the property right. The given circumstance will promote prompt re-registration of the specified rights to the property right, new landowners in the country and, as a consequence, solicitous attitude to ground areas and preservation of their special-purpose designation. Still, it is necessary to exclude the contract of purchase and sale of the right of rent we considered above from the group of the given contracts on ground areas, as in this case the contract subject is an independent property right, not land. The landowner does not change, only the user. Therefore, the given contract will be an exception of the general rules of purchase and sale of land. The given conclusion, according to the author, also should find reflection in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

Key words: ground area; purchase and sale; re-registration.

P. 128. *Loba Vsevolod Ye.* Armavir State Pedagogical Academy. **STATE AS THE SUBJECT OF PUNITIVE LAW: REVIEW OF THEORIES.** Any special literature concerning punishment as one of the central institutions of criminal law indicates that the first sign of punishment is expressed in its determination as a measure of public enforcement. It is the state in the face of the court and the penal system is the subject of coercion. That is why punishment is appointed on behalf of the state by the court verdict. Otherwise, it is impossible, because the death penalty assigned, for example, under the sentence of a social organization, will be regarded not as a penalty, but as a murder. It is necessary to point that discussions on who has the right to punish the guilty – God or the temporal power – were held for more than a century. Many essays and treatises were written on this subject, a set of theories was developed that lost relevance at present because the state monopoly on punishment does not give rise to doubts. It goes without saying, that we do not dispute this circumstance. The most logical argument in favour of this law is seen in the presence of the state duty to protect the society from violating of conditions of its existence. Meanwhile, the so-called classical school of criminal law had theories, leading out the right of punishment from physical or sensory properties of nature, from the contract, from self-defence, etc., i.e., scientists offered other arguments of the right of the state to punish persons guilty of committing crimes. Compromise or eclectic theories smoothed discrepancies and contradictions existing between them. We take the liberty to affirm that all these theories played a very important role in the formation and development of the Russian criminal legal science. The article presents an overview of theories that substantiate the state right to punitive force, which could not lose relevance both in theoretical and practical plans today, so that without knowledge of the great historical and legal heritage the elite education would not become legal craftsmanship. For an obvious reason, it is impossible to enumerate all the views on the mentioned topic, therefore, we selected the ideas of the most prominent representatives of groups of theories that justify the legitimacy of the state right to punishment, which seemed most interesting to us.

Key words: punishment; law; state; punitive law; theories.

P. 132. *Olkhovik Nikolay V.* Tomsk State University. **CONTROL OF PENAL INSPECTION OVER OBSERVANCE OF REGIME REQUIREMENTS BY THE CONDEMNED.** In this article the author considers the concept, content, subject and forms of control of penal inspections over observance of regime requirements by the condemned without isolation from the society. The author has come to a conclusion that the variety of approaches concerning the essence of control is predetermined by the many-sided nature and multifunctionality of control as a social-legal category. Firstly, control is represented as a process, activity of authorized bodies or officials, which has not only informative character (revealing on the reasons and the conditions promoting to commission of crime), but also is pointed at regulation of behaviour of persons under control (these bodies are allocated by power-holding structures on immediate suppression of fulfilment of offences). Secondly, control is urged to create organizational conditions, deterring the commission of offences and promoting application of educational means. Thirdly, control, providing execution of requirements shown to the condemned, is a means of enforcement regime of one or another measure of criminal liability. The content of control is revealed in criminal-enforcement legislation and departmental acts of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. The subject of control is important criminological legal acts of behaviour of the condemned without isolation from the society. These acts consist in accomplishing (failure to accomplish) of requirements to the condemned. These requirements differ from the type of punishment or other criminal sanctions. Control of penal inspections over the behaviour of the condemned to punishment or other criminal sanctions without isolation from society is carried out in three forms: examination and checking out of the condemned over registration of committing of crimes and offences by bodies of the Administration of Internal affairs during the period of being registered; examination and checking out over registration of the Federal Agency of Penalty enforcement during the initial search actions; checking out of the condemned in places of residence, work (study) and in public places; carrying out of initial and preventive conversations with the condemned. All forms of control as represented should have compulsory and periodic character. In the final part of the article it is offered to improve criminal enforcement legislation, departmental acts of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation and activity of penal inspections.

Key words: alternatives to imprisonment; punishments without isolation from the society; non-penalty enforcement regime; penalty enforcement legislation.

P. 136. *Razzokov Bakhodur Kh.* Tajik State University of Commerce (Dushanbe). **TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER INSTITUTION IN TAJIKISTAN.** The presented article is devoted to the tendencies of development of the institution of executive power in Tajikistan, the functioning quality of which saves the power of defining factor of efficiency of the state. The author pays attention to the modern achievements of legal science, which allows clarifying a number of significant features of the considered branch of the government; its consideration has essential value on the formation of a modern model of public administration, equitable to the interests of sustainable development of the country. It is especially underlined that executive power is an objective necessity, expressing the organizing essence of the state; it manifests itself as the power accountable and controllable, responsible and bylaw, owing to which administrative activity gets absolutely new qualities. Focusing attention on the fully developed mechanism of public management in Tajikistan, the author notices that despite essential updating of its structure and acceptance of some significant political and legal documents, it was impossible to reach qualitative improvement in the functioning of public administration. The reasons for such a prosaic situation, according to him, were, firstly, unsatisfactory interaction of official structures with the profile scientific

