SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. Antipov Alexandr G., Krasnova Irina V. Kemerovo State University. STANDARDS OF VIRTUAL COMMUNICATION IN THE DISCOURSE OF RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE CHATS. In every scope of activity and in every sphere of communication there are demands, regulations, and recommendations (though sometimes not accurately formulated) which greatly contribute to the quality and success of people interaction. Internet is not an exception. It is a vast informative and communicative space where the users communicate pursuing different objectives and applying different means. Principal standards of communication for the Internet users were formulated simultaneously with the beginning of e-net existence. The rules of net etiquette are not always generally established and strictly recommended. They may vary with the purposes of communication. The place of communication also means much. However, the common formulae remain invariable for every participant of e-communication. They assert that the principle of parity is the main ethic one in the virtual communication as well as in real life. As a consequence, unprintable language is banned, etiquette formulae must be used, and speech strategies must be chosen according to the place of communication. Standards of communication in chats include, on the one hand, generally accepted standards of conduct actual for the communication in the real world. These are unprintable language and personal insult ban, observance of the rules of courtesy (the use of salutations and other etiquette formulae). On the other hand, the specific character of virtual communication consisting first of all in the absolute verbal form of expression is taken into account. That is why the rules of chat-communication contain paragraphs regulating this outer face of communication and aim at the users not creating visual difficulties in communication. One of the main factors influencing the observance of the mentioned regulations and recommendations is availability of moderation in a chat. Moderation is put into effect by moderators who are the users authorized with wider rights and duties as compared with other chat-participants. Thus, different chats are characterized by different degree of normative. It is determined by availability of moderation and existing rules of communication in chats, including clear designated bans as well as common recommendations. Depending on the degree of normative in chats conflict situations, the use of unprintable language, insult of chat participants, flood and “blinding of screen” are possible. These take place in badly moderated chats without registration where any user may become its participant or in special channels where there are principally no rules at all. In chats where the participants are relatively constant, the moderator is always present, and after violation penalties are immediately applied, these occur more rarely.

Key words: virtual discourse; chat-communication; standards of communication; degree of normative.

P. 11. Lifshits Alexandr L. National Research University Higher School of Economics (Moscow). LIFE OF HERODION ILOEZERSKY (ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL HAGIOGRAPHIC TEXTS AND LOCAL HISTORY). The Life of St. Herodion Iloezersky (LH) is an unstudied monument of regional hagiography, which reflects the characteristics of this type of hagiographical texts. Life events of the Reverend seem quite trivial, if not to know their legal, economic and home background. The LH provides diverse material for the study of Russian hagiography in general and of the 17th century in particular, and of the local history of the White Lake region. Hagiographical text, which seems to have little information in terms of “big” history, is extremely important to local history and the history of daily life. The documentary legal material completely the LH. In the spring of 1653, Archimandrite of the Cyril-Belozersky Monastery Mitrofan held an investigation, as a result of which a document was drawn up, recording the evidence of local residents about the events that were somehow connected with the Rev. Herodion. Accurate and legally significant record of evidence was the main task of the church investigation. The discovery of documentary materials for the preparation of the canonization of Saint Herodion, a variety of versions of hagiographical text, numerous documentary evidence about life of Ozatskaya rural municipality, where the saint was active, allows us to put the question of originality of the hagiographic text and of the definition of the rules, by which series of events reflected in the text of a legal document were converted to hagiographical text. Comparative analysis of the document and of the hagiographic text allows seeing some patterns of transformation of the legal document into hagiographical text. It shows that the story of an event being “translated” from the language of everyday life into the language of “Kingdom of Heaven” loses details, names of minor characters, dates, circumstances of the incident. Important is the fact that in the text of the life the central character of each story stands as far as possible, “solo” as a person interacting with a higher power, either directly or by means of only one saint, but never with the participation of other people who also fall into the category of circumstances without direct relation to the event. In the initial period of its existence hagiographical text was or could be addressed to the people who themselves were participants or eyewitnesses of the events described. In the stories about miracles in the LH between man and God there is the only mediator Rev. Herodion. Everything else, however important it may seem to modern readers and listeners, did not matter in the distant past (in their ordinary daily life). That is, the apparent causal relationship between events in one row, from the perspective of the compiler of the hagiographic monument and certainly in terms of audience LH was imaginary. Thus, the hagiographic text is subordinated primarily to one purpose: it must demonstrate the true (spiritual) nature of the event, and that makes all particular details totally unnecessary, including causal relationships that can only obscure the timeless meaning.

Key words: Ancient Russia; 17th century; lives of Russian saints; regional hagiographic tradition; typology of hagiographical stories; local text.

P. 15. Lopatina Irina A. Altai State Institute of Teacher Training (Barnaul). RELATIONSHIP OF MAN AND TEXT IN THE PROGNOSTIC ASPECT. In the following article the text is described in the communicative space as the bearer of the category of predictability. The category of predictability of the text comes from the recognition of its communicative character. The process of text generation has a kind of the “macro signified” part, that is defined by the original idea of the text as a meaningful unit, later divided into the “micro signified”. The studied category of predictability is described in two parameters: the parameter that actualises semiotic plans of the text (semantic, pragmatic and syntactic), and the parameter that actualises the levels of determination (lexical, textual, “undertextual”). According to the systemocentrism, the predictability of the text is made up of the text itself, because it consists of the units within the limits of the system. Forecasting and monitoring mechanisms of text creation are caused by the word-factor and the text-
factor. If the word is regarded as a coagulated text (textual aspect of the word), it serves as both the determinant and the deterministic. Each word has semantics, pragmatics, and internal syntactics. The factor of conditionality of the text is an important step of text generation and developed in three complementary ways (pragmatics, semantics, syntactics), has different kinds of intensity, so the derivation-association experiment that reflects and systematizes its materials, gives a possibility to study the prediction of the text. Prognostic examination of linguistic phenomena makes it possible to draw the following conclusions: a word / a syntagma can not be identified out of the context, the perception takes place in the paradigmatic way; the context always defines and specifies the meaning of the word; in the language / speech ambivalent contexts are an exception, since the language savings and redundancy, dialectically combined, remove ambiguity statements by the contextual environment, usual normalization of speech and the situation of speaking.

**Key words:** text generation; signified and signifier of text; predictability.

P. 19. Olitskaya Daria A. Tomsk State University. **DRAMA TRANSLATION: SPECIFICITY, PROBLEMS AND APPROACHES.** The article focuses on the specialized nature of drama translation, which is determined mainly by the unique status of drama, belonging simultaneously to theatre and literature. Performance as a goal set a priori demands from the translator to bear in mind that the dramatic text will be delivered by the actor towards the audience in a theatre situation. The problem emanating from it is brought into focus in critical works devoted to “literature” or “philological” translations, which do not meet the requirements of dramatic text transposition onto the stage, as well as in opposing dramas “to be read” and dramas “to be acted”. The analysis of foreign research provided in this article (S. Bassnett, K. Bednarz, E. Fisher-Lichte, R. Hoffmann, I. Levy, G. Mounin, P. Pavis, B. Schultz, M. Snell-Hornby, S. Totseva, and others) determines mainstreams in drama translation theory (since 1970s) and reveals the cross-disciplinary nature of the problem, manifested in various approaches to its solution (within theory of literature, linguistics, pragmatics, theatre and culture studies). While literature and linguistic approaches (I. Levy, K. Bednartz, S. Bassnett, S. Totseva) are mostly targeted at preservation of those peculiarities of the original text which are essential for its scenic embodiment (features of live colloquial speech: polysemity, brevity, pliability of phrase; special nature of “drama” word, accompanied by mimics, gesture and action, etc.), the representatives of pragmatic, theatrical and cultural approaches (G. Mounin, P. Pavis, E. Fisher-Lichte) draw mostly on the idea of “productivity” of the translated dramatic text for the target-culture, which presupposes its significant transformation aimed at adopting the text to the level of hermeneutic competence (P. Pavis) of the spectator and to foreign theatrical tradition on the whole and theatrical ideology (E. Fisher-Lichte) of a director in particular. Within the approaches described above it is possible to determine a number of notions which reveal various strategies of translating drama as a text with unique status in translation culture: selectivity accuracy (I. Levy), stage effectiveness of translation (G. Mounin, R. Hoffmann, S. Bassnett), performability (S. Totseva), deictic translation (I. Levy, P. Pavis, S. Totseva), direction of word (K. Bednarz), word-gesture image (P. Pavis). According to the concepts analysed above the function of translation as a score for future performance can be considered by the translator in two different ways. The first presupposes preservation of multiplicity of scenic embodiment inherent to the original text as, for example, its performability (S. Totseva). The other implies creating translation which contains one ideal performance, according to a certain director’s views. In his case translation keeps control over the performance. The analysis makes it possible to conclude that special character of drama translation in contemporary research is described at the crossroads of translation and theatre (stage) discourses. In this common environment we observe natural approximation of translation and performance as meta-texts on the basis of such notions as transformation, interpretation, specification and adaptation.

**Key words:** drama translation theory; dramatic translation (translation for printed editions); stage translation (translation for acting); playability of translation; drama dialogue.

P. 25. Podoinitsyna Olga E. Moscow Pedagogical State University. **POETRY ISSUES IN KARAMZIN’S CRITICAL ARTICLES.** Poetry is a special part in Karamzin’s heritage. Most articles about poetry, its substance, characteristics and selected poets are created by Karamzin during one and a half decades. These articles are out of the researchers’ attention. There are almost no works devoted to the topic. Furthermore, the same is related to Karamzin’s letters about his perceptions of poetry and poets. However, Karamzin’s works and essays on poetry and poets are significant for understanding of this outstanding author and his aesthetic attitudes, as well as criteria of analysis and valuation of poetry. They also are very much important to estimate Karamzin’s editorial activity. The goal of the provided article is to eliminate the gap and to systemize and research the material related to Karamzin as literature critic. The first of the articles was published in 1795. The twenty-year-old author surprises by his self-sufficiency and deep thinking despite the young age. Young Karamzin’s approach is free from any jaundice and one-wayness. A special attention is focused on his historical thinking and full-fledge diversity of the national literatures. Karamzin explains that perfection is both time limited and eternal. It is different in different time and depends on various epochs and style and changing according to exposition of beauty ideas. New poetry cannot and should not copy ancient poetry. Poetry, including its characteristics and place, was in the centre of Karamzin’s thoughts and developed from article to article. Karamzin summarized the results of his thoughts and provided his requirements to poetry and poets in time when he planned a new edition and started its realization. It is important that Karamzin used the word “poetry” as part of the terminology related to the more general “literature”. It is important to see that for him poetry was the centre and the heart of literature, the purest realization of literature essence. Karamzin presents rich content and kinds of the Russian poetry. Russian songs and romances reflect sincere and frank feelings as well as specifics of the Russian national character. The author also mentions folk tales; he names them “old knights novels”. This article allows confirming that despite critical articles take quite a modest part in Karamzin’s literature heritage, they provide veridical introduction of the person and highlight his aesthetic system as a special and significant phenomenon. They show how Karamzin as a critic combined evaluation of the poetry of his predecessors and coevals, goodwill and exactingness, breadth and historical approach to literature with ability to estimate them according to the contemporary trends. Lessons of Karamzin’s critique are a matter of further research, perception and learning.

