

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Barysheva Yana A.* Irkutsk State Linguistic University (Irkutsk, Russia). **CONCEPTUAL PECULIARITIES OF METAPHORICAL MODEL «GREY COLOUR – EXTERNAL COVER OF BODY OF PERSON» (BASED ON RUSSIAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES).** The undying interest, which has outlined in last decades to metaphor studying, can be connected with the fact that the given phenomenon began to be considered, first of all, as one of the basic mechanisms of knowledge of the world, reflections of the extra-language reality, and also with those changes that have occurred in the structure and dynamics of modern knowledge of the world, to a new view on the problem of verbalization of results of scientific and ordinary knowledge. Moreover, in connection with revision by linguists of positions concerning language and thinking parity, this period is marked by occurrence of new streams in research of the given phenomenon. There is no common view on the essence of metaphor in modern science. Therefore, representatives of different linguistic directions interpret this phenomenon from different positions. Representatives of modern cognitive science (G. Lakoff, M. Johnson; A.N. Baranov; Yu.N. Karaulov; E.S. Kubryakova, etc.) investigate metaphor as the basic means of cogitative and language activity (the basic mental operation), as a way of knowledge, estimations and world interpretation. According to the results of the analysis of the basic cognitive approaches of metaphor studying, we have concluded that the theory of conceptual integration of G. Fauconnier and M. Turner can serve as one of the possible approaches to explanation of this phenomenon. Using the theory of conceptual integration by G. Fauconnier and M. Turner the author makes an attempt to construct metaphorical model «grey colour – external cover of the body of a person (skin)». The given model represents a blend, which is formed as a result of merge of two input mental spaces «Grey color» and «External cover of the body of a person» on the basis of generic space. Analysing the corpus of examples the author allocates a group of metaphorically rethought expressions in which colourative «gray» is actively used with the conceptual area «the body of a person». In the resultant structure emergent conceptual signs: «болезненно бледный, больной» in Russian, «painfully pale, ill» in English and, accordingly, «kränklich blass, krank» in German societies are opened. In the course of the material research the author comes to the following conclusions: 1) at the intersection of the two Input Spaces there is some interspatial mapping, i.e. a search of points of possible contact of correlative concepts by means of the spaces, and the resultant structure («hybrid» space) is endured as a metaphor; 2) elements of Input Space 2 are an integral part of generic (contextual) space; 3) the developed model «GREY COLOUR – EXTERNAL COVER OF THE BODY OF A PERSON» allows inferring conceptual sign «painfully pale, ill» in Russian, English and German societies; 4) in the given model transference based on colour serves as the basis of metaphorical process; 5) the analysis of examples confirms the fact that in spite of the fact that the lexemes participating in activation of mental space 2, change, the blend is the same; 6) grey colour of coverlets is reflection of both physiological features and psychoemotional conditions representing person's basic emotions such as fear, grief, fright, etc.

Key words: metaphor; mental space; contextual space; conceptual integration; blend; concept signs.

P. 11. *Bozrikova Svetlana A.* Balashov Institute of Saratov State University (Balashov, Russia). **SPECIFICITY OF NARRATIVE SPACE PRESENTATION IN T. CAPOTE'S NONFICTION NOVEL «IN COLD BLOOD».** This paper focuses on Truman Capote's nonfiction novel «In Cold Blood». By example of the first part of the text called «The last to see them alive», the author analyses the specificity of the narrative space presentation in the nonfiction novel. Narrative space is a space, in which parallel events, unified by a narrative thread, occur at the same time. These events are presented in the text from different points of view. The total of rhythmically organized individual points of view forms a spatial net. It functions in the narrative as a lineal and cognitive category. As a lineal category, the spatial net divides the text into individual perspectives. The structural elements of an individual perspective are as follows: 1) the deictic centre; 2) focal objects; 3) verbs of movement, adverbs and prepositions of place and direction. The individual spatial perspectives of the first part of "In Cold Blood" can be organized into four groups: 1) the murderers; 2) the victims; 3) the witnesses; 4) the narrator. They are rhythmically interlaced. Interchange of the individual perspectives belonging to different groups creates the effect of simultaneous actions and causes suspense; interchange of the individual perspectives within the same group emphasizes a common emotional atmosphere. The segments of the spatial net are also rhythmically organized in accordance with their length: the rhythm of shortening segments creates tension. As a cognitive category, spatial net divides the narrative space into frames. A frame is a possibly minimal amount of information about the essence of an object, phenomenon, event, situation, process. A frame consists of a name and slots. Often, smaller frames act as slots, so the frame takes the form of "matryoshka". Frames are connected into a net through ako ("a kind of") links. The top frame of "The last to see them alive" is Kansas: from Olathe to Holcomb (about 400 km). The narrative space of the text coincides with the real space of the Kansas state. This spatial frame is filled with three smaller frames (slots): 1) Holcomb; 2) Olathe; 2) the way between the two towns. Each of these frames, in their turn, is filled with smaller frames, etc. The smallest spatial frames, coinciding with individual spatial perspectives, are called scenes. A scene consists of a focalizing subject and focal objects. The shift in focalization marks the shift to the next scene. Presenting the narrative space of "In Cold Blood" in scenes helped Capote to reduce the volume of the book from 8000 to 219 pages. Thus, as a lineal category, the spatial net divides the narrative space of the non-fiction novel "In Cold Blood" into individual perspectives, as a cognitive category – into frames. Division into individual spatial perspectives contributes to the objectivity of the non-fictional narrative; division into frames allows reducing the text, preserving the adequacy of interpretation. Rhythmical interchange of the segments creates the desirable emotional atmosphere.

Key words: spatial perspective; rhythm; frame; scene.

P. 15. *Voronina Ludmila P.* Siberian State Medical University (Tomsk, Russia). **SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS OF DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES IN RUSSIAN.** The distinctive feature of semantics of diminutive suffixes in Russian is their polysemy. Joining a generating basis, they can give a wide spectrum of meanings to a derivative noun. The diminutive suffix has binuclear structure: in its semantics there are two interconnected components – semantic and pragmatic. Diminutive meaning, which is genetically primary, is the most frequent. The pragmatic direction of actualization of suffix semantics is aimed at expression of emotions caused by

certain properties of a subject. The meaning formation of diminutive derivatives is influenced first of all by conditions of the intra-word context. The meaning of a derivative word is realized depending on a combination of the suffix and generating semantics. At the same time forms with diminutive suffixes depend on the general sense of the statement, due to which on the sense of a text, and also on communication condition. The article presented is devoted to the revealing of a range of a semantic-pragmatic variation of diminutive suffixes in Russian. The problem is the research of dependence of the diminutive derivatives semantics on conditions of the intra-word context, revealing of means of expression of emotional senses. In the structure there are two groups of diminutives. The first group includes diminutives, for which "the aligned meaning" of either diminutive or with emotional components of a positive or negative spectrum is peculiar. Another group is presented by diminutives, for which opposite meanings are peculiar: both with positive, and with a negative component, without a uniform centre of semantics. As the suffix is a connected unit, the meaning of diminutive suffixes is realized depending on their combination with certain types of generating bases. The majority of diminutive suffixes may join generating bases of different type that causes an orientation of a semantic and functional variation of a suffix. Diminutive suffixes are characterized by distinction in ability to be combined with different types of generating bases and originality of a complex of exact expressed meanings. Many productive suffixes join generating bases with concrete-subject meaning. In this case diminutive derivatives have diminutive, diminutive-hypocoristic, caressing meaning. Some suffixes can give diminutively-pejorative, pejorative, and diminutive-hypocoristic meaning. In the conclusion the variety of meanings of concrete diminutive suffixes, their semantic-pragmatic variation in combination with generating bases of concrete-subject meaning belonging to different lexico-semantic groups are revealed. Thus, the influence of conditions of internal and external context on the meaning realization is observed.

Key words: diminutive; polysemy; semantic component; pragmatic component; intraword context.

P. 18. *Yevtushenko Tatiana G., Gordeeva Oksana I.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PUNCTUATION AND SUPRAGRAPHEMICS IN PRE-PRINTED RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC TEXTS.** The paper presents a complex study of all punctuation and typographic resources that are widely used in modern Russian scientific prose. Common punctuation marks, consistent with linear and two-dimensional supraphemicals, perform general separating, emphasizing and linking functions in accordance with their conventional semantics; variation of these tools contributes to the efficiency of scientific text interpretation. The use of supraphemicals (capitalization, spacing, variation of fonts, size-type, and two-dimensional changes), being different in quality compared to conventional punctuation, is not strictly specified by the rules. They reveal their dual nature focusing on words and word groups essential to the text contents and being optional but consistent within a certain scientific journal edition. A wide range of functions of supraphemical resources in modern scientific texts is specified by a great variety of standards offered by different publishing houses. The punctuation of pre-printed scientific texts reflects the way it functions from the point of view of Russian speakers. The linguistic knowledge and punctuation skills are acquired based on the experience received in the process of reading and composing scientific texts. This punctuation corresponds to but does not coincide with the punctuation fixed in the rules of Russian punctuation and typographic guides. Graphic representation of some conventional stops (dash, quotes) varies from that required in Russian scientific prose. Conventional punctuation marks that separate units (period, comma, dash) and linear supraphemical resources (capitalization, italics and underlining) prove to possess a wider functional potential in pre-printed texts. Some are used for giving additional emphasis to the words that seem important to the author but not essential enough to the syntactic, semantic and formal structure of a scientific text. The use of conventional punctuation and supraphemicals of pre-printed Russian scientific texts that does not conform to the standards given in the rules appears to correspond to a number of English scientific style punctuation rules. Such correspondence can be explained by mixing of ideas on punctuation functions in scientific prose of different languages, and thereby this research may contribute to the scientific study of modern punctuation status as a phenomenon that is not strictly specified by the rules of a certain language and exists for inter-language general usage. Studying conventional stops and supraphemicals as parts of a whole system allows giving a complex description of modern punctuation with its multilayer structure and linguistic value in written scientific communication.

Key words: punctuation; linear and two-dimensional supraphemicals; scientific prose; pre-printed texts.

P. 22. *Maryin Dmitriy V.* Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia). **ON HISTORY OF V.M. SHUKSHIN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH EDITORS OF ZNAMYA MAGAZINE.** The article deals with an episode of V.M. Shukshin's biography: correspondence with the editors of *Znamya* magazine. In 2009 on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of V.M. Shukshin a group of scientists of the Philological Faculty of Altai State University prepared to print eight-volume, most comprehensive up-to-date collected works of the writer. The material contained in the eighth volume of collected works (many of them were published for the first time) allowed conducting a comprehensive philological analysis of the epistolary works of Shukshin, his first experiences in journalism, beginning the study of autobiography and the autographs of the famous writer. The author draws attention to one of Shukshin's letters to the editors of *Znamya*, which refers to the nowadays unknown stories of the writer, sent for publication in the magazine. Reconstruction of the circumstances of writing the letter leads the author to describe the socio-cultural situation in the literary process of the 1960s in the USSR. The author claims that Shukshin's choice of *Znamya* was not accidental. In the 1960s the magazine was a respectable edition, which published not only eminent writers and poets, but also representatives of military and political leadership of the USSR. The chances to be published for the beginning author here were small, and Shukshin's desire to publish his stories in *Znamya* can only be regarded as a daring of the young writer trying to enter the circle of the Soviet literary establishment. Obviously, at this time Shukshin did not realize that to be the author of a certain "thick" magazine means to adhere to certain ideological, artistic and aesthetic concepts. The literary process of the 1960s in the USSR was marked with confrontation of the two "thick" journals: conservative and protective *Octyabr*, chaired by V.A. Kochetov, and the more liberal *Noviy Mir* under the direction of A.T. Tvardovskiy. These magazines were a kind of poles of the Soviet literature in 1960s, each of them formed its own ideological and aesthetic values, their circle of literary magazines-satellites. *Znamya* certainly belonged to the camp of *Octyabr*, and, as a consequence, it was an apologist for orthodox socialist realism. But the fact is that the early stories of V.M. Shukshin were fully in line with the ideological and aesthetic principles of *Octyabr* and *Znamya*, i.e. within the norms of socialist realism. The author gradually recovers the history of contacts of V.M. Shukshin with the editors of *Znamya*. In particular, based on the materials of the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI), the author analyses in detail the reviewers' reports on Shukshin's stories, trying to restore some scenes of Shukshin's early works, unknown today. In the conclusion the author comes to a thesis, stating the importance of the role, played by correspondence of Shukshin with the editors of *Znamya*. The young writer acquired the necessary experience in dealing with editors and critics, felt the specifics of literary magazines. This experience proved to be extremely valuable for V. Shukshin: he published most of his literary works in periodicals.

Key words: Russian literature of 20th century; V.M. Shukshin; epistolary art.