and expert community, secondly, low culture and professionalism in public service. According to the author, similar symptoms can not only cause danger of scornful relation to private interest and apathy of citizens, but also bear essential threats to the legal security of the country. Therefore, with indication of the obvious necessity of strengthening of the human factor role in the government administration the author also supports the empowerment of the position of representative bodies of power (first of all, parliament of the country) by the activity of national administration. Thus, as the author supposes, not only necessary effective and cardinal measures are required for keeping the latter within law, but also it is as important to reorient the executive power on solving the problems connected with its intrinsic mission in the society, namely – organization of execution of laws. However, solving this problem in the conditions of present Tajikistan turned out difficult and extremely unordinary, because the existing dominant position of the executive power allows it not only to duplicate other branches of power, but also, using the passive condition of the latter, often to substitute the content of legislative settings with departmental notes or administrative discretions. For this reason, during the reforms more attention should be paid to the procedural activities of the state administration, which allows narrowing the spectrum of administrative discretions and corruption opportunities. In the context of illustration of organizational and legal forms of governance, the author pays attention to the issue that associates with the correct resolution of the subjective relationship of government and executive power, which does not lose its relevance in the administrative and legal literature. With relying on the collected methodological materials, the author justifies his conception of their relations, which makes it possible, firstly, to clearly define the legal status of the main subjects of the executive power as the “bearing rod” of the organizational structure of public administration and, secondly, to determine the place of other state bodies and specific non-executive authorities in the strict sense, yet serving the best organization and functioning of the executive branch. Thus, executive power, its organization and functioning turn to be crucial issues of modern state-legal development of Tajikistan. The problem of creation of a scientifically grounded and effective control system continues to remain on the agenda. Public administration needs modernization. Requirements to its activity and quality of services it renders will increase in the process of empowerment of institutes of civil society and formation of the high-grade socially focused market economy. In these conditions, as the author believes, executive bodies, the leading links of national administration, are urged to function in advance, showing bright examples of successful and highly productive management.

Key words: executive power; reform; modernization; regulations; procedures.

P. 143. *Trubnikova Tatiana V.* Tomsk State University. **RULES OF EVIDENCE AND DECISION-MAKING IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WITHIN THE MECHANISM OF GRANTING EVERY PERSON THE RIGHT TO LEGAL DEFENCE.** The author of the present article substantiates that the constitutional right to legal defence should include, at least, all elements of the right to a fair trial, guaranteed by Article 6 of the European Convention (interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights). Having analysed the European Court’s practice, the author demonstrates that the necessity of having some rules of evidence is caused directly by the obligatory character of the realization of such elements of the right to a fair trial as competition and equality of the parties’ procedural opportunities and the right of a defendant to interrogate witnesses testifying against him/her or the right to summon and interrogate his/her witnesses on the same conditions as adverse witnesses. The article contains the following rules: rules, ensuring the right of the defence to summon and interrogate witnesses; rules, ensuring the right of the accused to interrogate adverse witnesses including the cases of witness non-appearance, the refusal of a witness to testify against him-/herself or his/her intimates or in case of applying security measures provided by the Criminal Procedure Code to a witness (interrogation of an anonymous witness); rules which should be taken into account when the admissibility of evidence is estimated: the inevitability to exclude some evidence irrespective of the provisions of national legislation (evidence obtained under torture, data obtained in consequence of police provocations), an extremely careful approach to estimate the admissibility of other evidence (evidence obtained from a defendant against his right to freedom from self-incrimination, obtained when a defendant was treated cruelly or was humiliated and his/her right to defence was violated) because their application “creates a strong presumption of unfairness”, the allowance of some evidence (written testimony of the witness who was interrogated in the absence of the defendant, testimony of an anonymous witness) “conditionally admissible”, moreover, the issue of their admissibility depends both on the observation of a number of conditions and their place in the system of accusatorial evidence; rules of evidence caused by the presumption of innocence (including the obligation of the prosecution to concretise accusations); rules of checking and estimating some types of evidence (testimony of the accused and data obtained in consequence of provocation); an unbiased character of estimation of information (evidence) presented by the parties, the absence of different standards in the course of estimating the evidence of witnesses for the defence and prosecution; a motivated character of both the decision whether to include or not appropriate evidence in the case and the final decisions in which this evidence is estimated. Non-observance of the above-mentioned rules of evidence and making decisions in criminal proceeding make it impossible to realize the right of every person to legal defence of his/her rights and freedoms. The article characterizes the level of correspondence of the criminal-procedural legislation and its practical application to the above rules of evidence, formulates suggestions on amending the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and developing the law enforcement practice.

Key words: right to legal defence; right to a fair trial; proof and decision making in criminal proceedings.

P. 150. *Frolov Igor V.* Novosibirsk Law Institute of Tomsk State University. **LEGALIZATION (LAUNDERING) OF CRIMINAL INCOME AS A RESULT OF MODERN STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF PUBLIC MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL IDENTIFICATION.** With the beginning of market reforms, the Russian society became aware of the danger of infusion of illegally obtained funds to the national economy. In order to combat and to identify criminal cash flows, there was introduced Art. 174 “Legalization (laundering) of money or other property acquired by other persons through criminal activity” and Art. 174.1 “Legalization (laundering) of money or other property acquired through commission of a crime” to the Russian Criminal Code. Currently, the most common form of legalization is defined as the concealment or disguise of the true nature and true origin of criminal proceeds. In fact, under legalization one understands any action designed to disguise criminal proceeds, deception of other persons regarding the origin of criminal capitals, the issuance of “dirty” revenues for “clean” ones. As a result of errors and miscalculations in the strategy of macroeconomic management of the modern country, a certain part of population cultivates the growing need for committing crimes with the ultimate goal of obtaining money or other property, the amount of which will be increased proportionately to the overall amount of money and property valuables in the country. The practice of criminal cases under Article 174.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation indicates that the courts lack a uniform approach to consideration of above-mentioned crimes and making decisions on them. As a result, different decisions are made in similar situations. The main reasons for exclusion of crimes under Article 174.1 of the Criminal Code from prosecution, as well as