**Key words:** Karamzin; literature critic; esthetic attitudes; criteria of analysis and assessment of poetry.
P. 29. Serysheva Yuliya V., Fil Yuliya V. Tomsk State University. **POLYPREFIXAL VERBS WITH DIMINUTIVE SEMANTICS IN LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SPEAKERS.** Russian like some other Slavonic languages possesses verbs with two prefixes. The most common among polyprefixal units are verbs with diminutive, distributive and accumulative semantics. Diminutive units representing ancient polyprefixal formations reflect the peculiar features of Russian mentality (aptness to reflexion and self-reflexion, high degree of evaluation, non-categoricity, etc.). Diminutiveness in nomination of action is expressed by means of secondary verbal prefixes ПИР-, ПОД-, ПО-. Actualising the completion degree of action denoted by the verb, such a prefix corrects the frame of action, evaluating it and presenting as non-complete, limited in time and/or result. Despite series of researchers on diminutive prefixes and verbs wit diminutive semantics in the whole, the given object of study has not been considered in the aspect of the frames of prefix semantics variation as diminutiveness markers, secondary prefixes function, role of prefixes in expressing the general meaning of the verb, etc. The authors of the article regard a psycholinguistic experiment as possible and research-prospective means of analyzing these units. The aim of the experiment is singling out the peculiarities of perception of verbs with secondary prefixes ПИР-, ПОД-, ПО- by Russian language speakers. The results of a series of experiments show that the informants recognize diminutive semantics and relate it with prefixes ПИР-, ПОД-, и ПО-, but the degree of recognition depends on the prefix. The majority of the informants single out the secondary prefix ПИР- as a marker of non-completion of action. The informants perceive the semantics of the prefix ПОД-, representing a complex system of heterogeneous meanings, as non-segmented. Still, the results of the experiment show that the given prefix can non-complete of action, little degree of its display. The secondary prefix ПО- is the least segmented as a means of expressing the diminutive semantics. Thus, the psycholinguistic experiment shows that despite the heterogeneity of the speakers’ perception of verbs with diminutive secondary prefixes, diminutiveness is a constant feature of the Russian verb, which had its way of expression back in the Old-Russian period and still regular for the modern Russian language.

**Key words:** polyprefixal verbs; secondary prefixes; diminutive semantics; psycholinguistic experiment.

P. 37. Tazmina Irina B. N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **TYPOLOGY OF FORMS OF FIGURATIVE UNITS OF OLD RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.** This article focuses on the typology of internal forms of figurative units of ancient language, i.e. lexical units, capable of expressing content through visual representation of the image with the ability to produce a visual representation of the object called. Figurative units are always an indirect category, characterized by semantic duality, which creates a visual representation called realities. The concept of the inner form of speech is addressed under the scientific direction of the Tomsk Motivology School, in which the inner form is defined as material and ideal components of word structure, including shape and motivational meaning. As figurative units are analysed from the standpoint of the theory of lexical motivation, the extent of their internal forms of typology is based on the nature of the motivational meaning as reflected / unrecognised in the motivational significance of relations of similarity. In the Old Russian two groups represent figurative units: a metaphorical inner form of speech and non-metaphorical inner form of the word. Figurative units with non-metaphorical inner form, in turn, shared their words with the metonymic inner form, with the internal symbolic form, with the visual-sensory inner form and contaminated the internal form. The primary step in the figurative category is recognition of the concrete sense perception. Figurative units, the internal shape of which is based on a concrete sense perception, were not uniform in terms of the nature of sensory signals as the foundation of the future image. It could be tactile, auditory, visual impressions, or onomatopoeia. The symbolic nature of the inner form of figurative units is associated with the specifics of mythological thinking, characterized by indivisibility and imagery. Symbolization reflects the opposition inherent in the ancient way of thinking, and combined with either a metaphor or metonymy, making the inner form of the figurative units contaminated, and the syncretic nature of the inner form predetermined the change of its type. Figurative units of the ancient language had mainly an explicit internal form, which is associated with their derivatives. Accordingly, non-derivative words shaped the implicit internal form. The morphological and semantic structure of the word in the Old Russian language can be explicit and implicit, and metaphorical, non-metaphorical, but in fact, and in other cases, it served as a figurative expression of the word.

**Key words:** internal form of word; figurative lexeme; magic consciousness; metaphorical, non-metaphorical internal form.

P. 41. Tikhomirova Yuliya A. Tomsk State University. **IMAGES OF BYRON’S ITALY IN POETIC TRANSLATIONS OF RUSSIAN ROMANTICIST I.I. KOZLOV.** Poetic system establishment process of one of the early Russian Romanticists – Ivan Kozlov – was going under the influence of two major personalities of his times – G.G. Byron and V.A. Zhukovskiy. For these two Italy was a vital part of historical, philosophic conception. Reflexes of this mythologized Italy’s image – the country, which Kozlov never visited, but which became the spiritual motherland, the source of creative power and inspiration, are multidimensional and complex. Three levels of reflection of Italian semi sphere are differentiated: the reflection of Byron’s Italy in Kozlov’s original and translated poetry; the reflection of Italian topoi and aesthetic complexes connected with them; and the picture of Italian poetry itself, seen through his translations from Italian. The most interest is aroused by Kozlov’s creative-aesthetic perception and reflection of Italian semi sphere in translated poetry, as, though it being based on the same aesthetic principles as the original one, it is, first of all, the re-creation of foreign originals and it has the most genuine relation to poetics and aesthetics of a translated author. The poetics analysis of Kozlov's fragmental translations from the 4th, “Italian” canto of Byron’s poem “Child-Harold’s Pilgrimage” demonstrate the following. Kozlov shared the historical and philosophical conception of Zhukovskiy, in which Italy played a special role, being the home of creative genius, the evidence of human thought’s grandeur. But he did not only share it, but also reflected it in his poetic works. And as translations are discussed, it is evident, that under its influence there fall both the translator’s choice of texts and the quality parameters of translated texts. The Italian topoi acquires conceptual role in Kozlov’s creative works. Among all types of them the Italian one turns out to be the most capacious, it is characterized by the ability to produce new senses only by its appearing in a translation. Italy turns into a sustained extended metaphor of blooming spring, but moreover the metaphor of spiritual spring, the time of love, which constitutes one of characteristic features of Kozlov’s poetic style; for him the motif of the past youth is not a romantic cliché, it is deeply determined by his own life circumstances. Even the translation of the beginning lines of Byron’s “Bride of Abydos”: which give the description of an exotic Eastern country, contains reflexes of Italian topoi at associative level, generating the poetic senses, which Kozlov needs to make a brighter contrast between the land described and the actions done on it. Italian images as reflections of Kozlov’s personal perception, its images seen through Zhukovskiy’s eyes, and most of all, its images, “inherited” from the favourite author – Byron – as translations, poetic imitations and even deviations from Italian, parallel to Byron’s, create a significant segment in Kozlov’s creative aesthetic and poetic sphere.

**Key words:** Russian Romanticism; poetic translations; images of Italy; I.I. Kozlov.
Islam: anarchism. Like other anarchist movements, al-Qaeda is reactive. It focuses its activity solely on resisting. Al-Qaeda considers structure, semi-autonomous cells – all these factors align al-Qaeda with the type of movement that historically had nothing to do with outrage and acts of violence that it causes desire to draw parallels between the anarchists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and ANARCHISTS IN MODERN TERROROLOGY.

Key words:
- subject
- autonomy
- concept
- object
- demand
- supply.

P. 47. Koshmilo Oleg K. Saint-Petersburg Institute of Trade and Economics. TRANSCENDENTAL ECONOMICS BY IMMANUEL KANT: FREE BALANCE OF SENSUAL SUPPLY AND RATIONAL DEMAND. The article refers to the fundamental significance of transcendental philosophy of Immanuel Kant for the formation of economic paradigms of the modern epoch. Having included into the subject the idea of free expediency with the rights of a special principle Kant designed it as an autonomous method of balancing the real object and the ideal concept. Autonomy of the transcendental balancing on the ontological level settled conditions of the total economisation of the subject and world relations, providing a basis for the development of the Western liberal economy. Although, so far the situation was different. During the previous centuries, the economic practice of human activity was a private projection of worldviews based on exclusivity either of natural cosmic or divine laws. Only in the era of anthropocentric modern times after disappearance of the sacred, both natural and divine initiatives, supply and demand are focused on the autonomous subject, which symbolizes their balance in the function of capital. The ontological top of this focus is revealed in Kant’s doctrine of freedom, which content is a balance of a rational demand and sensory suggestions. The structural summit of transcendental philosophy of Kant became estimation, as a comprehensive attitude of subject to object. In accordance with the three fundamental areas of the subject – aesthetic sensibility, logical mind and moral intellect – the estimating activity appears in three basic entities: aesthetic, logical and moral. Aesthetic assessment is a sensual effect of causality, where a sensibly objective subject totally completely and unconditionally defines the concept being estimated as a subject. In contrast to the aesthetic evaluation, logical estimation has an objective character. This assessment appeals to necessary general bases, which guarantee objectivity in the total reliability of the concepts. Along with these two ones, there is another causality of a free expediency. With regards to freedom, the mind, by ignoring both the objectivity of the object and the objectivity of the concept, put itself in a subjective, immanent centre of balance between them. Thus, Kant distinguishes three types of causality: physical – significant for sensuality; conceptual – significant for the mind, and free – for the practical reason. In accordance with these types of causality, the philosophy of Kant developed into three fundamental economic schemes: 1) sensual economics where the production of real goods (supply) determines the consumption and the whole order of assessment (demand), 2) rational economics, where speculative demand and its axiology produces the whole supply, and 3) free economics, where demand and supply equitably determine each other, reaching mutual balance, which Kant understands as freedom. The German thinker considers the transcendental structure of a new human balancing himself relatively to the autonomous item existing in the form of the idea of freedom.

Key words: subject; autonomy; concept; object; demand; supply.

P. 53. Nalivkina Nadezhda V. Tomsk State Pedagogical University. CONCEPT OF SIMILARITY OF ISLAMISTS TO ANARCHISTS IN MODERN TERROROLOGY. In this article the author considers the concept, which has recently appeared in modern terrorology. A number of authors prove that modern Islamist terrorists are similar to anarchists. Professor Gelvin’s article situates al-Qaeda and similar jihad movements within the category of anarchism. They have long been associated with bombs and outrage and acts of violence that it causes desire to draw parallels between the anarchists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and contemporary terrorists. The leaders and adherents of al-Qaeda prefer action without ideology. Their struggle against the model of western government, their lack of programmatic goals, their pursuit of violence for its own sake, their use of highly decentralized structure, semi-autonomous cells – all these factors align al-Qaeda with the type of movement that historically had nothing to do with Islam: anarchism. Like other anarchist movements, al-Qaeda is reactive. It focuses its activity solely on resisting. Al-Qaeda considers actions of West an intrusion of the alien order, which is against preserving the culture and lifestyle of their homeland, so its members believe to be in the condition of struggle. And unlike other movements al-Qaeda does not cog within the international state and economic systems. Rather, it wars with the Western system. Other researchers cautiously consider such a point of view. They criticize some positions, address to historical facts. Orthodox Islam considers government to be the basic component of the social organization, which has been a gift to the humankind. It does not abide anarchy. The extremists and great majority of Muslim scholars may be deemed to agree on the necessity of government for the Muslim community. There are insignificant disagreements on a number of opinion such as whether Islam prescribes the legitimate institutions of government, whether the primary function of Islamic government is to uphold and enforce the Shari’a or Islamic law, and whether the officials of Islamic government must have specific moral, intellectual, or unusual qualifications. The task of the author of the article was the analysis and criticism of weaknesses of this concept. The author considers that this predictive judgment has been formed prematurely.