P. 25. *Ugryumova Maria M.*, National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FOLK CULTURE CONSTANTS IN LINGUISTIC REALISATION OF CONCEPT OF CHILD (BASED ON MATERIAL OF MIDDLE PRIOBIE DIALECTS)**. The article covers analysis of lexical units, which represent the concept of the child in folk culture. At present dialectal cultural linguistics, called to model dialectal linguistic world-image, is quickly developing. The urgency of studying folk dialects and dialectal word's cultural meanings is caused by social aspiration for self-cognition, which among other things is achieved by means of traditional culture exploration. The present research has been based on the material of Middle Priobie dialects. The object of the research is a dialectal word, which contains a cultural component in its semantic structure. The approach to the lexical dialect system is realized through characterizing the concept of the child from the positions of cultural linguistics. The choice of this concept as the research object is caused by the fact that from the scientific point of view childhood is a particular phenomenon, which, when studied, shows the world of "adult" culture and makes it possible to remodel its world-view principles. In the peasants' world family is the basic community unit, which explains the village society's great attention to inter-family relationship. Families, in which parents have children together, are considered the standard. The deviation from the norm is registered by means of the language. The article covers lexical representation of three situations closely connected with the child's family status: belonging to one of the spouses only, orphanhood and illegitimacy. On traditional mind's mental level there is an opposition of "related" and "unrelated" children, which is realized in syntagmatic expansion. The "related – unrelated" opposition is a special case of "one's own – somebody else's" opposition, according to which everything that is not "one's own" or "together" is estranged. The idea of "extraneity" models stereotyped images of the unjustly oppressed stepson and stepdaughter. The denomination "orphan" marks a child who lost parents out of other children's mass. In folk mind the image of the orphan is closely connected with the notion of fate. Orphan's emotional deprivation is explained by his loneliness. Compassionate treatment of orphans is represented on the language level through the ability of this word to have a diminutive form and its semantic support. The natural child in traditional culture is a marginal creature by birth. Since he was born out of wedlock, outside the law, he is unprotected before the society. Negative attitude towards the woman who gave birth out of wedlock and her child is realized in abusive, insulting designations. There are also denominations formed from reputed loci of the natural child's conception or birth. Their semantics is opposed to the idea of the house as "one's own" space. It is remarkable that there are no particular appellations for legitimate children since legitimacy is considered as a norm and is not marked by linguistic means. Thus, the consideration of linguistic realisation of the notion of the child's family status allows us model a fragment of the native dialect speaker's value world-image. It is possible to make a conclusion that family occupies one of the fundamental places in the world-view constants of traditional culture.

Key words: cultural linguistics; dialectal word; cultural connotation; child.

P. 28. *Hizbullina Dilya I.* Bashkir State University (Ufa, Russia). **INTERACTION IN CULTURE AND LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION**. The article is concerned with the way of culture and languages interpreting using the theories of discourse, concept and mythology in comparative studies and based on the philosophical principle of interaction. The philosophical category of interaction is one of the basic cognitive principles. Interaction reflects the process of objects influencing each other, the changes in their state and interrelations. Each fragment of being takes part in the process of the universal systems interaction. Culture and natural languages as sign systems could be examined in detail regarding all their outer and inner relations in a broader sense. The picture of the world as a set of world images by means of a language represents a humankind cultural picture as well. The history of language reflects the social history, the ways of human cognitive activity conditioned by definite climate, geographical, psychological and many other cultural factors. The analysis of different languages through the mythological thinking leads to the reconstruction of the culture history and the linguistic picture of the world. Contemporary science has come to the synergetic approach in culture, to the notion of discourse and concept in linguistics, to the role of a personality in history. Specialists in cross-cultural researches assume that mythology and myths should be considered as an important source of information about the human society development as myths are able to be preserved for a very long period of time. The accumulated empirical material allows considering myths as serious source of information about the culture history of the whole humankind. Today semiotic analysis of a mythological text consists of a morphological research of its content and the evolutionary semiotic chains, the study of the semantic categorization, the description of the world picture and the pragmatic value of myths as a peculiar cultural factor of education. In such analysis the ideas of language regional associations, of language-unions interaction make it possible to interpret some apparent structural likeness between the systems of non-related languages. Semiotics can reveal affinities and relations between different mythologies that are not revealed by other methods of study. Our hypothesis is that the philosophical principle of interaction could be efficiently used to disclose new parameters of cultural resemblance not limited by time or space. Admittedly, the observed verbal similarities and parallels in the mythological semantics, conceptual and linguistic categorization, cultural values and assessments within the compared natural languages might be stated as facts of interaction in a conventional meaning and designation. On the whole, such studies open broad perspectives in comparative and cognitive linguistics.

Key words: interaction; synergy; discourse; concept; mythology.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 34. *Mazur Tatiana G.* Buryat Branch of Tomsk State University (Ulan-Ude, Russia). **CATEGORY OF HUMAN "NATURAL QUALITIES" IN MODERN CHINA: ITS CONTENT AND IDEOLOGICAL SOURCES**. In the ideology of modern China much attention has been attracted to the problem of human natural qualities (suchih) and ways of their development. The definition of the category of human "natural qualities" is given in the book "The Guidance Concerning the Upbringing of Natural Qualities of China Young Kanbu" and its content is explained. Interpreting the category of human "natural qualities" as a combination of physiological base and the influence of the external factors (first of all, the upbringing) the ideologists of modern China follow one of the generally accepted natural scientific ideas about human organism constitution and its psychology formation. In the book the natural qualities content has been presented as an aggregate of seven qualities types, including 1) political ones; 2) ideological ones; 3) abilities; 4) communication ones; 5) moral ones; 6) mental ones; 7) intellectual ones. Speaking about ideological formation sources of the category under consideration it is necessary to pay attention to the two cases. First, the connection of the modern Chinese society with the socialist and communist ideas. Second, the influence of the traditional Chinese philosophy, where the problem of the human natural

origin was being considered quite deeply, on the modern Chinese ideology. One can consider Marxist-Leninist philosophy being the science base of the socialist type of personality as one of ideological category formation sources. At the same time the ideologists of the modern China do not only enumerate the qualities the person must have in the modern age, but also consider the problem deeper: what "natural qualities" are in general and what is their content. Such problem consideration brings together the human "natural qualities" category with the traditional "human nature" category (hsing) for the ancient and middle-age Chinese philosophy. The analysis of the "human nature" category is presented practically in all theses of Confucianists. Yet in ancient Confucianism various problem solutions were represented in the human nature correlation with virtue and malice. The absence of a common opinion concerning this problem was peculiar for all the period of the traditional China. The given case confirms the fact that the human nature was interesting for the Chinese philosophers as the "working material", which is necessary to understand in order to influence it effectively in the required direction. The similar motivation in the problem consideration about the human "natural qualities" is seen in the ideologists of the modern China. The problem, which the ideologists of the modern China put before themselves, is to educate worthy leading persons. The investigation of human "natural qualities" like in Confucianism has an applied aim. It allows making a conclusion about the availability of some traditional constants peculiar to the Chinese people's mentality and defining these constants as one more ideological formation source of the "natural qualities" category in the modern China.

Key words: China; ideology; human "natural qualities"; human nature; Confucianism; socialist personality.

P. 38. *Myodova Anastasia A.* Siberian State Technological University (Krasnoyarsk, Russia). **TRINITARIAN DISCOURSE AND HYPOSTASIS MODELS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.** The doctrine of Christ, in whom two essences coincide, i.e. the divine and human ones, is closely connected with the Christian approach to the problem of personality. One can talk about the development of Christian anthropology, which includes a range of problems in understanding the analogy between the hypostatic nature of God and the organization of human mind. The fact of the existence of His 'hypostatic versions' is interesting for the analysis of patterns of human consciousness; the doctrines of the Church Fathers and religious philosophers of the following centuries have the concept that the trinity of the divine personality is projected onto the nature of personality or individual consciousness in different ways. The question is of extrapolation of the principle of internal communication of the hypostases inside the divine personality in a human being's spiritual nature. The main feature of the Trinity, according to the Christian doctrine, is that the more different the persons or hypostases are, the more they are united. Paradoxically, the undivided unity of the hypostases gives them personality. The hypostatic relations are characterized as a self-differentiated identity. The hypostatic nature of God is a source of true identity as the divine incarnations are free, perfect, substantial, unreduced to anything and, thus, incomparable and absolutely distinct in their identity; it is the essence of the Christian concept of "personality". The idea of absolute identity of the Persons is required to justify their equality and groundlessness, their base lies in each other. The idea of their absolute difference should indicate the personification of hypostases. The Persons' identity arises in their relationship – they differ only in respect to each other about the same world, they are one and the same. Such kind of relations lies in consciousness. All that we believe to be its components – language, thinking, mind, forms of openness – all these differences are obvious points of convergence. Thus, M.K. Mamardashvili and A.M. Pyatigorsky in "Symbol and Conscience" state that matter itself is represented by a symbol and in the psyche and consciousness, and thinking, although its representation "looks" like quite a different one. In fact, it is one object, but visible in different dimensions: "The fact that we develop our thinking in the form of the psyche, it may be the terms of our mental life in its relation to the life of consciousness" (Mamardashvili, M.K., Pyatigorsky, A.M. *Symbol and Conscience*, Moscow, 1999. p. 141). The article discusses the projections of the hypostatic relations for the human mind, belonging to Aurelius Augustine, P. Florensky, V. Lossky, L. Karsavin, imply the existence of the "hypostatic" model of consciousness. The specific quality of the latter is representation of the contents of consciousness as to the identity of various aspects, different only in themselves, with respect to each other, but tending to coincide in a certain aspect of their consideration.

Key words: triune; christology; hypostasis; in-hypostasis; mode; consciousness; personality.

P. 44. *Pavlovnin Maxim S.* Yaroslavl State University (Yaroslavl, Russia). **MUTUAL INFLUENCE OF RELIGION AND POLITICS IN MODERN POLITICAL SPACE.** The interaction of politics and religion is a complex of phenomena occurring in the area of intersection of the two specific systems of social regulation. The inconsistency and ambiguity of this process is caused by the objective reasons. These are a direct social strategy of religion, *the nature of relationships in multi-confessional environment, the social status of the established religion, the characteristics of a form of government and type of political regime, as well as numerous economic, cultural and other factors.* Now it becomes clear that a peaceful coexistence of religion and politics is impossible, since sooner or later *there will be subject to massive changes in one of these two systems, or in both at once.* As history shows, political and religious institutions began to work only when it is necessary either to fight against any action within the country, *or resist external threats.* Religion and politics (despite a certain similarity between the functions) use different methods of regulating human behaviour, as well as evaluation of their actions. Politics is often guided by the principle of expediency, while religion demands moral precepts guide, recorded in sacred texts. Religion can legitimize some of the *socio-political elements* before they have been fixed at the state level. However, politics also affects religion. *Politics* forms the legal framework for its operation, *regulates* the legal status of religious organizations that protect the rights of citizens to freedom of conscience, creates a climate of mutual tolerance and respect between religious communities. Currently, there is a surge of religious activity in the political sphere. The reasons for this surge is the immediate realities of globalization: the blurring of many cross-cultural barriers, *mass migration, mixture* of different ethnic groups with their cultural and religious traditions. These circumstances are the cause of deep resentment, insults; *acute* conflict situations provide fertile ground for extremist activities. Religion can also cause conflicts associated with its existence in a secular society. For example, *there are cases* when the system of religious values is contrasted to the system of secular law. Now we can see that the interaction of religion with the political sphere of society comes in various ways. As part of a national political process the confessional factor may be disclosed as one with the destabilizing or the consolidating potential. Religious and political cooperation is particularly important for our country. Multi-ethnic and poly-confessional Russian society during the social and economic instability are most under threat of rising *interfaith and inter-ethnic contradictions.*

Key words: religion; politics; globalization.

P. 47. *Trofimova Alyona A.* Omsk State Pedagogical University (Omsk, Russia). **ONTOLOGICAL SPECIFICITY OF VIRTUAL REALITY.** In the given article the basic ontological principle of existence of virtual reality and the person's presence in it is considered. Virtual reality as a reality is designed for the account of representations and perceptions of virtual images, their consecutive fixing in

consciousness gives the grounds to confirm the process character of virtual reality. A set of virtual images interconnected by one idea, emotion and sense gives life to a virtual event. Such organization of space is similar to real events, in which the person lives and develops. However, if we take a full ontological cycle of existence of the person (birth, life and death), it will turn out that virtual reality is deprived of the beginning and outcome of the process. The user cannot be born in virtual reality – this environment generated by the constant reality is non-material. At the same time, we know that the person is corporal and can exist only by means of a physical body. Virtual reality is also not capable to lead the person to death, despite an abundance of possible fatal outcomes for the virtual body. Virtual reality gives environment the person can be in or leave it any time. In the form of reproduction virtual reality should be recognized and clear. The person, coming to virtual reality, finding quite a real space for him/her and other objects, should understand and realize the place and position in the given reality. With this the person can estimate the characteristics, possibilities and perform further actions. The user should know what/who s/he is in virtual space, and the features s/he has. Thus, setting aims in virtual reality is important for the possibility of correct interpretation of an event. If in physical reality aims and tasks appear and develop gradually in each person, in virtual reality they can be given to the user initially, before interaction with virtual images and events. Virtual reality also gives the person the feeling of safety and security, and what is especially valuable – the feeling of invincibility of circumstances over the subject, where the non-existence condition is simply impossible and is excluded, where the space is designed completely under control of the founder or user, where there is no birth fact, and the person consciously chooses the shape, gender and age of the character. Life in virtual reality is infinitely renewed and consistently realized. Proceeding from all the above-said, it becomes obvious, how crucial the given ontological specificity is for understanding of virtual reality.

Key words: virtual reality; corporality; presence; person.