for acquittals on this category of cases, are the following: failure to establish a cause-and-effect connection between the crime and the subsequent fact of legalization of criminal proceeds during the trial; denial of the public prosecutor to maintain the indictment due to insignificance of the act committed or the absence of proof of guilt of the accused parties. In order to improve detection of these types of crimes and investigations of criminal cases under the specified category, the author formulates the proposals that a legislator needs to provide a clear definition of “validation of ownership”, to define the criteria for financial transactions and other operations that will differentiate the signs of legalization from disposal of the stolen property.

Key words: legalization (laundering) of income; criminal proceeds.

P. 155. *Yakimovich Yuriy K.* Tomsk State University. **VITAL PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.** Nowadays there exists an objective necessity of principal reforming of criminal proceeding legislature. Its last changes were disordered, contradictory; today they do not correspond to the fundamental statements elaborated later. Besides, some great changes in political, social and economical life of our country occur. In this regard, the role of law as a science is growing essentially in modern society. One of the most topical problems of the Russian criminal procedure is the absence of a uniform position of scientists on the question of its character: adversary or mixed. In the opinion of the author, mistakes in definition of the criminal proceeding necessary for Russia caused contrariety of the existing Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, because its authors tried to combine contradictory actions: to build the English-American type of adversary proceeding, thereat preserving the investigative pre-trial procedure. The problem of the participants of criminal proceeding, their classification and functions is one of the most important issues for criminal proceeding. The classification of participants of the criminal procedure into four groups, as provided in Part 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, seems groundless; it does not correspond to the requirements of criminal procedure action. On the basis of the conception of the mixed type of proceeding (investigative in its pre-trial part), it is necessary to solve evidence problems. In particular, only those officials and bodies, who deal with a particular criminal case, relate to the subjects of collecting the evidence. Besides, the notion “prejudgement”, given in Article 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation is disputable enough. The fact that circumstances determined with effective decisions on civil, administrative and criminal cases should not have prejudicial character is evident. The problem of differentiation of criminal proceeding should be affected. Preliminary investigation does not differ from pre-trial investigation. Meanwhile, investigation of minor offences should be exercised in shortest periods. The author proposes to restore the protocolary pre-trial procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. One of the most important directions of scientific researches nowadays is the “sphere of criminal procedure”, which also includes criminal procedure action. In this article the author discusses only some problems of criminal procedure. It is proposed to pay special attention to such questions as “sphere of criminal procedure”, principles of continuity and directness of criminal procedure, periods of investigation and solution of criminal cases. It seems that specialists of different branches of law should examine and elaborate recommendations for its solution. If it does not happen, criminal procedure experts cannot avoid this question.

Key words: criminal proceedings, problems, differentiation, evidence, participants.

ECONOMICS

P. 159. *German Maria V.* Tomsk State University. **REFLECTIONS ON THE PARADIGM OF MODERN MAN AND SOCIETY.** Each era of society makes its own conceptual framework for development, defines a paradigm. Alvin Toffler defined the stages of human history as three waves: the first wave is the agrarian civilization (10 thousand years ago); the second wave is the industrial revolution, which, as a result, formed the industrial society (300 years ago); the third wave is the beginning of the new civilization. N.D. Kondratiev characterized the dynamic processes taking place in the society by dividing them into evolutionary (irreversible) and wavy (reversible). The role of scientific and technological innovations is defined in the cyclic, i.e., wavelike nature of the changes. Pitirim Sorokin also noted the cyclic nature of social and technological changes. It marked one of the first ways of transformation of the industrial society and laid the foundations of the theory of innovation in the socio-cultural sphere. Daniel Bell introduced the concept of “post-industrial society” and described the transformation taking place in the second half of the 20th century as the third technological revolution. Basing on D. Bell’s studies, Inozemtsev identified three periods of development of the society in accordance with the types of activities: pre-economic (pre-labour activity), economic (purposeful activity – work); post-economic (creativity). The concept of N.N. Moiseev is based on environmental, noosphere characteristic. He considers the development of modern society in the context of a society based on collective intelligence. However, he notes that the rapid development of information technology is a revolutionizing innovation, but it also gives rise to new threats. The Modern School of Russian Cyclism formulated the concept of the future of the world and ways to reach it. It is based on the cyclic patterns of genetic dynamics of the society and the civilized approach to the past, present and future of the humanity. M. Castells and C. Kelly identified the emergence of a new dominant social structure – the network society, new economy – informational/global and new culture – real virtuality. Thus, the analysis of the key concepts defining the paradigm of modern development has led to the following conclusions: first, the wavelike cyclic nature of human development paradigm defines its characteristic paradigm of individual and social being; second, the paradigm of modern social development primarily combines the characteristics of a large complex organization of status communities, signs of a new type of socio-economic system and culture, and the assignment of the phenomenon to its historical time; third, the positive aspects of the transition to a new stage of development are expressed in the trends of humanization and socialization of economy, manifested in a combination of objective needs of the society with personal interests and development of person’s artistic and creative activity; fourth, the paradigm of modern social development is at an early stage of formation, but today we can affirm that modern society is an integral socially oriented humanistic society based on interaction with nature, whose determining factor is the collective mind and rational human activity.

