

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Valova Olga M.* Vyatka State University of Humanities (Vyatka, Russia). **CATEGORY "INFLUENCE" AND ITS COMPONENTS IN CONTEXT OF OSCAR WILDE'S WORKS.** The close of the 19th century is defined as a transitional period. It was the time when values changed, creative methods were revised, patterns were broken and the language of culture was renewed. The works of Oscar Wilde embodied completely the complicated and conflicting spirit of the *fin de siècle* age. His texts are notable for their multilayer structure, the mixture of the traditional and the new, the attention to folklore, mysticism and mythology together with the reflection of topical problems of reality. The subject of Wilde's investigation is a profound inner life of the man and his soul. His category "influence" becomes important for the author because it influences directly the feelings compelling to make decisions, which are unmotivated outwardly. In Wilde's works we can find such components as art, beauty, nice appearance, voice, fine gestures, charm, and so on. Voice can affect people greatly. The writer's biographers say that he worked on his speech a lot and contemporaries remembered him as a talented master of the spoken language. In Wilde's works a gentle, melodic, slow voice embodies the magic of the other world. It enchants and like Sirens forces to deny oneself and destroys the human personality. In Wilde's opinion the art is called to give pleasure, create the mood and open secrets of life. Sartorial elegance is also considered by the author to be art and therefore he gives plenty of attention to stage and everyday suits. The stage dress helps to achieve a definite dramatic effect, to express the type of the character. The costumes of Wilde's characters are always elaborated and extraordinary beautiful. The influence of art is seen in its ability to change opinions and to form humane attitude towards the world. According to Wilde the woman is given a particular strength of influence. "The female issue" which was aroused to life by new historical conditions was actively discussed in the society at the close of the 19th century. Wilde thought that social changes have no grounds because women know how to influence men and get what they want. The same idea can be found in the plays of a Swedish author A. Strindberg, who shows that women govern men. In Wilde's plays women, who actively influence men, do not get author's positive response. Their beauty, talents, love become destructive for men. Wilde's philosophy of influence reveals that the impact on other people is always destructive for the individual; it brings characters to the conflict with themselves or society and can entail a crime. The author himself always fights to develop the human inward and soul, at the same time any interference from the outside is negative. Wilde preaches the cult of individuality that draws him close to F. Nietzsche's position.

**Key words:** "philosophy of unreal"; influence; voice; art; A. Strindberg.

P. 13. *Kazakov Alexey A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **F.M. DOSTOEVSKY AND L. FEUERBACH: ON POSSIBLE SOURCE OF DOSTOEVSKY'S DIALOGISM.** In the article the question of a possible *influence of Feuerbach's philosophy on Dostoevsky* is considered. The writer was acquainted with Feuerbach's works since he participated in Petrashevsky's Circle. The ideas of the German thinker who considers Christianity in terms of atheism are definitely the object of polemic for *Dostoevsky*. But this polemic is very interesting and passionate. Many motifs of *Dostoevsky's* writings spring from the context of philosopher's works, foremost, from his famous book *Das Wesen des Christenthums*. In the novel *The Brothers Karamazov* Alexey and Ivan Karamazov ponder over the thought that God created man in his own image. In the philosophical context of the 19th century this idea is undoubtedly associated with Feuerbach's *Das Wesen des Christenthums*. In the article it is shown that Dostoevsky's motif of the child's teardrop may go back to this book. The German thinker quotes Luther's ideas on Psalm 55 (56 in the Slavic Bible), which tells that God counts every human teardrop. This image is secondary in the Holy Bible, but in Feuerbach's work it is as expressive as in Dostoevsky's novel. Ivan Karamazov speaking about child's teardrop is associated with Luther. The incident when Ivan Karamazov throws a glass in the devil reminds the famous event when Luther threw an ink pot in the devil. The association of Ivan with Luther may arise *through* Feuerbach's work. The question of *influence of the German philosopher on the Russian writer is important because Feuerbach was among the first to raise the problem "You" and is considered a precursor of the dialogue philosophy*. In the article Feuerbach's phrase "A human for a human is God" is compared with evangelical and Dostoevsky's principle "Treat others the way God treats you". The difference between these models is described. The basis of Dostoevsky's dialogism is a fundamental difference of the powers of I and The Other, the active dialogue position of The Other. In Feuerbach's works "You" is only an objectivization of I. Feuerbach also thinks that "You" in self-consciousness is a representative of a kin. This aspect of Feuerbach's philosophy can be compared to "Belkin's" conventional model of interrelation with The Other, which Dostoevsky considered as an essential discovery in Pushkin's prose since *Poor Folk*. In this model a person arranges life in the horizon of an authoritative anonymous Other. When a human performs acts s/he accounts for possible assessment by people around. M.M. Bakhtin defines this model as "biographical". Feuerbach together with Pushkin could be one of the stimuli in the history of Dostoevsky's dialogism formation.

**Key words:** Dostoevsky; Feuerbach; dialogue; Russian literature of 19th century.

P. 17. *Poplavskaya Irina A., Shumilina Nadezhda V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **WORKS OF YE.P. ROSTOPCHINA AND K.K. PAVLOVA IN 19 – EARLY 20 CENTURY WRITERS' AND CRITICS' RECEPTION.** The responses of Russian writers and critics of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries on collections "Poems of Countess Ye. Rostopchina" (1841), "K. Pavlova's Poems" (1863) and on the two-volume collection of K. Pavlova's works (1915) published under edition of V.Ya. Bryusov are analyzed in article. The study of reception of creativity of Ye.P. Rostopchina and K.K. Pavlova during the era of the 19th – early 20th centuries allows speaking about the internal unity of Russian literary process. This unity is comprehended through the development of traditions of Russian philosophical poetry in E.A. Baratynsky's, F.I. Tyutchev's, K.K. Pavlova's works, which would later develop in the lyrics of the poets of the Silver Age, namely, of A.A. Blok and V.F. Khodasevich. The unity of Russian literary process of the 19th – early 20th centuries is detected in the development of philosophy of life-creation presented in creativity of E.P. Rostopchina, K.K. Pavlova and in aesthetics of Russian symbolists. At last, it is possible to speak about the unity of methodological aims of the Russian literary criticism

connected, in particular, with names of V.G. Belinsky, M.E. Saltykov-Schedrin and V.F. Pereverzev. The question of the phenomenon of female poetry becomes the subject of special aesthetic interpretation of I.V. Kireevsky, and later of Y. Aykhenvald, V.F. Khodasevich and S.R. Ernst. Critics note special "female lyricism" of K.K. Pavlova's poetry, contrast of "femininity" of Ye.P. Rostopchina's poetry with "masculinity" of the poetry of K.K. Pavlova. The phenomenon of female poetry is considered as a fact of literary life, "home" poetry, "verse" aesthetics. The question of the poetry and prose ratio presented both in aesthetic and in historical and literary aspects is also in the centre of attention when assessing the creative works of the two poetesses. The main attention of the authors is concentrated on the reviews by I.V. Kireevsky, Yu.I. Aykhenvald, V.F. Pereverzev, Yu.A. Veselovskiy, V.F. Khodasevich, and S.R. Ernst. The phenomenon of female poetry in Russian literature of the 19th – early 20th centuries becomes the subject of special consideration.

**Key words:** female writers; poetry; prose; criticism; publishing; literary process.

P. 21. *Prom Natalya A.* Volgograd State Technical University (Volgograd, Russia). **EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS OF INFLUENCE ON COMMUNICATIVE PECULIARITY OF SPORT REPORT IN NEWSPAPER.** Entertaining nature of the modern press appears in particular through the diversity of genres the information is formed in. One of the striking genres of contemporary international press is a sport report. This genre is characterized by a number of genre features, which are under influence of some linguistic and extra linguistic factors. The subject of consideration in this article is the extra linguistic factors that determine communicative peculiarity of the sport report in a newspaper. We consider these factors are journalist's competence, type of periodical newspaper (qualitative or gutter press), kind of sport, which the report is devoted to, and the level of sport event. Journalist's skill is composed of ability to combine cogency of the facts in the material, unified tonality and also ability to feel, "to hear" the material like the readers of the article, to start a dialogue with them. Different types of periodical newspapers choose proper text forms of statement of facts. These forms differ in language (lexical, syntactic and content-rich level) and in graphical display. The dedicated peculiarities point out the information aspect of the genre "sport report" in qualitative newspapers and the entertaining dominant in the gutter press. Expressiveness of a sport report in qualitative newspapers is lower than in the text of the same kind in the gutter press. Another extra-linguistic factor, which, in our opinion, influences the communicative peculiarity of the sport report, is the choice of the described kind of sport. Relying on the results of our research we can claim that not all kinds of sport events can be described in the genre of report. Their list is limited and different in Russian and German press though the only leader in both lists is football. This fact can be explained by a number of reasons. First, seasonal kinds of sport events are held in definite frequency. Second, the format of some kinds of sport (individual ones, as a rule) does not fit in the report model because it is not always possible to follow the dynamics of the events. Third, the cause of lower interest to some kinds of sport is thought to be their bad development in the country and the lack of its athletes' progress in the international level. The level of sport event in our opinion also belongs to the extra-linguistic factors having an influence on sport report peculiarity. Special attention to the sports contest and the readers' need in information about it are sure to have a detailed attention in press. Thus, the extra-linguistic factors, which influence the communicative modern text peculiarity of the genre "sport report", are journalist's competence, type of periodical newspaper, specific character of sport, its spectacle properties and the level of sport event. If we consider "style" as a linguistic concept and as design of particular qualities of the displaced material in the newspaper, we can say that in the article the described extra linguistic factors have the biplane application and give the general recipient's impression. Stylistic expressiveness of the sport report text considerably depends on journalist's skill. The type of periodical newspaper that gives main requirements to the speech style also influences the emotional expressiveness of the sport report. As for the extra linguistic characteristics connected with design in the newspaper page, the journalist's skill plays here a less important role. At the same time the type of periodical newspaper, specific character of sport and the level of sport event cause its text appearance.