Key words: terrorology; terrorism; Al-Qaeda; anarchism; jihad; caliphate; Islamists; partisan.

P. 59. Platonova Anastasia V. Tomsk State University. COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF “HOMO FABER”: NECESSITY OR WAY TO IRRESPONSIBILITY? The idea of collective responsibility is an ethical challenge for the modern global and technological society. Actually, our ethical perception needs rethinking to some extent just because we deal with new conditions of life. Scientific and technological rationality is not a sufficient approach to face new problems head on. Technological progress and moral crisis brought us the recognition that we need a new moral system. Particularly, the idea of moral responsibility can be represented as a filter for technological innovations. However, the notion of moral responsibility has some restrictions when we attempt to apply it for technological activities. In other words, the notion of moral responsibility is deeply rooted in traditional ethical systems, which had focused on an individual's predictable actions and consequences. Nowadays, the reality is absolutely different, when previous moral constants are powerless in order to estimate the complicated scientific and technological activity, which has a collective feature. Addressing to the individual responsibility, which is retrospective, does not let us solve issues of long-term effects. Hans Jonas formulated the moral principle of collective responsibility for technological activity, but he just points the sphere where such principle could be used. The idea of collective responsibility is rather theoretically substantiated, however, the concept has caused many complicated questions: firstly, how collective can the morally responsible be? What is the point of speaking about collective responsibility as a form of moral responsibility? Can a collective have intentions? In other words, is a collective capable of being morally responsible for its actions as well as certain individuals? Secondly, how is it possible to distinguish responsibility inside a collective? When we discuss the problem of collective responsibility we should acknowledge that its main assumption is that all individuals in a collective are to be held responsible for other people's actions by tolerating, ignoring, or harbouring them, even without actively collaborating in these actions. The idea of collective responsibility presupposes that the sources of moral responsibility are social groups, such as society, corporations, scientific technological groups, etc. Nevertheless, this idea contradicts the idea of moral duty, which is always individual. The main controversy of collective responsibility, which some thinkers emphasize, has been based on
the idea of methodological individualism. This idea supposes that all social processes can be explained by reference to a set of principles governing individual human behaviour. In order to accept the idea of collective responsibility we have to reject anthropological prejudice of personality. This is an approach to get over the main objection against the collective responsibility. In this article the author attempts to base on the necessity of collective responsibility and to show some ways to overcome contradictions which opponents usually use.

**Key words:** moral responsibility; individual, collective, and corporate responsibility; scientific and technological activity.

**CULTUROLOGY**

P. 63. Nikitin Anton P. Katanov State University of Khakasia (Abakan). COMMUNICATIVE POTENTIAL OF CULTURE: THE FACTOR OF MONEY. The article analyses mechanisms of influence of money interchange on the communicative potential of culture. The communicative potential of culture is its ability to enter into communication, connections and relations with other cultures and develop under its influence preserving its own identity. The communicative potential of any culture is characterized by its existence, correlation and, in a dialectical sense, by its opposition of two necessary factors – stability and changeability (transformability). Communicative stability reflects the existence in a culture of the so-called “kernel”, which performs the function of identification protection (basic values, meanings and traditions), in cross-cultural communication with different cultures this “semantic centre” is constant. The more flexible, “sensitive” and dynamic the culture is, the higher its communicative potential. Thus, communicative potential of any culture depends on the degree of evidence of all these factors. The main mechanism of influence of money on the communicative potential of culture is the levelling of meanings, which is the base of communicative stability of cultures and its kernels. From this point of view, the factor of money is considered the most important one in the creation of communicative space, capturing all our humanity, in which everyone is a subject-participant of cross cultural communication and is submitted to the general logic of formation of sense – the logic of calculability. Quantification of values, traditions and even ideas is obliterating the difference between foundations of cultures, their communicative stability, forming one basic code of communication – the number. This research shows the process of the quantitative environment spreading not only on the sphere of economy, but also on other spheres of life activity of people (culture, education, science, etc.). The consequences of this in the context of sociocultural modernization and post-modernization lead to the creation of a society where causal relations are obliterated. In the course of time numeral characteristic becomes locked on itself, it also becomes irreversible and meaningless. A good example of this characteristic is virtual money, playing the role of simulacrum (J. Baudrillard). In post-modern society the number is turning into a code, presenting the universal base for comparing all the other communicative codes. But the more universal the code is, the less informative it is. So, in other words, the post-modern society moves to minimization of qualities and determinacy to the society of mathematical play.

**Key words:** communicative potential of cultures; money; quantification; communicative code.

P. 67. Chernyshov Alexander V. Moscow P.I. Tchaikovsky Conservatory. SOUND COLLECTION OF MEDIAMUSIC. The basis of the musical design of broadcasting is music selected from the record libraries. It is not only much more expeditious, but also cheaper than the creation of original music. The world’s first company to produce specialized audio collections of mediamusic (“De Wolfe Music”) started recording the sound for movies on 35mm film tape in 1929. This sound was copied to magnetic tape during the Second World War. Today, the company “De Wolfe Music” has over 80 000 tracks and publishes 50 new CD for musical arrangement annually. However, specialized musical-sound collections originate from the “kinothekas” (collections of film-music scores) which were created more for the silent cinema in Europe and USA in late 1910s. The first kinotheka appeared in Berlin in 1919 (Giuseppe Becce): it was a vast themed catalog of short plays with different characters affecting many aspects of real life and typical cinematic situations consequently. The same way the main feature of modern sound collections of mediamusic is – the fact tracks and music CDs are strictly connected with most common topics. In addition, initially designed music is different from concert music forms, arrangements, texture and register balances (for example, one needed to connect the music with speech). Descriptions (expressing the style, explaining the mood or specifying the instrumentation of the musical composition) and elementary tempo designations are given to each track in the musical-sound collection usually. Tracks may have names themselves and they can be grouped into associative subsections as well. It is worth noting the location on the audio disc of the same music for different “commercial” timekeeping, for example: 60, 30, 15, and 10 (in seconds). The functional purpose of a music track serves here an important category, too. Special audio discs for musical design of opening titles (jingles), respectively arranging musical “beds” and special disks with noise and musical-noise sound effects (multi SFX) are in the sound collections of mediamusic. The number of broadcast channels has increased dramatically throughout the world starting with the 1980s–1990s. Therefore, the presence of masterfully assembled and varied collections of music for their design has a large industrial demand. Most often sound operators use specialized mediamusic for screen or microphone works as the speech accompaniment or for design of typically staged scenes (chase, fear, disaster, etc.), when original music is in a veiled form of speech and noise.

**Key words:** mediamusic; kinotheka; compilation; sound collection; CD; track.

P. 71. Shapovalova Tatiana A. Tomsk Agricultural Institute, Branch of Novosibirsk State Agrarian University. IDENTITY, DIFFERENCE AND REPERPETITION IN METAPHERS OF PRIMITIVE CULTURE. Structural, historical-poetic, comparative typological and other studies, first of all, demonstrate cultural differences. The universal principles of thinking are not always obvious, especially when we study, for example, primitive culture. Attempts to reconstruct primitive mind do not always lead to an objective picture, as it inevitably upgrades or does not have a sufficient reasoning. Based on the idea of O. Freidenberg and analysis of totemism of C. Levi-Strauss, the author offers her own reconstruction of the primitive method of thinking. The essence of the method contains the analysis of operation of the ontological categories of identity, difference, and repetition in primitive metaphors. The language (linguistic) metaphor is a relatively late phenomenon, so in the paper the concept of metaphor is used in relation to the situation of converting the “biological aspects” of food, birth and death, marked by O. Freidenberg. Relative “transferability” of these moments is due to the gap between the natural and social. At the heart of the practical and ritual actions is repetition of the strategy, which is aimed to establish the identity of the natural and the social. However, as a result, human activity increases the gap between them. As C. Levi-Strauss showed, the identity of the human community and the totem animal is imaginary, similarities imposed in totemism are signs of differences. The internal form of metaphor enables to simultaneously draw together disparate objects or events and keep the distance
were common. Parents had moral responsibility before God and society for behaviour of their children. This moral responsibility was in

strengthening of adult children's financial independence. The influence of father's authority weakened in this issue. The legislation of the Russian Federation promoted strengthening of these stereotypes. Choice of a marriage partner was

Region in the second half of the 19th – the first third of the 20th centuries the priority to choose a fiancé or a fiancée for a child mostly

them, to protect them from offenders. He personified fear and punishment irrespective of child's age. Physical means of upbringing

Russian Peasants in the Altai Region (1850s – 1950s).

in the structure of metaphor. The dialectic of repetition and difference in the intellectual and practical activity, evident in the primitive metaphor allows us to interpret the appearance of the plot of the narrative, and even writing.

Key words: ontological categories; thinking; metaphor; totemism; culture.

HISTORY

P. 75. Dmitrienko Nadezhda M. Tomsk State University. ELECTION OF ALL RUSSIA CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN TOMSK IN 1917. The article highlights the significance of the Constituent Assembly in political self-determination of Russia during the Revolution of 1917. It states that the Provisional Government had created a Special meeting to make the election voting regulations for deputies of the Constituent Assembly. A prominent Russian lawyer F.F. Kokoshkin headed it. As a result of the hard work of the Special meeting the Election Regulations were published in the Bulletin of Provisional Government (Vestnik Vremennogo Pravitelstva). It provided a legislative framework for the preparation and holding of the first All-Russia election that was scheduled for November 12, 1917. Using a complex of original documents, preserved in the State archives of Tomsk region, the author of this paper observes the organization of the general election of the Constituent Assembly in such a large Siberian city as Tomsk. The formation of election commissions and their organizational work are outlined. The chairman of the city election commission, N.V. Smirnov, became a member of the Tomsk district court in accordance with the Election Regulations. Details are described of voting technologies, especially making and checking of voters’ lists, as well as special procedures of receiving complaints from city residents, whose names were ignored or distorted in the electoral lists. At the same time lists of candidates for the Constituent Assembly were made and published. An important component of election technologies was the preparation of places for voting, delivering of identification documents and ballot-papers to voters. Ballot-papers were produced in Tomsk in accordance with the samples, published in the Bulletin of Provisional Government. The candidate lists printed on hard paper were used as ballots. The Tomsk Archive has a rather rare document, a protocol of Tomsk election commission, which allows reproducing the process of voting during November 12–18, 1917. The study of this protocol gives good knowledge of the counting of votes and complying strictly with the rules prescribed by law. Now it is obvious that at first Tomsk citizens took a great interest in the election, but by the end of October and beginning of November 1917 they lost their activity. As a matter of fact, no more than 47 percent of Tomsk voters took place in the election of deputies of the Constituent Assembly. It was less than the national average. The experience of the election campaign of 1917 received no further spread. Nevertheless, the study of it makes it possible to extend knowledge of the political life of Russia in the early 20th century and gives a fresh look at the attitude of Russian people to major political events like elections.

Key words: Revolution of 1917; Constituent Assembly; general elections; election technologies.

