

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Davletova Yaroslava A.* Bashkir State University (Ufa, Russia). **"COUNTER-TEXT" AS EVALUATIVE THINKING FORM IN INFORMATION UNDERSTANDING PROCESS (BASED ON THE BIBLE TEXT)**. The article analyses the linguistic and psycholinguistic studies of such a specific property of the human mind as its ability to assess. The object of the experimental research is the process of understanding different types of texts from the perspective of psycholinguistics. The purpose of the study, as reflected in this article, is the psycholinguistic features of perception and understanding of the Bible, which did not receive adequate attention from modern scholars of the text, its typology and understanding. The novelty of our study is to identify and analyse the phenomenon of evaluative thinking, manifested in the process of understanding and interpreting the texts of the Bible as a special type of speech products from the point of view of "psycholinguistics of text." The urgency is due to the opportunities that the biblical text gives us in relation to its features, the possession of great emotional stress, and the affecting potential. All this provides an opportunity to study manifestations of different forms of evaluation thinking of the recipients, as well as the mechanisms of influence of information on the minds in the form of this type of texts. In the study, we rely on A.I. Novikov's hypothesis about the active role of the recipient, according to which understanding is thought to be a process that reflects the productive analytical and synthetic activity of human consciousness, during which the construction of the so-called "counter-text" is done. In analysing the data obtained in the course of our experiment, we first used the A.I. Novikov's technique of "counter-text" on the Bible. The study of evaluative category also requires an integrative approach, including methods of linguistic analysis of the semantics of linguistic units, as well as methods of psycholinguistics. As a result of the pilot study the following conclusions were made. Evaluation is not simply one of the most important components in the structure of reflective consciousness, but it is its fundamental category. A great role is played by emotional assessment. Comparison (on four types of text) of the data supports the hypothesis that the evaluative thinking is most clearly manifested in the perception and understanding of this type of text, the Bible. Particularly this type of texts helps to identify features of language consciousness of the individual, since it provides the necessary emotional stimulus for recipients to express their subjective attitude to the reality in the form of evaluation, mainly emotional.

Key words: evaluation; text type; understanding / perception of text; psycholinguistics of text.

P. 11. *Nikonova Natalia Ye.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **V.A. ZHUKOVSKY AND THE ADELUNGS' EPISTOLARY INTERCOURSE (PUBLICATION AND COMMENTARY)** The article focuses on a topical issue of modern philology: preservation and academic registration of significant literary works. K.A. Zedergolm's poetic letter to the Russian poet is published for the first time, as well as the correspondence of V.A. Zhukovsky with Friedrich (Fyodor Pavlovich) Adelung and his son Nicolay Fyodorovich. The study of Zhukovsky's friendship with the Adelungs brings light into the "the blind spots" of his and his contemporaries' biographies, it also adds to the description of the poet's philanthropic activity. Five messages are disclosed from Zhukovsky to Friedrich and Nicolay Adelung, as well as answering letters of Adelung-son to the Russian poet. The epistolary intercourse with Adelung, Sr. dates from the 1820s. Three short notes written by Zhukovsky in French considering their content were delivered to the addressee in St. Petersburg. The life of Fyodor Pavlovich Adelung (1768–1843), a German, born Friedrich (Friedrich von Adelung) to a large extent resembles that of V.A. Zhukovsky. In the humanitarian field they both were mostly preoccupied with Russian affairs having at the same time indissoluble connections with Germany. They got their earth-houses in their second motherland (Zhukovsky – in Baden, Adelung – in St. Petersburg). The intensive personal contacts between Zhukovsky and Adelung date back to late 1810s and late 1830s, the most active period in the poet's educational work at the Royal court. The contacts with Adelung, Jr. are more likely to be induced by some external circumstances, particularly, the long-awaited parcels delivery from Russia. But this plot, fairly plain at first sight, reveals a large variety of the correspondents' feelings and moods, as well as a wide range of Russian-German personal contacts. In the 1840s Zhukovsky was far from Russia, from his close compatriots, therefore he did appreciate the mediation of Nicolay Adelung. Zhukovsky's epistolary heritage comprises a number of plot lines, each of them conveying a certain aspect of literary everyday life. The correspondence with the Adelungs, first of all, reflects the poet's characteristics: his good nature and scrupulousness concerning the matters of ethics both in everyday life and poetry. Secondly, this dialogue in letters, which began in French in St. Petersburg of the 1810s and continued in Russian in Germany of the 1840s, includes interesting pictures of Russian-European court life in the two monarchies. In the end, from the letters it is quite easy to recognize the philosophy of fellowship, unity and the peculiar style, introduced by Zhukovsky in Russian epistolary culture where it is impossible to separate the serious from the jocose, the literary from the common.

Key words: V.A. Zhukovsky; epistolary intercourse; Adelung; Zedergolm.

P. 17. *Petrulina Nadezhda V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON EQUIVALENCE OF REPETITIVE COMPONENTS IN RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF W.B. YEATS'S VERSE**. The paper dwells on the functions and linguistic peculiarities of the stylistic device of repetition within the frame of the two early poetic works by William Butler Yeats, the renowned Anglo-Irish poet, as well as in their Russian translations completed by Grigory Kruzhkov. According to V.P. Moskvina, the device of repetition implies usage of the same unit (it can be a sound, a morpheme, or a word) or similar units within a separate context. The repetitive components can thus be realized on all the levels of language. Apart from that, the position of the repetitive components is important. They can take up the fixed or opposite positions in several speech units, as well as swap them. The stylistic device of repetition is ontologically bound to the poetic language in general, being a characteristic feature of W.B. Yeats's style in particular. The basic aesthetic functions of repetition in Yeats's poetics are the following: 1) the imitation of the rhythmical syntax of the Celtic lore; 2) the 'discovery of the hidden semantics of the language' (O.M. Brik). According to O.M. Brik's symbolist theory, the hidden semantics stands behind the phonemic and structural similarity of the units in the poetic context. The second function can be regarded as the

consequence of Yeats's interest in the mystic practices, which had influence on his verse, essays and specifically Yeatsian system of views on the art of poetry. The analysis of the linguistic peculiarities in Grigory Kruzhkov's translation of the poem *He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven* demonstrated the transformation of Yeats's images, which is the consequence of the translator's omissions. Meanwhile, the pragmatic meaning of the repetitive components was carefully reproduced in the Russian translation with the help of the translator's addition – the use of synonymous epithets. The translation of the poem *Into the Twilight* reproduces almost all the types of the numerous repetitive components used in the original. These facts allow us to draw the conclusion about the high degree of translation equivalence in both cases.

Key words: device of repetition; poetic language; stylistics of translation; translation equivalence.

P. 20. *Rodchenko Yulia I.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **MOLIÈRE'S COMEDY "TARTUFFE" IN TOMSK NEWSPAPER REVIEWS IN LATE 19 – EARLY 20 CENTURY (ON MATERIAL OF NEWSPAPERS "SIBIRSKY VESTNIK" AND "SIBIRSKAYA ZHIZN")**. The article analyses the particularities of the reception of Molière's comedy "Tartuffe" in Tomsk newspapers at the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century. The play was staged in Tomsk several times. This fact is proved by the articles and reviews published in "Sibirsky Vestnik" (1885–1905) and "Sibirskaya Zhizn" (1894–1919). Five articles of different volume and content devoted to the staging of "Tartuffe" appeared in Tomsk newspapers during the period from 1888 to 1911. Observations and statements of Tomsk critics formed the image of the French playwright, a famous representative of European classicism in the eyes of the local audience (readers), and developed a taste to the theatre in whole. Newspaper "Sibirsky Vestnik" was edited by a Tomsk lawyer V.P. Kartamyshev and an exiled criminal E.V. Korsh. Two reviews (1888, 1892) written by the famous Tomsk author V.A. Dolgorukov, a staff writer of "Sibirsky Vestnik" newspaper, were published on the pages of this periodical. Another article introducing Molière's works to the local readers was written by an unknown author who named himself "Nevidimka" in 1900. G. Vyatkin was the author of the review, thoroughly describing the staging of "Tartuffe" comedy in the building of the railway assembly. Newspaper "Sibirskaya Zhizn", edited by a well-known Siberian philanthropist, enlightener and public person P.I. Makushin, contained only one small note about the play based on Molière's comedy "Tartuffe", which was staged in Tomsk in 1911. The author of this note preferred to cover his name under the pseudonym "Y". The analysis of the material, published in Tomsk newspapers, shows that the theatre of French classicism was not popular in Tomsk at the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century. Unfortunately, the plays of other French classic writers, except for Molière's comedy, were not staged in Tomsk. However, the reception of Molière's comedy "Tartuffe" did not have a consistent history (the play was staged interruptedly). Each staging of the comedy was played by a different cast and in different theatrical seasons, the repertoire of which was determined by a concrete entrepreneur. Nevertheless, no theatrical season showed any special interest of the local audience to the classic play. On the contrary, after the staging of this play entrepreneurs in order not to sustain a loss had to stage musical comedies and light operas, which were loved by the major part of Tomsk audience

Key words: theatre; comedy; reception; play; review.