**Key words:** sport report; communicative peculiarity of report; extra-linguistics; expression; type of edition.

P. 26. *Selezneva Yelena V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **RECEPTION OF "A DREARY STORY" BY A.P.CHEKHOV IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING LITERARY CRITICISM.** "A Dreary Story" is the major Chekhov's writing. Along with the story "The Steppe", "A Dreary story" marked the beginning of the mature period of writer's works. Therefore, this story is naturally in the focus of attention of both foreign and native Chekhov studies. However, the story detailed reception is not studied in these fundamental works, so based on the main components of these substantial books we analyse "A Dreary Story" as a separate study. The book "Anton Chekhov: A Critical Study" written by W. Gerhardt was published in 1923 and it became the most significant English-speaking research of Chekhov's works of that period. In this paper "A Dreary Story" was considered in the connection with innovative specificity of Chekhov's psychological analysis. The monograph "Chekhov and His Prose" by T. Winner was the next research of Chekhov's works of the 1960s. Here "A Dreary Story" was studied from psychological and philosophical viewpoint. The scholar considered the problem of character's spiritual search and his inability to find the "general idea". According to the author the crisis of young Chekhov is the basis of this issue. The autobiographical approach to the story determined the specificity of the next stage of its interpretation. English-speaking literary critics of the 1970s focused their attention on Chekhov's private life. R. Hingley as a representative of this period described and studied the basis of writer's life. In his book "A New Life of Chekhov" he investigated "A Dreary Story" according to the facts of the author's biography. The 1980s symbolized the return of English-speaking Chekhov studies to the aesthetic subject matter. H.P. Stowell in his monograph "Literary Impressionism, James and Chekhov" showed the idea of impressionism as the basic artistic method of the Russian writer. "A Dreary Story" was paid much attention to in the book; the scholar classified it as Chekhov's "middle stage" of "musical impressionism". The 1990s became a new stage of Chekhov's works reception in the English-speaking world. It can be characterized as an attempt to present a comprehensive approach in Chekhov studies. In the monograph "Understanding Chekhov: A Critical Study of Chekhov's Prose and Drama" D. Rayfield considered "A Dreary Story" basing on the reliable sources of Chekhov's life, which helped to reconstitute the details of Chekhov's works. Therefore, he raised significant philosophical and aesthetic issues. In the beginning of the 21st century literary critics continued to research religious-philosophical orientation of Chekhov's works. The book "Biblical Subtexts and Religious Themes in Works of Anton Chekhov" by M.S. Swift illustrated the above mentioned ideas. Following the thoughts of D. Rayfield, Swift considered "A Dreary Story" in the context of main religious and philosophical notions discovering their common features with the Book of Ecclesiastes. Thus, we can say that "A Dreary Story" by A.P. Chekhov has been in the focus of attention of English-speaking literary criticism for a long period, which determined several stages of its reception. Initially, Chekhov's story was interpreted only in the psychological aspect; in the 1960s the psychological approach to the story was complicated by the philosophical subject matter; the 1970s showed predominance of the autobiographical approach to the story; the 1980s can be characterized as returning to the aesthetic issue; in the 1990s a complex analysis of "A Dreary Story" was made; in the 21st century scholars continue to research the religious-philosophical orientation of this story.

**Key words:** A.P. Chekhov; A Dreary Story; English reception.

P. 30. *Sherina Yevgeniya A.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **FIGURATIVE WORD AS CULTURAL INFORMATION CARRIER ON PERCEPTION OF PERSON AND SOCIETY IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE WORLD PICTURES.** The centre of attention in modern linguistics is linguoculturological analysis of lexical structure of a language. The culture description through the facts of its reflection in a national language is topical in respect of the solution of the problem of language and culture. The linguoculturological direction allows reconstructing mental representations, stereotypic associations demonstrated by a certain fragment of a language system. Especially informative material for linguoculturological researches are figurative means of a language. The urgency of research of figurative units is caused by the fact that the given words are the usual figurative means of broadcasting of typical images implanted in culture. The given units transfer evaluation of appearance, character, mental abilities of the person, and his/her social characteristics. Figurative words with "social" semantics on the basis of the general denotation correlation can be united in the micro field "social characteristics of the person", including 76 figurative units of Russian and 54 figurative words of English. There are four lexical-semantic groups in the micro field: "attitude to work", "financial situation", "relations in the society", "social problems". The attitude of the person to work enters the basic human set of values and is reflected in the semantics of figurative language units. The number of figurative words with the given semantics is 43 words in Russian and 27 – in English. The number of figurative words characterizing financial situation of the person in Russian and English is big enough (16 and 11 respectively). The lexical-semantic group "Relations in the society" totals to 23 lexical units in Russian and 14 words in English. The lexical-semantic group "Social problems" includes 3 figurative units in Russian and 1 figurative word in English, which show the urgent social problems for each society. The social is always perceived sharply in any culture, hence, native speakers use bright images with a view of estimation of those or other social qualities of people, their working capacity, finances. Figurative words of the English language, first of all, transfer positive evaluation of the image of the cultural person with a certain professional job, who is generous and active, and not submitting to anyone. Russian figurative units confirm the fact that in Russian culture laziness, riches or poverty are blamed, the person with a good social status, dexterous in work for the purpose of one's own benefit is positively evaluated. The special quality of the person positively evaluated by native speakers is hospitality – ability to feed and give the visitor a drink.  
**Key words:** figurative lexical-semantic field; figurative word; language picture of the world.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 35. *Veriasova Yelena S.* Moscow City Teacher Training University (Moscow, Russia). **FEATURES OF INTERACTION OF TUTORS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH PARENTS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.** The article is a part of the empirical research of the change of the professional position of the tutor of a preschool educational institution at different stages of pedagogical career. In the article specifics of interaction of tutors with parents of preschool children is considered: the content, intensity and initiative of communication, and the difficulties arising in the course of making the contact. Special attention during the analysis is paid to the influence of social and stratification factors on interaction of tutors with parents (pedagogical experience; level and education type; age of children in the group the teacher works in). The analysis revealed that the majority of teachers (73.2 %) discuss the successes of children and their positive features with parents. 9.2% of tutors discuss children's problems and negative traits of character. The social and stratification analysis showed that higher social and professional level of the tutor (pedagogical experience and pedagogical education), focuses the teacher on special attention to successes and full development of the child. The process of adaptation of the child to kindergarten is most often discussed in preparatory groups (38.3 %) which, most likely, is connected with the increase in coverage of children of this age group by the system of preschool education. As a whole, the analysis of the results shows that upon the child's growth the attention of tutors to the process of adaptation of children to kindergarten, their mental and physical health and successes rises essentially, for the process of growing is accompanied by complication of relations with contemporaries and adults. The initiative and intensity of communication depends on the pedagogical experience of tutors. The more the experience of the tutor is, the wider the range of topics for discussion with parents is, giving children pedagogical support and considering all aspects of their development: successes, skill to communicate, mental and physical health. Respectively, tutors with small experience cannot fully characterize the development of children and, consequently, are limited to discussion of children's behavior and appetite with parents. The difficulties arising in the course of making the contact are considered. The majority of tutors noted that difficulties arise in case when parents seldom appear in kindergarten, avoid contacts. The second problem is parents who often complain and demand privileges for their children. The third problem is the importunate parents demanding special attention to their children.  
**Key words:** content of communication; initiative of communication; intensity of communication; intensity of communication.

P. 39. *Khitruk Yekaterina B.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DOES WOMAN EXIST?: DECONSTRUCTION OF FEMALE SUBJECTIVITY AND PHYSICALITY IN PHILOSOPHY OF POSTMODERNISM.** The article reveals the problematic nature of sets of traditional and feminist discourses, which promote the circulation of the objective, subjective and physical woman's "evidences" in present-day culture. A. The classic philosophical dualism produces a binary conceptualization of gender differences. Under this concept the female beginning is contrasted to the male one, and opposition itself builds in the general ontological perspective, where the transcendent, the active, the intelligent and the spiritual is contrasted to the immanent, the passive, the sensual and the material. Therefore, a female is an object in relation to the subject / human / man, and the ontological status in the given system seems intact. *However, the objective ontological female status loses its persuasiveness with the criticism of the traditional Western metaphysics and with the beginning of the "post-modern era".* The status of female is interpreted as the one constructed by patriarchal traditional dualistic metaphysics, *artificially imposed on women as their natural destiny. So, the ontological status of women, as an object is deconstructed by the criticism of Western metaphysics.* B. At the same time, from the beginning of the 18th century women begin a long and *persistent* struggle for their economic and political rights. The movement transforms into an independent field of first theoretical and later scientific discourse in the 20th century. Due to these changes the of woman transforms. To fight for rights and freedoms, to save one's reasonable nature, and to urge for cultural representation one must have subjectivity. Thus, the feminist theory and practice are based on the evidence of the female subject understood, however, in the traditional terms as a strong-willed, free and rational individual. Post-feminist analysis based on the concepts of "power", "discourse" and "subjection" detects the historically constructed character of feminine subjectivity. Mechanisms are revealed that feminist discourse uses to create a female subject as its non-discourse and natural basis. Thus, this ontological paradigm turns to be a metaphysic construct

repressively prescribing the woman norm in the feminist society. C. The woman body as the last base of the ontological evidence of female does not meet the denaturalizing postmodern criticism and discovers its constructed, discursively stipulated nature. So, the existence of women in terms of present post-feminism theory is explicated as a serious philosophical problem. All of the described above forms of construction of female aimed at destroying the possibility of female et cetera, which is indeed the only way to save female.

**Key words:** woman; ontological status; physicality; subjection; power.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 45. *Koneva Anna V.* Russian State Pedagogical Herzen University (St. Petersburg, Russia). **21 CENTURY IDENTITY IN POPULAR CULTURE CONTEXT (BY T. BURTON'S ALICE IN WONDERLAND)**. The article is devoted to the analysis of cinema text as a visual and narrative text. The subject of analysis is Tim Burton's movie *Alice in Wonderland*. This movie is not only a screen version of a symbolically rich text by Lewis Carroll, it is the reinterpretation of important philosophical topics of the 21st century. The article considers transformations of corporeality and specificity of the existence of things. The transition from childhood to the adult world of the protagonist and her identity are considered in this article through the prism of the body and things (clothes). The cinema reconfigures the space of culture, creates a new reality based on imaginary planes, builds new symbolic connections. Cinema activates imaginary schemes of the viewer. The film addresses directly to the viewer's emotional response, it operates many codes of communication, managing visual affective reaction of viewers. Tim Burton chooses only part of the senses of the most multi-layered symbolism of Carroll's text to visualize. In the analysis of the film, the author considers some of them. The first significant layer associated with the technology, which modern cinema has. Burton has created an unusual reality of the fantasy, which itself can be the subject of study. The second important layer is the work with the transformation of the body, which also involves the creation of a fantasy reality and the discourse of power. This topic of body transformation is also connected with the discourse of clothing. It is contemporary discourse which did not take place in Carroll's fairy tale. This is the discourse of things as such, and dressed / undressed bodies, the discourse of the body as an instrument of fashion presentations and of finding self-identity. The image of the body for a long time has been accompanied by image of fashion. Only at the end of the 20th century the image of nudity acquired its own meaning – the body itself, without clothes, acquired the value of "fashionable". A fashionable body is regularly trained, put on a diet, so the discourse of the body beauty receives its own place. In the 21st century the representation of the corporeality changed: the body can be corrected, can be changed beyond recognition, can fit to the current ideal of beauty – Medical technology and Beauty Industry give a lot of opportunities. But clothes still attach meaning to the naked body – through the dialogue with clothes the image of body gets the power discourse of presentation. By example of Alice we can clearly see how it happens. Throughout the film Alice dresses herself several times and each change of clothing makes a new stage of acquisition of her identity. Fashion sends a message, Georg Simmel has noted that it realizes two opposite aspirations of a person in his/her self-identification – the desire to stand out, to emphasize their own individuality and the desire to be included in the community. Alice shows us the extreme edge, an exaggerated personality that violates the generally accepted standards easily. The costume designer Colleen Atwood creates a multi-dimensional symbolism of the costume's text, which allows reading the characters and see the dynamics of finding the identity of the protagonist.