Key words: contemporary human development; modern development of society; paradigm of modern man and society.

P. 163. *Makoveeva Victoria V.* Tomsk State University. **NETWORK INTERACTION: THE KEY FACTOR OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND BUSINESS INTEGRATION.** The demands for science, education and business are getting higher and higher in the modern world as the high-tech industry grows rapidly, renewal cycles of industrial equipment are constantly reduced, scientific designs are shortly implemented into mass production, employers’ requirements for structure and contents of personnel training and retraining

are changing and the economy informatization is progressively growing. Such conditions do not allow separated and independent development and adaptation of science, education and business to be effective. But there is a complication in the development of the modern system of science-education-business integration network-interaction-based management: both domestic and foreign literature on the problems of inter-organizational networks development problems contain multitude of various conceptions, opinions and approaches to the definition of “network structure” and economic and institutional foundations of the functioning of such systems, and to highlighting phases of their formation. Different opinions on “network structure” term are analysed, including those of domestic and foreign authors. It is pointed out that the term is widely represented in scientific literature, and is considered from diverse scientific points of view that complement each other. Generally, network structures are considered from the following positions: network as an interaction method, network as an organization integration method, and network as an institute. In the article network structures are defined as a complex of homogeneous and heterogeneous independent business entities tied with certain integration relations to achieve maximum efficiency in using existing resources, governed by mutual long-term objectives and acting in accordance with uniform concerted rules under conditions of situational leadership and direct communication channels. Approaches to network structures classification reviewed in the article are suggested by R. Miles and C. Snow, H. Hinterhuber and B. Levin, M. Castells and de Man, K. Moller and A. Rajal. However, if the network approach will be used to intensify education-science-production integration in the system of higher professional education, it is suggested to supplement the network classification with additional specific-purpose criterion of network formation, which relates to the main direction of network operation. One of the most urgent and promising directions of competitive recovery for network structure players is specialization on key activities, where they already have either evident superiority or potential for making and keeping that superiority. This is why the article covers educational, innovative, infrastructure and integration network structures of education-science-business. According to the author, integration network structures must become an important part of the national innovative system. Effective development of this system might accelerate integration processes of network players, which allow synergic effect from network interaction and proper coordination of its players.

Key words: network structures; network interaction; network structures classification; education-science-business integration.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 167. *Vekhter Yevgeniya V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF PROJECT AND DESIGN COMPETENCES OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS.** In the article the international and national requirements for professional competences of bachelors and masters in engineering and technology are analysed. According to modern requirements, the graduate of a technical university must be ready for comprehensive engineering activity (research, analysis and solution of complex engineering problems in the area of professional activity); be able to make non-standard decisions and actively implement them; have the ability to project activity in the professional area (design and develop engineering products); be able to work in team on interdisciplinary projects; have a developed creative thinking, initiative and persistence, need for constant updating and enriching one’s knowledge; be able to independently solve professional tasks; be ready to change the type and character of professional activity; have managerial and organisational skills, high level of common and professional culture. The main factors that determine the ability of a specialist to competently and responsibly address unconventional tasks in the project and design area are defined, and include availability of appropriate material and technical base, social environment and key competences of a graduate acquired in the process of learning as the result of his/her own project and design activity. The structure of key competences needed for successful project and design activity is formed, including: ability to identify and analyse complex engineering problems in the field of professional activity, to generate integrated solutions of these problems; ability to use modern project methodology (to perform project work); ability to use modern design methodology (to perform design work); ability to use modern information technology to effectively solve professional tasks; ability to assess economic efficiency (innovative capacity) of a designed object or process. Organisational and pedagogical conditions that influence the effectiveness of engineering bachelors and masters training for future project and design activity are determined: the content of professional education should correspond to the current state of science, engineering and technology; the educational process should include the approaches that help students to quickly learn new activities, new production technologies, to adapt to technological changes in the workplace and in the society; the system of professional development should be oriented to the increasing professional potential of teachers in use of productive teaching technologies in the educational process.

Key words: methodology of professional education; organisation of educational process; professional competences; project and design activity.

P. 171. *Zagrevskaia Alexandra I.* Tomsk State University. **PEDAGOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE OF HIGHER SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.** The results of the research of the level of students’ theoretical knowledge in the field of physical training are considered in the article. It is shown that there is a great amount of new knowledge in the physical training sphere of its interrelation with the general culture, of its values and functions variety. However, this knowledge is not used to the full extent in sports practice, which is deprived of the support on principles of congruity to culture. Research of the level of students’ sports knowledge will promote correction of the educational process in physical training in higher school, in particular, by strengthening its educational orientation. Students of 1–4 courses of special (738 people) and basic medical (753 people) groups of Tomsk State Pedagogical University took part in the research. The research is based on a questionnaire concerning the theory and physical training technique. The results of testing of theoretical knowledge of the special medical group students demonstrate that students of the 1st course have a very low level of theoretical knowledge in the field of physical training. At the same time, it is necessary to notice that by the 4th course students of the special medical group get certain theoretical knowledge in the course of physical training. Students of the special medical group have shown the least level of knowledge concerning the essence of physical training, its social-biological bases and the technique of independent physical exercises. As a result of the research, it is revealed that the level of theoretical knowledge of the basic group students is higher authentically by almost all the tested indicators than the knowledge of the special medical group students. Due to the fact that theoretical knowledge in the field of physical training is one of the basic indicators of sports erudition, application of innovative approaches to translation of sports values in the educational space of higher school is an important question. One of the innovative approaches to the training process is the technology of modular training. Modular training

allows realizing the activity approach to training; it is expressed in one of its major principles – unity of consciousness and activity. The activity approach starts with a position that psychological abilities of the person are a result of transformation of the external subject activity in the internal mental activity by consecutive transformations. As a result, the character of their activity organization, primarily the educational one, defines the personal, social, informative development of students. It is known that knowledge is a part of consciousness. Therefore, formation of knowledge and sports activity is represented as a perspective direction in the increase of sports erudition of university students.