P. 24. *Frik Tatiana B.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **N.M. KARAMZIN'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY**. N.M. Karamzin's private epistolary communication with royal persons is a special phenomenon for Russian culture and literature. Communicating with members of the royal house by means of letters, the writer, historiographer and thinker teaches them to think, feel, speak about the feelings, educates the souls of persons the destiny of the country and its further historical development depends on. So, in letters to the Emperor Karamzin formulates the dominants of the behavioural text of a real monarch: fair, self-sacrificing, resistant, prioritizing the benefit of the state. Historiographic messages to Alexander invite the monarchical addressee to frank conversation as equals. Karamzin tries to influence the interlocutor. In the letters of the historian addressed both to the Emperor, and other monarchical persons, key are the images of the Russian citizen and a historiographer. His letters are a special civil act, the manifesto of a civil liability before contemporaries and descendants. History and the role of the existing power in it, thoughts on responsibility of the monarch before contemporaries and future generations are common topics for Karamzin's correspondence with all monarchical addressees. In this context the problem of education of the personality, its mental delicacy, which is a condition defining successful performance by Karamzin's addressees of state duties, is also important. In letters to the females of the Royal Family specifics of style and depth of Karamzin epistolary is fully shown, connection with literary activity of the writer is felt, his belief is embodied in the high importance of the woman in teaching to feel. Correspondence with Maria Fiodorovna, Ekaterina Pavlovna and Elizabeth Alekseevna represent special epistolary discourses with their own subjects, sets of problems, figurative systems, philosophical depth and educational pathos. There special philosophy of life is fixed, the direction of mental searches of N.M. Karamzin and his royal addressees is defined. The dialogue of the writer with each of the monarchical addressees represents a surprising phenomenon for the time. In the course of rather intensive epistolary communication of the imperial family and Karamzin the special behavioural text of the monarch and the citizen is born. Besides, their letters become the space of development of mental and moral qualities of the person, formation of special philosophy of life. In this context the importance of Karamzin's letters to members of the Royal Family cannot be overestimated.

Key words: epistolary; N.M. Karamzin; royal persons.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 30. *Goncharenko Mark V.* Russian University of Cooperation, Kaliningrad Affiliate (Kaliningrad, Russia). **FACT INVARIANCE IN TERMS OF PHENOMENOLOGY OF PERCEPTION**. Topicality of such a systemically important factor for cognitive and historical complexes as knowledge systems is inevitable in terms of modern scientific and pseudo-scientific discourse. The systemically important factor is also a demonstration of the phenomenon of *intersubjectivity* constituting the united discourse field at a certain historical stage of intellectual generation. The present article covers the assumption that fact as a reality simulation constituted in a certain way is grounded on the object as a determining factor of "universality", since the infinitely variable representation of the latter is absolutely impossible beyond the fact; the transcendent nature of fact and its perception conditioned by two aspects – ontological and epistemological are also considered; intentionality of context always predetermines not only the real state of affairs but also the potential one, like the simulation that would be otherwise impossible; the assumption that science not taking into account possible "sources of

mistakes" (E. Mach) is of rather doubtful quality, has also been considered; also the phenomenological aspect of knowledge of E. Husserl is compared to the conception of "all-encompassing unity" of V. Solovyov in the article; the synthetic nature of an act of the fact's constitution is supposed to be determined by the preceding comprehensive experience of Self. Thus, the I, structuring the model of reality in the broadest sense, practically gives structure to the possible perspectives/borders, acceptable from the point of perception and reflection, perspectives/borders and synthetic nature of the created epistemological space cannot be abolished by the means of the common rules. The transcendental nature of the fact and of its perception is defined by two aspects – ontological and epistemological. Infinite variability of the stimulated reality excludes the monopoly of the rational as stimulation can only be possible with application of all the means known and available to us (in any sense thereof). Conditions accuracy (E. Mach) is established by the systemically important factor, the transcendental nature of which indicates that the simulation is syncretical. Knowledge substantiality as its main problem (according to V.A. Lektorsky) can be defined only within the cultural and historical context.

Key words: fact; object; intersubjectivity; praphenomenon; discourse.

P. 34. *Faritov Vyacheslav T.* Ulyanovsk State Technical University (Ulyanovsk, Russia). **BORDERS OF SENSUALLY PERCEIVED WORLD AND TRANSGRESSION IN I. KANT'S DOCTRINE.** Kant begins the research of problems of metaphysics with revealing the borders of our theoretical knowledge – the knowledge based on application of mind to sensual contemplations and giving us representation about subjects of our experience or about the sensually perceived world. It, in essence, is a unique positive sphere of a human being – the sphere of the present. Everything outside this sphere – in relation to the person and his/her being – is only negative. Kant emphasizes the ontological inevitability and the necessity of presence of negativity, for it is the condition of positivity as it outlines the borders of any concreteness and any possible knowledge of concreteness. The super-sensual world in Kant's doctrine is preserved, however, it loses any positive definiteness, there is empty space, emptiness, nothing. As ideas have the form of rational concepts, they are inverted to our world (at least, it is form) but as their contents is not anything positive (any experience by it does not correspond), they are inverted to outside. Ideas are concept plus nothing. They put us on border, but do not provide an exit for the limits of the border. In *the Critique of Pure Reason* and *the Critique of Practical Reason* two various spheres of being are investigated, which can be conditionally designated as Nature and Freedom. However, the merit of Kant is not only in the careful analysis of these spheres, but also in revealing their points of intersection, special zones, in which both spheres converge, imposed against each other, pass through each other. The first sphere is represented by a series of the conditioned set for the infinity, which finds the border only in something beyond its limits and not represented as unconditional there. If now to replace the perspective we, together with Kant, will find out, that the subject reality crosses with the otherworldly: the series of the conditioned displays a paradoxical zone of spontaneous self-generation, self-beginning, denying this series, but thus not destroying it. The subject reality becomes a clarified non-subject reality, escaping any fixing. On the other hand, the non-subject reality could only be shown on the basis of the subject reality, only crossing its sphere. The point of convergence of both the spheres and their perspectives by Kant is the person as the real belonging to both the spheres. Thus, banning borders trespassing Kant opened an opportunity for its transgression and himself realised this opportunity by showing the mobility of borders of different spheres of being. However, Kant presents this essentially non-metaphysical tendency only implicitly. Explicitly, Kant aspires to stay within the transcendent despite all and to keep the metaphysical form even after its content is gone. Therefore, Kant's philosophy comes to a conclusion that the otherworldly is nothing, an empty place. In positivism this nothing will be rejected; in existentialism it will make the basis of the "New metaphysics". Bases of this metaphysics are laid by Kant.

Key words: border; transgression; transcendence; metaphysics.