**Key words:** cinema text; corporeality; identity; childhood; maturity; self-determination.

P. 51. *Korobeinikova Tatiana S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ARCHEOART AS FEATURE OF WORKS OF 1960S–1980S SIBERIAN AVANT-GARDE ARTISTS**. *A distinctive feature of the Siberian avant-garde as a cultural phenomenon is the artists' appeal to archeoart. The integration of ethnic order occurs at different levels: landscape painting, archaeological drawings, primitive art imitating and creating their own system of signs. There are many definitions for the directions in art, in which there is artistic and esthetic research of the heritage of the ancient and traditional cultures such as "ethnoarchaics", "archeoart", "neoarchaics", "archoavantgarde", "ethnoavantgarde". Until now we have no correct criteria and features that can assign the works of artists to one or another direction. The etymology of the word "archoart" allows finding a new essential basis for classification. "Archo" can be interpreted not only through the Greek "archaios", ancient, but also as "archo". This term means "beginning", "root cause", "First Principle", the "starting point", "foundation" in ancient Greek philosophy. In this new semantic field archeoart is presented as art, addressed to the sources, to the origin of things. Siberia provides the legacy of the past to get to when the "beginning began", to the sign system that is not aggravated by an array of social and historical information of the most "natural symbolism", which has no gap between man and nature. The prefix "ethno-" gives any base historical and social content. That is why the artworks with ethnic themes can be attributed to ethnoarchaics or ethnoart, or any other concept formed with the prefix "ethno". In the works of Siberian artists there are different levels: "archo" and "ethno". The artists who portray the nature of the Altai, Khakassia and improvise with the ancient symbols remain at the level of "ethno". But it is possible to use the symbolism of the ancient, let it get into the subconscious and create artworks that seem to have no hint of the historical artifacts. This will be a highly personal language of abstraction and creation. On the one hand, the artist achieves the highest abstraction joining "archo", gains universal values. On the other hand, the artist expresses unique existence as the bearer of the sacred knowledge and of the first principles. Adherence to archeoart is a marker of Siberian avant-grade art. This assertion is proved by the works of such artists as Vladimir Kapelko, Nikolai Tretyakov, Sergei Dykov, Eugene Dorokhov, Andrey Pozdeev, and others.*

**Key words:** Siberian avant-garde; archeoart; archo.

P. 55. *Kuryanova Tatiana S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **MUSEUM AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**. In this paper the author analyzes the relations of museum and intangible cultural heritage. According to the Provision of the 21st General Conference of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), held in 2007 in Vienna, the following definition of museum was adopted – a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment. This definition is a result of social and cultural transformations that occurred in the 20th century and reflected on the principles of museum work, marked the replacement of scientific paradigm, which turned museum into a multi-functional social institution, articulating demands of daily life. In this regard, the network of complex museums has expanded,

which allowed preserving and representing both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In this context, of particular interest is the correlation of museum and intangible cultural heritage, which is a part of the cultural heritage and a strong ethnic component. That is why the purpose of this research is to identify mechanisms for broadcasting, presentation and preservation of intangible cultural heritage in museums as a basis for conservation of modern ethnic culture. The role of museum in preservation of intangible cultural heritage can not be overestimated as it translates the information previously accumulated in the family or community, and provides "survival" of an ethnic culture through the usage of mechanisms of "museumification" of intangible heritage and museum education techniques. The key of an effective presentation and preservation of intangible cultural heritage in the museum is tourist demand. In this regard, museum and cultural tourism can be considered as a dialectical unity: on the one hand, to preserve the cultural heritage of humanity, on the other, for its use, transfer and update. Thus, changes in the functional field of museum provoked an integrated approach to the presentation and preservation of heritage, which made it possible to extrapolate the results to its intangible component, defining its ethnic specification and interdependence with museum. Therefore, the preservation of intangible heritage in museum is via museumification of individual elements of culture of a people; it is translated basing on the methods of museum education and updated through cultural tourism. Thus, the union of museum and intangible heritage is an effective basis of preservation of ethnic culture.

**Key words:** museum; intangible cultural heritage; "new museumology"; museum education; cultural tourism.

P. 58. *Sycheva Svetlana G.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **F. SCHELLING AND V. IVANOV: "PHILOSOPHY OF ART" AND SYMBOLISM.** First of all, it is necessary to analyze Schelling's *Philosophy of Art*, because here the philosopher writes about the symbol in detail. At the beginning Schelling logically enough describes the symbolized reality. It is true, that in the absolute the ideal and the reality coincide, and absolute possibility is equal to absolute reality. Here Schelling speaks about symbolized essences. There are "absolute things", "universal objects", ideas, or gods. Gods are more real than empirical objects. They do not reflect the world, they are the world. So, ideas, gods and symbols are the same. This position is fundamentally different from the modern theory of symbol, according to which symbol points at something beyond itself, at consciousness, for instance. This position also contradicts the common sense, according to which symbol shows something beyond itself. We think the main idea of Schelling is that he suggests the original idea of connection between symbol and symbolized reality. If we agree that ideas, gods and symbols are the same, then the person can simply find necessary symbols that are equal to the first one, the symbolised the process of cognition is directed at. V. Ivanov states that symbol is the aim of creativity. It is a sign of higher reality, and, therefore, is reality, too. But it is only the sign, only the mediator in the confessions between God and man, God and nature. Symbol is a lesser life than nature and humanity. It is the messenger from Heavens on the Earth; and liberation of nature, which art gives is only symbolic. But what is the essence of art, which may give complete liberation? Symbolism must be a religious art, and create works that show religious law. Ivanov thinks that symbolism is not only a creative method and one of the kinds of art in the history of culture, but also a general spiritual sphere, the spirit of culture, which called the symbolic art that based on the principles of symbolic creativity to existence. V. Ivanov writes about Eternal symbolism as the spiritual essence of the world, unlimited base, to which the artist returns for new creative ideas. This notion is especially important in the theory of Ivanov. There are many ideas common for Schelling and Ivanov, for instance, that the mental idea and its sensual incarnation are the same, that myth is the symbol in action, that art must be mythological to be real art, and the thought that the highest kind of art is symbolism.

**Key words:** philosophy of art; symbol; symbolism.

## HISTORY

P. 62. *Anokhina Yelena S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CHINESE DIASPORAS AND "NEW" CHINESE MIGRATION TO SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES.** The article is devoted to Chinese Diasporas of Southeast Asian countries, their size and structure. The article researches different models of assimilation of ethnic Chinese population, ethnic Chinese business role in local economy, "new" Chinese migration's impact on Chinese Diasporas in the countries, changes within the Diasporas at the period of "new" migration. Chinese Diasporas in Southeast Asian countries formed at colonial period of history and since then have been considered the oldest and the largest Chinese Diasporas in the world. 75% of all overseas Chinese live in Southeast Asian countries. In spite of general similarity between Chinese Diasporas in Southeast Asian countries, there are several different models depending on the level of assimilation and their position in the social scale. Regardless of the level of diasporas' assimilation there is one common feature for all Chinese Diasporas in Southeast Asian countries. China's rapid growth affected their ethnic self-identification. China's economic growth enhanced Southeast Asian Chinese business focus on China. That caused the growth of Southeast Asian Chinese's ethnic consciousness. Being Chinese became fashionable in Southeast Asian countries. Chinese Diasporas' relations with local population is another important question for understanding their role in Southeast Asian countries. From the first days of Southeast Asian countries' independence Ethnic Chinese encountered segregation. Segregation was caused by local population discontent with Chinese economic power and attempts to equalize it by granting local population more rights. Chinese Diasporas in Southeast Asian countries were not directly engaged in politics. The base of Chinese Diasporas' authority is their economic power. That is why despite obstacles for their engagement in politics, Chinese Diasporas keep economic leverages so they are tightly connected with political elites. Chinese Diasporas control a significant part of regional economy and they invest heavily in Chinese economy. Their interests are presented in different sectors of economy. The size of "new" Chinese migration to Southeast Asian countries is not so significant in comparison with the size of Chinese Diasporas in the countries. "New" Chinese migration has an impact upon countries with insignificant Chinese Diasporas, such as Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. "New" Chinese migration to the countries grows as economic cooperation between China and those countries increases. "New" Chinese migration has led to growth of existing diasporas and strengthening their contacts with China.

**Key words:** Chinese Diaspora; "new" Chinese migration; "peranakan".

P. 66. *Zheravina Olga A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **UNIVERSITY AND ROYAL POWER IN SPAIN IN 16 CENTURY (ON EVOLUTION OF RELATIONS).** The article deals with the relations of the royal government and the university in Spain in the early modern times. Since the reign of the Catholic kings, there is a strengthening of control over the University of royal power and the weakening of the influence of Popes in this area. On the example of Salamanca University, the main

source of manpower for the Royal Authority, shows how throughout the 16th century. active participation of Spanish monarchs in solving the problems of university life. During the reign of Charles V, a drop in power of the chancellor of the university as a representative of the ecclesiastical authority becomes noticeable. Changes occur in the status of the rector, traditionally representing the student section of the university community in Salamanca. The Royal Council solves problems and conflicts of the inner university life that were related to issues of vacant posts, the issue of licenses for activities of certain professors outside the university, etc. The most obvious way the strengthening of the influence of secular power in the university life of the country took place through the royal inspection, personified the direct control of the university. With Philip II an epoch of maximum involvement of royal power in the affairs of the university begins. The visits of the royal inspectors completely replace the almost forgotten Pope's initiatives on the functioning of the university, in the first place, compliance with its statutes. By the results of the royal inspections the university reforms of D. Almansa (1560), D. Covarrubias (1561) and J. Zúñiga (1594) were conducted. In terms of conflict of interest between various groups of the University Corporation monarchy was regarded as a kind of referee. The University begins to perceive the power of monarchy as the power authorizing its activities. Moreover, almost all decisions of the university community are subject to royal approval. The University appeals to the royal authority as a guarantor of observing university privileges as well. Thus, there is a clear evolution in the relations of university and government structures, whereby the university community in Spain is a sphere of influence and patronage of secular power.

**Key words:** Spain in 16th c.; university history; University of Salamanca.

P. 70. Konkov Dmitry S. *National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia)*. **GETICA BY JORDANES – GOTHIC HISTORICAL TRADITION OR CONDITIONS OF EPOCH: CURRENT STATE OF PROBLEM STUDY.** The article is devoted to the modern views on the origin and career of the Gothic historian Jordanes and to the features of his chronicle, "The Origin and Deeds of the Goths," which is the main written source for historical reconstruction of the early history of the Gothic tribes. Barbarian Goths are one of the most studied in the historic literature, the community, traditionally regarded as a bi-unity of the Ostro- and the Visigoths. Researchers' attention to the Goths is explained not only due to a significant role in the recent historical context of the early Middle Ages, but also to a relatively presentable body of sources on the history of the Gothic tribes. Central among these sources is Jordanes' "De Origine Aqribusque Getarum". This chronicle is the only work that has survived to our time, which is devoted directly to the history of the formation of a barbarian tribe from its origins to the formation of kingdoms in the declining empire. Some of its evidence is unique, or at least considerably more detailed than in other sources. The specific qualities and advantages of this chronicle is the fact that its author, Jordanes, considers himself a Goth, which automatically makes it a more authentic evidence. Other written sources pertaining to this period, have Greek or Latin origin, and broadcast the appropriate attitudes and identity. At the present state of research of Jordanes' Getica it should be stated that most scholars are inclined to accept one as a metatext chronicle of at least the third order – originally quite artificial, but repeatedly corrected in accordance with the political situation. In this sense, Getica must be characterized as a reflection of the historical period of its creation. It seems that the most productive questions will be addressed to Getica not precisely to what it says, but how and why. Getica does not tell the history of the Goths, but one is itself part of the history and so is its creator. It is the result of the crisis of both the Roman and the barbarian identities, an attempt of cultural assimilation of the barbarians; an attempt that helped to shape the Gothic self-identity and self-determination, and therefore positively echoed among the Romans, among barbarians and among those who could not confidently be attributed to either category. Getica is a good example of the phase and hard formation of post-Roman Europe in all its diversity and syncretism.