Key word: physical training; students; knowledge; activity approach.

P. 177. *Neupokoyev Sergey N., Kapilevich Leonid V., Bredikhina Yulia P., Pavlov Nikolay Z.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk State University, Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building. **FOOTWORK OPTIMIZATION WHEN MASTERING ACCENTUATED PUNCHES IN BOXING.** The analysis of the scientific and methodological literature has allowed us to conclude that the leg muscles of the athlete play a significant role in increasing the maximum power performance impact. Considering the interaction of legs of athletes with the support when performing the accentuated right hand straight punch in the head, there was an inclusion of the right leg in the stroke motion in a repulsive extension of support, which contributes to acceleration and rotation of the boxer's pelvis around the vertical axis passing through the left shoulder and leg. The researchers noted that the maximum hardness in the punch is caused by the speed of transition from the initial state, when the boxer is most relaxed, to the finish point, when the athlete is most tense, in the presence of such factors as the right balance of weight, fast and timely displacement of the entire body weight in the direction of the punch, and rational feet setting in the performance of punches. While improving the impact force on the boxing apparatuses, we have problems with the development of practical methods of developing techniques of athletes' shock motions. Several authors note the limited use of apparatuses for shock actions in boxing, as well as their negative impact on the performance of athletes. The aim of our study was to evaluate the work of the legs of athletes when mastering accentuated punches in boxing. The study was conducted on the basis of the sports boxing class of Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building, where comparable (number, age and sports training) experimental and control groups were formed with 42 people total. Athletes of various sports skills were part of the experiment: candidate in masters of sport in boxing, first-class boxers and beginners. While improving the accented punches on heavy boxing bags, athletes used various means to prevent hand injury. Boxers of the experimental group used boxing gloves weighing 10 ounces, athletes of the control group – slug gloves. To evaluate the results, the method of stabilographic research was used. We noted that by using less traumatic means of sports equipment, boxers of different skill of the experimental group significantly exceeded the corresponding figures of control values ($p < 0,05$). Thus, the use of substantially limiting the load on the hand, but for the immediate effect – to protect hands from injury and damage, indirectly contributes to optimisation of the work of legs in the shock motion (by the increased speed and optimum position of the axis of rotation of the body in the initial phase and maximum grouping in the final phase of the shock motion). This greatly improves the power characteristics of the punch.

Key words: boxing; accentuated straight punch; optimisation of strength; shock motion.

BIOLOGY

P. 180. *Danchenko Matvey A., Kabanova Svetlana A.* Tomsk State University, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Forestry. **ON TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND WOODLANDS FORMATION IN THE GREEN ZONE OF CITIES (BY EXAMPLE OF ASTANA).** The object of the present study is a landscape group, ordinary and mixed, forest plantations of the main forest species in the green zone of Astana. The purpose of this research is scientific justification for the most economical and efficient methods for growing plantations, based on the study of growth and determination of the survival rate and state, as well as on making recommendations on technology of the forest park landscapes. The study revealed that RSE “Zhaysyl Aimak” has over 21 thousand hectares of forest plantations of tree and shrub species, of which only 1170 ha are transferred to the forest area. Coniferous species account for the Scotch pine, which grows well in this type of soil. The study found that plantations in semi-open green spaces form the best microclimate conditions conducive to relaxation. According to the control and evaluation of forest crops, the causes of the poor state of forest plantations were the following: lack of water – 43.7%, damage to domestic animals – 8.9%, substandard planting material – 45.2%, failure to conduct activities – 0.7%, poor organization of the event – 0.3%, errors in the selection of species – 1.2%. The highest percentage accounts for the lack of irrigation and non-standard planting material. We believe that the design of planting should account for the increase the duration of plants watering, especially in these soil and climatic conditions, for introduction of advanced methods of growing seedlings in nursery gardens, and for strengthening their own control over the quality of planting material when buying it from third parties. In this regard, an important aspect of improvement is the selection of an adequate range of woody plants that are resistant to the effects of the negative factors that take place in urban areas (human-made pollution, soil compaction, adverse climatic conditions). It should be noted that plantations should consider not only such properties of trees as environmental sustainability, longevity, sanitary and decorative qualities, but also their functional purpose. It is therefore important in each case to evaluate the impact of the negative factors of urban environment on the growth and development of plants and rocks to select such species that will be most appropriate for their intended purpose in these conditions. When planting the urbanized territory, it is necessary to study in detail the conditions of plant growth in the suburban environment, develop a regular system of care and select the species with the required environmental features, as well as valuable aesthetic and architectural properties.

Key words: forest resources; green zones of cities; forestry; landscape group; forest plantations.