P. 40. *Fedorova Natalia G.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SCIENCE TRUTH IN COMMUNICATIVE ONTOLOGY.** The scientific truth features in modern science in the context of communicative ontology are researched in this article. The truth is one of the main categories of the theory of knowledge and epistemology, changing its definitions in different contexts. The development of the philosophy and methodology of science has shown ambiguity of the category of truth in the conditions of modern development of science. Modern methodology draws attention to the comprehension of truth in the conditions of the growing communicativeness of science due to the change of the object and the subject of scientific knowledge. In communicative ontology the usual understanding of science is questioned. Both subject and object is the product of communication, they exist so far as included in the unified communicative space. Now the subject does not only reveal the connection between the objects and the laws of their existence remaining indifferent to it, but it also creates the connection ensuring the existence of the object. In modern science, the reality by the subject and the object is the kind of relationship they have. The modern state of science gives the basis to speak about the unity of the Natural Sciences and the Humanities, about the possibility of opening the scientific truth in the border areas, at the intersection of different sciences. The scientific truth possessing the peculiarities of modern science is characterized by principally new features. Firstly, the scientific truth in its ontology becomes procedural, continuously changing. Since scientific processes are in constant motion, the scientific truth is continuously changing. Secondly, the expression of the communicative nature of the scientific truth is its conventional type. The scientific community uses discussion and debate to criticise the alternative competing theories, which result in conventions about their credibility. Thirdly, the scientific truth is commonly important. It does not become significant in the sphere of one scientific discipline, but in the interdisciplinary communication sphere. Fourthly, the scientific truth is interdisciplinary by nature. Interdisciplinarity is responsible for the innovative nature of the development of sociality and science, their constant development, formation, renewal. The considered features of the scientific truth are demonstrated by example of manifestation of the scientific truth in geographical science, which is characterized by all of the communicative features of scientific development.

Key words: communicative ontology; science; scientific truth; collective subject; objectivity; valid.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 43. *Budenkova Valeria Ye., Savelieva Yelena N.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CULTURAL APPROACH IN STUDIES OF GLOBALIZATION: URGENCY OF COMMUNICATIVE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL CULTURES DEVELOPMENT.** In this article problems of communicative potential of local cultures studying in the globalized world are considered. The urgency of the reasons analysis and possible ways of this problem solutions search is connected with the absence of the intercultural dialogue conception and effective mechanisms of peoples' and local cultures' intercommunication. First of all, the

authors accent disagreements in understanding the globalization connected with the variety of research approaches to this phenomenon. It is marked that in studying globalization the political-economic aspect dominates, thus not allowing to estimate objectively its consequence in the area of culture. The authors state the necessity of the humanitarian approach that reveals the specific character of the processes of globalization in culture, distinct from their economic and political topology. The value of a new humanitarian paradigm that integrates knowledge and experience of various sciences in interpreting of the global world realities is proved. This paradigm is not only to explain variations taking place in the world system, but also to shape the outlook of "the person of the third millennium". Thus, ideology of the cultural approach is confidence in the multilevel character of globalization. The key feature is that globalization in culture does not reduce to tendencies of unification and loss of national originality of cultures, to mandatory leveling of literary, art and world outlook processes. On the contrary, problems of a specific character of national cultures and national identity become most aggravated, which, in turn, generates difficulties of intercultural dialogue. Cultural studies allow to reveal tendencies of local cultures number growth and make problems of intercultural communication topical. At the same time, the humanitarian approach reveals a specific character of counteracting processes of the globalized world. The authors of article prove the necessity of the relevant analysis and an assessment of the dual character of globalization. The urgency is marked of the variety of local cultures support from universal communities. An ideological basis of such support should be the recognition of value of cultural identities. In turn, viability and stability of local cultures that adapt to modern conditions is defined by the level of their communicative potential. It is supposed to use the results of the analysis for further development of effective ways of intercultural communications.

Key words: globalization; local culture; cultural identity; intercultural dialogue; communicative potential of culture.

P. 47. *Divakova Natalia A.* Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia). **POSTMODERN MUSIC AND SOUND BASIS OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INTERPRETATION.** The author addresses the problem of inexpressible meanings using a synergistic approach to the analysis of reality. The inexpressible may become a source of an immense diversity of interspecific interactions of art. Rhizomorphism, being one of the characteristics of the nature of human thought, forms symbioses (folds) of art, which create the basis for its broadcast properties in other areas of culture. Music demonstrates the universal laws most clearly, so music and sound approach to the interpretation of the cultural landscape seems a topical, but understudied area of scientific knowledge of today. As a result of study, the cultural landscape of an area appears as a mobile model generating pure forms. Real space acts as a shell, which can accommodate different, smaller and more capacious space, existing in its own time. The spatial and temporal rhythm of a geographical location, individual cities, forests, grasslands, etc. is packed differently, which can create a virtual ornamental set(s), both big (country, province, territory) and small (elements of urban environment). This will allow to fix new sides, essences of usual phenomena, suggest new ideas in the philosophy of art and cultural landscape, and in studying the relations of art and culture in general. Music and sound virtual model of the cultural landscape actualizes the spiritual component of human nature and, simultaneously, provides a further development in the feedback. Cultural landscape, losing its former fixed structural framework, becomes a permanent area of generating various meanings of moving, creating, in turn, the conditions for the development of an active, creative, philosophical position of a human in relation to the surrounding culture. This area can have great opportunities of research and practical significance. Starting with the modeling of music and sound image of a location in the future you can get images of cities, regions and countries. Their comparison is likely to lead to the identification of the specific and the universal of culture, ethnic background and, consequently, increase the level of patriotism, ecology of culture and cultural heritage. Comparison of the art-associative (musical sound) version of the cultural landscape with its other forms can lead to a set of integrated and interdisciplinary research.

Key words: postmodernism; fold; musicality; cultural landscape; rhizome.

P. 52. *Korobeynikova Larisa A.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ALTERNATIVE CULTURE: TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS.** This paper is concerned with the problem of alternative cultures – cultures that could substitute the modernist cultural paradigm. The impulse towards the investigation of a new alternative model of cultural evolution is then elucidated and criticized here. This new analysis brings one to conceive a plurality of possible cultural variants to the modernist model. The first part of the writing presents a series of criticism to the modernist culture. The second part illustrates and develops the alternative cultural models. Modernist cultures are criticized from many different perspectives or points of view. First, from the romantic or socialist point of view, one could criticize the modernist culture because it is the expression of a mercantilist spirit. Indeed the opposition between romanticism or socialism and mercantilism is interpreted from the point of view of the alternative position in terms of a different opposition: the opposition between natural beings and artificial organizations. Here, one should pay attention to two possible critical ideas: i) the fact that the technical way of being is seen as something universal; ii) the fact that the same field of humanitarian studies, as they are often conceived in many universities, exercises some sort of constraint on the common life of people. As for point i), the main focus of criticism denounces the too scientific orientation underlying the European culture. This means, for example, that the bourgeois Enlightenment chose the wrong direction when it came to the problem of shaping the process of civilization – that is to say, it supported the wrong type of civilization (science and engineering are systems of knowledge that do not only constraint the external life of human being, but also, and this is the crucial point, their inner life). The main theorists that defend the alternative paradigm point out that Faust's principle of reality together with the main principles of rationality and science generate a repressive society. As for point ii) one should notice that the kind of knowledge developed by many universities during the Middle Ages, organized, and thus coerced, some sort of collective consciousness. The industrial technologies also pushed people away from their most spontaneous nature, and from their way of living their corporality. A whole system of norms manipulated the most natural traits characterizing the members of the civil society. It is argued here that the program for an alternative culture needs to develop a wholly new cultural paradigm. Alternative forthcoming paradigms should be based on new metaphysical approaches, new world-views, new conceptions and schemes of representation of human beings and society. Perhaps with respect to the possibilities of developing an alternative culture, one should see the importance of three main models: an ecological model, a romantic model, and a post-technological model. A temporary conclusion reached in the paper is that an alternative paradigm to culture should have at its centre an understanding of engineering as a form of art; and an appreciation of information as something replacing the old industrialization and book printing.

Key words: culture; alternative conceptions of culture; philosophy of culture.

P. 57. *Sergeeva Maria N.* Tuvinian State University (Kyzyl, Russia). **ON ETHNIC-CULTURAL FEATURES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN TUVA IN LATE 20 – EARLY 21 CENTURIES.** The

article deals with the ethnic and cultural development of traditional and electronic media in the territory of Tuva at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries. Cultural and historical processes are largely connected with information exchange, which contributed to the development of ethnic-cultural information determined by the resource-information environment created by social and cultural memory. In the ethnic-cultural historical memory the mnemonic codes of information created information environment that in some way correlates with the mnemonic content of oral and written text-sources. The main components, which make up ethno-informational culture are text, ideographic, machine-readable, auditory, electronic, etc. The potential opportunities for ethnic and cultural information of Tuva are defined by the resource and information environment created by social and cultural memory. Cultural and historical memory of Tuva appears as a complex socio-cultural formation, which includes municipal and public profiles of cultural institutions, museums, archives, libraries, socially set standards and other institutional forms of organization. The resources structure of information culture depends on the socio-cultural structure of memory. Institutional structures of cultural heritage themselves are an essential resources element of the information cultural environment – from the legislative framework ensuring the legitimacy of cultural space, to common standards of conduct in relation to ethnic-cultural historical monuments of architecture and art of the Republic. Memory of the cultural area of the Republic presents a complex information system, where there are special laws of conservation, reconsideration, and reproduction of information about the past. Ethnic-cultural information development permeates all aspects of human life – from the basics of material production to the needs of people. It affects all spheres of public and personal life – work, family life, leisure, style, mentality, way of life of the individual and the society, etc. Its importance in the formation and development of human life is manifested through the action of such subjective factors as the installation of consciousness, spiritual needs, values, ideals, etc., that affects the behaviour, shape and style of communication of an ethnicity.