P. 50. *Chetoshnikov Stanislav G.* Kemerovo State University (Kemerovo, Russia). **REGIONAL POLICY ON RURAL-URBAN TERRITORIES.** The rural-urban territories are settlements or parts of settlements, the population of which is not entirely urban or rural. The rural-urban territories are workers' settlements, "private sector" in towns, villages in urban area, suburbs. The most painful social problems of rural-urban territories, as Kuzbass experience proves, are the lack or deficit of necessary social and engineer infrastructure, housing problem, ecological problems, unemployment problems, asocial behaviour of population. The problems of rural-urban territories are resolved at the regional policy level indirectly. Regional policy is use of power for solving territorial arrangement problems, providing the social and political development of the population and supporting of relationship balance between different subjects of social-political interaction. Social character (orientation) of regional policy is the condition for resolving the rural-urban territorial problems. A variety of regional and municipal policies at the low settlement level is micropolicy. It is characterized by immediately exercised self-organization of population, initiatives of local communities, and interrelations between power bodies and population for realization of specific rural-urban territories functions. The problem of usage of the tools of regional policy in a region is that rural-urban territories, which are the low level of social-settlement of the population of localized territories. Regional micropolicy is not possible without strong interrelationship between different state and municipal power structures not only with rural authorities, but also with inhabitants of localized territories. The starting point of micropolicy is the differentiation of population and untying the social bundles in difficult living circumstances in living places. Micropolicy becomes evident, when subjects of state policy penetrate to localized territorial formations through the mediator level of local self-government. The social development of territories orients on interaction between power bodies and population. The active participation of population in realization of regional policy allows making additional corrections in it. However, at present the population sees local self-government as the lowest level in state power system, as the main tool for local development, not as an independent level of power. The main ways to solve rural-urban territorial problems through the mechanisms of regional policy are: organization of interaction between municipal and regional authorities and nongovernmental organizations; program-goal support of rural-urban territories for overcoming the disproportion in social development; interaction between local authorities and local communities for resolving socially significant problems; strengthening of civil society elements through the direct connection of public elements and administrative efforts for development of civil and political culture of the population.

Key words: regional micropolicy; regional policy; rural-urban territories; social problems.

P. 53. *Shcherbinin Alexey I., Shcherbinina Nina G.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON FORMULATION OF UNIVERSITY CITY EXTERNAL POSITIONING PROBLEM.** With all the representation vastness of the category, the image is understood by the authors as a visual, audio, gustatory, etc. subjective (individual or group) picture of the world or its segments. In this context, the city image subject is of imperishable importance, as the city (civitas) and civilization are cognate concepts. In our modern functional era the city image has been used as a market tool to barrier from competitors, to attract tourists and to form local patriotism of potential (and current) domestic economy consumers. The article defines the problem of how to use the phenomenological approach to update the subjective view of reality and to efficiently design and promote a university city brand. Another point suggested in the branding theory and practice is seen by the authors in the archetype theory applying in the branding (M. Mark, K. Pearson) of a city and, especially, of a university city. City prosperity is determined not only by its geographical position, history, reputation, or material resources. Recently the unique advantages have become extremely significant and "city-materialist" cannot compete with them. These advantages manifest themselves in case when a city succeeds in creating its unique image and the uniqueness is adopted in the best way on the basis of core archetypes that are examined in the article. The Sage archetype is very attractive in general for the post-modernity era with its information-oriented society since information is power today. Such a city is appreciated today as it can teach wisdom, give new knowledge. This is a city-innovator, a city-university that possesses a place for the creation of future paradise and values of such a city represent an appropriate education for the future. The Sage is personified not only in the characters of Teacher and Scientist but also in the character of Expert, a post-modernity oracle. Certainly, the example and the model of the intellectual capital that is attached to a place is Harvard. Intelligence is associated both with discoveries and diffusion of real knowledge. Sage today is a city-university, like Tomsk, giving a high-quality education associated with innovations and with a higher expert position.

Key words: positioning; university city; phenomenological approach; archetype theory.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 59. *Aleksandrova Yelena I.* Russian University of Theatre Arts (GITIS) (Moscow, Russia). **DIRECTING OF CHORAL SCENES IN OPERA: 1907–1917.** The article is devoted to the question of studying the experience of stage directors-innovators of

prerevolutionary Russia: P. Olenin and I. Lapitsky. The author examines the historical impact of directing drama on the general ideas of the formation and development of the stage directing principles in opera theatres in Russia. The subject of study are performances in Mariinsky and Mamontovsky theatres directed by Olenin and Lapitski. The author discusses the method of choral scenes stag directing in performances "Maid of Orlean", "Mazepa", "Eugene Onegin" by Tchaikovsky, "The Tale of the Invisible City of Kitez" by Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" by Richard Wagner. The purpose of the study is the impact of the early 20th century Drama Theatre reform on the style of opera performances. Directing of opera performances still remains one of the least developed genres of theatre science. History of the question requires careful examination. The paper firstly provides a comparative analysis of choral scenes directing by Olenin and Lapitsky. Introduction of new methods for the opera was a painful experience. Choral groups in theatres in early 20th century were not prepared to work as an ensemble of actors. Stage directors Olenin and Lapitsky managed to organize the work of singers of the choir based on specific appearance of every singer. They gradually introduced some elements of psychological theatre, mixed different styles, combined the symbolic of rhythmic movements with truthfulness and realism. The use of realistic techniques was most vividly demonstrated in the course of stage directing of massive of choral and mimic scenes in the opera "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" by Richard Wagner. Freedom of choir and its "independence from the conductor" resulting from complex and painstaking work of the production team made strong impact on the audience. Experience of this decade showed the way of painless introduction of the principles of psychological theatre to opera performances. It also allowed defining the appropriate level of details in the choral scenes. The first experiments became the first steps to perception of the opera as independent and original "synthetic" genre.

Key words: Russian theatre; directing; choral scenes; opera.

P. 63. *Sycheva Svetlana G.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **AURELIUS AUGUSTINE AND VYACHESLAV IVANOV: CONCEPT OF "TWO CITIES"**. Aurelius Augustine (354 – 430) lived a long life rich in events; in his mature years he changed his views as well as ethical beliefs and converted from paganism to Christianity. Augustine's literary heritage is great. We are to look at two of his books: *Confessions of St. Augustine* (401) and *City of God* (427). In the former book he writes about himself, secrets of his soul, his sinful life, and in the latter about the way to the God of a worthy person. In this book he considers the world to consist of two cities: the city of God and the earthly city. In 1915 V.I. Ivanov started to write his melodic poem "Man" consisting of four parts and an epilogue. He finished the work in 1919, and later in 1939 it was published in Paris. The poem has a dedication 'To the memory of Lev Shestov who on hearing the initial lines of "Man" defined the sphere of influence of the lyrical cycle by reciting St. Augustine's words: "The two cities have created two loves: the earthly city created the love to oneself till the God's disdain; the God's city created the love to God till the disdain to oneself". The poem begins with the idea of man's self-affirmation: God created him, and he announced 'I am' (the first part of the poem). Doing so, the man tries to affirm his personality and claim his omnipotence. After that, being driven away from the Paradise and having taken severe sufferings, he understood that God was at the beginning ('You are' – the second part of the poem, and after comes he, the man. Obedience to God and love to him, on the one hand, and hatred to the heavenly life, on the other hand, make the content of the third part called 'Two cities'. The triumph of truth, kindness and beauty is reached in the fourth part of the poem named 'Man integrated' and in the 'Epilogue'. The second part of the poem considers the idea of God's omniscience. The fourth part of the melodic poem 'Man' is called 'Man integrated'. Here the author opposes an ordinary man, a sinner, to the Man (written with the capital letter), or godlike Man. We can see the connection between lines of the Russian poet and Bishop of Hippo. The division of people into holy men and sinners will be overcome. God's people will resurrect and people influenced by devil will find themselves in the Hell. The godlike Man and people who love God will be at power in all times. Thus, as Luther used to say 'With belief only'. And only a religious person could have written such a poem. Only the poet who knows the religious heritage could have composed such a hymn to humanity. Only a philosopher who understands culture as a series of symbolic revelations could have shown the connection of epochs through centuries. Vyacheslav Ivanovich Ivanov was such a personality.

Key words: earthly city; city of God.

HISTORY

P. 66. *Anokhina Yelena S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CHINESE ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD.** The article is devoted to Chinese illegal migration, its size, structure and geography. The article researches different approaches evaluating the size of illegal Chinese migration, criminal organizations' role in managing this process, Beijing's policy towards illegal migration and China's cooperation with other countries in illegal migration's prevention. Presently illegal migration is a sharp political and social issue. It is worth to be mentioned that Chinese illegal migration existed in all the periods of Chinese people going abroad. Even in the period of isolation during 1949–1977 there were few cases of Chinese illegal migration abroad. But there are no official data about the cases. From the beginning of opening up reform policy and exit system liberalization illegal migration started to grow. It is difficult to evaluate actual size of Chinese illegal migration. There is no relevant statistical data concerning illegal migration. The only data source is official press conferences and expert evaluation. Moreover, data provided by Chinese officials and data provided by officials of other countries varies a lot. The main sources of Chinese illegal migration are Fujian, Guangdong and Zhejiang. The provinces have a long-standing tradition of overseas migration. Generations of the provinces' residents, especially from Chanle, Lianjiang and Fuqing counties, illegally left China. And this fact must be taken into account. There are several channels for illegal migration: 1) illegal exit; 2) legal exit and illegal entry to destination country; 3) illegal exit and entry, legalization of staying; 4) legal exit and entry (tourist, educational, work visa), illegal stay. Along with liberalization of Chinese exit system and toughening migration prevention activities illegal migration forms started to change and modify. Majority of migrants started to leave through legal channels and then illegally stay in the receiving country. Chinese government aimed at maintenance of country's image and friendship relations with other countries has to struggle against illegal migration. For central government existing of illegal migration is the illustration of losing control over regional and local authorities. It causes a concern in the centre, so central authority enforces ministries and regional governments to enhance struggle against illegal migration.

Key words: illegal Chinese migration; China's policy.

P. 70. *Boyko Vladimir P.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building (Tomsk, Russia). **F.M. DOSTOEVSKY ON RUSSIAN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: ART IMAGE AND REAL FEATURES.** This article views some problems associated with the work of a great writer, F.M. Dostoevsky. For the first time an attempt was made to identify the Russian merchants' place and activities in novels

and publications of the great writer, where their social psychology and mentality were reflected fairly accurately. The main conclusions of the article are reduced to the fact of the growing attention to the Russian merchants in Dostoevsky's novels. The Russian merchants carried negative aspects of enrichment foremost inspired by the West and also many features of the Russian national character that were pertinent to the Russian social movement "nationalist trend", to which Dostoevsky belonged. The writer spoke about deficiency in "practical men" in Russia that are professionals primarily in the field of commerce, state government and its regions. Society at that time, and, in our opinion, nowadays, lacked professional education and moral and ethical qualities. Nevertheless, the domination of the bourgeoisie became evident for F.M. Dostoevsky, too. That is why along with criticism in Dostoevsky's works there were the Old Testament merchants with the same beliefs as his. It was the social movement "nationalist trend" that made it possible to hope for the best results in formation of the post-reform period Russian civil society. Dostoevsky's realism in the merchants description also based on the fact that he came from the merchant Nechayev down the female line. His relatives in that line permanently supported him, helped him to enroll in the Engineering School, paying for his study. Later they helped him with money, when the writer was in Siberia, and then published literary magazines. Studying Dostoevsky's works we can hope Russian and local oligarchs stop to care only about their well-being and pay attention to people's needs. Dostoevsky considered that Jews were *one of the main* bourgeois principles guides to the Russian life that is why sometimes he was not fairly considered anti-Semitic. In his several works, he spoke about the power of money. For instance in Notes from the Underground – "money is chasing liberty", The Insulted and Injured – "money is power". Ganya Ivolgin from The Idiot declared – "money gives the person originality", according to the character from The Gambler – "money is everything". The character from The Raw Youth vividly demonstrated passion for money; he was not ready to kiss women, but 10 rubles notes falling in his hands due to the naive speculations. He invented a theory about the hidden power of money, where the happiest man was Rothschild, the banker. The hero did not recognize any other values, until he fell in love and it helped him get rid of these obsessions. However, soon Dostoevsky changed his mind and began taking the New Time more tolerantly and wisely with its inhabitants, first of all, merchants. In his most famous novel "Crime and Punishment" in the background in the letters of Rodion Raskolnikov's mother there was a merchant, Afanasy I. Vakhrushev, characterized as a "good man" understanding the problems of the Raskolnikov family.

Key words: history; Russia; F.M. Dostoevsky; business; merchants.