P. 187. *Larionova Albina Ya., Ekart Aleksandr K.* V.N. Sukachev Institute of Forest, SB RAS (Krasnoyarsk). **GENETIC STRUCTURE AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SIBERIAN FIR POPULATIONS IN TOMSK REGION.** On the basis of the analysis of 20 loci coding the allelic diversity of 11 enzymes (PEPCA, MDH, 6-PGD, SKDH, IDH, PGI, GOT, LAP, PGM, GDH, FE) the data on genetic variability, structure and differentiation of Siberian fir populations (*Abies sibirica* Ledeb.) growing in Tomsk region under different conditions of water-mineral nutrition on typical eutrophic swamps, reclaimed eutrophic swamps, water-logged ground with underdeveloped peat level and on dry valley were obtained. The vegetative buds collected separately from each of 150 trees included in the analysis were used as the material for study. The separation of the extracts was achieved by means of horizontal electrophoresis in 13% starch gel. To estimate the level of the genetic diversity of populations the standard indices such as the percentage of

polymorphic loci at the 95% (P_{95}) and 100% (P_{100}) criteria, the mean number of alleles per locus (A), the observed (H_o) and expected (H_e) heterozygosities and the effective number of alleles (n_e) were used [Ayala, Kayger, 1988]. The population structure and level of subdivision of the populations were established by means of Wright's inbreeding coefficients F_{is} , F_{it} , F_{st} [Guries, Ledig, 1982]. The quantitative evaluation of the genetic differences degree between the populations was carried out by calculation of Nei's genetic distances [Nei, 1972]. The unweighted pair group method (UPGMA) of cluster analysis was used to visualize the differences between the populations [Sneath, Sokal, 1973]. It was shown that Siberian fir growing on swamps in Tomsk region has the same not high level of genetic diversity on the whole ($P_{95} = 15$; $P_{100} = 20$; $A_{100} = 1.25$; $H_o = 0.055$; $H_e = 0.056$; $n_e = 1.11$), as well as fir from other areas of Siberia, studied at the identical set of isoenzyme loci. The lowest values of almost all indices of variability are observed in the populations located on eutrophic swamps. The study of the population structure of species showed that the fir in the investigated part of the area on average does not reveal essential departures of the observed genotypic proportions from those expected under the Hardy-Weinberg law, in other words, it is in the condition close to equilibrium ($F_{is} = 0.0086$; $F_{it} = 0.0232$). The analysed populations of fir are characterized by weak subdivision ($F_{st} = 0.0147$) and similar genetic structure ($D = 0.0011$). The level of the revealed differences between the populations is comparable to the level of differences typical for various samplings from one population. Statistically significant differences in the genetic structure ($\chi^2 = 12.672$; $df = 5$; $P = 0.027$) are observed only between the population of fir from eutrophic swamp 2 and the population from water-logged ground with underdeveloped peat level. In the remaining compared pairs of populations the differences in allelic frequencies of the investigated isoenzyme loci were not significant.

Key words: fir; dry valley; swamp; genetic structure; differentiation of populations.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 192. *Yevseyeva Nina S.* Tomsk State University. **CRYOMORPHOGENESIS WITHIN THE LOWER TOM BASIN.** The lower Tom basin is situated within the Uray-Novosibirsk geocryological subzone, where frost rocks evolve and the formation of eternal-frost rocks is potentially possible in the result of the anthropogenic impact. In this area the prolonged seasonal frost develops. On the territory of Tomsk Region, the covering deposits occur on the top. These are mainly silt loams: they are without lamination, usually macroporous in the top of the section, with significant water-permeability and are readily washed out. The average yearly air temperatures are subzero ($-0.5 \div -0.6^\circ\text{C}$), the absolute minimum temperatures of the air and soils reach -58°C and -54°C respectively. The average yearly soil temperatures change from 0°C to $-2.5 \div -4.5^\circ\text{C}$. The stable soil freezing comes in November; the maximum depth of soil freezing is observed in the third ten-day of March to the first ten-day of April, and in some years it may shift to the second and even third ten-days of April. The average frost depth in the subtypes of the grey forest soils in the Tom-Yaya interfluvium is 108–116 cm. The 1977–1985 observations demonstrated that in cedar forests the soil frost depth reached 0.8 m, in birch and aspen forests frost penetrated into 0.25–0.4 m. On arable lands the frost depth varies within a substantial range: from 0 cm under snow banks to 2.0 m and more on the relief microelevations, where the snow thickness is insignificant (0–40 cm) in the result of eolation. The seasonal frost accounts for such dangerous natural processes and phenomena as the soil frost heave, frost cracking. All sites of the studied area, where the highly moistened clays occur on the surface, refer to heave-hazardous. The construction of roads, bridges, buildings, land ploughing, etc. change the character of the snow cover distribution and vegetation, thus affecting the temperature and the ground humidity. As a result, the seasonal heave strengthens involving the rise in expenses for the roads maintenance. In the construction of buildings, the thawing of the foundation grounds results in their additional subsidence. The additional precipitation reaches its greatest value after the first cycle of the seasonal frosting-defrosting. On ploughed fields, the depth of the soils frost increases, the time of their thawing and warming-up to active temperatures is retarded; on large arable massifs, the deep frost centres are formed, promoting the common cooling of croplands. In some areas, winter crops are destroyed by frost. In early spring, on the most drained sites of the land surface the frost cracking reveals itself as the formation of seasonal-crack polygons: mostly quadrangles to octagons. The dimensions of the polygons are 3×5 to 10×15 cm, rarely larger. The width of cracks changes from 1–3 to 15–20 mm, rarely larger, and the visible depth is up to 4.5–5 cm.