Key words: ethnic culture; news media; literature; information culture; information resources.

P. 61. *Savelyev Matvey V., Kryukova Yulia Ye., Shagov Nicolay V.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building (Tomsk, Russia). **FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN MANSION IN 17 – EARLY 20 CENTURIES.** The authors of this paper refer to the problem of mansion formation in Siberia, which acts as a part of the basic planning element in the development of urban areas and is represented in a great variety. The article contains the retrospective analysis of architectural and planning formation of Siberian mansions. We consider three major periods, during which the active formation of the Siberian mansion occurred. The analysis contains the peculiarities of the basic structural and functional elements of the mansion (the configuration and size of the territory boundaries, the nature of the core location (the izba) and its types, forming the land adjacent to the building, etc.). The analysis of the given features is presented as a distinguishing characteristic of each period. Along with these features the attention is paid to the socio-cultural factors that determine the evolution of the mansions of Siberian region. In this paper it is shown that during the first period (the 17th – the second half of the 19th cc.), which is characterized by dynamic urban development, the basic principles of similar houses layout on small-sized areas were forming. During the same period, owing to the work of the COMMISSION FOR ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW STONE CONSTRUCTION, the tendency to arrange buildings and to plan settlements appears and constitutes a part of the legislative policy on urban development. In the period from the 17th century until the second half of the 19th century the development of urban mansions in Siberia takes place against the background of regular urban development in Russia. The normative legal requirements to architecture and city building is being formed. The "exemplary design" as the basis for urban development of any country settlement significantly contributed to the transformation of the internal organization of the Siberian mansion. Taking into account the new trends and general requirements one may say that the centric model of the Siberian mansion begins to change. The analysis of the third period (the second half of the 19th – early 20th cc.) showed a decisive influence on the formation of the Siberian city mansion by different socio-cultural factors that contribute to both the intensive development of the urban population and house building. Among the important changes in the composition-planning model of the urban mansion of this period one can mark the inclusion of the commercial apartment building into the structure of the mansion, as well as increasing the number of different manufacturing facilities. Thus, the given retrospective analysis allows us to trace the timeline of changes in the structure of the Siberian city mansion, and classify them according to various criteria.

Key words: Siberian region; mansion; house; socio-cultural factors; regular design; planning conception.

HISTORY

P. 65. *Anokhina Yelena S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SYSTEM OF AGENCIES GOVERNING COOPERATION WITH OVERSEAS CHINESE IN PRC.** Since "opening up reforms" began, China formed a wide multilevel system of overseas Chinese affairs offices. The system includes central, regional and local offices, as well as organizations of overseas Chinese and returnees in China and abroad. There are five main agencies governing cooperation with the overseas Chinese in PRC: the *Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of National People's Congress*, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of State Council, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhigongdang Party, All-China Federation of Returned Chinese. There are also regional overseas Chinese affairs offices in China. Zhigongdang Party represents interests of emigrants and emigrants' relatives in National *People's Congress* and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Zhigongdang Party was established by Chinese emigrants in 1925 in San-Francisco city. Zhigongdang Party within the National *People's Congress* and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference framework participates in policymaking, monitors implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China concerning the protection of the rights and interests of the returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of overseas Chinese, organizes activities for interaction with the overseas Chinese, promotes economic, culture and scientific cooperation between China and other countries and attracts overseas investments. Branch Ministries elaborate general provisions of overseas Chinese policy. The Foreign Affairs Ministry elaborates provisions concerning abroad activities, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science – concerning internal policy. There are many auxiliary organizations promoting cooperation with the overseas Chinese. The *Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress*, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhigongdang Party, All-China Federation of Returned Chinese have formed a system of joint conferences of overseas Chinese offices. Overseas Chinese and returnees associations play important role within system of cooperation with overseas Chinese. Nowadays there are a lot of huaqiao, huaren and returnees associations in the world.

Key words: overseas Chinese; returnees; overseas Chinese affairs offices.

P. 69. *Akhmedov Teyub A.* North-Eastern Federal University, Technical Institute (Neryungri, Russia). **KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY REORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY IN 1999–2009.** Kurdistan Workers' Party is considered to be one of the most numerous political organizations of Kurdistan. It was established on the 27th of November 1978 by a group of students with A. Odzhalan as a leader who had been the head of this party for 20 years by the time he was arrested by the Turkish authorities in February, 1999. While A. Odzhalan was prosecuted by the Turkish authorities, his allies prepared and called the 5th Kurdistan Workers' Party (KWP) assembly. Its activity was in February and March, 1999 with the participation of more than 300 delegates from all the areas of Kurdistan. The main aim of the assembly was not to let the party split. In order to reduce some party members' intentions to occupy the leading position, the assembly decided to elect A. Odzhalan as the KWP Chairman. In the case of his absence the party should be ruled by the collective body consisting of ten most experienced and prominent party members. Thus, according to the assembly delegates' decision, the Council of KWP became the ruling party. In January 2000 the 7th Assembly of KWP with Special Powers was called and organized with the participation of more than 400 delegates. The assembly made a thorough analysis of the modern inner and outer state, changes and reforms taking place around the Kurdistan National Liberation Movement in the world and in the Republic of Turkey. At that during the assembly activity it was decided to reorganize the Kurdistan People's Liberation Army in the form of the national self-defence powers of Kurdistan. During the period of 2002 – 2005 KWP had several reorganizations; it was renamed in the Kurdistan Liberation and Democracy Congress (April, 2002) and later in the Kurdistan People's Congress (November, 2003) with the aim to transfer from the military form of fighting for the Kurds' rights in Turkey to the peaceful one. However, not having acquired the world recognition, the party authorities had to store the former name of the organization and renew the military actions in Kurd Vilayet of the country (May, 2004). In the beginning of April, 2005 the 9th restoring KWP Assembly was organized in the mountains of Southern (Iraqi) Kurdistan. There were more than 300 delegates from different layers of Kurdistan population in this assembly. According to the participants' opinion, the decision of the 8th KWP Assembly (2002) to stop the party activity was a mistake. The next in turn, 10th KWP Assembly was organized in August 21–30, 2008 in the Condilian Mountains of Southern (Iraqi) Kurdistan. There were more than 300 delegates from different layers of Kurdistan population. The assembly estimated the military actions of the Turkey Army in Southern (Iraqi) Kurdistan and called for the world society not to be indifferent to the Kurd people, and also called for the Kurd people to fight for Kurdistan liberation by peaceful democratic means. Summing up, it should be mentioned that political, national, military and law activities of KWP and its subdivisions (People's Democratic Kurdistan Union, National Self-Defence Powers, and others) are still taking place even without the participation of A. Odzhalan, and it is possible to judge about their future only by their further political maturity and activity.

Key words: newest history of Turkey; Kurdistan Workers' Party; guerrilla war; National Front of Kurdistan Liberation; party assembly.