P. 80. Kolyaskina Yelena A. Shukshin Altai State Academy of Education (Barnaul). FATHERHOOD IN PERCEPTION OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS IN THE ALTAI REGION (1850S – 1950S). The main ideas of the article are the following. Delivery of a child was the meaning of life for a man, as well as for a woman. Realization of the fertile function influenced a man’s status in the society. This dependence began to weaken by the end of the reviewed period. Father was not present at birth of his own child most of all, because for a man, as for a representative of ‘culture’, the process of birth was ‘natural’ and, therefore, oppositional to ‘culture’. Father, unlike mother, had no innate love for his child. He obtained it, particularly, through ritual practice. Interrelations between a baby and a father were limited. Men were supposed to place a priority on a son, especially on the first-born, as he was the heir. Loss of father was considered less misfortunate, than that of mother. Sacral relation was set up between a father and a child, as well as between a mother and a child during the whole life. The society considered children who were brought up without a father to be flawed, especially when they were born out of wedlock. Father, more precisely – the eldest man in the house, was thought to be the head of the family. Usually he was called ‘dad’, ‘daddy’, ‘young dad’, a grandfather was called ‘old dad’, and long-standing inhabitants were called ‘fathers’. The form of address to parents was often ‘You’. The role of a father as the head of the family weakened by the end of the reviewed period. It was connected with the strengthening of woman’s financial independence and with the disproportion of sex ratio in consequence of repressions and wars. According to the Russian tradition mother’s upbringing of a child changed to father’s governance since a child learned to walk. Father had the role of a “moralizer” in the educational process. First of all, he was to influence the behaviour of sons. Father was considered to be a protector from external forces. His functions were to take care of them, to put pity on them, to protect them from offenders. He personified fear and punishment irrespective of child’s age. Physical means of upbringing were common. Parents had moral responsibility before God and society for behaviour of their children. This moral responsibility was in exaggerated form among the Old Believers. Parents’, including father’s, sanctions played a major role. They bent all life energy of a child. There was the priority of parents’ word and act against child’s ones irrespective of his age. Among the Russians in the Altai Region in the second half of the 19th – the first third of the 20th centuries the priority to choose a fiancé or a fiancée for a child mostly belonged to father. Long-standing inhabitants, except for the Polish and the Bukhtarsmin, were notable for being the strictest in this issue. The legislation of the Russian Federation promoted strengthening of these stereotypes. Choice of a marriage partner was becoming a private matter of young people since the coming of the Soviet government, throwing religious ideology back, and strengthening of adult children’s financial independence. The influence of father’s authority weakened in this issue.

Key words: fatherhood; childhood; upbringing traditions; Russians in the Altai Region.

P. 85. Kosterev Anton G., Litvinov Aleksandr V. Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, Tomsk State University. TOMSK SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNITY IN 1930S: SOCIOPOLITICAL EVOLUTION. The
article describes the problems of mutual relations of representatives of scientific and pedagogical intelligentsia and the Soviet power in the 1930s. It was a critical stage both for most domestic intellectuals and for all the Soviet society: the question of the physical survival of the scientific community members and ways of the further development of scientific knowledge and higher education system was solved. By example of Tomsk features of processes of fitting the intellectual stratum in the system of the new Soviet society are analysed. On the basis of foundations of some representatives of Physics various models of forming of relations and interaction with the Soviet state and its practice in science and higher education spheres are reconstructed. The main feature of the considered period is that the practice of mutual relations of the power and the intellectual elite became more related and more complicated. On the one hand, direct reprisals took place, on the other – a considerable part of intellectuals organically occurred in the structure of the Soviet society. Another key aspect of the given problem is that the form of the pressure the Party and the governments laid changed slightly: the political campaigns objectively directed against the intelligentsia took the form of ideological discussions with a considerable part of the scientific and pedagogical community participating. An equally important factor was the conditions given by the authorities to representatives of the priority fields of knowledge: the institutional approval of scientific directions, social status, access to material benefits, etc. As a result, during the 1930s it is possible to track two main tendencies characterizing the given period: the final suppression of scientists objectionable to the authorities and gradual adaptation of the other part of scientific and pedagogical community in the new social structure. Thus, the given period may be identified as the time of institutionalisation of the new Soviet science (both literally and metaphorically). The latter tendency led to a certain integration of a part of the scientific elite (first of all – in Physics) in the power institutes of the transformed Soviet society. Tomsk scientific and pedagogical community, with certain regional character, reflected the form and content of the contemporary political and social processes.

Key words: Soviet science; higher education; intelligentsia; Soviet state.

P. 90. Mirkin Vladimir V. Tomsk State University. EVOLUTION OF THE SOVIET TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD. The main task of the post-war five-year plans in the telegraph communication was the rapid recovery and upgrading telegraph based on the latest technical achievements. Among the first directions of modernization of the Soviet telegraphy was the introduction of voice-frequency telegraph systems. It was a way to transfer electrical signals to the telegraph lines of communication with the use of alternating currents. The development of voice-frequency telegraph led to a significant increase in the number of cheap telegraph channels. Implementation of the direct-printing start-stop apparatus simplified the telegraph process and device services greatly. Both these factors set stage for the organization and development of the subscriber telegraph network in Siberia and across the country, eliminating the need for the telegram transit. New conditions for the development of telegraph communication determined the direction of further improvement of the telegraph apparatus. Using the voice-frequency telegraph provided an opportunity for high maneuverability and greater flexibility in the organization of telegraph communication. The historically formed multisytem of telegraphic apparatus prevented the full use of this opportunity. After the war telegraph equipment development proceeded in the direction of elaboration of automated devices, on the one hand, and small roll and tape devices with a standard wheel, on the other. The continuous growth of the telegraph exchange during this period demanded research of new and better ways to improve the efficiency of telegraphy without increasing the number of maintenance workers. The solution of this problem was found in the application of the automation of production processes of telegrams handling, which increased the labour productivity of telegraph operators sharply. The latest achievements of telegraphy at that time were due mainly to radio engineering and electronics. The contemporary modern science gradually set the theoretical generalization of communication achievements – telegraph, telephone, phototelegraphy, radio and television. Based on these generalizations a new science appeared – the theory of information transfer (cybernetics). At the same time the oldest means of telecommunication – telegraphy – increasingly lost its isolation. The use of common communication lines for transmission of telegrams, telephone calls, phototelegram transfer, radio and television broadcasting led to the formation of telecommunication devices common to all types. Development of subscriber telegraphy along with telephony, creating videophones and phone recorders gave the prospect of further mergers of telecommunications into a single hardware solution.

Key words: technology; telecommunications; voice-frequency telegraph; subscriber telegraph.

P. 96. Ryazanova Anastasia N. Tomsk State University. STATE POLICY ON HUMAN CAPITAL AS A FACTOR OF SUCCESSFUL TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH KOREA IN 1950–2010. By the beginning of the 21st century South Korea has proved successful in creating a knowledge economy. One of the main features of economic development, which allowed it to make such a huge progress in its development, is a well educated, motivated and underpaid, in comparison with developed countries, class of engineers and researchers. The Government of the Republic has always made a great emphasis on human development, as well as on science and technology, as a basis for economic growth. Human development policy has evolved along with the export-oriented industrialization in the 1960s. Initially, this process required the preparation of the country's skilled labour force that could deploy and use foreign technology. Then, slowly, the Republic established an infrastructure for the development of their own base of scientific research: colleges and universities with the world level of the educational process, research institutes and centres with an equipped base for research, science parks in universities and business incubators. Korean immigrants, who were educated abroad, mostly in the U.S.A., have played an important role in the creation of a highly skilled workforce. The Korean government has created many programs for the return of highly educated people to their homeland. At present, the government attaches great importance to the modernization of the education system, establishment of research institutions, development of the invitation of foreign researchers programs, reform of higher education. All these programs have tangible results: the increased private sector and independent research, development in many industries (semiconductors, machinery, automobiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals), South Korea began to occupy a leading position. In terms of international citation index SCI Republic occupies the 16th place. By the number of international patents Korea ranks sixth in the world. All these indicators point at the right policy chosen for human development. In addition to the positive development, scientists have noted the negative aspects of Korean knowledge economy. These include such factors as an undeveloped system of basic research, poor employment practices in university research, dependence on research conducted in the laboratories of financial-industrial groups – “chaebols”. Thus, the crisis of 1998 showed the decline in sales of many chaebols, the decrease of the level of costs of these enterprises in science and research in response to changes in the international market. Now the economy of South Korea is fully restored, but no one is safe from a repeat of the Asian crisis of the 1990s.

Key words: South Korea; technological development; scientific and technological resources and economic indicators.
In the article estimations of the revolutionary theory of P.N. Tkachev in the post-Soviet historiography are considered. The given period in many respects reflects the tendencies in judgement tkachevism (Russian blankism) that appeared in the second half of the 1980s. The studying of Tkachev’s sociopolitical sights went in several directions. The first was connected with the problem of influence of Tkachev’s ideas on Lenin. The majority of the authors emphasized close genetic communication between tkachevism and bolshevism. They recognized the evidence of numerous elements of Russian revolutionary radicalism in the spirit of Tkachev in theoretical constructions of the Bolsheviks and in their practical activity. The second direction considered the well-known Narodnik were much more correct in understanding the situation than the speculations of the German social democrat; and divergences between them were not so significant, as emphasized in the official Soviet historiography. The third direction compared the conception of Tkachev with the ideas of Nechaev. Tkachev was unreasonably ranked as a follower of Nechaev and made responsible for all mystical and crimes of the latter. The fourth direction connected Tkachev’s name with the beginning of an active terrorist struggle of Tkachev with the ideas of Nechaev. Tkachev was unreasonably ranked as a follower of Nechaev and made responsible for all mystical and crimes of the latter. The fourth direction connected Tkachev’s name with the beginning of an active terrorist struggle

Key words: Central Asia; historiography; People’s Republic of China; Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); Master Degree; PhD.
latent tendencies in it, and capable of opposing the mainstream. V.A. Isakov contributed significantly to popularisation of Tkachev’s life and views. In several works he scrutinises the specificity of Tkachev’s revolutionary program, emphasising its dynamism, pragmatism and realism. Moreover, V.A. Isakov states that the Russian narodnik, non-agreeing with other revolutionary factions, realised the perniciousness of confrontation between them and called for the unity of the revolutionary forces before the common enemy – autocracy. This focus enriched and corrected the ideas about the place and role of Tkachev in the radical emigrant environment of the 1870s essentially. A conclusion about the actualisation of the view on the significant influence of Russian blankism on Russian revolutionary movement in domestic post-Soviet historiography, and, as a consequence, change of estimations of Tkachev’s activity and doctrine in the history of the Russian radical idea is made.

Key words: revolutionary theory; narodnichestvo; Russian blankism; post-Soviet historiography.

P. 115. Shvedov Maksim N. Tomsk State University. PHANTASM OF TAO: MODERN CHINESE TEA CULTURE. The article reflects the modern state of the Chinese tea culture and the place of the traditional in it. The transformation and social change in China after the end of cultural revolution allowed a new concept of cultural policy to emerge: traditional culture was no longer considered to be an obstacle on the way of transformation, but was claimed to be the basis of the modernisation and building of the new China. The search for new identity then brought Chinese people to the sphere of the traditional, which was strange and even exotic for them. The traditional culture itself was to be translated into the language of the new social discourse. In this case the social function of traditional culture dominated the value of the culture as it is. Since the beginning of the period of the policy of reform and opening in early 1980s tea merchants and scholars recognized the rich traditional background in the Chinese tea culture, which was promoted actively with the support on the official level. The way to achieve the social utopia was seen in the traditional Chinese tea culture. During the early period of development of the Chinese tea culture in Early Middle Ages it was developing under the influence of the school of Metaphysics, famous for practising “pure conversations” (qing tan). Later, during the Middle Ages, poets, scholars, and Buddhist priests had a certain impact on it. So from the very beginning the Chinese tea culture developed a deep connection with the traditional Chinese thought and art. That is why the phantasm of Tao as nostalgia for something larger, transcendent, has never left the Chinese tea culture and in modern society with its thirty years of revolution struggle and drastic social change this nostalgia was may be even stronger than ever before. The refined aestheticism of tea ceremony lets the tea lover feel a part of the ancient tradition, share the common cultural heritage, which in this case manifests in certain physical moves. In fact, it was and still is the way to pose as a lover of culture, due to the implicit connection between the refined taste of tea and the Chinese history. The search for the traditional in the Chinese tea culture, which is said to be mostly the interpretation of traditional codes into the understandable symbols, has led to the real invention of the new “traditional” tea culture. The modern development of the tea culture reflects the quest for new national identity and therefore it is important to consider this topic in the scientific discourse.