P. 75. *Boroday Irina S.* National Academy of Agrarian Sciences (Kyiv, Ukraine). **ON FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENETICS AS THEORETICAL BASIS OF ZOOTECHNICAL SCIENCE.** In the article the decision role of genetics in forming of theoretical and methodological foundation of zootechnical science is grounded. The basic landmarks of its formation beginning from opening of laws on the inheritance of separate signs of G. Mendel and concluding its differentiation in the series of independent sciences and directions were generalized. The author has shown the wide use of basic conformities of immunogenetics, cytogenetics and genetics of populations in the decision of topical problems of stock-raising. Introduction of methods of population genetics, offered by S. Wrate, G. Holdeyn, R. Fisher, S. Chetverikov, G. Hardy, V. Vaynberg, O. Garkavi, L. Ernst, V. Chemm, F. Eysner and other scientists, enables to study conformities in the law of changes of the inherited information in the groups of individuals, incorporated in some genetic communities and specific terms of existence; to get a clear idea of reasons causing difference between animals; to compare influence of different systems of selection and methods of breeding on the genetic structure of breeds. Discoveries in the field of immunogenetics, accomplished by Erikh, Morgenrot, Ferguson, Stormont, Irvin, provide control of real origin of animals, study the conformities to law of motion of the inherited information, estimation of genetic differentiation and consolidation of breeds. Maintenance of purity of population and breeds by means of exposure and elimination of transmitters of chromosomal anomalies and development of cytogenetic plant-breeding criteria for selection and estimation of pedigree animals are the basic aspects of the use of citogenetic approaches in stock-raising, offered by N. Tomilina, V. Suslina, A. Nezavitin, S. Kulikova, P. Klenovickiy, T. Kiseleva, G. Isakova, N. Il'inskikh, A. Zhigachev, A. Grafodatskikh, V. Glazko, V. Kachura, A. Meleshko. Application of genetic methods is also instrumental in the decision of global problem of maintenance of gene pool of breeds of agricultural animals. Basic preconditions of introduction of genetic monitoring as an effective reception of increase of potential of the productivity of agricultural animals were expounded.

Key words: stock-raising; immunogenetics; cytogenetics; genetics of populations.

P. 79. *Vodyasov Yevgeniy V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **MEDIEVAL BLAST FURNACES OF SHAYTANSKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MICRODISTRICT.** The article is devoted to the problem of studying of medieval furnaces of Shaytansky archaeological microdistrict. The given microdistrict is not simply the largest centre of medieval monuments of Tomsk Priobie, but also the most powerful centre of iron manufacture in the region. Thus, it is necessary to share the new received materials on ferrous metallurgy of Tomsk Priobie. The results of field researches of the author on the site of ancient settlement of Shaitan IV, where 7 metallurgical objects were studied, for the first time are most fully published in the article. The urgency of work is that the research is first of the kind for the considered region. The research of furnaces designs on the basis of the archaeological and ethnographic data will help to reconstruct a major stage in the production cycle. Reconstruction of types of furnaces for manufacture of iron is an integral part of complex research of iron production. In the article furnaces of medieval time are considered, because similar objects of previous epochs are not known yet. A distinctive feature of Tomsk Priobie is a broad development of "house" manufacture of iron, characteristic for the entire epoch of the Middle Ages. With such organization of work furnaces were often constructed in dwellings, which simultaneously was an industrial construction. In the neighbouring regions metallurgical objects were often constructed out of settlements, which in many cases considerably complicates their dating. On the contrary, the arrangement of forges in dwellings of masters allows correlating metallurgical objects to concrete archaeological material and radio carbon dating of the layer. All this allows defining the chronology of objects. The specificity of the studied metallurgical furnaces is their extremely bad condition. Almost all blast furnaces are fragmentary, which essentially complicates reconstruction of similar objects. Therefore, in the given article the objects are considered, whose condition gives information about design of concrete details. The available data on ferrous metallurgy of Shaytansky archaeological microdistrict in certain cases allows defining volumes of blast furnaces. Ethnographic and experimental data about the percentage outcome of iron from the quantity of the loaded ore helps to define productivity of furnaces in each particular case. Similar work is necessary for estimation of scales of manufacture and definition of the role of ferrous metallurgy in the economy of the medieval population of Shaytansky archaeological microdistrict.

Key words: blast furnaces; Middle Ages; Shaytansky archaeological microdistrict; industrial indicators.

P. 83. *Vorozhishcheva Olga M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **TRADITIONAL VALUES OF CIS KOREANS IN RITES OF TRANSITION.** This article is about sociocultural particularities of the Korean Diaspora of Russia and

Former Soviet Republics. It describes ceremonies associated with human life cycle. The purpose of the article is to show the ways traditional oriental values are expressed in these ceremonies. The Korean Diaspora in Russia is not only one of the largest Korean communities beyond the Korean Peninsula, but also one of the largest ethnic groups in the Russian Federation. The number of Koreans in Russia and Former Soviet Republics is about 500 thousand people. Culture and folkways of Russian Koreans have changed during the period of adaptation of Koreans to Russian life conditions. Some traditions were lost, while others transformed and adopted specific features, influenced by the Soviet Regime and Russian culture. Koreans have many holidays, but *Paek-il* – 100 days from child's birth, *Tol* – child's First Birthday, and *Hwegap* – 60th Birthday Anniversary are the basic human life cycle ceremonial rites. In Korea, on the 100th day after a child is born, *Paek-il*, a small feast is prepared to celebrate the child's survival during this difficult period. Family, relatives and friends celebrate it with rice cakes, wine, and other delicacies, such as red and black bean cakes sweetened with sugar or honey. Russian Koreans during the Soviet period did not celebrate this feast, but nowadays ethnic Koreans celebrate *Paek-il* with family and friends and cook special Korean food, which is not the same but similar to one in Korea. *Tol* is a celebration of the first birthday of a child. The first part of *Tol* Koreans would pray to Korean gods. Before the main part of the celebration, a baby is being dressed in very colorful ornate clothing called *han-bok*. A large table is prepared with over a dozen different types of rice cakes, fruits, other various foods and a bowl of rice. The baby picks up items from the table that attract him or her. The items that were picked up are said to predict the child's future. Today more and more ethnic Koreans in Russia and Former Soviet countries restore the tradition of *Tol* celebration. When a person turns 60, there is a celebration known as *Hwegap*. The age of 60 is considered to be an auspicious year, because at this age the sexagenary cycle of the Chinese zodiac is completed. A celebration is held when children honour their parents with a feast and merrymaking. After children give their respects to their parents, grandchildren show their respect in the same way starting with the eldest. There are many traditional Korean dishes on the feast table. Koreans in Russia often celebrate *Hwegap* in restaurants and cafes. All these ceremonies have common features, which are connected with Korean culture and history. Traditional oriental values such as piety, allegiance, devotion to family and cult of ancestors, fidelity to mate and friends are exerted during feasts, therefore they are very important for ethnic Koreans. At present Russian Koreans try to follow Korean traditions, to maintain relations with relatives in South Korea and learn Korean culture and language. Although Russian Koreans' ceremonies differ from those on Korean Peninsula, they help Russian Koreans to identify themselves as ethnic Koreans.

Key words: Korean Diaspora; rites of transition.

P. 87. *Glushchenko Nikita A., Fominykh Sergey F.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **AMERICAN PRESS AS SOURCE FOR STUDYING PERSONALITY OF ADMIRAL A.V. KOLCHAK AND FUNCTIONING OF ALL-RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.** This article analyses the U.S. press (1918–1920) as the source on the history of the Civil War and intervention in Siberia and Russian Far East. More than 1,500 articles and short notes were revealed on this problem on the pages of American newspapers. They can make it possible to clarify how through the mass media the public opinion in Western countries was forming about the events in Russia in general and in Siberia in particular. The American press paid attention to the preparations for intervention in Russia, the debates in government circles in the U.S., Western Europe and Japan on this issue. The newspapers such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Times*, *New York Tribune* and others touched the theme of "Kolchak and the allies", particularly, the problem of recognition of the Omsk government by the allies, primarily by the United States. The greatest number of publications devoted to A.V. Kolchak and the All-Russian Provisional Government, which he led after the November 18 1918 coup, appeared on the pages of American newspapers during the successful offensive of Kolchak's troops in the spring of 1919. Newspapers informed readers about the military and political situation in Siberia, described the personality of Admiral A.V. Kolchak, his followers, the policy pursued by the Supreme Ruler of Russia. The question of recognition of A.V. Kolchak's Government was extensively discussed at the Peace Conference, which was held at that time in Paris. The American press caught the mood of the allies, which inextricably linked the final decision on the recognition of the Omsk government with the success of the massive offensive of Kolchak's troops onto Moscow. The publication also reviews newspaper articles, which provided a critical assessment of the situation in Siberia. Indicative in this respect is the article by Louis Kornfield who condemns the followers of Admiral A.V. Kolchak. The failure of Kolchak's offensive and subsequent hasty retreat into the depths of Siberia changed the tone of American publications to pessimistic. These failures on the front aroused doubts about the wisdom of recognition and support of the Omsk government, which were picked up by the press. The authors conclude that the American press has sufficient information material, which allows using it as a source for studying the events of the Civil War and intervention in eastern Russia. The press played an important role in forming the public opinion in Western countries in support of Admiral Kochak's Government.

Key words: Siberia; Kolchak; American press; intervention; Civil War.

P. 90. *Kuznetsov Mikhail S. Matveev Dmitriy M.* National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk, Russia). **RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS OF SIBERIAN BRANCH OF USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN TOMSK CITY: HISTORY OF FOUNDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES (1969–1991).** One of the important forms of science organization in the Soviet period was branches of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The Siberian branch (SB) of Academy of Sciences (AS) of the USSR was founded in 1957. Institute of Atmospheric Optics (IAO) of SB AS USSR was established in 1969 in the framework of this scientific structure. One of the most important tasks of the academic science in Tomsk was the development of facilities, scientific and technical base. In 1969–1970 the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR made a Resolution of foundation of the Institute of Atmospheric Optics and Institute of Petroleum Chemistry in Tomsk. Many research institutions were opened in the period under review. Among them were the Institute of High-Current Electronics, Institute of Strength Physics and Materials Science, Special Design Bureau of Scientific Instrument Engineering (SDB SIE) "Optica" and others. There were no buildings for these institutes. Only in 1971 after long conciliations and allocation of funds, construction of engineering buildings for IAO began. In 1979, a building for the Institute of High-Current Electronics was put into exploitation. That very year the Institute of Petroleum Chemistry got its own engineering laboratory building. One of the primary construction projects was a building for SDB SIE "Optica". The first phase of research-and-production complex of SDB was let in 1983 only due to the efforts of Tomsk region and its scientists. In 1985, technological building for the Institute of Strength Physics and Materials Science was erected. Another characteristic of material and technical base of Academgorodok was condition of the equipment. For example, the Institute of Atmospheric Optics had unique scientific equipment (big and small aerosol cases, cells). The studied archive documents demonstrate the dynamics of material and technical base increase of the Institute of Petroleum Chemistry of SB AS USSR. Institute of High-Current Electronics of SB AS USSR, as well as other Tomsk academic institutions, developed their material and technical base. The specificity

of the performed scientific work required turning, milling, drilling and welding equipment, which was supplied in the right quantities during the reviewed period. The Institute of Strength Physics and Materials Science of SB AS USSR also increased its material and technical base: coating machines, metallurgical microscopes, machine for diffusion welding in vacuum etc. The fundamentals of material and technical base of Tomsk branch of SB AS USSR were laid in 1970–1980s. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent recessionary conditions affected scientific and research complex in Tomsk, too. Nevertheless, Tomsk academic science not only could withstand at that difficult period, but also fortified its position in the scientific sphere of the country.

Key words: material and technical resources; academic institutions; research institutions.

P. 95. *Serdyuk Vladimir A.* Omsk State University of Railway Transport (Omsk, Russia). **TOMSK RAILWAY CLUB IN EARLY 1900S: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS.** The author analyses the context in which Siberian railway workers had to live and work in, they need to develop social and cultural spheres of the railway, in particular, the organization of the railway (club) assembly in Tomsk, which was established by the Office of the Siberian railway on January 1, 1900. It is mentioned that such clubs existed in Western Europe and the United States and some Russian railways. Based on the existing example, railroad clubs were established by all the railways of Russia. The initiative to establish the club in Tomsk in 1900 belonged to the first head of the Siberian Railway, V.M. Pavlovsky. The club was opened on October 21, 1903. The author examines the main objectives and activities, the internal rules of conduct and the number of members of the club. The club had the right to establish a library and reading room, dining room, to install the necessary equipment for training exercises, sports and games, to arrange scientific readings, music, literature and dance evenings, children's evenings, drama and opera performances, gymnastic and athletic exercises and games, community walks and tours, to take on books, newspapers and other periodicals, and so on. Most of the money the club earned itself through members' contributions, arranged performances, concerts and a smaller portion came from the Ministry of Railway Transport. Affairs of the club were controlled by the general meeting of full members and the Board of the Elders. Council chiefs were elected by the general meeting and the ongoing work was carried out: drawing up a report for the previous year and estimates for the coming year, considering the members' suggestions and complaints. Women could not initially be full members of the club, only simple visitors. Soon, the ban was cancelled and persons of both sexes, servants, artisans and workers at the station, as well as their family members could join the club. Outsiders could enter the meeting of the club for an appropriate fee. As part of the club the activities of musical and dramatic circles, chess club, kindergarten, library, as well as a project to create "a model school" are considered. However, the author focuses on the role and importance of the meeting to raise the moral level of railway employees. The club put people together in the activity of cultural and entertainment programs, charity events, financially and morally supported by its members. In cases of violation of the rules of civility and decent behaviour, a visitor of the club could lose his/her right to future visits. Thus, the railway club sought to address the cultural and spiritual needs of employees. Ultimately, these actions were aimed at creating unified, permanent staff at the Siberian railroad, with awareness of belonging to the common railroad family.