P. 73. *Barinova Yelena B.* Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (Moscow, Russia). **PENETRATION OF CHINA MATERIAL CULTURE IN SOUTH SIBERIA IN PRE-MONGOL TIME.** In relations between China and nomadic peoples of Siberia, material and spiritual aspects of culture were perceived in parallel, but the material culture in contacts manifested more clearly and particularly attracted the attention of neighbours. This was expressed in the processes of reciprocity, imitation or borrowing some features of culture – art, crafts, clothing, food, housing, vehicles, etc. The penetration of the material culture of China in southern Siberia was carried out by such factors as cultural centres along the trade routes and the participation of Chinese trade, crafts and art, and as a result of China's official doctrine of the spread of imperial influence on the surrounding nations. In particular, the penetration of the Chinese in Central Asia passed in several ways, the most famous of which, South and North of the road, passed through Eastern Turkestan in Central Asia. The South road led to Bactria and Parthia. The local traders piled up many goods imported from China, first of all, silk, bronze mirrors, coins and other samples of material exchange. But after the Western and central sections of the Silk Road came under the influence of Arabic and Tibetan control, transcontinental trade and cultural ties with China and Central Asia declined rapidly. It is this fact contributed to the formation of Kyrgyzskiy road linking China with South Siberia. This road led to the foothills of the Mongolian Altai, Tuva and then through to the Minusinsk Basin. This way there was an intensive trade with the oases of Eastern Turkestan and the countries of the Middle East. The foreign relations of South Siberia and the Chinese Empire prove by evidence of bronze mirrors, coins, silks, jewelry and varnish products, agricultural implements. A collection of Chinese mirrors found in the Minusinsk Basin and its surrounding areas suggests the region's largest centre for Tang mirrors findings outside of China. In addition to trade, an important aspect of penetration of the Chinese culture, especially the material one, in Central Asia were diplomatic contacts accompanied by an active exchange of embassies and diplomatic missions, and, consequently, gifts offering. The spread of Chinese influence and reaching the diplomatic goals (the conclusion of contracts, warranties, or hostage-taking) were provided with dynastic marriages. This policy was practiced particularly successfully in dealing with the militant nomadic peoples – the Huns, the Usuns, the Yuezhi, and others. On the basis of archaeological material the frequency and intensity of penetration of the Chinese influence on the development of the peoples of Southern Siberia can be clearly seen. The most intensive contacts with the Chinese civilization of the peoples of Southern Siberia date back to the period of the Hun dominance in Central Asia (from the 2nd c. BC to the 3rd c. AD) and the existence of Kyrgyzskiy state (7th–9th cc.), which coincided with the strengthening of the Chinese Empire and the most successful implementation of policies in East Turkestan. The East Asian influence on the material culture of the South Siberian peoples was negligible during the weakening of the Chinese state and counter contacts between civilizations by the nomadic peoples of Juan-Juan, and Turks (3rd–6th cc.), Uighur Khanate (late 7th – the beginning of the 9th cc.), Mongolian tribes (from the beginning of the 13th century.). Khitan and Jurchen mediation (11th–12th cc.) in the contacts between China and South Siberian peoples greatly restricted the penetration of the influence of its culture to the North, but also contributed to the emergence of Korean and Japanese products in the region.

Key words: China; South Siberia; material culture; Pre-Mongol time.

P. 80. *Kudriashev Vyacheslav N.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FORMATION OF NATIONAL DISCOURSE IN SLAVOPHIL TRADITION.** Basing their views on idealist philosophy, the Slavophiles came from the absolute domination of the spiritual sphere of human life and society. The development of people seemed to them as a process of spiritual and intellectual search implemented in art, religion and philosophy. I.V. Kireevsky noted different directions of interpretation of basic concepts, showing the incomplete formation of the national discourse in Russia. Thus, appealing to the identity of the Slavic identity, Russian intellectuals treated it as ethnic and religious isolation, Russia's opposition to the whole European civilization. Another important concept – "nation" – is also interpreted in a wide range: as a symbol of the common people, as an element of the idea of nationalism, as the determiner of the impact of the religious factor on the folk customs. In the Slavophil tradition two approaches to the

content of the concept of nationality were manifested. By Aksakov and Samarin it is the sum of the spiritual, physiological properties constituting the essence of the national qualities of the people. By Khomyakov and Kireevsky the religious component dominated the ethnic group and therefore it was not a national feature, but rather an important marker in the delimitation of the Orthodox and Catholic civilizations, each of which consisted of many ethnic entities in various stages of development. The Slavophil national discourse was formed in the course of ethno-religious identification of the Great Russian people in the world historical process. Its dominant theme is to identify the impact of Europeanization, which began in the era of Peter I in Russian society. This problem is well studied in the Russian and foreign literature. The author believes it is important to focus on one aspect – the Slavophiles' disclosure of the mechanism of international cooperation and its possible extrapolation to the Russian multi-ethnic community. Slavophil anti-Westernism was not directed against Europe itself, but against its "blind imitators". Basing, as well as their implacable enemies - the Westerners, on the Hegelian philosophy of history, they represent it as an ongoing process of human development, which synthesized the cultural and spiritual achievements of different peoples. But the spiritual foundations of the nation were not subject to transfer or borrowing, as any impact on them from the outside led to the de-nationalization, i.e., assimilation. At the same time, the Slavophiles came to a conclusion of the discrepancy, and somewhere opposition of the very foundations of European and Russian cultures, spirituality that determined the opposite directions of historical development. It also made simply copying the European experience useless and threatening the very existence of the Russian nationality. One cannot ignore the messianic motifs of Slavophil ideas expressed in the sincere belief in the soon coming of the era of leadership of the Russian people who preserved the purity of faith.

Key words: nationality; ethnicity; cultural values; Orthodox; universal values.

P. 87. *Kuryanova Tatiana S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: STAGES OF TERM AND PHENOMENON.** In this article we are talking about the emergence of the term and concept of "intangible cultural heritage". As you know, intangible cultural heritage is a link between the past and the future, representing a valuable asset of various communities, groups and individuals. In connection with the processes of globalization, levelling and unifying the cultural identity of peoples, the problem of preserving intangible cultural heritage evolved. Intangible cultural heritage, according to the "International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage", adopted in 2003 by the General Conference of UNESCO, includes the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills, as well as related tools, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, passed from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups depending on their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. In this regard, this study proposes to consider the main stages of the concept and the phenomenon of "intangible cultural heritage" in the foreign and Russian practice and to identify the main trends of its preservation. Thus, the original concept of "intangible heritage" stands out from the general concept of conservation of the World Heritage and Cultural Diversity and gets relevance in light of the preservation of traditional folk culture. It is also worth noting that this term is integrative in nature. Before its adoption, issues were developed to preserve its separate parts: folklore, language, oral traditions, etc. The final step in the formation of safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage was the adoption of the Convention "On Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" (2003). Russia has not ratified this Convention. However, measures to preserve intangible cultural heritage are undertaken. Among the large-scale programs of this kind are: the federal program "Culture of Russia" and the concept of the federal target program "Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Russian Federation for 2009-2015". In the context of the changes the functions of the museum have expanded. It became a translator and preserver of not only material but also intangible heritage. In general, it should be noted that the idea of safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage is a promising developing field, the practical and the theoretical bases of which were adopted by the regulations (conventions, laws, declarations), as well as public and museum work. The main trends in the practice of preservation of intangible heritage are its monitoring, accounting, security and updating.

Key words: intangible cultural heritage; stages of formation; preservation of intangible cultural heritage.

P. 91. *Mamontova Oksana S.* Altai State Pedagogical Academy (Barnaul, Russia). **CERAMICS AS FUNERAL RITE ELEMENT OF RUSSIAN POPULATION OF ALTAI IN 19 – EARLY 20 CENTURIES.** The funeral rites of the Russian population of Altai in the 19th – first quarter of the 20th century were the most resistant form of the traditional culture, which had a certain subject line used in the ceremony. The ceremonial functions of ceramics, as one of its elements, have not been researched by scientists of Altai. The purpose of this article is an attempt to identify the location of ceramics in the funeral rite of the Russian population of Altai in the given period on the basis of a number of different sources. The sources for study were the published and the unpublished materials of history and ethnographic, archaeological expeditions of Altai archaeologists, museum workers, members of school of natural history clubs; the collections of the state and municipal museums of the region. In the Russian tradition the structure of the funeral ritual consisted of a series of ritual complexes: 1) actions, associated with the premortal state of the person, the time of death, with dressing the dead and placing in the coffin; 2) lift from the house, funeral service in the church, burial; 3) funeral. The complex of materials collected on the territory of Altai region reflects the tradition of the use of ceramics in the first two complexes of the rite. Russians used a pot with water when washing the deceased, which they later broke. In the Altai territory this custom was recorded in settlements of Solonshenskiy district. So, the old believers-"Poles" after washing the dead poured the water and broke the pot. The historical-ethnographic and archaeological materials have documented the tradition of using ceramics by the Russian of Altai in the second ceremonial complex – the burial. The Russians and other eastern Slavs had a custom of putting different objects connected with the professional activities of the dead, favourite things and foods in the coffin or in the grave. The Russian population of Altai had the tradition of putting food in the coffin or the grave. But for the dishes with food they also found clay utensils with ash or charcoal in the burials on the territory of the Altai territory. As a rule, in such graves the crockery was on the covers of the coffins, decks or next to them. In the opinion of Novosibirsk scholars it was connected with the ritual of "fumigation". Thus, the use of ceramics as an element of the funeral rite of the Russian in Altai at the end of the 19th – first quarter of the 20th centuries was fixed in settlements. Simplification of the burying-memorial rites, which began in the 1920s – 1930s, led to the disappearance of many rituals including the use of ceramics. In Altai this tradition is the local peculiarity of groups of the population. For further comprehensive study of this problem it is necessary to conduct ethno-archeological expeditions on the territory of Altai villages.