**Key words:** Goths; history of Goths; Jordanes; Getica; Gothic historical tradition; history of late Roman Empire; Gothic identity.

P. 74. *Krivets Yelena A.* Institute of Oriental Studies of RAS, (Moscow, Russia). **COPTS' CONFRONTATION TO ROMAN CATHOLIC AGGRESSION.** The Coptic church is one of the respectable ancient churches in the family of oriental ones, to which belong the Armenian, the Ethiopian, the (Syro-)Jacobite churches. The word "copt" derives from the wrong Greek name of Egypt by Arabs. Copts were Egyptian people before the Arab conquest and Islamization of Egyptian population. Since then the Muslim Egyptians are called Arabs and the Christian Egyptians are called Copts. In the 17th century to expand its influence in the East Vatican tried to override the Coptic church, which was in a bad state, – its monasteries and churches were neglected, education among the Coptic monks was at a low level. Gradually the Uniate churches started to found social institutions and schools according to European methods and training plans. Thus, Catholic missionaries who helped the members of the Uniate church and they reached good results and began activities called "assistance to developing countries" in the second part of the 20th century. As these countries most needed schools, hospitals, orphanages, etc., these institutions were multiplied and developed. For many Copts who adopted the Roman Catholic Christianity and became the Uniates, the important issues were not spiritual motivation of the belonging to the Uniate church but the civil rights connected with the church membership in an Islamic state. Patriarchs who first favoured western educational activities changed their attitude to western activities for the worse because they realized their real purpose. The Western church started to meddle insistently and categorically in what had no direct relation to the church. Catholics influenced through the social and educational institutions the most. The danger of foreign interfering especially in the sphere of education for Oriental churches emerged in the 19th century. The school programs created by the western standards had an impact upon the local Christians. This strong European and American influence led to the deep estrangement from their own national, spiritual and cultural environment. The education reforms, which were carried out among the Copts in the second part of the 20th century, showed that the Christian church can successfully practice its faith not refusing from its own traditions. The Catholic church in Egypt follows the Roman Catholic doctrine keeping the Alexandrian rites in church service. The total number of the Catholic Copts is about 150 thousand people who live in Egypt.

**Key words:** Coptic church; Christianity; Egypt; Patriarch; Vatican; Catholics.

P. 77. *Nikulin Pyotr F.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON POTENTIAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PEASANT HOUSEHOLD'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN SIBERIA IN LATE 19 – EARLY 20 CENTURIES.** A peasant household was the foundation of the agrarian evolution in the post-reform Siberia. Nowadays at the forefront of Siberian agrarian studies is the key problem of finding out the content, forms and extent of the market modernization of a traditional peasant household in different regions, economic and natural zones of Siberia, as well as of defining its social, cultural and economic essence and major trends of evolution. This problem is still understudied. Accordingly, the objective of this paper is to demonstrate the research potential of the multidimensional factor analysis method in the studies of the economic development of Siberian countryside in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. The sources of the research are the materials of Tomsk Province agricultural census of 1901. The

economic groups of peasant households singled out on the basis of the census data were subjected to the correlation and multidimensional factor analysis with the aim of studying their internal economic systems and discovering the potential of the multidimensional factor methodology. The demonstrated experience of applying the multidimensional factor analysis to the studies of the Siberian peasant households' internal economic systems in the late 19th – early 20th centuries testifies to the high efficiency of this method. The major premise of the researcher's turning to the multidimensional factor methodology is the reliance on the representative data of regional agricultural censuses and the usage of the multilevel system of production indicators (calculated per a peasant homestead, per capita, per a family worker and a unit of production). As the conclusions of this paper show, the multidimensional factor analysis helps to delineate clearly all the subsystems of a traditional small commodity labour-family economic system, to single out the innovative capitalist market subsystem, which forms the basis of the rural economy modernization, and to define their comparative roles in the functioning of a peasant household, its development and the qualification of its social and cultural essence. The present research has clearly proved the full involvement of the regional peasant households from the Siberian railway area of influence in the all-Russian agrarian-capitalist market, has shown their involvement in the economic modernization and has firmly demonstrated the small commodity labour-family essence of all the economic categories of peasant households, including the prosperous entrepreneurial homesteads.

**Key words:** peasant household; economic system; Siberia.

P. 83. *Sizova Yekaterina V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY OF TOMSK MAN GYMNASIUM IN 1838–1920 (FIRST EXPERIENCE).** The library of Tomsk Man Gymnasium was originally formed absolutely irregularly at the expense of private donations and did not always replenish with the necessary books, as the gymnasium budget allocated small sums of money. It basically replenished with teaching aids and, partially, compositions of some writers. In the first half of the 19th century its book fund did not satisfy the essential needs of the school. Since the middle of the century the situation gradually changed, which led to better acquisition of gymnasium libraries and to their more purposeful replenishment. In 1840 the library had 716 volumes of books, and by 1858 the number of books only totaled to 1292. In 1862 Tomsk public library which had been opened on January 1, 1863 for local residents merged with the library of the gymnasium. In 1866 the main inspector of schools ordered to split the funds of the public and gymnasium libraries, and to found students' library for pupils at Tomsk Man Gymnasium. After splitting the gymnasium library into the fundamental and students' ones, the fund of the former was classified into 12 thematic departments. The library for pupils had few books. The library of the gymnasium had almost no new books in the last decades of the 19th – beginning of the 20th c. In the beginning of the 20th century the libraries of Tomsk Man Gymnasium were formed, as a rule, by the literature necessary for the teaching and educational processes. However, it continued to need books for teaching Physics, History, Geography, Natural Sciences. In connection with this situation since 1915 it was offered to fill up pupils' library of the gymnasium annually by books on subjects the teachers needed approved by the Ministry of National Education. Various periodicals came in great volumes. Fundamental and pupils libraries were still in an unsatisfactory condition. Administrations of educational institutions tried to improve situation, but with the start of World War I, and later the Civil War, the situation worsened. In 1917–1919 due to financial problems the library of Tomsk Man Gymnasium could not sufficiently fill up its funds. Since 1918 the need in books increased, and expenses on books were reduced. At that time Siberia was cut off from the central provinces, communication with the largest publishing houses in Moscow and Petrograd was interrupted. In 1920 Tomsk Man Gymnasium was closed. Its book funds were distributed among different libraries of Tomsk.

**Key words:** Tomsk Man Gymnasium; library.

P. 90. *Terekhin Sergey A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON ZOOMORPHIC IMAGE FROM KINDINSKOYE II ANCIENT SETTLEMENT.** The flat zoomorphic cast artifact discovered at Kindinskoye II ancient settlement dates from the Early Kulay stage. Early Kulay flat zoomorphic products are characterized by a flat one-sided openwork casting technique and stylization of images. Among the most common images of ungulates are those of elk, less frequently – of deer. All images of elks and deers are profiled, openwork, with a disproportionately large head. The bodies have either a "skeleton" structure or are shown by a single line. The mouth of animals, in most cases, is wide open and is shown by a deep notch along the contour. The eyes are shown by a through hole. Apart from zoomorphic castings the traces of ferrous metalworking were found in the studied settlement: fragments of crucibles, funnel of bronze artifact, splashes and ingot of bronze. On this basis we can conclude that the studied article was moulded by a local craftsman. At the same time, there is no consensus about the species of the illustrated animal among researchers. For example, some of them see in this artifact a sample of Scythian-Siberian bronze sculpture with its characteristic rounded composition. The others see the animal in a stop position. A lack of clarity in the identification of the illustrated animal species leaves this piece of work beyond the current classification schemes of Early Kulay bronze casting. In our opinion, the article is a schematic representation of an ungulate in profile and has large curved horns and a disproportionately large head. The head is displayed in the traditional Early Kulay manner – with its mouth open, eyes indicated by a round hole. According to all external characteristics of the species the item captures the figure of a mountain goat *Capra ibex sibirica*. The image of a mountain goat is not typical for Kulay pictorial tradition. At the same time in the materials of the circle of Scythian-Siberian cultures – the Tagar and the Pazyryk – this image occurs quite often. The syncretic complexes containing the signs of neighbouring cultural types are distinguished in the contact zones of archaeological cultures. Such complexes are not numerous and are characterized by more pronounced signs of the dominant cultural tradition. The considered artifact combines the features of Early Kulay and Scythian-Siberian pictorial traditions. The closest analogies are found in the materials of the Scythian-Siberian circle cultures – the Tagar and the Pazyryk. This image is an evidence of the interaction of different but close in the religious and mythological aspects cultural traditions reinforced by trade and exchange relations.

**Key words:** Kulay culture; Kindinskoye II ancient settlement; zoomorphic image.

P. 93. *Ulyanova Oksana S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PRINCIPLES OF RUSSIAN LAW ON JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN SIBERIA IN 1850S – EARLY 20 CENTURIES.** There were many laws, rules and instructions, in which Siberia was considered as an area with special laws for the Jews. The rules about "Siberian Jewish Pale of Settlement" took a particular place because they restricted the possibility of free travelling of Jews who settled down in Siberia. Siberian Jewish Pale of Settlement was introduced de jure by the law of November 11, 1847. Still, it was not abiding till the 1890s, and the Jews lived all over Siberia, moved from one place to other with no regard of the place of registration. The local authorities watched for the exiled Jews not to leave Siberia. Since the 1890s, with the reign of Alexander the Third, the law about Siberian Jewish Pale of Settlement started to

abide strictly. In addition, the attitude of the local authorities to the Jews was important. By the end of the 19th century Jews affected the local economy greatly, so the local authorities passed rules to restrict Jewish economic activity, without taking into account the period of residence and/or possible bankruptcy. The political situation also influenced the Jews' exclusion. During the Russian-Japanese war Jews' eviction stopped due to the mobilization of the Jews who lived out of the registration place. To avoid possible problems their families were permitted to live in places of residence without registration. But the existence of the Jewish Pale in Siberia was an obstacle to the development of local economy. Jews played a crucial role in Siberian economy as they were essential mediators between town and village, often pioneering in different sectors. When restricted in movement they could not work, which influenced the local economy badly. In addition, the Jews had relations with Russian manufacturers and national treasury. As a result, the local authorities started to extend the borders of Siberian Jewish Pale of Settlement. The Jews tried to postpone eviction by special medical certificates, bribery and unclear laws. The law of March 20, 1917 abolished the Jewish Pale. Simultaneously the restricting rules for Siberian Jews were abolished, too. To sum up, during the second part of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries the authorities had been trying to take into account the interests of economy and restriction of free travelling and settlement of the Jews. The reasons of banning to live on the territories of Siberia were different, but generally the authorities tried to control Jews in Siberia.