Key words: dangerous natural processes; seasonal frost; frost heave; frost cracking.

P. 199. *Kuznetsova Natalia D., Kuznetsov Vladimir V. A.A.* Trofimuk Institute of Petroleum Geology and Geophysics SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **REVERSALS AND EXCURSIONS OF GEOMAGNETIC FIELD: GEOPHYSICAL FACTORS OF SPECIATION.** Being under wide discussion, speciation is now supposed to be driven by rare events that happen in the environment. Comparing the ages of the known evolutionary events of humans and fauna with dates of some excursions and reversals of the geomagnetic field (GMF), we revealed their simultaneity. To see if it is possible to attribute the life evolution to the effect of the GMF excursions and reversals on biota we discuss the factors developing during these events. Known to occur in the conditions of lowered GMF intensity the GMF excursions and reversals are accompanied by the increase of cosmic rays (CR) particles flux entering the atmosphere. CR particles ionise the atmosphere atoms resulting in the increase of radiation level at the Earth surface. By our evaluations and by use of reference data we argue that the Earth atmosphere density is not high enough to shield the Earth surface from exposure to the CR particles during GMF excursions and reversals when under GMF intensity lowering by ten times the density of the CR flux increases on six orders inducing the rise of radiation level on three orders, which is a significant impact on biologic objects. Climate change accompanying the GMF excursions and reversals is the next factor. Relations between excursions and climate remain unsolved, because climate cooling and warming are recorded. As we revealed earlier, the type of the climate change accompanying the excursion is determined by the atmosphere optic properties before the excursion and either climate cooling or warming may occur. The duration of GMF lowering intensity period related to the excursion is a substantial factor. It is about 50 thousand years when the field intensity is low for Blake excursion. Considering the negative influence of this factor in view of its contribution to the radiation level increase it is necessary to take into account the data on radio-protective effect of hypogeomagnetic field on biologic objects. Thus, the GMF excursions and reversals features affecting biota are the duration of GMF lowering intensity period, a sizeable increase of radiation level and climate change. It seems evident that synchronism of the factors listed above, operating during the GMF excursions and reversals, is dominant when considering the correlation between speciation and GMF excursions and reversals.

Key words: geomagnetic field; excursion; reversal; speciation.

P. 205. *Lukovskaya Irina A., Sevastianov Vladimir V., Sukhova Mariya G.* Tomsk Research Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy of Federal Medicobiological Agency, Tomsk State University, Gorno-Altai State University. **CLIMATIC AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OF THE KUZNETSKY ALATAU.** In the last decades the attention of the world community is especially drawn to mountain territories. This was contributed by the understanding of the importance of their ecology and climatic studying for estimation of the condition and forecast of the stability of regional and global natural, social and economic systems. Researches state special importance in this respect of evaluation of the bioclimatic resources and laws of their territorial differentiation for resort and recreational activity. The solution of these problems is complicated because of the poor meteorological data for mountain areas, which causes a necessity of search of special methods of the research, which could define quantity indicators of bioclimate and its spatial and temporal variability. The basic methods of research in the work were methods of complex climatology. So, the main indicators of bioclimate are "classes of weather of the moment", united in groups of weathers (V. Rusanov, L. Bashalkhanova, et al.) and climatic-recreational potential (N. Povolotskaya), reflecting their suitability for the organization of treatment and recreational activity. The urgent data of long series of observations is necessary for defining the frequency of classes of weather, but with an extremely small number of meteorological stations for such observations, especially in mountain areas, their definition is very difficult, often impossible. In this connection the empirical equations of plural regress characterizing dependences of the climatic-recreational potential and number of days with groups of weathers from average monthly figures of meteorological values, defining classes of weather of the moment have been offered. Thus, meteorological values, which greatly impact the frequency of various groups of weathers and climate-recreational potential in different months of year, have been noted. During the winter period the greatest influence on bioclimatic indicators is rendered by average monthly values of the speed of wind and air temperature, during the spring and autumn period – the speed of wind and relative humidity of air, during the summer period – air temperatures. According to the results of research of spatial variability of the basic indicators of bioclimate, using the received empirical equations of plural regress, within the physical-geographical subarea of the Kuznetsky Alatau, three ranks of districts were classified by the degree of bioclimate suitability for resort and recreational development – extremely favourable, favourable and rather favourable for recreation and climatic treatment. The results of the conducted research allowed estimating the potential possibilities of climatic conditions for resort and recreational development. They can also be considered when planning of building of treatment and recreational establishments.

Key words: classes of weather; bioclimatic indicators; climate; recreation; Kuznetsky Alatau.