Key words: Altai; the Russians; the funeral ritual; ceramics.

P. 93. *Miroshnikov Sergey N.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **NEW CHALLENGES OF THERMONUCLEAR AGE OR WHERE SLOGAN OF "LIBERATION" OF EASTERN EUROPE IS GONE.** The article analyses the US politics towards Eastern Europe in 1954 and the first half of 1955. On the basis of the documents (including the materials from the US National Archive) the author shows that it was in this period that Eisenhower's Administration made a final decision to adopt a new policy in their struggle with the USSR. This change was facilitated by several interconnected factors. First of all, domestic factors that dramatically weakened the ultra-conservative Republican influence in the Congress in the field of foreign policy and in some sense gave the Administration a possibility to act more freely. Among the external factors the author singles out the following: test of the thermonuclear bomb by the USSR in August 1953, increase of the Soviet nuclear potential and means of delivery; development of the situation around Vietnamese village of Dien Bien Phu in March-April 1954 and situation with Quemoy and Matsu islands in September 1954 – March 1955 that put the world on the brink of a thermonuclear war; start of the "liberation" policy and NSC 174/1. Fast and cruel suppression of the revolt in Western Berlin by the Soviet Army in June 16-17, 1953, as well as the Soviet position on the Berlin conference in January-February 1954, led American Administration to understanding that Germany and whole Eastern Europe is very important for the Kremlin and it will not leave it without a war that no doubt would be total. Therefore, back in the beginning of 1955 the Administration made a significant correction of its position. In the struggle with communism all strength should be devoted to such actions that would change people's attitude towards communistic ideas and promote their aspiration for freedom. With such an agenda a significant consideration should be paid to the different overt and cover operations aimed at the improvement of the free world's image and change in people's attitude towards Soviet policies. Noticeable attention was drawn to the economic measures aimed at stimulation of the development of less-developed countries, which were considered as possible and attractive targets for communist propaganda. Such measures included programs of economic help and stimulation of free trade. In general, one can say with confidence that on the border of 1954 and 1955 the American political establishment finally accepted the idea that the USA should peacefully coexist with the USSR and should not provoke the possible world war with its activities. As Secretary of Defence Wilson put it, Eisenhower Administration at that point had to "painfully" reorganize its policy and, accordingly, elaborate new rules and methods. This reorganization took significant amount of time, especially given the fact that it took longer for the USSR and China to come to the understanding of peaceful coexistence. It took two "Taiwanese" (1954 and 1958) and a "Caribbean" (1961) crises.

Key words: Cold War; Foreign Policy of the USA; D. Eisenhower Administration; Eastern Europe.

P. 100. *Surkov Dmitriy A.* *Museum of Nature and Man (Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia).* **CHARMS AND GUARDING TALISMANS IN MAGICAL VIEWS OF WESTERN SIBERIA ABORIGINAL PEOPLES.** The tough living conditions in Western Siberia required help from otherworldly creatures. Spirits could give this help. Their main task was to protect houses and property from adverse forces, theft and the like. These magic helpers mainly carried out the total protecting function. In representations of the Aboriginal peoples, the spirits inhabiting a variety of objects, endowed them with sacred properties to help the human. The spirits' help was not enough for successful hunting, fishing and healing, as well as work in the household. In this case, other highly specialized guarding talismans and charms were required. There are differences in the use of the charm and the guarding talisman. Often "finishing one job" the person used a different guardian talisman to be assisted with another task. In contrast, the charm was never changed and was applied in many situations. It brought luck, protection, and well-being during a lifetime. Guarding talismans and charms helped in childbirth, protected when hunting, helped better fishing. The charm could be almost any subject. A human could find it in a finished form, or do it himself. Nenets men had a bear fang (tibyako) on the back of the belt to protect them from evil spirits (apparently, the spirits of the dead), and bring luck in hunting. The Nenets believed that the bear fang prevents back pain. The Nenets had a special attitude to the ermine. It was believed that it could scare away evil spirits. In many houses of the Nenets in cities one could see ermine skins hanging on the door, on the horns of deer, on the bedside rugs. The Selkups had a custom to close the eyes of the dead with copper coins or circles. Coins protected people from the dead. The Kets used sable's limb bones with claws as a charm. In addition, the Kets kept the stones of unusual shape (primarily anthropomorphic), old or rare items (e.g., bronze mirrors). The houses of the Yugan Khanty had a variety of items, which were charms: a sable skull in front of the door, a beak of a loon or a merganser, a bear fang on the roof of the tree stand.. Aleksandrovo Khanty beaded a frog image on a kerchief, which protected during the labour. To protect the child a guarding talisman in the form of a bronze figure of a black grouse was hung. To protect oneself and the house from snakes, lizards, pangolins, worms, the Khanty made guarding talismans with images of these "monsters". The Mansi in the Northern Urals believed that it is good luck to carry the muzzle of the fox, the sable or the ermine. A guarding talisman for a small child was matches and knife. Besides, young children put on 'good luck' bracelets made from beads. A bronze pendant in the form of a bear was used when someone was ill, needed protection or luck in hunting. The problem of charms and guarding talismans of the Aborigines of Western Siberia is not unique. Guarding talismans are actively used by other peoples. The attitude to these subjects is unique in the culture of peoples of Western Siberia, their huge role in culture, religion and world outlook. Charms and guarding talismans originated in ancient times, and since then have not lost their significance.

Key words: culture; world outlook; charm; guarding talisman; traditional culture.

P. 103. *Uymanov Valeriy N.* RF Emergency Ministry, Department of Tomsk Region (Tomsk, Russia). **EXPERIENCE OF ELECTRONIC DATABASE CREATION OF POLITICAL REPRESSION VICTIMS IN TOMSK REGION.** During the decades historians and researchers were discussing the exact number of Bolshevik policy victims in the USSR, their social positions, nationalities, relations with different social groups, etc. In most cases these disputes were unproved because of their grounding on unverified and unconfirmed facts. It is possible to complete all the disputes and discussions nowadays because the electronic databases application began. The databases include detailed information of the political repression victims and make the basis for analyzing and data processing. Such electronic databases have already been created in FSB (Federal Security Service of Russia) Departments of Kemerovo and Tomsk Regions, Altai Republic, Archives Department of Altai Territory Administration. Such databases provide making the impartial and reasoned consideration to the great number of questions concerning the mass repressions in the region. At the turn of the 1990-2000 in spite of official directives absence, the work for electronic databases creation of the political repression victims started. The databases became nowadays a real instrument for settlement the debatable questions of mass repression in the USSR and some regions of the country. They are made in personal electronic cards form, including information on places of birth and living, nationality, sex, social position (before the revolution and up to the date of arrest), education, party membership, work places and work status. Dates of arrests and conviction, type of charge and destiny (sentence), date of rehabilitation and criminal case number are also mentioned in these cards. The electronic databases help researchers to get necessary information in short time. Nowadays, the databases are brought

into several research works of mass repression in Western Siberia. The creation of such databases will help to solve complex issues and daily operations of archive departments of the Federal Security Services and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for example, database keeping for additional record purposes. Moreover, electronic databases could contribute to save archive materials from anthropogenic impacts.

Key words: political repressions; database of political repression victims; Western Siberia.