**Key words:** Jews; laws; Siberia.

## LAW

P. 98. *Akhmedshin Ramil L.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ARTICLE 73 OF RF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE: LIMITS AND RESEARCH OF PERSONALITY OF THE ACCUSED.** In the article the urgent problems of proving are considered. The personality of the accused as the basic element of the system of law in criminal procedure law is extremely inadequately presented. In the article the works of researchers of the second half of the 20th century are actively used. The subject of proving, that is the list of the facts and circumstances that are to be established in each criminal case, objectively necessary for legal and well-grounded solution of the case, essentially represents itself as an initial information model of investigation of crimes. Owing to the features of the process of proving the set of circumstances in a criminal case is broader than the subject of proving. In a criminal case it is lawful to learn facts that are indirect evidence; facts necessary for checking the versions; other facts that can help collect, check and estimate the proofs. Mandatory establishment of elements of the subject of proving psychologically predetermines the target orientation in the activity of the investigator. It follows that in the conditions of personnel turnover and insufficient professionalism the investigator will try to be guided only by the information defining the content of the subject of proving, otherwise ignoring significant, but "nonessential" information. Thus, the wording of the subject of proving should have a concrete character, without common phrases, which may instruct to investigate a small amount of information significant for investigation. An example of careful wording of information is Item 1, Art. 73 of the Russian Federation Criminal Procedure Code. It clearly lists significant circumstances that characterise the criminal event – time, place, means and other elements of committing a crime. The establishment of the subject of proving in law is to give the criminal procedure a purposeful character. That way, even the sequence of the list of the elements forming the subject of proving is significant. The named sequence specifies the order of assessing the completeness and objectivity of investigation of the circumstances of the case. It is no wonder that the legislator has defined a mandatory investigation of the personality of the accused as Number Two or Three in the list of circumstances of the subject of proving. Thus, we believe that edition of Item 3, Art. 73 of the Russian Federation Criminal Procedure Code is an enormous step back, burying the results of researches of a number of schools of thought. *Abstract and non-specific character of this Item* is caused by the necessity not to study the personality of the accused, replacing its thorough analysis with a collection of certificates and references.

**Key words:** *proof*; personality of the accused; motive.

P. 100. *Vedernikov Nicolay T.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL BASES OF PROTECTION OF PERSONAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW.** In the article the pressing issues of constitutional and legal bases of protection of personal rights and freedoms in criminal and criminal procedure law are considered. On the basis of the analysis of the material and the legal procedure the author comes to a conclusion about sufficiency of the standard base regulating the considered relations. In case with the norms of the criminal and criminal procedure legislation, the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation has a sufficient number of articles describing the basic moments connected with the issues of protection of personal rights and freedoms by norms of this particular branch of law. Thus, Chapter 2 of the Constitution fixes the positions with direct connection to the case discussed in Articles 20-25, 45-54, and Chapter 7 – in Articles 118-123. We find positions stated in Chapter 2 of the Constitution particularly important as they create the bases of the legal status of the person in the Russian Federation and cannot be amended other than as described in the Constitution (Article 64 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation), i.e., in a special order which is established in the Constitution concerning its Chapters 1, 2, 9. The current Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (RFCC) gives an important place to crimes against the person, its rights and freedom. By our calculations, such crimes are presented in the form of 53 structures of crimes and, accordingly, RFCC articles compiled in the corresponding chapters of this Code. These are Chapters 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, compiled in Section 7 of RFCC, which is called "Crimes Against the Person". On the whole, it is possible to note that the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation contains a considerable number of positions which can logically be called procedural, which, to a certain extent, expands and strengthens the constitutional and legal bases of domestic criminal procedures. In the conclusion it is possible to ascertain that the current Constitution of the Russian Federation comprises a sufficient number of positions, which substantiate the reaction of the state to the committed penal acts (norms of substantive law), and to their appropriate procedural solution (norm of procedural law), so that the corresponding personal rights and freedoms are protected, and fair punishment to the criminal is given.

**Key words:** rights of person; criminal trial; protection of rights.

P. 104. *Yeliseyev Sergey A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONCEPT OF SPECIAL PART OF CRIMINAL LAW.** In the article the concept of the Special Part of the Russian criminal law is discussed. The author considers the definitions of the Special Part existing in criminal law, assesses them. The conclusion that the Special Part of criminal law is a system formation is proved; its criminal norms secure most significant public relations. The author states that rules of law (norms-proscriptions,

norms-instructions) and institutes – groups of rules of law providing responsibility for committing certain crimes are elements of the system of the Special Part. The genesis of formation of the Special Part of the Russian criminal law is analyzed. The conclusion is drawn that the Special Part as a structural element of the text of the statutory act was first allocated in Book I "On crimes and Punishment in General" of Vol. 15 of the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire of 1832 (This volume was called "The Code of Criminal Laws"). The criteria of grouping the criminal proscriptions forming the Special Part of the Russian criminal laws in the 19th–20th centuries are given. The interrelation of the General and Special Parts of the criminal code of Russian Federation is shown, affirming that in the system of the Special Part of criminal law the following connections operate: 1) between norms of criminal law and institutes of the Special Part of criminal law; 2) between the institutes of the Special Part of criminal law; 3) between institutes of Special and General Parts of criminal law. The author shows interrelation of norms of the Special Part of criminal law with the norms of other branches of law (constitutional, civil, administrative, etc.) defining the objective and subjective signs of different crimes. The author considers technical and legal tools of wording the criminal proscriptions in the articles of the Special Part. He asserts that the articles, chapters and sections of the Criminal Code are not the elements of the system of criminal law, but represent technical and legal fragments of a legislative text, allocation of these parts provides logically coordinated, rational, uniform statement of the content of norms of criminal law in the Criminal Code of Russian Federation.

**Key words:** criminal law; Special Part of criminal law; rule of law; article of criminal law; object of crime.

P. 109. *Znikin Valeriy K.* Kemerovo State University (Kemerovo, Russia). **CRIMINAL TRIAL AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIMES.** Studying of results of the researches which have been carried out by earlier Soviet and Russian scientists in the field of the solution of problems of disclosure of crimes, allows to generalise various approaches to the definition of the concept, its content, spheres and mechanisms of realization of special investigative potential in disclosure and investigation of crimes. The article having interdisciplinary nature is mainly focused on criminal and procedural matter. Elements of science of special investigative activity help illustrate the criminal and procedural provisions. In research of disclosure and investigation of crimes the author proves the need in an optimum ratio and interrelation of investigative activity and criminal trial for the issues of proving. A sufficient level of search activity ensuring disclosure and investigation of crimes is reached by standardization of the process of receiving, processing, transformation, realization and use of the actual operating data in the interests of criminal and procedural proving. In daily work of law enforcement agencies on disclosure and investigation of crimes communication between investigators and criminal trial should be expressed in various forms of interaction of agents and investigators. It assumes the need in a deeper reflection on the issues of the ratio and interrelation of investigating activity and criminal trial for proving. Thus, obtaining live data and, most crucially, its use for proving in a criminal case are a real vector of development of interrelation of investigative activity and criminal trial at disclosure of crimes at the stage of preliminary investigation. Certainly, it is necessary to remember that legitimacy of implementation of investigative actions and possibility of using their results in the course of disclosure and investigation of crimes is determined, first of all, by existence (lack) of the bases for carrying out such actions and by observance (violation) of conditions during their performance. At disclosure and investigation of crimes the range of opinions of evidentiary value of non-procedural materials is very broad: from unconditional denial of possibility of their use as proofs to recognition of their status of sources of proofs. As for the results of investigative activity, law recognizes its right of a possible source of criminal and procedural proofs.

**Key words:** criminal trial; disclosure of crimes.

P. 111. *Larionov Ilya A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CRIMINAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION.** Migration processes influence the Russian present-day reality in many ways. On the one hand, migration allows smoothing the consequences of the demographic crisis, on the other hand, it appears to be an extremely negative factor, worsening the crime situation. Crime growth is directly proportional to the illegal migration of population. Experts estimate that in the nearest future the level of migration will come to 10 million people a year. The main reason for the existence of illegal migration is the disparity of economic development of states. Among the factors influencing the migration from CIS countries are a high level of poverty in some CIS countries, the extent and unsettled state borders between Russia and former Soviet Republics, the presence of diasporas of many states in Russia, the criminalization of our society and a high level of corruption. Illegal migration on the territory of Russia is frequently used for illegal commercial activities, for unlawful acts with drugs, weapon, currency and for other crimes. Illegal migration broadens the possibilities for the organized criminal groups, international terroristic and extremist organizations, increases the threat to the national security of the state of residence. The efficiency of Article 322.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which imposes criminal liability for the organization of illegal migration, is insignificant. We can suppose that the corpus delicti under analysis is not a successful legislative construction and it needs some improvement. As criminal liability for the organization of illegal migration is a kind of responsibility that works in the sphere of social relations in the field of state security then this specified responsibility should be interpreted as the liability for crimes against national security and this legal rule should be transferred from Chapter 32 of the Criminal Code ("Crimes against the order of administration") into Chapter 29 of the Criminal Code ("Crimes against the foundations of the constitutional order and national security"). Moreover, it is essential to work out a clear definition of "illegal migration". The objective aspect of a corpus delicti under Article 322.1 of the Criminal Code of the RF as a complex structure, including a number of independent (alternative) acts, each of which separately and all of them taken together form a single, complete crime. The acts listed in a disposition by reference to their content can be characterized by the concept "immigration". Subjective characteristics of the organization of illegal migration, consolidated in Article 322.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation are highly controversial. The development of criminal legislation in the sphere of counteracting illegal migration should be aimed at eliminating the gaps within legal regulation in this field of activity.

**Key words:** illegal migration; immigrants; migrants; organization of illegal migration; migration security; migration legislation.

P. 115. *Lebedev Vladimir M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON CONCEPT OF TRANSACTION IN RF CIVIL CODE.** The concept of transaction was usually fixed in law. So, in Article 41 of the 1964 Civil Code of the Russian Federation (CCRF) transaction was defined as an action of citizens and organizations, directed at establishment, change or termination of civil rights and duties. According to Article 153 of 1994 CCRF transactions are actions of citizens and the legal bodies directed at establishment, change or termination of civil rights and duties. These definitions to a certain extent differ from each other. The matter is that some organizations do not always have the status of the legal entity (Item 3, Article 23 of CCRF). Actions of citizens and legal bodies can be directed not only at establishment, change or termination of civil rights and duties, but also on their suspense and renewal.

In Article 977 of CCRF, for example, such bases of termination of the contract of agency as the draft of the appointee for short-term military service, their detention or administrative arrest are not provided. A similar situation arises with execution of paid services agreement, for according to Article 780 of CCRF "the executor is obliged to render services personally" if otherwise is not provided by the contract, and with execution of other transactions. Suspension and renewal of transaction can have legal value if parties have strict deadlines for performing duties, or computation of time of limitation of actions. In Article 203 of CCRF the legislator uses such concepts as "suspension" and actually "renewal" (Part 2, Article 203 of CCRF). It is necessary to reconsider the position that transaction generates only civil legal relations. Transactions are the basis of occurrence of relations, which are regulated by norms of other branches of law, too (labour, family, constitutional, natural resource, etc.). Labour contracts are not only labour transactions, but also civil law ones. The customer under the contract on performance of such works is obliged "to give the executor all the necessary information to perform work; to accept results of the executed works and to pay for them" (Article 702 of CCRF). Such contracts meet the requirements of labour contracts. Similarly, it is possible to consider and the turnkey contract (Article 702 of CCRF). Under the turnkey contract one party (the contractor) undertakes to execute certain work on the instructions of the other party (the customer) and pass it to the customer, and the customer undertakes to accept the results of work and to pay for it. Hence, the theory of transactions is not a priority problem for civil law science only. The ideas of civilists can be taken as principles of the theory of transactions suitable for studying them in other branches of law. In the most general sense transaction can be defined as strong-willed actions of persons and legal bodies expressed in a certain form and directed at occurrence, change, suspension, renewal or termination of their rights and duties. **Key words:** transaction; psychological mechanism of preparation and conclusion of transaction; will and declaration of intention of parties of transaction; general theory of transactions.