Key words: tea culture; PRC; modern times; Tao; nostalgia.

P. 118. Yakutin Aleksandr V. Smolensk Branch of Moscow University Ministry of Internal Affairs. ACTIVITY OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS ORGANIZED BY FASCIST OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ON THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF SMOLENSK REGION IN 1941–1943. According to the report of the occupation department, by the end of 1942 in Smolensk region occupied by the Nazis, 248 primary schools and 82 people’s schools worked. Besides, three teacher seminars (Sobolevo, Smolensk, Krasnaya), four agricultural schools (Voznovka and Soge in Smolensk region, Kardimovo, Monastirshina) and three craftsman’s schools (two schools in Smolensk and one school in Monastirshina) were opened in the area. The education was free of charge. The occupation authorities created a group of lecturers who went around the region and made seminars for teachers. The task of lecturers was to bring teachers up-to-date with the new political and pedagogical problems and to orientate them from “Bolshevism and Soviet power” to the Nazi ideology. The themes of seminars varied: “A new Europe under the leadership of Germany”, “The essence of National Socialism”, “The denial of Marxism”, “Problems of the race”, “Jewish question”, “A new Europe and the way of Russia’s integration”. But for the seminars, in July 15–23,1942 courses for teachers from Smolensk and Smolensk region were organized. 232 teachers were present. They studied the following subjects: questions of pedagogy and the tasks of a modern school; task of physical and artistic education in schools; general questions of school; organization of schoolwork in modern conditions. In addition, the course outline included two political issues crucial for the invaders: “A new Europe under the leadership of Germany” and “A new order of land tenure in the liberated regions”. There were special subjects, such as Teaching Methodology and A Critical Analysis of Soviet Textbooks. These textbooks were used in schools until the German authorities created and published new ones. Since May 1943 the occupation authorities were publishing a teaching journal School and Education. Its task was to increase the educational level of teachers, to bring them up-to-date with events, to acquaint readers with innovations in education of the growing generation. There were some pages for readers that discussed such questions as 1) science-culture-education; 2) problems of teaching and education; 3) school life; 4) letters of readers; 5) information. The occupation authorities created a specialized children’s journal Pupil; its task was to educate children within the framework of the Nazi ideology and to foster new life stereotypes. This journal published articles about the life story of Hitler, German holiday traditions, bad Soviet time and Nazi aggressors as “benefactors”. During the occupation several issues of this journal were published.

Key words: Smolensk region; occupation authorities; education; school; teacher; courses; Nazi ideology.

LAW

P. 121. Andreeva Olga I. Tomsk State University. ASCERTAINMENT OF PROCEDURAL LIABILITIES AND PROHIBITIONS ON EXERCISING OF CERTAIN ACTIVITY AS A WARRANT OF RESTRICTING THE FREEDOM OF CONDUCT OF STATE OFFICIALS IN CRIMINAL COURT PROCEDURE. The article states that our criminal-procedural legislation places empowered officials under the duties restricting the freedom of their activity and promoting the solution of the tasks of criminal procedure, aiming at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the parties to a criminal procedure and at regulating legal relations with other empowered officials, conducting preliminary investigation and trial. In this connection much attention is paid to the wording of the principle of legality applied in criminal trials, providing that “court, procurator, investigator, inquiry agency and injurer can not apply a federal law, inconsistent with the present Code”, whereas judging by the content of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, state
bodies and officials are obliged to observe both the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws. It is substantiated that being fixed in law the duty of an investigator, inquirer ex officio to take all measures provided by law for a comprehensive, complete and objective examination of the circumstances of a case, ascertainment of all factual circumstances significant for the qualification of an act and decision of a case in relation to a defendant would promote the realization of the purpose of criminal procedure. In order to insure both the rights and legal interests of a person in criminal proceedings it is necessary to make the wording of the principle of presumption of innocence more precise by means of fixing the duty of state officials to treat a suspect (a defendant) as an innocent person. It is concluded that the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation should provide a mechanism of performing the duties, including the order of performing the duties, the conditions of observing the rights and freedoms of persons under duty, ensuring their security and all possible consequences such as stimulating the performance of the duty and liability for its non-performance. The freedom to realize the powers of officials in criminal procedure is restricted by the ascertainment of legal injunctions on exercising of certain activity and taking decisions. The possibility to exercise control not only by the state bodies (courts, superior bodies, etc.), but also by the society and a person who considers that his rights and legal interests were violated because of actions (or omission of an act) of officials can serve as a guarantee of performance of a legal duty in case of violation of a prohibition.

Key words: procedural liability; prohibitions; restriction of freedom; realization of duties; ensuring of rights.

P. 126. Zelenina Anna Yu. Tomsk State University. LEGAL REGULATION OF PROCEDURES IN SOCIAL SECURITY LAW. The article analyses the problem of legal regulation of social security procedures. The features inherent to all legal procedures are defined. The conclusion that not any legal procedure is legal process is made. The position according to which on the basis of division of the norms regulating basic material relation into regulatory and guarding legal procedures called to serve the given norms also differentiate onto regulatory and guarding is proved; thus it is offered to call the latter kind of legal procedure a legal process. In the legal literature terms “process” and “procedure” are used often enough, though different authors use them in different senses. In our opinion, the theory of the uniform remedial form does not correspond to the legal validity. In the article works of domestic researchers in the field of social-provisional legal relations were used. The conclusions are drawn. The author proves that social security law being the regulatory branch of law rules regulatory (positive) procedures. The conclusion that there is no independent legal procedure in social security law (if to investigate the operating social security legislation) is proved. In the article special value of legal procedures in social security law is underlined as the right to social security is the right to claim, i.e. its realization is possible only through activity of the state in the name of corresponding organs. Thereupon, any material norm, which provides the right to a certain kind of social security, “is served” by a corresponding procedural norm. Different kinds of social security procedures are considered. In particular, imperative and dispositive social security procedures are analysed; the absence of recommendatory and incentive procedures in social security law is stated. Giving the right, obliging and forbidding procedures are selected. General, special and other kinds of social security procedures are investigated. The conclusion is that when deciding on the type of the procedure in each specific case (imperative or dispositive, giving the right or obliging, etc.) the legislator should choose the variant, which will promote realization of the right to this or that kind of social security to the greatest degree.

Key words: social security law; process; procedure; procedural norms.

P. 130. Romanov Yevgeniy B. National Research Tomsk State University. CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE MATERIALS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION AND THE CONTEMPORARY REALITIES. The article focuses on the modern understanding of the constitutional list of rights and freedoms. The draft constitution prepared by the Constitutional Commission has the systematic reflection of the major conceptual frames for relations between the individual and the state, as well as guarantees of human rights and freedoms: everyone is entitled to protection by the State from illegal encroachments on the rights and freedoms, to protect their rights and freedoms, and the rights and freedoms of other persons in court and all the other not contradicting the law, to get compensation for harm caused illegally to health, honour and good name, as well as property. The harm caused by illegal actions of state bodies and their officials shall be reimbursed by the state. In accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation, everyone is entitled to refer international bodies to protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, if domestic law is of no help. Everyone is guaranteed the right to legal assistance for the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms and the right to a hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal. The principle of presumption of innocence is applied, as well as the inverse power law, abolishing or mitigating responsibility, no duty to testify against oneself, one's spouse and relatives. It is established that the evidence obtained in violation of the law has no legal force. The Parliamentary Ombudsman Institute in the Russian Federation is provided. There is continuity in the importance of addressing to the rights and freedoms of individuals in the era of constitutional reform, 1990–1993, and at present. It is noted that not all the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of individuals set forth in the draft of the Constitutional Commission were used in the Constitution (the constitutional norm of human rights non-governmental organizations, the position of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the rights of ethnic minorities). It is concluded that the Constitutional Commission in its draft of the Constitution accepted the concept of natural right resting on the postulate that the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be recognized, guaranteed and enforced by the state as the existing ones. This concept influenced the development of modern science, constitutional law greatly; constitutional and legal research has become based on the primacy of individual rights and freedoms.

Key words: human rights and freedoms; civil rights; Constitutional Commission; Constitution of the Russian Federation.

P. 132. Samovich Yuliya V. Kemerovo State University. GENESIS OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF THE CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY NOTION. The right for war that existed in classic international law and was the means of settlement of international disputes ("jus ad bellum") did not attach the legal effect to the term “crime against humanity”. The word combination “crime against humanity”, as E. David notes, is used for defining “some heinous violent actions, that are taken on a large scale by people, regardless from their being the representatives of a state, to the prejudice of other people, as a rule, mainly in the political, ideological, racial, national, ethnic and religious goals”. The first step in this direction was taken on the 8th of August 1945, when four allied powers – the USSR, the US, the UK and France signed the London Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Main War Criminals of the European Axis, the attachment to which was the Charter of the International Military Tribunal. Article 6 of the Charter defined the categories of the crimes, for the commission of which the Tribunal had a right to try and punish any individuals or groups. Among such were the war crimes, crimes against peace and security and the crimes against humanity. It is the last category (crimes against humanity) that caused most difficulties in the correct classification. According to the interpretation of the
Tribunal itself, these actions will be classified as the crimes against humanity only if they were committed due to or with the aim of committing war crimes or crimes against peace and security. Considering the question on the legal regulation of crimes against humanity, one cannot but mention the International Military Tribunal for former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The Charter of the Tribunal for former Yugoslavia that was accepted by the UN Security Council in 1993 defines crimes against humanity in Article 5 almost repeating the wording of the Code project of crimes against peace and security of the International Law Commission. This category of crimes poorly addresses to armed conflicts. From this point of view there is a more successful wording by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for Rwanda, which, in contrast to the relevant clauses in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, does not specify the necessity of an armed conflict presence for responsibility coming. The most detailed wording of the bodies of crimes against humanity is in the International Criminal Court Statute, in Article 7, where all the four criteria were absolutely clearly presented that allow distinguishing between the qualification of crimes against humanity and the common crimes: 1) gravity of a crime, target of a crime – life, health of a human and his or her physical immunity on a mass scale; 2) mass character conditional on a great number of victims; 3) agreed plan, which means deliberation in the actions taken and 4) motives.