P. 107. *Ustyuzhantseva Olga V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **EVOLUTION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY OF INDIA.** By the early 21st century, India came to the controversial legacy. On the one hand, there was economic liberalization and reforms of 1991, attracting foreign investment, business and educational connections with the former parent state and the United States; world leadership in the information technology industry; young people, speaking English and having access to education and work overseas, strong private sector, actively developing the legal and financial systems and the GDP growth by an average of 9% per year. On the other hand, there was an extremely low living standard of most of the population, weak infrastructure, low availability of water, food, medicine; ethnic problem, bureaucracy, and actively developing neighbours - China and Pakistan, in relation to which the technological gap was not good for India. Under these conditions, the development of science and technology is vital to India, as it will help solve many problems of internal development, and will lead the country to the world's leaders. The article traces the evolution of science and technology policy since India getting independence in 1947 till today in three major phases involved in the strategic change of policy. The first stage was marked by the need for India to carry out the industrialization of economy as quickly as possible through the policy of import substitution. The second phase of science and technology policy of India is associated with deterioration of economic indicators of development, decline in agricultural production. The problem of food shortages and poverty has become critical. As a result of scientific and technological policy emphasis has been shifted from the scientific to technological development. The main task was seen as rejection of imported technologies, and it was supposed to meet the technological needs of local industry by research institutions created over the preceding decade. Thus, the policy of technology import has been revised. The third phase of scientific and technological development was due to the actions of the Government of India to liberalize the economy. It allowed to attract foreign capital and technology in the country, but on the other hand revealed shortcomings of the existing system. One of the problems of the created infrastructure was weak interaction of the participants of scientific and technological process: universities and research institutions with industry. The need to develop an integrated system approach to the problem led to the formation of a common innovation policy.

Key words: science and technology policy of India; innovative development of India; state and innovations; history of science and technology policy of India.

P. 111. *Tsekhovoy Nicolay P.* *Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration*, Tomsk Branch (Tomsk, Russia). **ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FORMALIZATION OF SOVIET SYSTEM OF POSTGRADUATE STUDY: MAIN STAGES AND FEATURES.** Organizational and legal formalization of postgraduate study in the Soviet Union took several steps. Since the foundation of postgraduate study in 1925 and early 1930s the principles of work of this institution of training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical brainpower were still poorly defined and slightly prescribed by law. The period of active institutional formalization of postgraduate study began in the 1930s. The Central Executive Committee Regulation of the USSR of September 19, 1932 "On the Training Programs and Routine in Higher School and Technical Schools", the government regulation "On the Teaching Staff and Researchers" of January 13, 1934 and the first Soviet "Regulations on Postgraduate Study" of March 31, 1939 became the main documents that determined the further development of the system of training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical brainpower through postgraduate study. These documents fixed the organizational and legal principles of postgraduate study (the conditions of entrance, graduation, principles of study, etc.). By the end of this period, the basic principles of work of postgraduate study were formed. For several years work in this direction was interrupted by the Great Patriotic War. In the first postwar decade the extensive work on the development and institutionalization of the principles of postgraduate study was done, which had become the basis for further development of this institution in our country. An important milestone in 1956 was the introduction of rules on the mandatory publication of the research results by postgraduate students before the thesis defense, which was fixed in the new "Regulations on Postgraduate Study" of November 17, 1957. Later during the 1960–1980s the organizational and legal principles of postgraduate study were only partially changed and improved. All in all, in the postwar period, five "Regulations" (1950, 1957, 1962, 1980, 1987) were adopted governing the training of scientific and pedagogical brainpower through postgraduate study.

Key words: history of higher education and science; training of scientific brainpower; postgraduate study.

P. 116. *Shelepova Yelena V.* Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia). **SACRAL SPACE AND FUNERAL RITES IN CULTURES OF NOMADS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN EARLY SCYTHIAN TIME.** The article is devoted to the study of ritual practice, interpretation and content of ceremonies of obsequial-funeral cycle of nomads of Central Asia of early Scythian time. Here the morphology of the sacral space in complexes of Altai Biiken cultures is analyzed; their comparative analysis is made with ritual constructions from synchronous cultures. In this research the identification is carried out and the interpretation is offered of fixed groups of constructions and objects. For this purpose written material is involved from sources of Chinese and Indo-Iranian origins. The importance of study of the culture of early Scythian time is defined by the tasks of reconstruction of nomadism in Asia. Interpretation of world outlook systems should use different archaeological sources. In the article schemes of sacral space organisation are considered and functions of various ritual constructions and objects are defined. These tasks are solved through the topography analysis, planigraphy and morphology of monuments. The first group of objects includes laying and paving circles. The second group is presented by vertically erected stones (over-barrow, near-barrow stones, stellae and statues of "sacrificial" complexes). The funeral rite and the model of sacral space structure of the Biiken culture has vast analogies in the synchronous cultures of Central Asia (Aldy-Bel, Tasmola, et al.). In Western Mongolia, Tuva, Tian-Shan ritual constructions in different ways are part of the sacral space of the Khirigsuurs. Under "small barrows" of the eastern sector horse skulls are found. The location of "deer" stones agrees with the Biiken ritual. The explanation of models of sacral space organisation, the content of ceremonies in the early Scythian time is made on the basis of the analysis of different written sources of the Chinese, Indian and Indo-Iranian origin. Opinions about ethnogenesis of the Biiken culture ground the use of these sources. The world outlook and religious-mythological ideas realised in a funeral ceremony of the Biikens find greatest conformity in texts of Upanishads. In historical texts, each part of the world possesses sacral value. Ritual constructions are

logically divided into "altars" (the eastern sector) and "objects for commemoration" (the western sector). "Deer" stones and stellas in different complexes carried out, at least, three basic functions: a memorable sign for the dead, a sacrificial column, and a horse standing.
Key words: sacral space; objects for commemoration; altar; "deer" stone.

P. 123. *Yasnitsky Nicolay A.* Moscow State Regional University (Moscow, Russia). **E. MONTAGU ON REASON OF SPARTA RULE SYSTEM CHANGES.** In the last decades of the 20th century foreign and domestic historiography reassessed the theoretical bases used in history works of the middle and second half of the 18th century. There are few works on assessment of one of the currents of English history – ancient historiography in domestic and foreign history researches. The reason to this is incorrect determination of the main problems considered by English historians of Antiquity of the 18th century, as well as the theoretical bases. The latter largely depended on the features of the political situation of the 18th century. The interpretation of the political situation of the 18th century as the time or political compromise, or complete rule of the Whigs in domestic and foreign historiography resulted in the opinion that the liberal Whigs ideas ruled during the English Enlightenment. Originally, in the 19th century, this opinion was an effect of the conscious interpretation of the 17th century political situation in the history, which was 'Whigs' by nature, and later, in the 20th century, was the result of influences of liberal-bourgeois ideas that emphasized the positive, rather than the disastrous role of the economic, material factor in the political development of the society for the fate of the antique states. Domestic Soviet historiography often plagiarized the argumentation of the liberal historiography of the 19th – 20th cc., however, it criticized historians of Antiquity, as contrasted to liberal historiography in the class approach: for underestimation of the positive role of the economic factor, and for exaggeration of the role of the political and religious factors. It was reached by altering the interpretations, as in case with W. Mitford, but more the works of historians that contradicted the given description of the epoch would not be mentioned, which happened with E. Montagu and J. Gillis. E. Montagu's *Reflection on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics* published in 1759 was ignored in the 19th century and was not popular in the 20th century, too. Thus, in her fundamental work *The Antidemocratic Tradition in Western Thought* J. Roberts gives only short and, in our opinion, sometimes unmotivated review of E. Montagu's writing. Complying with the opinion of J. Roberts that Montagu set his main task as determination of reasons of the rise and fall of the antique republics, Roberts selects, to our mind, a set of secondary ideas from E. Montagu's works. J. Roberts ignored the role of the distribution of property and other material factors. In the article an attempt is made to prove that E. Montagu pays great attention to these factors when considering the reasons and circumstances of Lycurgus' reforms realization, as well as the reasons of the decay of Sparta and the failures of attempts to prevent this decay.

Key words: English; historiography; Antiquity; Sparta.