Key words: Siberian railway; Tomsk; meeting; club.

P. 98. *Sharafieva Oksana Kh.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ROLE OF REGIONAL CLANS IN TAJIKISTAN INTERNAL POLICY.** This article examines the role of regional clans in Tajikistan political life. The clan structure is typical for all Central Asian states but only in Tajikistan clan contradictions led to the long internal conflict. The matter of Tajikistan national boundaries has two aspects: external and internal. First, the historical boundaries of modern Tajikistan do not correspond to the territory settled by ethnic Tajiks. In fact Tajik people are divided between three states: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. Second, the main problem of modern state is internal heterogeneity and fragmentation. Many researches consider that such isolation of the regions is determined by geographical location, cultural and language differences can also be mentioned, but the most important is the level of economic development. There are five main regional clans in Tajikistan: Leninabad (Khujand, Sughd), Kulyab, Hisor, Garm and Gorno-Badakhshan (Pamir). During the Civil War the first three were united against the last two organized in the United Tajik Opposition (the so-called "democratic and Islamic coalition"). The results of the Civil War were ambiguous. On the one hand, the war ended by long negotiations between belligerents resulted in a compromise General Agreement. On the other hand, it was only the change of the ruling clan: *the* Kulyabis came to power instead of the Khujandis. The main problem of modern Tajikistan is correlation of republican and local authorities, not in favour of the former. Officially Tajikistan is a unitary state; each region is subordinated to the central government (except for Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province), but in reality the central government does not control all the territory. However, the current political situation is not only *inter-clan confrontation*. The clan hierarchy was undermined during the Empire and Soviet periods, but was not destroyed. It all resulted in some mix of modern trends and traditional distribution of power. In the long term the clan-winner needs to take into consideration the interests of the opposition to stay in power. Paradoxically, the Civil War and the long negotiation process helped to establish a relatively free political regime unlike the neighbouring Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Key words: boundaries in Central Asia; Civil War in Tajikistan; regional clans.

P. 101. *Yun Sergey M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **POLICY OF EU "GREAT POWER" MEMBER STATES IN CENTRAL ASIA: COMMON INTERESTS AND GOALS.** In the European Union Germany, France and Great Britain have conducted the most active policy in Central Asia. Despite the differences in priorities and positions, their Central Asian policy emerged and has evolved on the basis of a set of common interests and goals in the region. The list and hierarchy of interests have varied depending on various factors. Immediately after the collapse of the USSR the nuclear proliferation threat generated a strong interest in Kazakhstan and urged the leading EU Member States to make Kazakhstan a priority of foreign policy. Since mid-1990s a new primary goal was set, officially declared as to strengthen the independence of Central Asian states. In reality it meant to consolidate the Western orientation of their international links in order to contain the "neo-imperial" policy of Russia in the FSU. Besides Kazakhstan, the new policy resulted in prioritizing Uzbekistan. An impetus was provided to develop relations with Turkmenistan. Economic assistance programmes for Central Asia were revised in favour of Tashkent and, to a lesser extent, Ashgabat, new embassies were established, economic, military and other links were developed. The discourse of strengthening the independence also had an economic dimension. First, autonomy from Moscow was considered necessary to exploit natural resources of the Central Asian states for the benefit of European countries. Raw material absolutely dominate exports to Germany, Britain and France. Kazakhstan has become a major exporter of oil to Germany and France, in 2009 it ranked fifth and fourth, respectively. Secondly, Kazakhstan's economy that has grown up owing to high oil prices is of interest as an export market for European goods and investments. While Germany has been the

most successful in supplying goods, the UK and, in recent years, France are more successful in investing money. The competition does not prevent European states from joining efforts to ensure favourable treatment for their companies. Since late 1990s the war against Afghan drug trafficking to Europe via Central Asia was an important aspect in the regional policies of the key European countries. Projects were launched to support law enforcement agencies in the region, Interior Ministry officers were sent to the embassies to coordinate bilateral cooperation. Britain and France contributed to make Central Asia a priority of the fight against drug trafficking at EU level. The support of law enforcement agencies in Central Asia became more urgent after September 11, 2001 in order to combat the threat of terrorism. At the same time a new, equally important interest was identified, namely to provide support for EU states policy in Afghanistan. Germany was allowed to deploy a small unit of Air Force in the Uzbek Termez on a permanent basis. France did the same in the Tajik Dushanbe. Consequently, weak points were strengthened in the policies of the EU 'Big Three'. In particular, Tajikistan attracted much more attention. Relationship with Uzbekistan was cemented, as well.

Key words: Germany; France; United Kingdom; Central Asia; foreign policy.

LAW

P. 104. *Akhmedshin Ramil L.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON EVIDENTIARY STATUS OF CONCLUSION ABOUT UNKNOWN CRIMINAL'S PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE.** In our opinion, occurrence of a new kind of judicial-psychological examination (as well as any another) depends on whether it possesses the value and objectivity requirement. We include absence of existing alternative techniques in the concept of value, allowing to resolve the questions put before the expert. Naturally, the concept of value includes existence of requirement of solution of similar questions. We will consider how much the technique of construction of a psychological profile of the unknown criminal corresponds to the specified requirements. Initially, the given technique was created as one of means of struggle against serial murderers. Necessity of its occurrence has been caused by extraordinary qualitative and quantitative growth of crimes committed by the given category of persons. If we revise criminal cases of serial murderers we can be convinced from domestic archives that their actions are characterized by extreme danger. Absence of effective alternative techniques is shown visually by practice of investigation of the crimes made by serial murderers in our country. So, A. Onuprienko "operated" for 7 years, A. Chikatilo – for 12 years, S. Riakhovsky – for 15 years, A. Slivko – for 21 years, G. Mikhasevich – for 23 years. Proceeding from the definition of value, construction of a psychological profile of the unknown criminal can be a subject of judicial-psychological examination. Let us consider conformity of the specified technique to the objectivity requirement. The objectivity requirement, in our opinion, includes presence of a scientifically well-founded theoretical base and facts confirming the efficiency of theoretical constructions in practice. The technique of construction of a psychological profile is based on principles of psychoanalysis and behavioural science. Substantive provisions of the specified theoretical approaches, if have not received a high-grade theoretical substantiation, have excellently confirmed the efficiency in psychological practice. Therefore, we consider theoretical validity of the technique of construction of a psychological profile (as much as it is possible for a psychological technique) as a conclusive fact. As for the use of the results of the specified technique in crimes investigation practice, they are more than impressing. The aforesaid testifies to the fact that the technique of construction of a psychological profile of the unknown criminal corresponds to two basic requirements of the subject of judicial-psychological examination. Perhaps, the most prolonged discussions about the destiny of the technique of construction of a psychological profile of the unknown criminal are caused by the question of doctrines conformity of the specified technique. The matter is that the theoretical substantiation of the considered technique is such directions of modern psychological science as behaviourism and psychoanalysis. It is considered that on the whole the practical use of judicial examinations of the above-named directions of psychology will not be coordinated with "rationalistic" representations about the person as about the carrier of "free will".

Key words: evidence; evidenced; personality of criminal.

P. 106. *Budatarov Sodnom M.* West-Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Justice (Tomsk, Russia). **CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION IN RUSSIAN LEGISLATION AND LEGAL LITERATURE.** In the Russian legal science, the question of the concept of corruption refers to a number of discussions. The main difference is in the number of interpretations of the term "corruption". Some define corruption as bribery-corruption authorities, as any other mercenary behaviour official. The official definition of corruption is given in the federal law "On combating corruption". The main lack of the formal definition of corruption is the fact that legislature understands corruption as a number of separate cases of corruption behaviour. Following the logic of the legislator, one should recognize that any abuse of official position, any bribe-taking or giving bribes, etc., is corruption. Meanwhile, the concept of a social phenomenon cannot be provided through individual cases of this phenomenon. "Part" (social action) can not define the "whole" (social phenomenon). Such an approach blurs the line between the permissible and the forbidden, between the just and the unjust, between the socially useful or socially harmful behaviour. This definition without valid reasons significantly expands the boundaries of the negative social phenomena, including acts that may be committed in the interests of the company. Another disadvantage of the legislative definition of corruption is that it ignores the many obvious cases of corruption behaviour (lobbying, patronage, cronyism, nepotism, connivance, committed for the benefit of private individuals without any property of remuneration or pecuniary benefits). It is proposed to understand corruption as the "substitution by representatives of authorities of interests of the society by interests of a private nature". This definition allows allocating the following significant signs of corruption: 1) the object of corruption assault, "the public interest"; 2) the subject of corruption behaviour, "representative of authorities"; and 3) of corrupt behaviour, consisting in the "substitution" of some interests by other ones; 4) corruption motive and corruption objective of the conduct of authorities. The definition of corruption proposed by the authors is able to cover all kinds of corruption behaviour, separate crimes of corruption from official crimes. The criterion of differentiation is the motive and the purpose of committing a crime. Any corruption offence implies the existence of the so-called "corruption motive" and "corruption goals". The motive for corruption behaviour of a representative of the power is the desire to satisfy their needs and (or) the needs of other persons at the expense of the interests of the company. Under the corrupt purpose we understand the desire of a representative of authorities to receive property or non-property benefits for themselves and (or) other persons to the detriment of the interests of the society. It is emphasized that corruption-related crime as a relatively large social and legal phenomenon is much wider than the official crimes.

Key words: corruption; accepting and giving bribes; abuse of office; corruption-related crime; official crimes.

P. 111. *Voronin Oleg V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PROSECUTORS' CUSTODY SUPERVISION IN LATE 1920S – EARLY 1930S.** In the 1930s the sphere of prosecutors' supervision activity in spite of its formal developing (a prosecutor started to monitor the disciplinary practice inside prisons and law compliance by prison staff, to secure the prisoners' particular rights) was actually narrowed because of the further widening of alternative political sentence system consisting of ITLs (Correctional Labour Colonies) supervised by NKVD (Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs). Severing of the Soviet punitive policy led to the abolition of the previously existing public forms of custody monitoring. Actually, all of them stopped functioning in traditional ways as independent public agents and were transformed to administrative organs. Prosecutors' supervision was preserved as the only form of public custody monitoring in the system of common justice. The mentioned trends developed till the 1950s. The main factors providing the prosecutions' custody supervision in this period were the USSR Prosecutors' Office Formation and Centralization, common prisons and ITLs concentration in NKVD system, and the criminal policy change. The imminent process of prosecutors' custody supervision activity in the 1930s was not finished. The main reason was the appeared deficiency in law, which regulated the sphere and methods of prosecutors' supervision. The Constitution of the USSR of 1936 and other legislation, which regulated the prosecution activity of new Soviet Prosecutors' Offices, did not settle any legal basis for prosecutors' custody monitoring. At the same time the penal, criminal and prosecution legislation of the Soviet Russian Federation lost its validity because of the USSR formation. Thus, a permanent penitentiary reorganization, prosecutors' supervision reforming, legal regulation of custody monitoring by subordinate legislation, a wide application of department rule-making and the USSR Prosecutors' Office formation provided the collapse of real prosecutors' supervision till the end of the 1950s.

Key words: penitentiary supervision; sentencing system; prosecutors' supervision; imprisonment.

P. 115. *Danilova Irina A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON JURISDICTION AND COGNISANCE CONCERNING INCORPOREAL RIGHTS DISPUTES.** The present paper focuses on issues of legal regulation in the sphere of jurisdiction and cognisance concerning the incorporeal right disputes. They appeared due to the establishing of a brand new body in the court system of the Russian Federation, which is the Incorporeal Right Court. The cognisance concerning the incorporeal rights disputes impacted on expansion of the object authority of the arbitration court. In compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 4.2 Part 1 Section 33 of the Russian Federation Arbitration Procedure Code as amended by Federal Law No. 422-FL of December 8, 2011, disputes on defence of infringement with the participation of organizations dealing with copyright and related rights collective management currently fall within the cognisance of the arbitration courts. These organizations have the right to make demands in court on behalf of the right-holder or sui juris. This paper substantiates the statement that when such an organization acts on behalf of the right-holder, public representation takes place. This article also analyses criteria of rating disputes on intellectual rights as those within the jurisdiction of arbitration court. The conclusion is that such a criterion as the type of dispute is not relevant to the decision on choosing the court, which considers the disputes on incorporeal rights. The subject criterion assumes an intricate configuration. On the one hand, organizations, which are not legal entities, and people, who are not individual entrepreneurs, can now participate in arbitration. On the other hand, an additional condition has been brought in, which is participation in arbitration of an organization managing copyright and related rights on collective basis. The court of incorporeal rights considers the cases on defence of infringement, which have already been considered by the Arbitration Courts of Nisi Prius of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation and arbitration courts of appeal. In these cases the court of incorporeal rights acts as a court of cassation. The paper examines the situation when an appellant files a cassation appeal in a court. The author proposes to solve the problem by amending Paragraph 284 of the Russian Federation Arbitration Procedure Code. This amendment would obligate the court to transfer the case to the proper court for considering under cassational procedure.

Key words: incorporeal rights disputes; jurisdiction and cognisance; court of incorporeal rights; organizations dealing with copyright and related rights collective management.