**Key words:** crimes against humanity; international tribunals and criminal courts; genocide.

P. 136. Sapov Yevgeniy Yu. Sumara State University. WITNESS' PERSONAL INTEREST IN A CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. INTERCONNECTION OF PRIVATE INTEREST OF A WITNESS AND HIS FUNCTIONS. A witness was referred by law to other persons involved in criminal procedure. The witness is involved to assist state authorities to reach their goals. This could determine his (or her) activity as the function of assistance to justice. However, there are some reasons to say that the part of the witness in criminal procedure is not limited only by this function. Functions of the witness can change by his legal interests, which are very varied. The problem of legal interest was analysed in criminal procedure literature, but researchers have not dealt with legal interests of witnesses. Legal interests of the witness have been discussed only as his (or her) duty to say the truth to the investigator or the court, which brings up some questions. Two of them are if the witness in criminal procedure has his (or her) own legal interest and if we could discuss it. This article deals with affirmative answers for these questions. The witness in criminal procedure has many rights, which makes him (or her) an independent and, in some respects, active participant of criminal procedure. Thereby we could believe that, according to the witness’ wants, there are some of his legal interests: 1) the interest to testify his (or her) statements and not to be accused in perjury; 2) the interest in his (or her) own safety and safety of his relatives; 3) the interest not to testify against his (or her) spouse or relatives; 4) the interest to testify without any violations of his (or her) rights. As we can see these witness’ legal interests are not beyond his (or her) function of assistance to justice. But practice shows that the witness can have specific legal interests that could change his (or her) basic function. There are situations when a person is not a suspect or an accused by law, but in fact he (or she) realizes the function of defence, i.e. refutation of suspicions. The most prominent example of the situation is the resolution of the Constitutional Court of RF of June 27, 2000 № 11-11 by the Maslov’s complaint. There are other situations when a person is a victim, but he (or she) is interrogated as a witness. In this case that person has an interest in being recognized as a victim, obtaining compensation and bringing the perpetrator to justice, i.e. realizing the function of accusing. As we can see, the function of assistance to justice is not the only function of witnesses. According to witness’ legal interest he (or she) can perform the function of defence or the function of accusing. It seems to be one of the reasons to give the witness a right to advocate.

**Key words:** witness; legal interest; procedural functions; witness’ advocate; criminal procedure.

P. 139. Sviridov Mikhail K. Tomsk State University. PROVISION OF SENTENCE STABILITY. Each crime breaks public relations existing before its fulfillment. The problem of their normalization is assigned to the adjudication. Restoring a part of the broken relations and creating new ones (on compensation of the harm caused by the crime and on punishment condemned), the sentence becomes a regulator of public relations and joins the system of regulators of the law and order existing in the state. Stability of the law and order demands stability of its regulators, including the sentence. Until recently law had no mechanisms of provision of sentence stability. Amendments to the Criminal-Remedial Code provide separate elements of such a mechanism. Their analysis convinces that the provided elements need addition and specification. It is expedient to establish momentariness of revision of sentences both during the period of their carrying out and later on. It is also necessary to limit the time of possible revision of sentences – within one year after the sentence comes to force. However, if the correction of a miscarriage of justice in favour of the condemned occurs, recurrence and indefiniteness of revision is required. There are bases for excluding the stage of revision of sentences as judicial supervision in the system of verification. There are enough procedures for a complete check of sentences: appeal, cassation and renewal of a case with new and newly discovered evidence. Thus, provision of stability of sentences demands restriction of powers (their part is already fixed in the new law) and even reduction of the number of verifying instances. It creates danger of preservation of miscarriages of justice, which can be realized when serving the sentence, but cannot be corrected. Such a danger is real, but it seems necessary to reconcile to it. Undoubtedly, herein the victim interests of justice (state) are defended. However, the stability of the sentence should be a priority in the present state of affairs providing the legal status of the position of the condemned and other persons connected with the sentence, as well as the existing law and order. The latter is represented as a greater value. Thus, it is necessary to consider that sufficient conditions are created for making a fair sentence and for elimination of its errors. And if courts did not use all their possibilities or worked poorly, the consequences should not influence negatively on the destiny of the condemned and other persons connected with the sentence, creating and keeping uncertainty of their position for long. Besides, some errors of the sentence – in favour of the condemned – can be corrected at any time. Some errors can be corrected by means of renewal of cases on the new and newly discovered evidence. Part of errors – not in favour of the condemned – with inadequate use by courts of the given means should remain uncorrected for the sake of stability of sentences and, finally, the stability of law and order on the whole.

**Key words:** judgment; stability; revocation; supervisory review.

P. 143. Chernenko Tamara G. Kemerovo State University. QUALIFICATION OF A REAL SET OF CRIMES. The article discusses the issues related to a type of multiple crimes – the real set of crimes. Under the totality of the real crime is understood the person implementing several actions (acts of omission) of two or more offences, for none of which the person has been convicted. The article highlights the real signs of multiple offences. The author notes that the offences that make a real set are differently characterized by subjective orientation according to the method, time and place of their commission, the nature of the relationship of crimes to each other. The paper analyses the types of multiple offences related to each other in a certain way. An opinion is given on how to qualify crimes in the given circumstances. Particular attention is paid to qualifying the real set, in which a crime is a way, means of committing
another crime. The author analyses the problems of qualification of crimes in the commission of which a false document is used, crimes of illegal use of one's official authority (official position); crimes committed with violence. Violence as a way of committing a crime is stated in the articles of the Criminal Code in different ways. The article notes that the biggest challenge in qualifying is unfocused violence. Unspecified physical violence requires proper qualification of the crime by establishing its danger to the society (which would differentiate one complex crime and a set of them). The author substantiates the conclusion that in cases where the pattern of the complex crime, taken as a distinct separate offence, equals to the set of crimes in the degree of social danger, and the act should qualify for multiple offences. If a crime is a method or means of concealing another crime or a means to avoid responsibility for it, the act, in the author’s opinion, should qualify for multiple offences. The paper analyses the problematic issues of qualification for murder along with other crimes, justifies the conclusion that murder, combined with other crimes listed in Part 2 of Art. 105 of the Criminal Code is a complex compound offence, and qualifying for multiple offences in such a situation is wrong. Considering the qualifications of the murder of two or more persons (Item “a” Part 2 of Art. 105 of the Criminal Code), the author comes to a conclusion that the murder of two or more persons was committed by a single action at the same time. The article shows the difference between the set of crimes and common complex crimes of various kinds.

Key words: set of crimes; real set of crimes; qualification crimes.

P. 148. Yakimovich Yuriy K. Tomsk State University. PROSECUTOR AND INVESTIGATOR: PROCEDURAL STATUS OF PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS. Some changes, introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation in 2007, rendered vast influence on the procedural status of such subjects as investigative officer and prosecution attorney. Public prosecution has actually been deprived of investigative office, and in the absence of a single co-ordinating centre problems in interaction of investigative officers of different departments will emerge, because each of them publishes departmental legal acts, instructions, which differ essentially from each other and degrade criminal procedure legislature. Besides, it is not completely clear why the legislator deprived prosecution attorney of such a function as procedural guidance of pre-trial investigation, but kept certain authoritative functions on procedural guidance of preliminary investigation. The solution of these problems consists in creation of a single investigative agency, whose senior officer executes procedural guidance of the pre-trial investigation, criminal prosecution; a representative of this agency maintains prosecution on behalf of the government in court (in that case prosecution attorney keeps the function to oversee the observation of laws), or in recovery of the functions of procedural guidance of pre-trial investigation and relevant authoritative functions to prosecution attorney. In any case, prosecution attorney should get the right of bringing a case before the court back. One of the important problems is the problem of restriction of procedural independence of an investigative officer, which consists in the fact that senior officer of the investigation agency has both authoritative functions as direct and procedural superior. A serious impact on procedural independence of investigative officer, which brings it to nought, was made with introduction of Item 40 into Article 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. In this legal act one more participant of the criminal proceeding is mentioned on the part of the prosecution – it is criminal investigator (although there is no corresponding Article in Chapter 6 “The participant of the criminal proceeding on the part of prosecution”). Finally, a significant impact on investigative authority was made by the Federal law of the Russian Federation dated December 6, 2011 (№ 407 Federal Law). It mentions that the only cause for bringing a criminal case before the court in tax crimes is materials given by the tax department. This innovation cannot be explained in a reasonable way. It contradicts with the essential statement of criminal proceeding, formulated in Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, – with its purpose.

Key words: functions of prosecutor; pre-trial procedure; procedural authority of pre-trial investigation; procedural independence.

ECONOMICS

P. 151. Nikitina Valentina V. Irkutsk State Railway University. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FORECASTING OF REFORMS. Public transformations of recent time in our country stigmatized the problem of prognostic researches in the social sphere. Today social and economic forecasting is the major technology of social work. Forecasting represents one of the major stages of design activity. Forecasting in a broad sense is prediction of the general reception of any information on the future. In the narrow sense it is a special scientific research, whose subject is prospects of development of phenomena. Social forecasting is prediction of tendencies and prospects of possible development of social systems, objects, public phenomena, processes (labour collectives, regions, processes of population shift, child-bearing, etc.). All social systems, all phenomena in a society can be object of social forecasting. The main task of forecasting is scientific working out of forecasts. Forecast is a scientifically well-founded judgement about possible conditions of objects in the future or about other ways and terms of their realization. Forecast describes the future condition of the system. In development of methodology of forecasting of social and economic processes scientific workings out of domestic and foreign scientists A.G. Aganbegian, I.V. Bestuzhev, L. Klein, V. Goldberg played a big role. In works of these scientists the value, essence and forecast functions, its role and place in the planning system is considered, questions of methodology and organization of social forecast are investigated, features of scientific forecasting are shown. Qualitative and quantitative methods of research are applied to forecasts. By estimations of domestic and foreign scientists, there now exist over 20 methods of forecasting. The basic objects of social design are social systems. Each social system possesses specificity, especial lines, elements, blocks, structure. Therefore, application of the forecasting technique should consider the specificity of social and economic objects of forecasting, namely: discrepancy of the social object; development of the social object; impossibility of the description of the final number of terms of any social theory. There are many variants of lives of the social object. The presence of a set of subjective components, which define the parity between the due and the real, concern the development of the social object. Subjective factors of formation are social expectations, social forecast and social structure. These factors define different criteria of estimation of the maturity of development of the social object. The factors listed above are not the final list of the reasons defining the specificity of social forecasting. Hence, in the course of systematized scientifically well-founded forecasting of development of social and economic processes a methodology of forecasting was developed as sets of methods, receptions and ways of thinking allowing to deduce judgements of certain reliability concerning the future development on the basis of the analysis of the retrospective data, exogenous and endogenous communications of the object of forecasting, and their measurements within the considered phenomenon or process.

Key words: forecast; social and economic forecasting; forecasting methods.
Building a Modern Mechanism of Mountain Rent Collection to Budget. This article discusses the nature and principles of operation of settlement prices used in the extractive industries in a planned economy. To do this the article focuses on the forms and types of settlement prices used in a planned economy, methods of determining the size, structure and components of the prices used in various sectors of the mining industry, as well as the types and forms of settlement centres used to organize the functioning of the mechanisms of settlement in prices. In a market economy, estimated prices may be used for creating a modern mechanism for the full collection of the rent for mountain usage to the state budget. The price for groups of extractive industries (oil fields) or any extractive industry is set up on the basis of the relative similarity of the natural conditions of mining operations on these fields. For groups of mining companies (deposits) rent will be installed on a single group settlement price that is based on mean group costs (production costs mean group) of minerals. The difference between the price fixed for the given group of deposits and the price fixed for groups of mining companies (deposits) are in the worst conditions of production. The rent will be calculated basing on the mean groups of costs and expenses multiplied by the volume of production; the deposit and the rent would amount to the mountain rent for a given field. Thus, the proposed mechanism will be a separate way to collect mining rent to the state. The author also considers the location and function of the centre, which is the basis of functioning of the proposed mechanism of collecting mining rent, and its stimulating effect on the decline in oil prices. There is a detailed discussion of the possible functions of the proposed settlement centre, such as the definition of the geological and other conditions of production, distribution of oil fields in groups with similar, in terms of natural rents factors, conditions of extraction, and analysis of oil production costs in selected groups, the definition of future oil prices on domestic market, etc. The heterogeneity of the considered functions that the proposed settlement centres will execute suggests the feasibility of establishing a system of settlement centres (as it was in a planned economy) and their functional and territorial divisions. The structure of oil prices also shows the location of rental income in the price structure of the oil industry.