P. 117. *Osokina Galina L.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CIVIL LEGAL AND TRANSACTIONAL CAPACITY OF PERSONS AS ELEMENTS OF THEIR FINANCIAL AND LEGAL STATUS.** The comparative analysis of norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (CCRF) defining the moment of occurrence of person's civil legal capacity and its maintenance, is carried out. The author states that civil capacity and subjective civil law represent various legal phenomena. The content of such concepts as restriction and deprivation of the minor at the age of 14 to 18 of the right to dispose income independently is analyzed. The author criticizes the position of Item 2, Article 17 of CCRF, according to which civil legal capacity as an ability of persons to get civil rights and to perform civil duties arises from the moment of their birth. Civil legal capacity is a precondition of civil legal relationship occurrence in the sense that if individuals are not capable of having civil rights and duties connecting them, then civil legal relations cannot exist. Definition of the moment of occurrence of citizen's civil law capacity by the date of birth does not comply with the content of civil legal capacity, which Article 18 of CCRF reveals. The text of the norm says that the content of civil legal capacity represents civil rights and duties, which the person can have much later than the date of birth. It means that the moment of occurrence of citizen's civil legal capacity depends not only and not so much on the date of birth, but also on the character of definite civil rights and duties the person can have throughout life. The parity of civil legal capacity and subjective civil law is analyzed. The conclusion that civil legal capacity represents an abstract legal opportunity that can remain non-realized is formulated. The subjective civil law is a definite legal opportunity, which is realised. The concepts of restriction of the right of the minor at the age of 14 to 18 to independently dispose income and their deprivation of such a right (Item 4, Article 26 of CCRF) are considered. Teenagers preserve the ability to receive income by their actions and to dispose it, but only with the consent of parents, adoptive parents, or the trustee. Such a measure (or a way) of change of the legal status of the minor can provide an optimum educational effect as a result of creation of a reasonable balance between the necessity of development of teenagers' practical experience, sense of proportion and responsibility for their actions and appropriate control from the persons obliged to carry out education and supervision of the wards. **Key words:** civil legal capacity; subjective civil law; restriction and deprivation of civil capacity.

P. 120. *Samovich Yulia V.* Kemerovo State University (Kemerovo, Russia). **ON "INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM" NOTION.** A special hazard of international terrorism is that it essentially is an act of indirect aggression, which is masked under independent actions of separate individuals or groups of individuals. A true organizer of a terror act remains beyond the reach of justice. The determinations of terrorism, given in doctrinal sources, present the attempts to give a general definition with the help of general feature extraction of this phenomenon. The difficulty in the matter of international terrorism fact-finding is that it is usually almost impossible to prove the fact that the terrorist act was committed with the connivance, with the assistance or even was organized by the official bodies or state functionaries, as far as the factual terrorist act executors in these cases are separate individuals or groups of individuals who do not officially work on behalf of the state. The problem is also a presence of double standards in the terrorists' action evaluation by the other states and the grating of political asylum, which is testified by the experience of many countries. In 2005 the Convention of the Council of Europe on prevention of terrorism was signed. In Article 1 it is regulated that for the aims of the current Convention "terrorist crime" means any of crimes within regulations and determinations in one of the treaties listed in the Appendix. Moreover, Convention-2005 introduces liability for public incitement to terrorist act execution, recruitment, training of terrorists, and stresses that this liability does not depend on the factual crime execution. Both conventions consider extradition of executors of any terrorist acts or other individuals, who assist them, for the aims of trial and punishment, to be the main way in combating international terrorism. Such a procedure may appear to be an efficient means against states' participation in terrorist acts preparation and execution against people and legal entities of another country. One of the decisions considered most successful was the one of Shanghai Convention of 2001 on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, as far as Article 1 determines "terrorism" traditionally, equating to it the crimes from Shanghai Convention treaties enumerated in the Appendix and gives two extra qualifying attributes. The analysis and study of terrorism in all its manifestations, especially after its transformation from a phenomenon, associated with separate countries, into a planetary scale threat, appears to be a complicated problem, in which there are much fewer clear juridical and political determinations than it seems. As a result, the issue of international terrorism notion determination remains a component of a really effective collaboration of the countries in combating this crime. It is unlikely, considering the quickly progressing forms of terrorism, to manage to criminalize all its manifestations, if in addition to the list of similar forms not to make an emphasis on most general criteria of the given international crime. **Key words:** "international terrorism" notion; international conventions; international doctrines.

## ECONOMICS

P. 124. *Dobrusina Margarita Ye.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SYSTEM OF YOUNG SCHOLARS EDUCATION AT FACULTY OF ECONOMICS IN NATIONAL RESEARCH TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY.** Scientific achievements and effectiveness of scientific research work depend on a series of factors and, first of all, on teaching the basis of methodology and methods of scientific investigation to young scientists from the very beginning of their professional activity. Scientific methodology is based not only on general methods but on regarding all the peculiarities of a definite branch of science, Economics in our case. The mechanism of teaching includes a system of cognitive methods and reality reorganization, typical structure of economic research, elements of scientific contribution. The results obtained are based on the experience, which has been accumulated by the author in the course of delivering lectures on the principles of scientific research. The system of scientific contribution elements occupies, indeed, the central place in scientific research. Hence, it is necessary to fulfill their arrangement while distinguishing the following characteristics: PESC – possible elements of scientific contribution; DESC – determined elements of scientific contribution, i.e., those worked out by science and unable to represent scientific originality of the research; UESC – undetermined, undeveloped elements of scientific contribution, a part of which is able to represent scientific originality of the research, i.e., personal elements of scientific contribution; PESC – personal elements of scientific contribution, which are supposed to be determined and developed by the author. Thus, PESC = DESC+ UESC, including PESC. It is necessary to distinguish the degree and the character of originality in the process of characterizing the elements of scientific contribution. The degree of contribution in results of research answers the question if this ESC is a new idea (solution) or it is the development of a well-known idea (solution). New ideas and solutions in theory and practice are those, which have not been known to science before, they cannot be found in the papers published, in departmental documents, in reports of institutes and organizations, in materials of conferences, in practice of management. They are divided into results, analyses, proposals, which are made for the first time – those having no other variants of solution; results, analyses, proposals, which are original (in comparison with well-known ones) – they mean that other results exist in theory and practice, but the author of the work gives a better solution to the task according to his/her opinion. The development of well-known ideas and solutions signifies the following: 1. Additional foundation of this or that disputable idea (solution) truthfulness with the help of personal original methods of investigation, calculation, generalization with materials of practice, logical argumentation. 2. Deepening, specification and improvement of well-known ideas (solutions), which mean that the scientist discloses this disputable or accepted idea (solution) better than his/her predecessors, understands the essence of the phenomenon, reasons of practical drawbacks deeper, represents this or that economic mechanisms in more details. 3. Expansion of ideas and solutions over new spheres of application, which means that the author suggests to use any accepted idea (solution) in a new sphere of action with the account for its peculiarities.

**Key words:** methodology and methods of scientific research in Economics; typical structure of research in Economics; possible and personal elements of scientific contribution.

P. 127. *Kostoglodova Yelena D.* Rostov State Economic University (Rostov-on-Don, Russia). **INNOVATIONS IN FINANCING OF STATE (MUNICIPAL) SERVICES RENDERING TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS.** Modernization of the financing system in the social sphere requires rethinking and introduction of new approaches aimed at improvement of quality of the provided state (municipal) services, ensuring their affordability to people. For a long time state expenditures for maintaining the network of state (municipal) institutions have been associated neither with the volume nor with the quality of services provided by them, and state-financed institutions practically had no motivation to improve the efficiency of their activity. Therefore, the most important task is creation of such a financing mechanism that would ensure transparent and clear interrelation of the volume of services, provided to institutions in the framework of the state (municipal) task and the volume of financing of its rendering. Thus, it is important to take into account the specific nature of particular fields of the social sphere. The cultural sphere unites various types of activity and organizations providing cultural services to population – libraries, museums, theatres, concert organizations, clubs, parks, etc. Diversity of differently oriented values created in the process of functioning of the cultural sphere determines the necessity of multi-channeling of its financing. The special nature of the cultural sphere lies in the fact that cultural institutions not only hold exhibition events, but also perform the state function associated with preservation, collection and study of cultural heritage. Reasoning from this fact the article justifies the thesis on necessity of developing the list of state (municipal) services (works) in the sphere of culture at the regional and municipal levels and clear distinction between "services" and "works" with regard to the specific nature of the present field. Increase of liability of institutions for the results of their activity and for the quality of services they provide is possible after solution of the following tasks: forming at the regional level of the list of services provided by institutions of the subject of the Russian Federation and municipal units in accordance with the volume of authorities and in different fields of the social sphere; choice of the optimal type of institutions in compliance with the specific nature of institutions of the social sphere; active introduction of regulatory principles of financing of expenses associated with rendering of services; creation of the sound system for monitoring of results of activity of state and municipal institutions, quality of rendering state (municipal) services and fulfillment of the state (municipal) task; elaboration of strict requirements for the order of providing paid services in the field layer and determination of their cost for consumers. Implementation of the present measures allows improving the quality and affordability of state and municipal services, as well as creating impetus for increasing liability of state-financed institutions for results of their activity.

**Key words:** state-financed cultural institutions; state (municipal) services; state (municipal) task; financing.

P. 131. *Khapilin Stanislav A.* Rostov State Economic University (Rostov-on-Don, Russia). **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSMENT OF EFFICIENCY OF CUSTOMS REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CONDITIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM REALIZATION.** Important tasks of social and economic development of the Russian Federation implying strengthening of Russia's position in the world market, ensuring global competitiveness of manufacturing sectors of the Russian industry, geographic diversification of foreign economic contacts, creation of the Eurasian economic area change the objectives of the mechanism of customs regulation of foreign economic activity. At present the system of customs authorities' administration is engaged in the active transition from organizational-management and legal methods of administration that are used for assessment of activity mostly applying criteria of clearness, timeliness and completeness of observance of customs control procedures towards program-purpose methods of administration implying assessment of the degree of achievement by customs authorities of the set socially important results of activity. Complexity of the problem of introduction of formal approaches to assessment of performance and efficiency of customs authorities' activity is predetermined by the multi-directional nature of tasks to encourage the development of

foreign trade and receipt of customs payments to the federal budget in full amount, the necessity of use of the wide range of indicators, combination of qualitative assessments with quantitative ones and link of the assessment tools set with peculiarities of activity organization at one or another level of the customs authorities' system. The article analyses the existing system of assessment of efficiency of customs authorities' activity. The author comes to a conclusion that the present system is characterized by an excessively wide coverage of areas of customs authorities' activity, the high degree of subjectivity in determination of final assessment that is determined by the interrelation of the system of activity efficiency indicators with the mechanism of financial encouragement of customs authorities' officials, the closed nature of assessment for direct participants of the process of customs processing of goods. The conducted analysis helps to differentiate the main directions of transformation of the system of indicators as well as the procedure of assessment of efficiency of customs authorities' activity: 1) distinction of the system of indicators influencing financial encouragement and indicators used for assessment of performance of the mechanism of customs regulation of foreign economic activity; 2) shift of priorities of the system towards assessment of efficiency of creation of institutional conditions for carrying out foreign economic activity (introduction of modern information technologies, reduction of the customs control period); 3) increase in transparency of the system of assessment of customs authorities' activity, public character of forming data on results of such assessment and development of the mechanism for monitoring of efficiency of customs authorities' activity on the part of Russian noncommercial organizations uniting individuals engaged in foreign economic operations and activity in the sphere of customs procedures.