P. 118. *Eliseev Sergey A., Tynyanaya Maria A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SOCIALLY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE: NOTION AND TYPES.** A compulsory component of criminal negligence is the infliction of socially dangerous consequences. In 2003 the legislator considered that it was necessary to exclude the components of "material breach" and "serious consequences" from the article on criminal negligence. According to the new edition of Part 1 Article 293 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation criminal liability of official omission came only in case of infliction of large damage for the sum of more than one hundred thousand roubles. A part of the legal community estimated these changes positively. However, these changes were criticized by the majority of the authors, first of all, they had led to the unreasonable decriminalization of negligence inflicting non-material damage. The arguments of these authors probably influenced the legislator; on April 8, 2008 Part 1 of Article 293 received a new component: "material breach of rights and legal interests", and defines socially dangerous consequences of negligence as large damage and material breach of rights and legal interests of individuals, organizations, a society or a state. Large damage is property damage, its size is exactly defined and it is one million five hundred thousand roubles. Material breach as a component of negligence covers only non-pecuniary damage (infringement of constitutional rights and freedoms of human, physical injury, etc.). It is appropriate to remind that in the judiciary practice, as well as in criminal-legal literature, material breach as a consequence of official malfeasances has always been understood broadly including infliction of property damage. The systematic interpretation of articles of the Criminal Law allows drawing a conclusion that the component of material breach used in Part 1 of Article 293 is a broader notion than large damage. It also includes infringement of property rights; and theoretically an official can be made responsible for negligence even in case of infliction of property damage in a smaller size than defined by the note of Article 293. Besides, negligence is not a crime against property and it is not right to pay attention to the question on the criminal liability for this crime in dependence on the size of the property damage, which has been extremely overestimated by the legislator. Negligence is quite often expressed in infliction of damage of a different kind. When estimating socially dangerous consequences of negligence, not only property damage, but also other damage should be considered; and it is equally necessary to take into account whom this damage has affected (an individual, an organization or a state). We suppose that it is necessary to specify only such a consequence of negligence as "material breach of rights and legal interests of individuals or organizations or legal interests of a society or a state" in Part 1 of Article 293; Part 2 of Article 293 should be stated in the edition: "the same act, which accidentally involved infliction of large damage, serious health hazard, death of a person or other serious consequences".

Key words: large damage; material breach; serious consequences.

P. 126. *Prozumentov Lev M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **LEGAL INCENTIVES OF POSITIVE POST-CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR OF PARTICIPANTS OF CONSPIRACY (CRIMINAL ASSOCIATION) NEEDS IMPROVEMENT.** The analysis of Russian legislative and law enforcement practice demonstrates that the state finds compromise to be a very significant trend of criminal policy at present. The legal regulation of criminal complicity institution is impossible without applying to compromise institution, as the latter is to secure fixed compromise for any accessory in exchange for his or her positive post-criminal behaviour, which requires strong motivation. Compromise in criminal law exists in the form of the so-called incentive norms of release for persons who have committed a penal act in return for their positive post-criminal behaviour. The number of incentive norms in the Criminal Law of the Russian Federation is constantly growing. In accordance with the Note to Article 210 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation a person who has voluntarily abandoned a conspiracy (criminal association) or structural subdivision thereof, or in association of organizers, heads or other representatives of organized groups and who has actively contributed to the solution or suppression of this crime, shall be released from criminal liability, if his or her actions do not contain formal elements of other crime. This article describes compulsory conditions for a person to be released from criminal liability as well as the subjects to whom this incentive norm can be applied to according to the Note to Article 210 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: 1) a person voluntarily ceases to participate in a conspiracy (criminal association) or structural subdivision thereof, or in association of organizers, heads or other representatives of organized groups; and 2) a person actively contributes to the solution or suppression of this crime; and 3) his or her actions do not contain formal elements of other crime. Together with that, the conclusion is made on the necessity to extend the definition of participants of a conspiracy (criminal association) subject to this Note. It is suggested to solve the above-stated problem by amending the current Criminal Law of the Russian Federation.

Key words: crime; participant; leader (head); conspiracy; organized group; structural subdivision.

P. 130. *Frolova Svetlana M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SOCIAL AND ROLE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTIC OF MINOR CRIMINAL CONDEMNED TO CORRECTIVE WORKS.** Social and role personality characteristic of minor criminal condemned to corrective works is considered in this article. It assumes research of social positions and roles of persons, their social and role fields. The social position represents a set of relations in the social system. The considered characteristic allows seeing the criminal's personality in reality, which follows from this person's performance of certain social roles. Analysis of the behaviour of the minor, condemned to corrective works, from the moment of commission of crime is necessary as a mechanism, allowing to characterize the personality of most of the condemned. The minor, condemned to corrective works, simultaneously occupies a set of social positions: in a family s/he is a son (daughter), at his/her workplace – a worker, in an educational institution – a pupil. Only 53.6% of minors, condemned to corrective works in Tomsk, Kemerovo and Novosibirsk (2005–2010), studied in various educational institutions at the moment of commission of crime. In the poll among the minors condemned to corrective works, almost all of them (about 90%) have specified that they do not have a desire to study, which explains their skipping classes and poor study results. Teachers notice that, as a rule, this age category of the condemned has controversial relations with contemporaries, are often rude with teachers. The majority of the minors (75.5%) have negative characteristics from workplace in many respects caused by infringement of labour discipline: negligent relation to labour functions performance, in particular, poor-quality performance of the duties, and being regularly late for work. 24.5% of the minors are positively characterized minors in the organization, at the enterprise; encouragement measures are applied to them according to the labour legislation. Among the measures of encouragements specified in Article 191 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation employers basically make gratitude announcements. 98% of employers specified announcing gratitude as a way of encouragement of the worker; one employer mentioned "sending a letter of gratitude to the family of the minor" as an encouragement measure. Encouragement appears in the order of the employer. Not a single employer specified a simultaneous application of several kinds of encouragement concerning the minor worker. The poll of the minors has shown that the majority of them (75.47%) have peculiar negative attitude to the duties in the family, namely, helping parents with the house, stating they do not have to do it.

Key words: minors; social and role characteristic; social role; social position of minor criminal person; corrective works.

ECONOMICS

P. 133. *Borisova Vera V., Markovina Yevgenia A.* Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance (Saint-Petersburg, Russia). **SUPPLY CHAIN RESTRUCTURING THEORY.** External environment instability makes it necessary to monitor supply chain elements interactions constantly. At some point it causes business process restructuring. Supply chain restructuring theory is based on symbiosis of logistics and restructuring theories. Integral and optimizing character of logistics makes it methodological development base for action complex connected with successive supply chain restructuring. On the assumption of the existing approaches to supply chain economic essence and keeping in mind the specific character of implementation of restructuring procedures to the elements of this organizational form a new concept of supply chain restructuring logistics system (SCRLS) is formulated. It means the aggregate of restructuring process elements connected with each other and with external environment, which operate in order to achieve general goals by effective organization and management of economic flows. Strategic goal of SCRLS for economic players connected in supply chain is competitiveness increase of all participants. The following objects are achieved: management system improvement of all parts of the chain, creation of adequate financial policy, rationalization of operational, HR, marketing and sales methods. Economic flows management during supply chain restructuring provides purposeful approach. In this situation identifying of logistics restructuring effectiveness is based on evaluation of system's output parameters. They appear as results of implemented restructuring strategy. Goals and costs analysis of effectiveness has shown the importance of a complex approach towards supply chain restructuring. Economic flows organization and management within SCRLS provides correcting actions where and when it is necessary. It is important to work out business process monitoring algorithm including: current state diagnostics, results analysis and improvement caused by economic flows changes (with prognosis) measurements, plan of corrections. This becomes a kind of regulations for economic flows, which appear, change and absorb in the system. SCRLS is an anti-crisis tool of business-process management as logistics works to increase organizational and economic stability of supply chains. Moreover, implementation of logistics principles gives an opportunity to optimize management decisions, choose the most convenient and the least risky restructuring plan.

Key words: restructuring; logistics; supply chain; anti-crisis instrument.

P. 135. *Osipova Tatiana Yu.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FINANCIAL PLANNING SYSTEM IN HOUSEHOLDS.** Modern variety of goods and services, and the level of financial sphere development demands a competent order of its own finance from the households. Use of instruments of financial planning in household economy allows increasing economic quality of life of the population. Research of the system of financial planning assumes the formulation of its following elements: concept and principles, object and subject of financial planning, sources of financial resources and means of financial planning in households. The concept of financial planning of households is considered in four aspects: as science; as academic subject and system of training and certification of independent financial advisers; as type of daily practical activities of household members, and as type of professional activity. Subjects of financial planning in households are members of a household, or the foreign organizations and experts working in them. The object of financial planning is household finance and elements of household financial structure. For planning to be carried out competently, results of its implementation to be effective, it is necessary to observe certain principles: (1) purposiveness, (2) immediacy, (3) reality, (4) regulated, (5) integrated approach, (6) continuity, (7) simplicity and clearness. The result of management of the income and expenses is the surplus, which represents a basis for financial planning. The types of surplus are: 1) the current positive surplus formed after receiving all the income, paying taxes, obligatory (utilities, credits, obligations, etc.) and necessary expenses (purchase of goods and services); 2) income from selling financial or real assets; 3) attraction of money on a commercial basis – credits of various kinds.

Key words: households finance; financial planning.

P. 139. *Tukhvatulina Liliya R., Cherepanova Natalia V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONCEPTUAL AND TERMINOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN MANAGEMENT.** The object of the given article is to review the issues of modern management in Russia, particularly, the formation of terminology system of contemporary administration. Russian management science is on the development stage now, which creates a great number of terms and definitions with no common meanings. Current position prevents the efficient study of management and its retranslation. Formation of a unified terminology system of contemporary management is essential in Russia. So, the aim of the given article is to reveal the problems, which obstruct the formation of a terminology system. At the same time the article is focused on revealing and identifying of the barriers, which prevent the usage of common management terms. According to the given aim the article solves the following objectives: research of the contemporary definitions of management and limiting factors for creating terminology system. It is important to emphasize that authors of the article do not aim at immediately finding the only definition of contemporary management. More attention is given to identifying the features of the determination of the complexities of forming the concepts of modern management framework. The given article is one of a series of scientific studies on the problems of modern management, which aim to define the management concept in Russia, highlighting its features and characteristics. The applied role of the research can be seen in the consequences of developing of concepts and terminology of modern management. It will allow practitioners to use the developments of contemporary management in their work. The main outcomes of the conducted research are: 1) The necessity of creating a unified concept and terminological field of modern management in Russia was proved. 2) the problems that prevent the creation of the mentioned field were identified – history and mentality. The historical problem implies certain chronological stages, which could be named as "modern management". The theories and conclusions of the classical thinkers of management, who lived in the beginning of the 20th century, are relevant at present as well. In addition, management in Russia is based on borrowed terms, theories and has a totally different interpretation in the modern world. The mentality issue means separation in common understanding of management and, therefore, it is only natural that this term has various interpretations. 3) The existing direct and indirect concepts of modern management were analysed. Thus, the article research results in revealing the historical problem of contemporary management. Moreover, the article proves the necessity of a unified terminology system of modern management in Russia.

Key words: contemporary management; the conception of contemporary management; management of contemporary organization

P. 143. *Fukalova Ludmila L., Dobrusina Margarita Ye., Novoselova Yelena G.* Gazprombank (Open Joint-Stock Company) Tomsk Branch, National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CRISIS OF LABOUR AND ESTIMATION OF ITS INTENSITY IN BANK OPERATIONS (METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS).** In this paper the questions of labour crisis origin due to the general intensification of labour on the basis of technique and technology deepening caused by technological progress are actualised. The phenomena of labour intensification are more distinctively revealed in operational activity of service in a commercial bank. Labour intensification of operational personnel consists in complication of bank operations and technologies; in more intensive assignment caused by the increase of a working day length and at the same time by a sudden increase of the volume of inquiring clients, by the inequality of their arising; at a taut meter of labour connected with the appearance of necessity for making operations in an emergency regime by the clients' request; in constant control over the working process, large operational risks caused by the increase of operational rate and the volume of operations in a unit of working time; and, as a consequence, in the increase of demands to the qualification and level of education due to widening the stage of labour, the necessity of conterminal professions mastering for insurance of substitutability inside a work collective. High intensive conditions of labour of operational employees are often accompanied by a low level of salaries, which inevitably forms the main features of labour crisis: the conversion of labour from the basis of life and development into a means of survival, labour inactivity connected with the absence of conditions for employees' development. These features of labour crisis speak for the necessity of organizational mechanism formation to compensate a high level of labour intensity. First of all, it is necessary to create adequate organizational conditions for the maintenance of a normal level of labour working assignment, labour intensity of employees. In the process of labour intensity investigation carried out in a commercial bank the instrumentality of rate fixing has been used – motion and time study as a method of work time expenditures measurement. The standard values of working rate have been worked out, which are considered to be the basis for standards of time for the operations fulfillment establishment. The standard of time is essential for the account of normative volume of operations fulfillment during a working day, on the basis of which a physical level of working assignment and its deviation from standard can be revealed. As a result of comparison between physical results of labour and standard ones, we can make a conclusion about the level of working assignment and take adequate steps for stimulation of labour intensity increase in skilled personnel achieving the high level of production. So, the adequate organization of labour and the increase of employees' quality of life are considered to be a compensation way for conflict resolution of labour subtraction, for the increase of its effectiveness and the improvement of its results. The question is about the existence of a dual task in the sphere of labour organization and effectiveness: more rational combination of the working process

constituents permitting to provide an optimal level of labour intensity in conditions of its intensification, and to reveal and eliminate different social problems, which provoke labour crisis of employees.