Key words: additional profit; rental income; quasi-rent; settlement prices; profitability of oil.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

Formation of Cognitive Component of Students’ Physical Activity in Higher Education System. One of the main tasks of physical training as an element of humanitarian culture of the person in the higher education system is the increase of educational orientation (a cognitive component) in sports activity of students. In the process of formation of theoretical knowledge in the field of physical training (PT) there are problems due to the lack of interrelation between theoretical knowledge and its practical application in sports activity. In order to form the cognitive component in sports activity of students we have developed an integrative form of classes assuming a form of educational process when one half of study time (about 40 minutes) is used for delivering the theoretical material, and the other (50 minutes) – for performing the practical tasks to apply the received knowledge. When carrying out a series of pedagogical experiments on introduction of cognitive forms of classes in PT educational process in higher school, the author has received the following results. The author has established that after the lecture part it is expedient to organize the practical part in small groups of 3–4 people, so that each student has a possibility to improve theoretical knowledge in practical activities. As a result of the research it is revealed that the integrative form of PT educational process organization has positively affected the level of students’ motional qualities display – there is an authentic increase of results by all the tested indicators. Practical application of integrative forms in PT in higher school for students with poor health has allowed us to allocate the following features: 1. Careful selection of the theoretical material, questions, tasks for their application in practical activities. 2. Accurate statement of the purposes and problems of the classes to the students, the compressed, accurate, structural statement of the basic theoretical material in the first part of the integrative class. Obligatory record by students of the theoretical questions, which are basic for the solution of problems in the second, practical part of the class; illustration of the theory with clear examples, which are the sample of application and specification of the theoretical knowledge stated in the lecture. 4. Division of students (if the material is big) into subgroups in order to make group tasks obligatorily differentiated, specifically addressed with voluntary participation in the solution of tasks for other groups. 5. Discussion of results achievement, correction, comments of their colleagues and the teacher. 6. Summary of the teacher. Evaluation of students’ activity (regardful, friendly, optimistic). Recommendations on how to use the received knowledge and skills in practice. 7. Application of the integrative form is expedient for the initial stage of training, i.e. during the first semester of the first year. Acquisition of theoretical knowledge (the cognitive component of physical activity) on the level of its usage contributes to the positive motivation for physical activity.

Key words: physical activity; cognitive component; students.

Self-Determination in the Structure of Personal Potential of Modern Russian Youth. The interest to study modern young people’s self-determination as well as relationship between self-determination and other indicators of their personal potential is to the current trends in the development of psychological science, on the one hand, and changes in the requirements, which the society sets for young people in studying and professional activities, on the other hand. We have conducted an experimental study whose objective was the evaluation of self-determination level and relationship between self-determination and main personal potential parameters of modern young people. The study involved 113 people (students, graduates, college graduates), aged 18–32. The main method for evaluation of self-determination level was self-determination scale (adapt. by Osin E.N.). We have processed the data using the method of descriptive statistics, correlation (Pearson’s r-coefficient) and factor analysis (principal component analysis with subsequent rotation of the Varimax-normalized). As a result, it has been concluded that modern young people are prone to self-determination of their own activity: in particular, they are trying to realize their potential in the activity and reveal their own abilities. When making decisions, they tend to align their own aspirations and demands of the situation, monitor the implementation of activities, and analyse errors in case of difficulty. On the basis of the correlation analysis it has been found that the conviction of modern youth in their own competence and relevance to others, and in favour of the world to them determines high rates of self-determination. Also their tendency to set goals and plan their own activity, the use of external means for its organization is one of the conditions to manifest autonomous and overadaptive behaviour. However, significant correlations between self-determination parameters and the index of rationality (self-organization activity questionnaire) that
characterizes the tendency of the subjects to organize their own activity rationally have not been found. In addition, we have concluded that the desire of young people to overcome difficulties is a favourable background for self-determination. The possibility to construct their activities and communication in accordance with their own "coordinate system", the manifestation of autonomous behaviour, in turn, determines the growth of their life satisfaction. The results of factor analysis indicate that self-determination is one of the components of young people's personal potential, and it also can go together with different value orientations to work. Obviously, self-determination can have a positive impact on the disclosure of modern young people's personal potential that, in the end, allows them to exit from the power of circumstances and their own needs.

**Key words:** self-determination; personal potential; world assumptions; life satisfaction; self-organization of activity; hardness; value orientations.

P. 169. Stoyanova Irina Ya., Lisetsky Vasily V., Chimitova Erzheny B. Tomsk State University, Institute of Contemporary Art (Moscow), Alekseev Psychiatric Hospital № 1 (Moscow). **PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS OF STUDENTS IN PERSPECTIVE OF ACTING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.** Under contemporary conditions, organization of psychological help becomes relevant in higher school. One of the tasks of psychological coaching of students is development of professional success with account for specifics of education. It has been recognized that psychological coaching is vital for students of higher schools of art criticism, where future actors study. Psychological coaching of the process of development of acting abilities should be based on individualization of psychological help for every student. Professional abilities of an actor are formed on the basis of the potential that provides development of mental processes according to the requirements of scenic activity. Conditions of work on scene and preparation of the role during rehearsals present special requirements to the personality of the actor including peculiarities of sensations, perception, memory, imagination, and thinking. In the combination of potential, abilities, general artistic directness, intelligence and culture, motivation and super-consciousness the talent of the actor is formed as a superior manifestation of his/her capability. The objective of the present research is the study of psychological traits of students of Acting Department of the first year of the Institute of Contemporary Art (Moscow). For psychological diagnosis of personality traits we used methods directed at the study of cognitive activity (memory, attention, associative and imaginative thinking), part of which was presented in the traditional form. Other methods were used in non-standard variants; using them we revealed originality, creativity of future actors. Characterological traits were studied with Leongard-Shmishek Questionnaire, peculiarities of state, level of stress resistance – with Luscher's colour test. The results of the research show that most students are characterized by accentuated traits of emotiveness (68%), demonstrativeness (64%), exaltation (52%) and hyperthymia (48%). Application of Luscher test testifies to significant differences in realization of relevant needs. In some cases we notice high severity of stressful state, increase of loneliness, social withdrawal, discomfort, sensation of extreme tiredness. The research of cognitive activity reflects some problems of creative thought development in students. The results of the research testify to the necessity of psychological help for future actors with account for their individuality in aspects of formation of skills of stress resistance, self-regulation, development of voluntary attention, training of creativity.

**Key words:** skills; talent; personality traits; associative thinking; imagination; stress resistance; self-regulation; development of acting skills.

P. 173. Tsirring Diana A., Ponomareva Irina V. Chelyabinsk State University. **PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF PERSONAL HELPLESSNESS.** The article studies the phenomenon of personal helplessness on the base of psychology of subject (Ananyev B., Abulkhanova K., Brusilinskii A., Zhuravlev A., Znakov V., Sergienko E.), specifically systems subject approach (Sergienko E., Kuftyak E.), as well as personal helplessness conception (Tsirring D.). Personal helplessness is an integrative characteristic, which detects the low level of personal subject. The assumption that personal helplessness is not only a negative phenomenon is advanced according to the view on the systematic character of the psyche. The consideration of personal helplessness from the position of the functional systems theory of P. Anokhin qualifies personal helplessness as a conditionally profitable characteristic for the subject, aimed at acquisition of the adaptive effect. There are three functions of personal helplessness, which are beneficiary for the individual: protective, adaptive and manipulative. The criterion of personal helplessness formed in different disharmonic styles of upbringing has different functions, providing the achievement of integral personal relations with the environment is theoretically proved. These disharmonic styles of upbringing are dominoic hyper protection, high moral responsibility, severity of parents and inconsistency of upbringing. In the issue of theoretical analysis of family relations deviations peculiarities and upbringing specificity, a hypothetic assumption was made that a child’s personal helplessness has the manipulative function with dominitive hyper protection, high moral responsibility and parents’ severity raises the adaptive function and the inconsistent style of upbringing actualises the protective function of personal helplessness of a child. Theoretical grounds of personal helplessness functions differentiation are given and their realization is depicted. In consistence with the personal helplessness functions indicated above three types of personal helplessness can be classified: adaptive, manipulative and protective. The theoretical conclusions in the article are the pre-requisites of an empirical research of every type of personal helplessness, which allows describing it in details and searching for prevention and correction methods.

**Key words:** personal helplessness; family; system; functions of personal helplessness; functional system.

P. 176. Chendarova Raisa G., Borisov Denis V. Tomsk State University. **HISTORY OF ORGANIZING PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES IN TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY IN 1920s.** After the end of the Civil War the students represented a non-uniform social mass. It is known that Soviet power headed for proletarianization of the higher school though in 1920 no basic changes in the social structure of students occurred. Even after the change of the rules of students enrollment in 1925/26 academic year workers and peasants made only 32% of the total number of students enlisted in Tomsk State University (TSU). With the introduction of preconscription military training in 1927 by the order of the Head of the Military and Sanitary Department of the Siberian military district of December 3, 1926 it was recommended to carry out medical examination of TSU students. On February 1–5, 1927 a special medical commission examined a part of TSU first- and third-year students of Physical-Mathematical and Medical Faculties, prospective preconscription trainees. At the same time anthropometrical materials were collected. The results
revealed an unsatisfactory physical state of the overwhelming part of students. In whole, all over the USSR the average percent of students fit for military service fluctuated within 60%. The Soviet state was also disturbed by the state of physical development of young men including students. The National Committee of Education of RSFSR took a number of measures directed at improving students financial position, regulating their life and study conditions, as well as medical aid rendered to them. Among the offered measures there was an introduction of obligatory physical culture training. At the TSU board meeting of December 30, 1928, N.N. Bijazi’s report was discussed on the introduction of physical training at the university. The program recommended for the university stipulated general physical development and training of students. Physical training had to include, first of all, morning hygienic exercises consisting of 15-minutes daily gymnastics. The basic educational work on physical training consisted of 1-hour classes twice a week. Students’ attendance, as well as achievements in physical culture, was controlled. Optional work included classes, competitions, excursions, walks, and so on, provided by the annual plan of extra-curriculum work. Physical training classes in TSU started in the second semester of 1928/29 academic year. As the National Committee of Education had not allocated the necessary means for their carrying out they were introduced only for the first-year students of both faculties – Medical and Physical-Mathematical. The subject commission on physical culture included I.M. Bulavev, teachers of physical culture, a representative of the students’ sports circle and a student representative of their number. The classes were conducted in accordance with the syllabus with specifications sent from higher schools managing department. In the course of accessing students to regular physical training and sports special attention was paid to the work of sports circles and sections. The initiative of creating a sports circle belonged to the students’ trade union. As far back as the spring of 1927 the first sports base opened in students’ hostel 7, in Belynsky Street. Thus, since the second semester of 1928/29 academic year physical training classes were gradually introduced into the TSU educational process. They were aimed at the promotion of improving students’ health in the course of training specialists. They played an important role in preconscription military training of the future defenders of the Homeland. Physical training became a component of the curriculum of all TSU faculties. At the end of 1930 the physical training chair opened in the university.

Key words: physical training; students; Tomsk State University; history of Siberia.