P. 210. *Mashchuk Irina M., Frolov Andrey O.* Institute of the Earth's Crust, SB RAS (Irkutsk). **NEW DATA ON THE JURASSIC DEPOSITS BIOSTRATIGRAPHY WITHIN THE MURA-KOVA INTERFLUVE.** Age of the Murskaya suite is determined by palinological data in the very wide range – from the Early to Middle Jurassic period. In the opinion of M.M. Odintsova, the upper part of the section can be composed of the Upper Jurassic sediments. Until the present time the rare fossil plant remains from the Murskaya suite where the age determination of sediments is difficult were known. The present paper gives a detailed description of eight new Jurassic quarries stripping the Murskaya suite sediments along the Bratsk-Kodinsk road. Sediments of the studied quarries contain the fossil plant remains, which substantially supplement our knowledge of the Jurassic flora of the Murskaya suite. During the present study 11 genera and 10 species of fossil plants have been recognized. The given complex of the studied plants is a new one for the Murskaya suite and it is distinguished for the first time. The comparison of the macrofloristic complex recognized by the authors with the complexes of A.I. Kirichkova revealed in the Jurassic sediments of Western Siberia allows us in some measure to consider the rocks of the middle part of the suite as Middle Jurassic ones. Associations and complexes of the plant remains are described. Various phytooryctocoenoses are revealed. This is, presumably, the existence of the oxbow lakes series (fine-grained, aleuritic sandstones and aleurites), the water regime of which was changed. Shallowing and waterlogging of water bodies led to formation of turf swamps (coal horizons occurred in all sections). Abundance of the fossil horsetail remnants and roots proves the plenty of moisture. Paleocological description of communities with predominance of *Czekanowskia*, *Phoenicopsis* and *Ginkgo* genera is given. Communities with predominance of *Czekanowskia* genus were developed on low, superhumid, periodically waterlogged riversides. On the contrary, communities with *Ginkgo* genus preferred to take up their residence within mesophilous ecotopes. Processes of waterlogging on the alluvial plain existed in the Mura-Kova interfluve; they were of the local character. Rare frequency of phytooryctocoenosis with the prevalence of *Phoenicopsis* genus supports this fact. The discussed material proposes the growing ginkgo-coniferous forest where the evergreen representatives of *Pinus* and *Picea* genera known by pollen and deciduous species of *Ginkgo* genus formed the arbour layer. Near-shore brushwood was composed of deciduous representatives of *Czekanowskia* genus and herbaceous representatives of *Coniopteris* genus. *Equisetums* grew near the lake and, probably, partially in the water. The examined complex of macrofloristic remains fits well into the general development pattern of Jurassic flora within the Siberian paleogeographical area. The climatic conditions of the Middle Jurassic period after the Toarcian warming become moderately warm and humid again. The floristic complex studied by the authors and the presence of coalinised rocks formed under warm and humid conditions support this point of view. The paper contains 6 pages of typescript, 2 figures and 1 text table. References include 9 titles of research works of domestic authors.

Key words: Jurassic; the Murskaya suite; fossil plants; phytooryctocoenosis; biostratigraphy; paleoecology.

P. 216. *Podobina Vera M., Chernyshov Aleksey I.* Tomsk State University. **STRATIGRAPHY AND MICROFAUNAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TAVDINSKAYA SUITE OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** Over the course of many years, the Tavdinskaya suite has been studied in order to ascertain the lithology and stratigraphy of this part of the marine Palaeogene of Western Siberia. Numerous borehole sections have been studied in Transuralia and especially in the southern part of Western Siberia (southward the latitudinal flow of the Ob River). At that time the basin was connected with southern seas through the straights in Turgay and northern Urals. Since the beginning of the Oligocene, the northern part of Western Siberia and the whole Arctic Region were exposed to the upward tectonic movements. This resulted in the shallowing and separation of the West-Siberian and Canadian basins and widening of the straight between Greenland and Norway. As it has previously been stated [2], calcareous secreted foraminifers migrated to the West Siberian Basin from the Atlantic Ocean via the shallowed warmed Arctic Basin and farther through the straight in the northern Urals. This may be evidenced by the systematic composition of foraminifers wherein European and American species of benthos and planktonic forms are present. There are no similar foraminifers in the Eocene and Oligocene of Kazakhstan. The most characteristic distinguished planktonic forms are as follows: *Paragloborotalia posteretacea* (Mjatliuk), *P. anguliofficialis* (Blow), *Globanomalina micra* (Cole), *G. barbadoensis* (Blow), *Globigerina ouachitaensis* Howe et Wallace *gnaucki* Blow et Banner, *G. angustiumbilicata* Bolli, *G. ampliapertura* Bolli, *G. officinalis* Subbotina *praesentata* Podobina. Besides the planktonic forms, the characteristic calcareous

benthos species were encountered: *Cibicidoides pseudoungerianus* (Cushman), *Nonionellina oligocenica* (Cushman et McGlamery), *N. ovata* (Brotzen), *Evolutononion decoratum* (Cushman et McGlamery), *E. advenum* (Cushman) and elphidiids. The Early Oligocene foraminiferal assemblage of Western Siberia characterizes the *Cibicidoides pseudoungerianus* – *Protononion decoratum* Zone occupying the most part of the section of the Tavdinskaya suite. One of the recently studied sections of this suite, wherein the Early Oligocene foraminifers were distinguished, is the borehole of Section 8 (depth 159.35–87.60 m) of the Russian-Polyanskaya Area southward Omsk on Kazakhstan borderline [2]. The systematic composition of foraminifers, the rate of their preservation and lithological characteristics of rocks are indicative of their dwelling in the shallow coastal southern part of the West Siberian basin. More comprehensive information on the systematic composition of the foraminiferal assemblages studied previously and their comparison with those of other regions, including the Rupelian typical section of Belgium, has been presented in other publications [1, 2]. In the Tavdinskaya suite, the underlying quartz-siliceous agglutinated species gave way to the predominating calcareous secreted forms. This is recorded by us both in the West Siberian Province and in the Canadian one, thus indicating the general change of physical-and-geographical and bionomical conditions in the whole Arctic area.

Key words: Tavdinskaya Suite; stratigraphy; microfauna; Early Oligocene.