Key words: labour intensity; labour intensification; labour crisis; coefficient of labour intensity; rate of labour; rate time; personnel operational activity.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 149. *Glukhova Yevgenia S., Krakovetskaya Inna V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS.** The article reveals the results of annual social-psychological research of academic and social adaptation of first-year students in Tomsk State University. The research was initiated for several reasons: the reduction of the students' level of professional identity; low level or not developed motivation for learning in major fields; the importance of academic and social adaptation of first year students; the necessity of receiving information about students' evaluation of the quality of education in Tomsk State University; the investigation of students' satisfaction level of education process in the university. One thousand first year students took part in the research. The results of the research demonstrate the most important reasons of the students' choice to study in TSU, among them: interest in chosen specialty, quality of education, prestigious university. 54% of the participants have made a conscious decision and are ready for education in the chosen field. 35% of freshmen changed their attitude to the specialty to more positive, 23% felt disappointment after the first semester. The answers to the questionnaires show that more than half of the first year students finished the first semester successfully (high grades), only 7% did not complete the semester in time. At the same time 70% of the first year students have emotional tension, anxiety during exams and before them. 28% have difficulties during the semester, 17% mention that it is easy for them to study in the university. Among the problems that first year students mention are the lack of perseverance, knowledge, strength of will, skills of self-organization and time-management. The results of the research also demonstrate that the most popular activities for students are sports activities and labour union committees. It is important to mention that one third of the participants are not members of any sport or social club. The research allowed us to develop recommendations to improve the work of the university with students and can be used for making managerial decisions.

Key words: first-year students; adaptation; motive of choice; satisfaction.

P. 154. *Zagrevskaia Aleksandra I.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **COMPETENCE-BASED APPROACH TO GENERAL SPORTS EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.** Physical culture as a subject in the State Educational Standards of the first and second generations was included into the common cultural block of disciplines of the humanitarian cycle. Physical culture has also taken a worthy place in the standards of the new generation. The purpose of its realization in higher education system is designated in the approximate programme of this discipline – the formation of physical culture of the personality of a student. To clarify the influence of a competence-based approach on practice of students' sports education, on formation of the general culture of the personality in the higher school, a part of which is physical culture, its short characteristic is provided. There are two basic concepts in the competence-based approach, which are realized in the education system: competence and competency. Competence is considered as the aloof, social requirement to the educational training of the student, which is necessary for his/her effective productive activity in a certain sphere; competency corresponds to possession of the appropriate competence including his/her personal relation to it and object of activity. The concept of competence includes not only cognitive, operational and technological components, but also motivational, ethical, social and behavioural. It includes results of training (knowledge and ability), system of value orientations, habits. Competency is always a relevant display of competence. The occurring all-system (paradigm) shift of education from substantial-knowledge-subject paradigm to a new orientation to personal preparedness and ability to effective activity in a wide field of various contexts is reflected in these definitions. Competence approach in the system of higher education by the definition of its results is focused on practice of application of knowledge, development of operational, technological components, and not just on knowledge (not only "what", but also "how"); difficult, integrative (cognitive and emotional, valuable and motivational, regulatory) nature of education result; formation of personal quality as difficult new growth. Competence-based approach complements its function *in* system-active, knowledge-oriented, culture-centred approaches to measure the quality of higher education and does not contradict the formation of a common cultural identity. Important points of physical education *for* students on the basis of competence-based approach, justification of athletic competence as a set of competencies that are generated in the process of physical education were given.

Key words: competence; competency; physical education; physical competence.

P. 157. *Lukyanov Oleg V., Shmyreva Maria A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **HIGH INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL AS HIGH INDIVIDUAL POTENTIAL DEGRADATION FORM.** The question of innovations causes great tension in modern society. The methods of extracting profits from a person's innovative potential and the innovative potential of regions are invented. We tried to understand the problem of studying the innovative potential as the equivalent of the problem concerning studying the individual potential. It means that we admit the individual potential can be called the innovative potential to some extent. The research was held in 2010–2011. Sixty individuals including the participants and the leaders of the BIT Siberia – 2011 project groups, businessmen possessing various experience levels in conducting business took part in it. The age of the respondents varied from 18 to 55. The whole data basis was still under consideration when the article was being created. The very article was based on the results of the data analysis received from 30 respondents. The testing method kit including the Moody Vitality Test (translation and adaptation by D.A. Leontyev and E.I. Rasskazova), the Questionnaire of the Activity Self-organization by E.U. Mandrikova, the Questionnaire of "The Career Anchor" was used for the analysis of the innovative potential variety of meanings. The qualitative data were received by means of the existential and phenomenological analysis of autobiographical interviews (the method of the innovative potential assessment by means of the autobiographical interview interpretation by O.V. Lukyanov). The analysis and the interpretation of autobiographical interviews helped to extract the following: the experience reflected in an interview can be defined as a fact of self-identity degradation in the context of innovative business. Unwillingness to conduct business with one's partner can certify mistrust of other people. The individual potential, as they understand it, allows people to rely on themselves as on a technical resource, as well as on their abilities and opportunities. A specific attitude towards money leads to the following key points. People of such a specific orientation regard money as a main motivation for conducting business. The attitude towards death is also significant. People with high

innovative potential regard death as a natural part of their lives. A person is not afraid of it as the level of intensity of his or her life is higher than her or his understanding of the death concept. The analysis of autobiographies also showed that the representatives of this set are characterized by the absence of orientation to the past within their self-identity. This artifact leads to supposing that the high innovative potential is a variant of person's degradation with a high individual potential.

Key words: innovative potential; individual potential; existential and phenomenological analysis.

P. 160. *Makhov Aleksander S.*, Shuya State Pedagogical University (Shuya, Russia). **MODERN APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ESTIMATION OF SPORTS CLUBS FOR DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING.** In difficult social and economic conditions of the modern Russian society people with limited physical abilities experience greatest difficulties. Creation of means and forms of their active ability to live, including involving in employment by physical exercises and sports is a topical problem. Despite numerous victories of Russian disabled sportsmen, it is necessary to recognize that development of mass adaptive sports in Russia is on a formation stage. Purposeful development and optimization of activity of sports associations in the form of clubs, associations, federations, etc. can be an unconditional push in management of adaptive sports among the disabled of various nosological groups. Adaptive sports, owing to the features of target groups engaged, demand special quivering attention from officials, organizers of competitions, volunteers and other structures. The organization management should use measurement of degree of satisfaction of consumers as a vital tool of quality management in adaptive sports. The present research is devoted to estimation of satisfaction of sportsmen with hearing disorder with the quality of management of sports clubs for deaf and hard of hearing people in the Russian Federation for the purpose of optimization of their development and management. The respondents were 123 sportsmen of 18 cities and regions of Russia: Nalchik, Volgograd, Volga, Smolensk, Kamyshin, Leninsk, Moscow, Sochi, Krasnodar, Novosibirsk, Belorechensk, Chelyabinsk, Taganrog, Rostov-on-Don, Bataysk, Novochoerkassk, Bryansk, and Ivanovo region. The research was made during the Cup Games of the President of the Russian Federation of football among handicapped people November 10–29, 2010 in Sochi and within the II Paragames of Ivanovo region in April, 2010. The data received during polls, has been shown in a uniform matrix and processed by a method of average means (calculations were made with use of standard software package Microsoft Excel for Windows). Within the correlation analysis factors of correlation of Spearman have been calculated. Definition of the latent indicators defining satisfaction of sportsmen with hearing disorder by the requirements, shown to the quality of management of sports clubs for the deaf and those hard of hearing, was carried out by means of the semantic analysis. A specified procedure helped to define the quantity of statistically significant correlation interrelations (at $p < 0.05$) for each requirement. To reveal the structure of factors defining satisfaction of the sportsmen with the quality of work of sports clubs, we used the factorial analysis. Calculations were made using standard software package SPSS 12. The result of the research is developed practical recommendations for management optimization of sports clubs for the deaf and people hard of hearing.

Keywords: management of development; sports club; sportsmen with hearing disorder; deaf and hard of hearing; satisfaction.

P. 165. *Polonnikov Aleksander A.* Belarusian State University (Minsk, Belarus). **"HIDDEN CURRICULUM" AND EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY.** The article deals with the pedagogical innovation as one of the most urgent problems of the modern sciences of education. The author of the text proceeds from the idea of the language (communicational) conditionality of the educational development. In accordance with this idea the precondition of educational development are language modifications. A considerable part of the text is devoted to the analysis of the functioning of the category of "hidden curriculum" in the pedagogical knowledge and practice. The category reconstruction is aimed at giving the reader the impression of polysemy and polyfunctionality of the examined notion and of the polyreading of its using in educational researches and in modern sociology of education, pedagogical psychology and pedagogy as well. The author marks that the peculiarity of using the notion of "hidden curriculum" in humanitarian sciences is the interpretation of this notion as an external condition with respect to official education. In this meaning P. Jackson's division of education on the "formal curriculum" connected with the openly demonstrated purposes and values and the "hidden curriculum" is actively supported by the existing scientific tradition. The author of the article reveals a new perspective by using the category of the "hidden curriculum" by way of its definition not as a side condition, which deforms the educational results, but as an immanent internal element of the symbolic exchange, of its constitutive though not evident characteristic. That is, the hidden curriculum is the "reverse side" of the formal curriculum. From this point of view, every opinion in consequence of its polymeaning and of its dialogue realizes the vague preconditions the mode and form of realization of the report possess. It follows that we cannot eliminate the "hidden curriculum" from educational relations. We can only control the same characteristics of its action to a certain extent. The analysis of the using of the category of "hidden curriculum" as a linguistic condition of educational innovations permits the author to draw a conclusion that a special series of quasi notions function in the pedagogical vocabulary with the main function of social identification and mobilization, creation of new educational and vital meanings, not representation of various contents. These forms of words have always existed in the pedagogical vocabulary. But we have a need today in the conditions of innovative orientation of the social development to create on this base a new discourse centre of pedagogical understanding, thinking and activities.

Key words: official curriculum; hidden curriculum; cultural programming; social influence; pedagogical practice; educational productivity; educational innovation.

P. 170. *Finchenko Stanislav N., Kapilevich Leonid V., Vasilyev Vladimir N.* National Research Tomsk State University, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **EFFECT OF CONTRAST MASSAGE ON BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY OF SKELETAL MUSCLE AND BRAIN OF WOMEN WITH OVERWEIGHT.** The study group included 75 women – volunteers with the body weight of 72.0 ± 4.5 kg, aged 39 to 48. The criterion for inclusion in the group was manifestation of the same degree of aesthetic defects (abdomen volume 114 ± 5.74 , hips 117 ± 4.91). Exclusion criterion was the presence of chronic diseases of the cardiovascular or endocrine system, spine, and skin. All respondents received 12 contrast massage sessions during 24 days. The effect of contrast massage correction for women with overweight manifested as changes in anthropometric parameters – the weight loss of 10.1%, the volumes in the abdominal and pelvic-femoral area 7–10% lower, the decrease of the ratio of waist circumference to the volume of hips of 24%. The achieved changes lasted for nine months of observation. Contrast massage of women with excess body weight contributed to the increase of the amplitude and increased spectral power of alpha rhythm in the occipital and temporal regions of the central, while reducing the power of slow rhythms, delta-range. The reduced the amplitude of the beta rhythm was also noted. The degree of asymmetry of the electrical activity of the cortex decreased, which was particularly noticeable in the temporal leads. The mechanism of the identified changes is apparently due to the rising influences of massage effects on the central nervous system. In the

second part we investigated the electrical activity of muscles before and after contrast massage by electromyography. All the muscle groups under study registered an increase of maximum credible amplitude of bioelectrical activity. There was a much more pronounced increase in the average amplitude of bioelectrical activity. At the same time, the oscillation frequency of all muscles was significantly reduced. This suggests that in this case the most rational mechanism for reducing the rate of force is realized – synchronization of motor units, simultaneous fulfillment of their involvement in the movement. After a course of contrast massage a reliable increase of the amplitude and duration of the M-response is marked, and the duration of the latent period is significantly reduced. The results indicate that under the influence of contrast normalization massage is the process of neuromuscular transmission, which may be associated with improved energy metabolism in tissues and reconstruction of regulatory influences from the central nervous system.

Key words: contrast massage; body shaping; electromyography; electroencephalography.