P. 179. Yakunina Yelena N., Kapilevich Leonid V. Tomsk State University. EFFECT OF PAIRED COLLECTIVE DANCE CLASSES ON THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. The article discusses the dynamics of the adaptive capacity, and local blood flow in the lower limbs of the students in the course of employment by collective structured dance in pairs. The object of the study was 104 students aged 19-20. The total of students enrolled in the experimental group on the technology of collective structured dance in pairs and in the control group on the technology of general physical training. The control group was engaged in a classical program of general physical training, the training was aimed at the development of speed-strength with cyclic loading. The experimental group worked on the program of paired collective structured dance. Training was aimed at the development of the complex sensory-motor coordination. To assess the level of functioning of the circulatory system and determine its adaptive potential (AP) functional changes in the index or coefficient of health were used. The nature of blood flow in the lower limbs was examined by means of rheographic complex “Reo-Spectrum-2” by LLC “Neurosoft”. The analysis of key indicators of hemodynamics in the examined groups showed that the students of the experimental group had a decrease in heart rate and blood pressure over the period of study, whereas the control group students tended to increase these figures. The study calculated the value of the adaptive capacity of the persons in the surveyed groups. At the beginning of the school year the experimental group of students showed 2.58±0.48 AP for males and 2.63±0.31 AP for females, by the end of the training period the value of AP was reduced to 2.26±0.28 and 2.23±0.35, respectively (p <0.05), which indicates an increase in the level of adaptation. The students of the control group had the value of the adaptive capacity of girls increased from 2.21±0.3 to 2.49±0.53, which indicates the development of stress adaptation to the results of a satisfactory level. To see the role of the vascular component in providing physiological training effect on the students in both groups we performed a reovasography study of the lower limbs blood flow at the beginning and end of the year. In the control group of students we observed little change of the indicators. After a year of dances of the most pronounced increase was pulse blood filling – it moderately increased in all segments. The rate of blood flow through the arteries of the large caliber moderately increased in the legs. The rate of blood flow through the arteries of medium and small calibres increased in all segments. Thus, in general, we observe the improvement of the peripheral blood flow in the lower limbs due to acceleration of blood flow. All this contributes to the normalization of tissue metabolism. The mechanism of change detection is apparently related to both the influence of the training process of the nervous system and optimisation of vasomotor mechanisms and local myogenic effects of physical activity on the vascular status and local blood circulation. According to the study, the adaptation potential of students engaged in collective dance in pairs improved by the end of the year, while the girls of the control group indicated their deterioration. Dance classes help to improve peripheral blood flow in the lower limbs due to acceleration of blood flow, resulting in the increase of pulse blood filling and speed of blood flow in arteries of medium and small calibres in all segments, a moderate increase in blood flow velocity in the arteries of large caliber in the lower legs. The study calculated the value of the adaptive capacity; functional status; reovasography study.

Key words: adaptive capacity; functional status; reovasography study.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 182. Dzagoeva Yekaterina A. Shukshin Altai State Academy of Education (Biysk). VALUE CONCEPTS OF “LANDSCAPE” AND “GEOSYSTEM” IN GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE AND TIME. The concepts of landscape and geosystem widely used in physical geography require a certain understanding and use. We should agree with A.G. Isachenko that landscape is the object of study of landscape study and geosystem – of physical-geographical zoning. Isolation of landscape units at various levels in landscape is to classify natural systems on the similarity of symptoms, mainly zonal. Landscape is an integral characteristic of a natural complex in space with respect to all physical and geographic components, causing its current status. Units of physical-geographical zoning, geosystems, are allocated taking into account all the geographical components, including the tectonic structure and macrorelief, i.e. zonal and azonal factors, such as localisation of physical-geographical countries. Geosystems are differential characteristics of natural systems in space; they emphasize the differences, originality, uniqueness, specificity and uniqueness of natural systems. The vertical structure of landscape and geosystem reflect differences of concepts over time. Landscape profile characterizes the contemporary interaction of geographic components; in the depth it captures the soil and parent rocks within the supergene zone. Landscape is a differential unit of geographic time that characterizes the current state of the natural complex or condition of the natural complex in the
specific and short period of time, the interaction of modern geographic components in a particular area. Physico-geographical profile, more powerful vertically than landscape, corresponds not only the contemporary interaction of natural systems, but also reflects the history of the formation of the territory, imprinted in its tectonic structure. Geosystem traces the historical development of the natural complex, changes of geographic components in time and acts as an integral concept of geographic time. Landscape cover is the central part of the geographic cover, which shows zoning; it is based on current interaction between the geographical components. The geographic cover is the crust of the Earth, created by the interaction of the atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere; it was formed during the Earth's history and describes the evolution of landscapes. Taking into account not only the modern interaction in the geosphere, but also the historical, the lower boundary of the geographic stratum in the earth's crust can not be confined only to the soil cover and weathering crust. It should include all the Earth’s crust, which is the product of the geosphere in the Earth’s history, and even the upper layers of the lithosphere, as they account for the differences in the continental and oceanic crust.

Key words: landscape; geosystem; landscape cover; geographic cover.

P. 186. Papin Yarui S., Ustyantseva Olga Yu., Farnosova Tatiana A. Tyumen State Oil and Gas University. LITHOLOGIC-PALAEONTOLOGIC SUBSTANTIATION OF THE ILYINSKAYA SUB-SERIES STRATIFICATION OF THE KUZNETSKY COAL BASIN. The lithologic-palaeontologic analysis of the thick (1700 meters) Ilyinskaya section of the Kuznetsky coal basin has been done. In this article it is suggested that the lower boundary of the Ilyinskaya sub-series should be on the bottom of the medium sandstone, which is situated in the basement of the section in Mitino village and along the Tom River. This stratum includes polymeric conglomerates and is characterized by a maximum number of stable components (fragments of quartz and siliceous rocks). On this level because of weathering the clarification and kaolinization of the sedimentary rocks are observed. Beside on this level coal-free Kuznetsky deposits are changed by the coal-bearing Ilyinskaya deposits. On the sandstone described above there are argillous rocks, which can be accepted as the basal stratum for the Ilyinsky deposits. In this stratum the mass distribution of big (to 57 mm) bivalves is observed. According to the main bivalve composition this oryctocoenosis is named by P.A. Tokareva as Palaeonodontota-Paleomutella layer. The general quantity and size of the bivalve shells decrease to the section top. New taxons of carditaes simultaneously appear with the mass of Paleonodonta and Paleomutella. The high rank of changing of the aquatic and terrestrial organisms, i.e. bivalves and plants, is underlined by evidence, that it occurred at the same level. The boundary between the Kuznetsky and Ilyinskaya sub-series, which the authors of the article substantiate, lies 182 meters lower in comparison with the regional stratigraphic scheme. The upper boundary of the Ilyinskaya sub-series is commonly accepted to be on the level of coal bed 38 in the stratotype section. But this level does not reflect any remarkable changing in the sedimentation and biota development. According to the position of the Ilyinskaya sub-series with this rhythm it would be more natural to take coal bed 32, which lies in the basement of the rhythm and is situated 80–90 meters lower. The most expressive boundary inside the Ilyinskaya subseries is coal bed 378 according to E.V. Yevtushenko’s numerator. This bed is presented by sandstone with frequent pebble. The bed capacity comes to 7 meters. Changing of small rhythmicity (in the lower part) into the big one (in the upper part) takes place on this level. Above this layer there are numerous shells of bivalves in the basal argillaceous strata. Shells of Paleonodonata are frequently developed in the lower part and they are practically absent in the upper part. The lower part corresponds to the Kazanovo-Marksinskaya suite and the upper part – to the Uskatskaya one. The boundary between them (coal bed 378), as suggested by the authors, is situated 215 meters lower than coal bed 4, which is officially accepted as the boundary in the regional stratigraphic scheme of the Kuznetsky coal basin.

Key words: biostratigraphy; bivalves; Ilyinskaya sub-series; Kuznetsky coal basin.

P. 192. Sinyutkina Anna A. Siberian Research Institute of Agriculture and Peat of Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Tomsk). TOMSK REGION MIRE GEOSYSTEM CLASSIFICATION. Mires are unique natural landscapes, participating in the maintenance of natural vegetation, soil, and biological diversity on the Earth. The complex structure of mire is of interest to representatives of many disciplines – phytocenology, landscape science, hydrology, geology, peat-forming organisms, i.e. bivalves and plants, is underlined by evidence, that it occurred at the same level. The boundary between the Kuznetsky and Ilyinskaya sub-series, which the authors of the article substantiate, lies 182 meters lower in comparison with the regional stratigraphic scheme. The upper boundary of the Ilyinskaya sub-series is commonly accepted to be on the level of coal bed 38 in the stratotype section. But this level does not reflect any remarkable changing in the sedimentation and biota development. According to the position of the Ilyinskaya sub-series with this rhythm it would be more natural to take coal bed 32, which lies in the basement of the rhythm and is situated 80–90 meters lower. The most expressive boundary inside the Ilyinskaya subseries is coal bed 378 according to E.V. Yevtushenko’s numerator. This bed is presented by sandstone with frequent pebble. The bed capacity comes to 7 meters. Changing of small rhythmicity (in the lower part) into the big one (in the upper part) takes place on this level. Above this layer there are numerous shells of bivalves in the basal argillaceous strata. Shells of Paleonodonata are frequently developed in the lower part and they are practically absent in the upper part. The lower part corresponds to the Kazanovo-Marksinskaya suite and the upper part – to the Uskatskaya one. The boundary between them (coal bed 378), as suggested by the authors, is situated 215 meters lower than coal bed 4, which is officially accepted as the boundary in the regional stratigraphic scheme of the Kuznetsky coal basin.
Petrostructural analysis of olivine in ultramafites and mafites of different formation types of the Kansky block of Eastern Sayan.

On the territory of the Kansky block among metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks numerous ultramafic and mafic-ultramafic bodies were found, which were classified into four formational types and grouped in four sets: restite – idarsky dunite-harzburgite; and magmatic – kingshsky dunite-vehrlite-picrite, talazhinsky plagioudunite-troctolite-gabbro-anorthosite and kulibinsky peridotite-pyroxenite-gabbro. The purpose of this study was to identify the petrostructural features of olivine in the ultramafic and mafic rocks of different formation types. The proposed petrostructural research allowed reconstructing the thermodynamic conditions of crystallization of olivine and its subsequent deformation both in magmatic and restite formations. The analysis of petrostructural patterns of olivines in magmatic ultramafic and mafic rocks of talazhinsky, kulibinsky and kingashsky complexes suggests that they formed as a result of magmatic crystallization of melt and subsequent imposed plastic deformations. The formation of olivine petrostructure in magmatic ultramafites and mafites could occur in the conditions of falling temperature, slow speed and low stress under the structural control of external stress field in the situation of laminar flow of the magmatic fluids in the magmatic camera, not in steady-state conditions, under which isotropic petrostructural patterns in gravitational sedimentation of crystals are formed. The following imposed dynamic loads contributed to the complication of petrostructural patterns and plastic deformations of olivine. The character of petrostructural patterns of olivines in restite ultramafites of idarsky complex reflects the conditions of their plastic deformations in the process of moves in the earth’s crust. Ultramafites of idarsky complex, according to the petrostructural analysis of olivine, underwent metamorphic changes in the conditions of regional metamorphism in the temperature regime (500–850°C) and low voltage (1020 MPa) to form granoblastic structures. During subsequent deformation in the dynamically active areas they were subjected to intensive plastic flow in the mode of preserving the temperature range (500–850°C) and increasing voltage (100–200 MPa) with increasing the strain rate, which contributed to their intensive syn-tectonic recrystallization.

Key words: mafic-ultramafic complexes; formational affiliation; olivine; petrostructural analysis.