**Key words:** administrative reform; foreign economic activity; customs regulation; customs authority.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 135. *Zagrevsky Valeriy I., Zagrevsky Oleg I., Zagrevsky Vyacheslav O., Lukashevich Irina L.* Mogilev State University (Mogilev, Belarus), National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONTROLLING PHYSICAL MOTIONS INTERFERENCE EFFECT AND USE OF ITS REGULARITIES IN TECHNICAL TRAINING OF ATHLETES.** The paper deals with the mechanism for application of control physical motions in the athlete's joints in the point of dividing the phase composition of a sports exercise and its biomechanical effect on the formation of the trajectory of the athlete's body parts. The series of calculation experiments on the computer show that the increase of amplitude behaviour of software control at different phases of the exercise result in an inadequate biomechanical effect of the exercise final stage and its power support, which should be accounted for in the technical training of athletes. The mechanism for application of control physical motions in the athlete's joints in the point of dividing the phase composition of a sports exercise and its biomechanical effect on the formation of the trajectory of the athlete's body parts has not been carefully considered by science, which is, first, due to the deficient biomechanical research methods. The videos of exercises and their biomechanical analysis cannot give the necessary and exhaustive information on the influence of kinematic changes of program control on the formation of the trajectory of the biomechanical system. The practical realization of the idea of simulation of human motions on the computer made it possible to construct various forms of athlete's movements in the experiment (Zagrevsky V.I., 1994, Zagrevsky O.I., 2000, Zagrevsky V.I., Lavshuk D.A., Zagrevsky O.I., 2000). This allowed solving the problem of a differentiable variation of program control with the following research of variations effect on kinematic and dynamic changes in the biomechanical state of the object. To disclose the mechanisms of influence of time and amplitude range of the interference of program control on the trajectory of the biomechanical system and changes in the power support of exercise performance, a series of computational experiments on the computer, simulating the performance of the supporting part of the Tkachev flight exercise at the recession and recovery phases were made. Their results have revealed the patterns of change in the biomechanical condition of the athlete at the time of transition from the support position to the support-free state due to the kinematic variation of program control, and connected with the change of its amplitude parameters. What was impossible to identify in a natural experiment became possible to determine in computational experiments based on the idea of simulation of human motion on the computer. The results of the studies are recommended for practical use in the training process of athletes.

**Key words:** sports exercise; control motion; program control; biomechanical system phase structure; motor training.

P. 140. *Kapilevich Leonid V., Buravel Olesya I., Koshelskaya Yelena V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **COORDINATION OF FOOTBALL PLAYERS' MOVEMENTS WHEN STRIKING BALL: ROLE OF VISUAL ANALYZER.** We investigated the characteristics of the vertical stability of footballers in its dependence on the level of sportsmanship. We analyzed the motion of the common centre of gravity when the players strike the ball with the inside of the foot, the middle part of the instep, the outer side of the foot by football players of different skills. To assess the balance function in making a stroke on the ball a stabilography test was used. The results indicate that a qualified athlete in the preparatory phase, keeps the centre of gravity in the original position, after which he moves forward by the path of the stroke and returns. A low-skilled player in the preparatory phase does move the centre of gravity back. At the time of the stroke the trajectory of the centre of gravity is curved, which significantly reduces the efficiency of movement execution. In the final stage to hold the balance the athlete performs an oscillatory motion in both directions. When striking the ball highly skilled athletes had a significantly lower offset of the frontal line. When comparing the offset of sagittal motion and average angular velocity no significant differences between the groups were observed. When the ball was stricken with the middle part of the instep the rates for frontal and sagittal offset between the athletes of different levels of skills did not differ significantly. These results indicate the existence of fundamental differences in the technique of striking the ball performance between low-skilled and skilled players. The differences are related to the technique of different strokes, as well as the nature of the movement of centre of gravity of the athlete. To assess the role of the visual analyzer in maintaining balance the Romberg test was used with open and closed eyes in each of the studied groups. Low-skilled athletes when closing eyes showed an increase of the frontal shift, while the sportsmen of high qualification had negligible changes. in this index. The average velocity of the gravity centre shift increased in the group of low-skilled players with eyes closed indicating the decrease in stability. An important indicator is the quality of balance function; highly skilled athletes with closed eyes had a considerably smaller decrease in it than the low-skilled players. Average linear speed with eyes closed increased in both groups, but for elite athletes these changes are minor, while the low-skilled players expressed them significantly. When comparing the values of the angular velocity during the Romberg test with open and closed eyes the differences were small for both the groups. Thus, it can be concluded that changes in rates of highly skilled athletes' stabilograms when turning off the visual analyzer are insignificant, whereas the low-skilled athletes' performance is particularly limited with the abolition of the visual field.

**Key words:** football; coordination; stabilography; visual analyzer.

P. 144. *Leontyeva Yelena G.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **CORPORATE UNIVERSITY AS A MODEL OF THE INNOVATIVE CORPORATE TRAINING INSTITUTION.** This paper presents the results of research conducted on the basis of the training centre of the company Gazprom Transgaz Tomsk, Ltd. The author examines the concept of "innovation" using the definition given by G. Azgaldov and A. Kostin: "...innovation is a process or a result of the process that is not only something new itself but also the improvement of the previous product/service/process and this improvement corresponds to the world level or is better than the world level". Also, the *conceptions of innovations in pedagogy proposed by V. Lazarev, B. Martirosyan, N. Postalyuk, A. Khutorskoi, G. Prozumentova, and L. Vesnina* are considered in this paper. It is underlined that *innovation process and innovation activity are the key concepts of the innovative pedagogy. The innovation process in its turn has three components – creation, development and adaptation of innovations. To give a definition of the innovative corporate training centre the classification of innovations in pedagogy by M. Burgin is used. He differentiates innovations into technological, methodological, organizational, managerial, economic, social, and legal ones. The author offers a model of an innovative corporate training centre. It is supposed that the innovative corporate training centre is a type of an educational institution within an organization, in which most of the pedagogical innovations are introduced systematically and complexly. Those innovations are directed at the development of a harmonious individual who is aimed to be successful. The author considers the corporate university as a system of corporate training united by the common conception of training and methodology within the framework of the philosophy and strategy of the company and developed for all kind of the company's employees. Comparative analysis of the models of corporate university and corporate training centre as well as the models of corporate university and innovative corporate training centre are presented in the paper. The analysis includes the trends of the development of corporate universities both in Russia and abroad and overview of the main differences between a corporate training centre and a corporate university. It is concluded that the corporate university can be a model of the innovative corporate training institution under an indispensable condition of systematical and complex introduction of pedagogical innovations.*  
**Key words:** innovations in pedagogy; model of innovative corporate training institution; corporate university.

P. 148. *Fedorov Valentin I., Chikurov Alexander I., Radaeva Svetlana V.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk, Russia), National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **INCREASE OF EFFICIENCY OF ATHLETES-SPRINTERS' PREPARATION BY USE OF SPECIAL EXERCISES OF CYCLIC NATURE WITH MARKED ASYMMETRY OF POWER IMPACT.** The aim of this article is to substantiate methods of application of specialized exercises in the athletes-sprinters' preparation. These exercises are the use of the asymmetric effects of force with weight on one leg in speed running. In cyclic exercises of maximum intensity, modification of the local effects of force by adding extra weight to legs radically changes the biomechanism of the flapping links in the creation of the forces, which move the athlete's body while pushing. Due to these movements, which are consistent with the functioning of the main parts of the body, the power of non-core muscles and the intensity of the selected exercises increase. And eventually it would lead to higher training effect. The principal difference from the classical examples of the application of burdens on both legs consists in the fact that the use of the asymmetric effects of force allows you to do the exercises with greater frequency of movements. Using multiple repetition of high-speed running with asymmetrical effects of force in the form of weight on one leg in the training process, you can avoid the speed stabilization and the emergence of the "high-speed barrier". The functional ability of the athlete cannot adapt to this exercise fully due to the difficulties of conditions. However, it improves the special power training in the natural conditions of the competition exercises. The proposed technique in the running allows changing the ratio of the length and frequency of running step in the overall structure of the movements by intensification of the power component with a constant speed of movement. In general, this method will allow increasing the sports performance at the expense of simultaneous increasing of both the indicators of running speed: frequency and length of the step. The analysis of the data received as a result of the pedagogical experiment indicates that the technique with using an asymmetry of power impact (running and special cyclic speed-power exercises with weights in the form of sleeves (250-300 g) at the distal ends of the one leg's shin) in the preparation of women-runners for short distances provides the growth of the running speed, mainly, by increasing the length of the running step and, to a lesser extent, the frequency of step.  
**Key words:** asymmetric effects of force; speed limit; sprint.

P. 153. *Sharafieva Alla B., Zagrevsky Oleg I.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **TECHNOLOGY OF FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT.** Search of ways to improve the quality of training of specialists including experts in physical culture dictates the need in creation of new forms of educational process organization, application of modern methods and tools in universities. There is a need to use new technology of study, which guarantees the result. Technology of study is a system of purposes, approaches, principles, functions, teaching methods, diagnostics of knowledge skills, readiness for professional activities. We identified signs of learning technologies. The goal of our technology is formation of professional competencies in recreational activities of future specialists in physical culture and sport. We developed an educational program "Physical Recreation" for this goal. On the basis of the requirements shown to experts in physical culture and sport, the specific goals of training were formulated. The purpose defined the content and teaching tools. The structure of learning taking into account the purposes of the content of training defines links and nature of students' cognitive activity. In this research the following links are allocated: purpose, motivation, updating, perception of information, its processing, fixing and improvement of knowledge and abilities, experience of creative professional activity, their ordering, control and self-checking, correction and self-assessment. The concept of M.A. Danilov taken as the basis assumes activation of cognitive activity of students by statement of problem-solving and cognitive tasks, i.e., assumes the use of the problematic approach in training. The analysis of achievements of students, check and assessment of their knowledge, identification of level of formation of professional competences are the necessary part of the process of training, an essential element of each stage. For the analysis of the degree of formation of professional competences in recreational activity five levels are developed and proved: high level, above the average, the average level, below the average, low level. The developed technology of formation of professional competences of recreational activity of future experts in physical culture includes training purposes, structural units of educational process, main characteristics of technological process and result.  
**Key words:** expert; physical culture; technology of training; professional competences; recreational activity.