P. 174. *Sherin Vladimir S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **METHODS OF TRAINING "TKACHEV FLIGHT" GYMNASTIC ELEMENT ON BAR.** The techniques of gymnastic exercises is a subject of competitive judgment, therefore, considerable time in training process is given to technical training. The techniques are constantly improved and changes become more rational. Nowadays inquiries of practice of sports activity demand an essentially different approach in the field of training technique of hard gymnastic movements: it is not enough to be limited to modification of the already known forms of movements by means of intuition and mental modelling; it is necessary to build training process on the basis of the revealed biomechanical laws of the studied exercises, which will raise the quality, stability of exercises performance, and reduce training terms. In this connection revealing of the most significant factors in structure of techniques of flight exercises and its perfection by means of the biomechanical analysis and the directed influence on development of certain physical qualities is topical. On the basis of the received data of the biomechanical analysis of techniques of flight exercises the author has formed a complex of special preparatory exercises for development of flexors and extensors in humeral and coxofemoral joints. The movements while working out the complex of exercises were performed with joint angles, which realize the programmed control of the competitive exercise at the kinematic level and satisfy the principle of interfaced influence. The comparison of experimental data of performance of special exercises for the development of speed-power qualities of the examinees of the experimental group before the pedagogical experiment based on the t-criteria of Student shows statistically significant gain in the results of the tests. This fact proves the efficiency of using the developed complex of special physical training in the training process of gymnasts while studying the structural group of exercises "Tkachev flight". The results of sportsmen in the experimental group at the end of the pedagogical experiment are different from the corresponding indicators of participants of the control group and their average values are higher in experimental group. The results by all indicators of sportsmen of the experimental group are 1.8–2.0 times better than those of the gymnasts of the control group. This data testifies that the exercises which are carried out by the examinees of the experimental group, bring essential reorganization in the supporting-motor apparatus of gymnasts. Thus, the developed and concretised complex of special physical exercises, directed at development of flexors and extensors in humeral and coxofemoral joints realizing programmed control of competitive exercises and certain warm-up exercises, have been efficient. The offered complex allows sportsmen not only to influence purposefully flexors and extensors, which are responsible for movements realization, but also to generate the necessary level of physical preparedness, to advance the process of development of the given group of exercises.

Key words: biomechanical analysis; techniques of gymnastic exercises; special preparatory exercises; flexors and extensors.

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P. 178. *Anoshkina Yulia V., Asochakova Yevgenia V., Bukharova Oksana V., Tishin Platon A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION CHART FOR CARBONACEOUS ROCKS AND HIGH FIELD STRENGTH ELEMENTS (HFSE) ANALYSIS BY ICP-MS METHOD.** Lately, ICP mass spectrometry method is the main technique for element and isotope analysis of rare and traced elements. However, there is a problem with the sample preparation of the geological matrixes for ICP-MS. Carbonaceous rocks are one of the most difficult rocks for acidic decomposition because of their high Si-, Al-, Fe-, Mg-, and C-natural content. The existing schemes for making a solution out of such samples do not allow complete sample opening. Therefore, our aim is to optimize the existing schemes of the chemical sample preparation for carbonaceous rocks and further measurement of HFSE by ICP-MS. In order to do that, we analyzed the non-opening matter by the raster electronic microscope TESCAN Vega LMU after each chemical preparation stage in the scanning mode. This microscope has the energy dispersion spectrometer type to the Oxford Instruments INCA Energy 350. During the experiment, the forming of the fluorine aluminum silicate complexes with the inclusions of petrogenic elements was discovered. Basing on this experiment a conclusion was made that the geological matrix does not open at the first stage of decomposition. The used scheme of sample preparation was modified by adding a long stage, when a sample is kept in the open system, and gradual adding of HF is for a maximum Si- extraction as a fluoride. These modifications let avoid further formation of the compound F-, Al-bearing silicates. All changes made on the sample preparation have improved the analysis results, but have not still allowed the complete sample opening. Besides, the understating of the REE results was observed. Considering the high C-content in the sample, we assumed that this result interpretation is connected with the presence of carbonaceous matter. In order to define the temperature, when the thermal extraction of carbonaceous matter is maximum, we have carried out the synchronous thermal analysis of the sample. The obtained data allowed defining the temperature range for the maximum thermal extraction of the carbonaceous component of the sample. These results were approved by the experimental data. Optimal conditions for the thermal preparation process are 850°C during 8 hours. Basing on the obtained data, the prior thermal preparation stage was included in the preparation scheme of carbonaceous rocks. Thereby, we have obtained information about sediment transformation process during opening of a compound C-bearing geological matrix. The non-opening matter with a REE component was discovered, which allowed modernizing the scheme of chemical preparation. An optimum scheme for the prior thermal preparation of carbonaceous rocks was also defined. The research has been carried out in the CCU "Analytic Centre of Natural Systems Geochemistry". The study was funded by the Russian Ministry of Education and Science (Federal Program "Scientific and Teaching Personnel of Innovative Russia (2009–2013)").

Key words: carbonaceous rocks; ICP-MS; geological samples.

P. 182. *Zakharenko Vladimir N., Krakovetskiy Yuriy K., Parnachev Valeriy P., Popov Lev N.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON CONDUCTIVITY OF PERMAFROST.** The bulk of the work was carried out by the integral method of route radio-comparing, allowing to explore large areas for a short time. Measurements of the earth's wave tension were conducted by 16 emitters CB-IR band (160–1000 kHz). The length of individual lines is 100 km to 1130 km. The number of detected frequencies per route varied from 1 to 5, depending on the location of the route that allowed us to obtain a total of 94 curves of the modulus of the attenuation function of the distance. Tests were held by methods of sounding, Ramsey held on the Peninsula Chelyuskin (1986, 1988), in the area Gurievsk (Kemerovo region, 1989), Norilsk (1990), and profiles – Norilsk-Khatanga (1988), Sverdlovsk (at present – Ekaterinburg) – Kamyshlov (1989). Variations in radiofield intensity were studied on rf frequencies of 162–675 kHz. Simultaneously, we measured the temperature of air and soil, as well as the electrical conductivity of the upper part of the geoelectric section by sounding methods, Ramsey and the electrical conductivity of wood in the temperature range from –27 to +27 degrees Celsius. The accumulated experimental material on radiofield intensity variations and variations in intensity of rf conductivity of wood (both hardwood and softwood) became the basis for the solution of the so-called "winter" anomaly in the propagation of medium radio waves in middle latitudes. The work identified and experimentally proved wide distribution of low-resistance (30–200 ohm • m) formations in the area of permafrost. The presence of low-resistivity layer allowed to use the method of Ramsey (REMP) (according to another classification – SDVR method) at high latitudes to determine the thickness of unconsolidated alluvial deposits in the search for mineral deposits. The drilling of L-210 profile on the Arctic coast of the Peninsula Chelyuskin is given as an example of such work. In 1986 a complex of geophysical methods – VES with AB/2 up to 500 meters, two-dimensional electric profiling symmetrical with AB/2 11 and 100 meters, two-frequency electromagnetic profiling at frequencies 16.4 and 19.0 kHz, magnetic prospecting – was held here. The specific electrical resistance (resistivity) of the first layer corresponding to the zone of seasonal defrost varies in the range 15–50 ÷ 100–300 Ohm • m. The thickness of this layer varies from 10 to 70 cm. The second horizon is characterized not only by high resistivity, but also by a greater variation of electrical resistance in the sequence (11 000 ÷ 89 000 ohm • m, with single "bounces" up to 120,000 ohm • m). Geologically, this layer corresponds to frozen marine Quaternary sediments, traced over the entire profile. Variability of the resistivity is explained by the varying ice content in these formations, and maximum values correspond to ice interlayers, which are observed in the section. The thickness of the layer varies from 2 to 5 meters. The third layer has the greatest interest: it is characterized by a low impedance of 30–200 Ohm • m. Decreased resistance of these rocks is explained by the presence of high salt content. The thickness of these structures is 5–50 m. Work on L-210 profile showed that the low-lying areas of the buried relief are characterized by reduced (absolute) values of the reduced surface impedance phase (φ). The phase of impedance value is close to 45° in those places, where the bedrock is almost out to the surface, which corresponds to a uniform cross-section. At the same time, the reduced modulus of the surface impedance (p_{ef}) in such places has a sawtooth character and a higher value (zone of quartz veins). Radioimpedance measurements in permafrost (Yakutia, Northeast Russia) fulfilled in recent years confirm the wide distribution of areas with low electrical resistance, which can be considered today as an established fact.

Key words: electrical conductivity; permafrost; cryopeg; geoelectrical, electromagnetic variations.

P. 188. *Ivanov Aleksey V., Sheshnyov Aleksander S., Yashkov Ivan A.* Gagarin Saratov State Technical University (Saratov, Russia). **ANALOGIES IN CONSTITUTION OF NATURAL EROSION STRUCTURES AND THE KOCH'S CURVE: PRECONDITIONS OF QUALITATIVE COMPARISON.** The ontogenesis of a classical fractal set – the Koch's Curve and classical geomorphological object (the erosive form) – is studied in this article at the qualitative level. Modeling natural objects – valleys of the Nozhnitsy Ravine and of the Zhilaya Rel'nya River – have been chosen for the qualitative comparison in the Medvedica River basin, Saratov region, Lysogorskiy district. As a result of detailed studying of valleys of the ravine and of the river in field conditions and by methods of remote sounding, their cross-section profiles are constructed, which reflect the basic stages of development of geomorphological object modelling. The Koch's (snowflake) Curve is a reference example of fractals. The construction of the Koch's Curve begins with an equipotential triangle, then on each party the average third is replaced with a broken line consisting of two pieces of the same length. This procedure (iteration) repeats indefinitely, therefore, the Koch's Curve becomes a fractal object. The growth of the erosive valley is qualitatively similar to the consistent increase in length of the Koch's Curve. The surface deprived of erosive elements (repeating the primary relief and ideally non-existent in nature) is qualitatively similar to the initiator. A prefractal of the first order complicated by the V-shaped form is similar to an erosive furrow arising on a slope at which weak depth is present and there is no lateral erosion. A prefractal of the second order is similar to a gully, which increases depth and extends in sizes. Each following step of the erosive cycle corresponds to the increase of the prefractal order. The analysis of the fractal properties of a series of cross-section profiles allows solving important problems of structural geology and geomorphology by means of the device of nonlinear dynamics: by means of working out and introduction of original techniques of search, revealing spatial features of geological structures and their separate elements, elements of fault and crack network, etc. At the present stage of development within urbanized territories many ravines and beams, which qualitatively represented high usages of prefractals, test return changes. The filling in of ravines returns the surface to the position of the initiator, and the high order of a prefractal remains "buried". In the geoeological relation the real surface of a high order of a prefractal represents the steadiest system and anthropogenic changes are inevitably reflected in ecological safety of dwellings of the population and condition of engineering constructions. On the basis of the comparative analysis a law is observed: the qualitative change of the erosive form in transition from one stage to another corresponds to the quantitative change of prefractal order and, finally, to complication of fractal borders of the Koch's Curve.

Key words: erosive form; ontogenesis; stages of formation of ravines; Koch's Curve; fractal.

P. 193. *Fatyanyov Igor I., Khomich Vadim G., Boriskina Natalia G.* Far East Geological Institute, Far East Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok, Russia). **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TYPICAL GOLD-BEARING DISTRICTS RESTRICTED TO TERRIGENOUS-SCHISTOSE BEDS OF SOUTHERN BORDER OF NORTH-ASIAN CRATON (GEODYNAMICS OF FORMATION, STRUCTURAL FEATURES, METALLOGENIC POTENTIAL).** The comparative analysis of two gold-bearing districts (Bodaibinsky and Seledzhinsky) localised among the terrigenous-schistose beds of the southern border of the North-Asian craton showed a certain similarity in the formation and structure of the objects under comparison, as well as in the individual features of their geological development. The similarity is manifested by the restriction of the districts to the joint of the different-oriented gravity field gradient zones of orders I and II, identical thickness of the earth's crust, fold-thrust structure of the ore-enclosing deposits, presence of carbonaceous terrigenous accumulations, metamorphism of sediments of different intensity (from epidote-amphibolite to phyllite facies) with predominant green-schist facies, manifestation of tectonic-magmatic activity, and similar scenario of the formation of ore-

placer concentrations (availability of ore-preparation periods governing the accumulation of precious metals in the intermediate collectors, change of ore-preparation periods by ore-generation stages that completed the redistribution of precious-metal mineralization with Au concentration, and manifestation of placer-forming stages responsible for the accumulation of gold in loose deposits). Individual features of geological development of the gold-bearing districts under comparison allow the explanation of a different level of their metallogenic potential. These are the geodynamic regimes of the sedimentary bed accumulation (riftogenic trough in Bodaibinsky district and subduction trench in Selemdzhinsky one), periods of sedimentation and their duration (Proterozoic-Palaeozoic in the trough and Palaeozoic in the trench), lithological composition of sediments (carbonate-terrigenous in the trough and volcanogenic-terrigenous in the accretionary prism), time of ore generation (Late Palaeozoic in Bodaibinsky and Late Mesozoic in Selemdzhinsky), geodynamic conditions of ore generation (regime of the passive margin in Bodaibinsky and the transform margin in Selemdzhinsky), and petrochemical composition of ore-generating magmatic complexes (predominantly granitoid in Bodaibinsky and essentially andesitoid in Selemdzhinsky). Among the particularly important distinctive features that cardinally influenced the formation of the metallogenic potential of the districts compared are the geodynamic regimes of sedimentation and ore genesis. In this connection, the geodynamic factor is necessary to be taken into account in the prediction evaluation of gold-bearing territories of the total border of the North-Asian craton.

Key words: gold-bearing districts; geodynamic regimes.