P. 157. *Barashkova Nadezda K., Ivanova Natalia S., Kuzhevskaya Irina V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CLIMATE INFLUENCES ON TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN TOMSK REGION: PRESENT STATE AND POSSIBLE CHANGES.** The aim of the current work is to estimate climatic parameters, which can potentially influence automobile transport system in Tomsk region. In particular composites of days with the surface air temperature below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and days with shifts of the surface air temperature across the freezing point are analyzed. The road transport plays an important role in regional transport network (85%) as Tomsk region is located far from the main Russian Federation railway (the Trans-Siberian Railway). The strongest influence of weather conditions on the transport system occurs during the cold season which lasts for about 180-190 days in Tomsk region. It is necessary to provide reliable information to road management organizations about the current and future climate of the region because of the extensive projects of new roads construction. It is required for determination of roads design, construction, reparation and safety. By the national project "Roads of 21 Century" a highway "Northern Road" in Western Siberia is under construction. This road will become a part of the federal highway Moscow – Khabarovsk. 602 km of this highway (data from 2010) are located in the area of Tomsk region. This article provides detailed information on meteorological parameters, which influence the road conditions during the cold season and effect the grip of the wheel. These parameters are number of days with the surface air temperature below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and number of days with shifts of the surface air temperature around the freezing point. Moreover, assessment of the general climatic state is given and variability of the factors are analyzed. Several applied climatological indices, which are required for providing information for optimal roads functioning and exploration, have been calculated. Cluster analysis has been performed to classify the explored region according to the two climatological factors. The analysis of the spatial-temporal variability of the climatological factors affecting the roads has been performed. The conclusions are as following: 1. Long-term average of number of days with shifts of the surface air temperature around the freezing point for the investigated region is 65. 2. The maxima are in October (13 days) and April (18 days). 3. Days with shifts of the surface air temperature across the freezing point at the end of the cold season is observed more often, than at the beginning of it. 4. The majority of events (60 %) when this parameter occurs are observed during the spring season. 5. Probability of occurrence grows from 1965 till 2001, then – decreases. 6. Long-term average number of days during the cold season where the surface air temperature is less than or equal to  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  is 24 days. 7. The maximum of days is in January (9 days). 8. Occurrence of one day with daily average surface air temperature below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  in March is a distinctive feature of Tomsk region. 9. Repeatability of number of days with the surface air temperature below  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  grows till 1980, then decreases till 2006. 10. The studied characteristics have zonal distribution in space.

**Key words:** hazardous weather conditions; automobile climatic conditions.

P. 165. *Vu Van Hai, Serebrennikova Olga V., Savinykh Yury V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia); Institute of Petroleum Chemistry, SB RAS (Tomsk, Russia). **COMPOSITION AND SOURCES OF OILS IN TERRIGENOUS AND VOLCANOGENIC RESERVOIRS FROM WHITE TIGER DEPOSIT (VIETNAM).** Features of hydrocarbons of crude oils can recognize the main characteristics of source and deposition conditions of original oil source substance. Therefore, this article investigated the composition of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons of crude oils from granitoid reservoirs of the basement and from sandy-silt sediments of Oligocene and Miocene of White Tiger deposit, which can clarify the origin of these oils. Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry method is used to study the composition of hydrocarbons of five crude oils from the basement and two from Oligocene and Miocene of White Tiger deposit. Saturated hydrocarbons (95.3–96.6% rel.) predominate in the major part of the composition of hydrocarbons in all the studied crude oils. They include alkanes, alkylcyclohexanes, steranes, secohopanes, sesquiterpanes, tri-, tetra- and pentacyclic terpanes. It is shown that n-alkanes dominate in all crude oils. Their composition in different crude oils varies slightly. The pristane to phytane ratio is more than two in all crude oils. The content of terpanes is higher than that of steranes. Among C<sub>27</sub>–C<sub>29</sub> steranes C<sub>29</sub> isomer steranes predominate (47–56 % rel.). Sesquiterpanes are C<sub>14</sub>–C<sub>16</sub> isomers. The relative content of C<sub>16</sub> sesquiterpanes reduces down the stratigraphic section. The content of secohopanes and tricyclic terpanes increases in the mixture of terpanes and the content of hopanes reduces. The total content of aromatic hydrocarbons, represented by mono-, bi-, tri-, tetra- and pentacyclic structures in the mixture of hydrocarbons is small, less than 4.6% rel. Their molecular composition in the investigated oils does not differ significantly. The studied results of hydrocarbons of crude oils from White Tiger deposit lying in Miocene, Oligocene, and basement show the similarity of mono-, bi-, tri-, tetra- and pentacyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, alkanes, alkyl- and methylalkylcyclohexanes in all crude oils. Some compositional features of crude oils (ratio of hopanes, secohopanes and tricyclic terpanes content, as well as relative content of C<sub>15</sub>–C<sub>17</sub> n-alkanes) may be due to differences in the thermal history of this deposit. The composition of isoprenoid alkanes indicates the closeness of initial conditions for accumulation of organic matter in all investigated crude oils. Data on the composition of steranes, tetra- and pentacyclic terpanes shows the conditions of formation of oil source organic matter of all crude oils, which are characteristic for sedimentation of Oligocene-Lower Miocene of White Tiger deposit.

**Key words:** crude oils; crystalline basement; hydrocarbons.

P. 171. *Lukianov Victor G., Tretenkov Igor V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia); Kemerovgorproyekt, Ltd. (Kemerovo, Russia). **INFLUENCE OF GEOMECHANICAL FACTORS AND METHODS OF ROCK OUTCROPS COMPETENCE INCREASE IN HORIZONTAL DRIVAGES.** The analysis of types and forms of competence loss shows the most characteristic ones: parabolic, occurring in homogeneous rocks with ultimate strength of up to 30 MPa; fractured, with the distance between the fractures (L) of 0.01...0.1 m (over 8 fractures per 1 m); arched circular, formed in homogeneous rocks,  $\sigma$ contraction = 25...45 MPa; multilayered fractured, with L 0.2...0.3 m; trapezoid, formed mainly due to little adhesion between the layers (m) with the capacity of 0.2 ... 0.6 m,  $\sigma$ contraction = 25...40 MPa [1]. Most samples are of the arched form or close to it. The key factors influencing the competence are fractures, moisture content and layers. Coal and carbonaceous argillites being strongly fractured and small-layered, with the capacity layer of less than 0.1 m, are prone to spontaneous desquamation during 10...15 minutes, the rest of the rocks with the ultimate strength of 60 MPa at the outcrop area of 5 m<sup>2</sup> desquamate in 35 min and more. With  $\sigma$ contraction = 50...60 MPa and layer capacity of over 0.8 m, rock outcrop at surface are stable for at least two hours. With m = 0.1...0.4 m and  $\sigma$ contraction up to 40 MPa rocks are stable for for an hour. With m less than 0.1 m stability time is 10...20 min [2]. Most fractures are filled with clay, carbonate, carbonaceous and other substances. The top of fractures may have a thin layer of clay and lime substances. The width of fractures is up to 8 mm, but 2 mm is a more frequent figure. Highly fractured broken rocks located mainly above the coal layers with L = 0.01...0.2 m are stable for 20 min. The study of humidity shows that sandstones on carbonate cement with the increase of moisture content lose

approximately 5% of strength properties, silts on siliceous and carbonate-siliceous cement – 14%, siltstones with clay cement – 20...30%, argillites – 40 ... 60%, and carbonaceous argillites – up to 80%. The depth of drivages and the effect of their width on the displacement of rock outcrops are also considered. Tool and field observations were conducted, the results of which are as following [3]: a 4 to 6 m broader drivage gives a 23...28% increase in displacement. Deeper (150 to 600 m) location in layers of 1.6...2.5 m displaces the rock surface with  $\sigma_{\text{contraction}} < 45 \text{ Mpa}$  by 3...3.5 times, with  $\sigma_{\text{contraction}} = 45...80 \text{ MPa}$  – by 2...2.4 times.

**Key words:** competence; geomechanics; rock fall.

P. 176. *Osintseva Nataliya V., Evseeva Nina S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **TYPES OF TECHNOGENIC SEDIMENTS IN TOMSK AND THEIR GEOECOLOGICAL ASPECTS.** The following types of technogenic sediments are widespread on the territory of Tomsk: 1) the natural sediments technogenically changed in the conditions of natural bedding; 2) the natural sediments moved from places of natural bedding; 3) technogenic formations. Technogenically changed rocks occupy the area of 9.9 thousand hectares, or 36% of the urban territory. These are sites for construction of human dwellings and production facilities. The area of the built-up lands constantly increases, so does the intensity of the impact on the geological environment. The natural sediments moved from places of natural bedding are soils from highways, dams; these are buried ravines, bogs, streams. The area and range of their distribution also constantly increase. The density of road embankments so far is 2.2 km/sq.km, the depth of deposits is up to 10 m. The fill-up soil is formed mainly at the flood plain and fluvial terraces of the rivers, their depth reaches 20 m. On the territory of the city technogenic flooding develops, which also influences the engineering and geological properties of rocks. Processes of flooding are noted on the slopes of the interfluvial plain, and also at the joints of geomorphological elements (mainly, fluvial terraces). Industrial and household wastes belong to technogenic formations. The total area of waste disposal objects on the territory of Tomsk is 288.12 hectares. The amount of household waste collected at dumps exceeds industrial waste considerably, however, the latter is of higher toxicity. Besides, much household waste is disposed at unauthorized dumps. Technogenic sediments are diverse. They are complex and unfavourable for construction because of their specific features: heterogeneity of structure and non-uniform compressibility, self-packing possibility due to their weight especially with vibrating influences, high content of organic substance in household waste, decay, decomposition and other physical and chemical transformations in industrial wastes (slags, ashes). These features are characteristic for the technogenic sediments widespread on the territory of Tomsk. As construction more frequently occurs on technogenic soil, studying of distribution, capacities, structure and properties of technogenic soil in the urbanized territories demand further careful research by experts in different fields on the basis of detailed geological-geomorphological observations.

**Key words:** technogenic sediments; geomorphology of urbanized territories; geoecology; anthropogenous sedimentation.

P. 182. *Podobina Vera M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **NEW DATA ON UPPER CENOMANIAN FORAMINIFERS AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** Foraminifers and biostratigraphy of the Upper Cenomanian of the northern district of Western Siberia were first studied with the use of materials from seven newly bored holes on the territory of the Van-Yeganskaya area. Two foraminiferal zones (the Lower *Saccamina micra* – *Ammomarginulina sibirica* and the Upper *Trochammina wetteri tumida* – *Verneulinoides kansasensis*) were established in the Upper Cenomanian by the change in the species composition of the foraminiferal assemblages and the lithology of the enclosing rocks of seven studied borehole sections. The beds with *Gaudryinopsis nanushukensis elongatus* were traced within the lower part of the upper zone. The change in the species composition and the rocks lithology results from the depth variations in the spread of the advancing Boreal transgression. The significant difference of facies (the alternation of the relatively deep-water and shallow facies) is observed not only within the section of the Uvatskian Horizon (the Upper Cenomanian), but also laterally, especially in its uppermost strata. Hence, in some borehole sections of the Van-Yeganskaya area, in the upper strata of the Uvatskian Horizon, the marine facies of dark-gray clays were distinguished, to which the well-preserved foraminiferal assemblages of the upper zone were assigned. The similar well-preserved assemblages had previously been distinguished from the dark-grey, almost black clays of the top of the Uvatskian Horizon within the borehole sections of the Tazovskaya and Purpeyskaya areas. In the lower deposits of the Uvatskian Horizon, within the investigated seven borehole sections of the Van-Yeganskaya area, the foraminiferal tests, not sufficiently well preserved, were discovered having principally coarse-grained quartz-siliceous wall. The comparison of the Late Cenomanian foraminiferal assemblages from the West Siberian and Canadian provinces was made within the whole Arctic paleobiogeographical Realm. Thereby, the common species, vicariants and geographical subspecies were established. Owing to this comparison, the detailed correlation and refinement of the age of West-Siberian foraminiferal zones and beds of the Upper Cenomanian strata were performed. In the present paper, ten species are described, eight of them are new. They are assigned to the following orders: Ammodiscida (the superfamily Haplophragmiidea – the families Haplophragmoididae and Haplophragmiidae), Textulariida (the family Textulariidae). All the described species are illustrated on three paleontological plates. These taxa are of great importance for the subsequent determinative works for the study of foraminifers and biostratigraphy of the Cenomanian deposits of Western Siberia.

**Key words:** Uvatskian Horizon; Upper Cenomanian; foraminifers; Western Siberia.