LAW

P. 128. *Andreeva Yulia V.* Siberian Institute of Business, Management and Psychology (Krasnoyarsk, Russia). **ON BRANCH CLASSIFICATION OF NORMS REGULATING PROCESS OF POSTPENITENTIARY ADAPTATION OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON.** The issues of postpenitentiary adaptation are not regulated by penal legislation. We consider that public relations formed in the course of postpenitentiary adaptation are regulated by norms of constitutional, criminal, housing, labour, family, administrative and other legislations. There is a question whether this set of public relations forms an institute of law. The majority of authors understand a legal institution as a group of norms, which have objectively developed in a certain branch of law. In law theory complex law institutions are quite often allocated, which, on the one hand, concern the basic branch, and, on the other hand, are connected with the necessity of specialized regulation of a certain group of relations to create derivative structures in the form of complex acts. The signs distinguishing complex legislation institutions are their compound character, qualitative heterogeneity of the norms they unite, functional character of links between the rules of law defined by the heterogeneity of branches of law (a part of which they are), the subjective approach to formation of the given legal community, regulation of a complex of diverse public relations. The basis of the division into branches and law institutions is two criteria: the subject and the method of legal regulation. As there is no independent base of the regulatory legal acts establishing the legal position of participants of postpenitentiary legal relationship, their rights and duties, character and distribution of the mutual rights and duties, order, basis of occurrence, change and termination of mutual subjective rights and duties of participants of the process, character of legal consequences of illegal behavior, default of subjective duties and infringement of subjective rights, the designated institution does not have its own method. Thus, it is not an institution of law, but an institution of legislation, whose subject is a set of public relations between the state represented by establishments, bodies and public institutions and persons released from prisons arising the specified process. As a result, the institution of postpenitentiary adaptation of persons released from prison is a complex institution of legislation including norms of constitutional, housing, labour, family, administrative and other branches of legislation.

Key words: postpenitentiary adaptation; released from prison; legal institution; subject and method of legal regulation; complex legal institution; legislation institution.

P. 133. *Lisauksayte Valentina Vlado.* Irkutsk State University (Irkutsk, Russia). **INTERNATIONAL LAW OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AS NEW BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.** Acts of nature, technogenic disasters occur with a certain periodicity in this or that point of our planet. It happens for different reasons: influence of the anthropogenous factor on environment, growth of population, infringement or absence of norms of building and technological safety, cyclic growth and recession of quantity of natural disasters, etc. These and many other reasons push the states to creation of systems of safety, systems of reaction to possible risks of various character. There is such a need within the international relations. Many countries have gradually generated the internal mechanism of management of disasters of natural and technogenic character. Scientific and technical achievements have played a greater role in this sphere. Use of scientific and technical achievements and exchange of experience of use are now one of the directions of cooperation of the states in the sphere of protection against various accidents. However, despite the presence of national systems of emergency management, the world faces the problem of the suffered state unable to cope with the consequences of disasters independently. During the 20th century the states generated the basic legal and organizational international mechanisms of interaction in the sphere of decreasing disasters of natural and technogenic character. The latest events in Japan in 2011 once again emphasize the importance of cooperation, the necessity of further development by the states of mechanisms of reaction to disasters of natural, technogenic and mixed character. The numerous examples of practice of the states and international organizations in activity in the

sphere of disasters decrease testify to the formation of an independent branch of international law of emergency situations. Within the branch "international law of emergencies" it is correct to consider both of the specified above objects of legal regulation as now there already exists a legal mechanism that can be applied equally to anyone; and the interdependence of such objects concerning the possible risks is great. In fact, an act of nature can become a result of a technogenic disaster. The criteria confirming the opportunity of definition of a new branch of international law are the subject and the object of legal regulation, the sources and special attributes. Their description within the analysed interstate relations allows to ascertain gradual formation and development of the independent branch having the features and differences from other elements of the international legal system.

Key words: natural disasters; technogenic failures; international cooperation; international law of emergencies.

ECONOMICS

P. 138. *Zotkina Margarita A.* Siberian State Automobile and Road Academy (Omsk, Russia). **USE OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN PAYMENT FUND FORMATION AT CARGO MOTOR TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES.** Classical methods of operational administration by a production cycle and enterprise can not always explain the processes occurring in the sphere of transportation, to diagnose and predict the dynamics of motor transportation services, to form new pricing, progressive methods of payments completely. It is necessary to apply new approaches and scientific findings to increase management efficiency of the enterprise. The principle of "gold section" can become one of such methods. It is based on division of the whole into parts by the rule of "gold proportion". It gives harmony, stability to the system, stability at minimum expenses, which is the value of the given technology. Considering wages as a structural component of the cost price, through "gold section", it is possible to form the fund of payment responding the conditions of possibility of indexing by optimisation of the list of staff, and management of the cost price. The analysis of references on the existing technique when calculating the number of staff hierarchy and wages by the rule of "gold section" has shown discrepancy of formation of these indicators for the motor transport organisations in Omsk region. Therefore, on the basis of research of the motor transportation organisations, the division of the whole (within the considered technology) into the following parts has been made: the salary of drivers and other workers – by the two-parametrical description of the economic balance model; the salary of drivers, the automobile repair shop personnel; and others (experts, heads and workers of the non-producing department) – by the use of three parametres. The average values of indicators of the investigated enterprises in 2004 – 2008 were represented by the number and payment fund in proportion to the allocated structures, and the cost price factor when grouping the organisations by principal activities. Some regularities were traced. The enterprises carry out activities with the greatest profit on the condition of the maximum proximity of the given ratios to the "gold proportion". The distribution of the cargo motor transportation organisations by activity kinds when applying the "gold section" technology helps to understand features of making the list of staff and formation of payment fund, promoting the balance of the system, harmonious relations. Conformity to the given standards will give a chance for the enterprises to reach a new level of regulation of internal processes: to save stability, solvency, to raise profits and to reduce the cost price.

Key words: motor transportation enterprises; principle of "gold section"; Fibonacci number; payment fund.

P. 142. *Kapralin Stanislav G.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PRICING AND PRICE-DETERMINING FACTORS IN PROPERTY MARKET.** In the real estate market there are many different factors that have a significant impact on the price of the property. The real estate market in Russia in relation to the developed market economies is young, and its formation as a new sector of Russian economy is connected with 1990. Gradually the real estate market increased its activity due to the formation of primary and secondary real estate market, new players and development of construction technologies. The main problem of Russian real estate market currently is growing prices, which is connected with many problems: an increase in the period of the investment phase of construction, development of small size housing, inefficiency of technology development, corruption, concentration of money and jobs in Moscow and Moscow region, lack of desire and possibility of the state and municipalities to improve the mechanism of regulation of the real estate market. Overall pricing in the property market is directly related to the pricing in construction, that is, the profits and expenditures planned for a particular property. Due to the nature of urban construction law construction in Russia is not optimized and is consistent. It is impossible to start construction in Russia without obtaining all the permissions, which total to 50, and approving of the construction plan, which drastically increases the investment phase and subsequently leads to higher prices. Accordingly, during the investment phase it is necessary to solve many problems, some of them are of corruption nature. Development of mainly small size housing is due to the fact that property of small area are of greater demand in relation to large areas, respectively, the cost of 1 sq.m. of small size housing is a lot more than the cost of 1 sq.m. of big size housing. The rapid development of the construction of prefabricated and monolithic building is relatively recent. In Russia, historically, most of the property is built of brick, so the cost of the secondary real estate market is high. Solid-cast construction is a relatively new way of building houses and public buildings. It has a lower cost of construction, non-standard layout and lack of erection joints. The real estate market of Tomsk has the following price increase for secondary housing in relation to the primary per 1 sq.m.: brick houses – 26 %, prefab houses – 4 %, solid houses – 45 % (<http://statistic.tomsk.ru/>). The increase in real estate prices in Moscow and Moscow region affects a large concentration of money and jobs that will attract a large flow of people from different regions and thereby cause an excessive demand for real estate. The same trend is observed in Tomsk and Novosibirsk regions. All of the above problems influence the variety of factors that ultimately determine the price of the property. The solution of these problems is the task for the state and municipalities, but, unfortunately, the state and municipalities are not willing and able to improve the mechanism for regulating the real estate market. Factors affecting the price of real estate can be classified into groups: macroeconomic factors, microeconomic factors, social factors, physical factors and natural factors. All of the above problems can be attributed to the macroeconomic and microeconomic factors groups. Given the fact that the overall economic and political situation in Russia is stable, the major impact on the real estate market prices is microeconomics, social and physical factors. There are also natural factors related to the seismological situation that are not quite appropriate for the Russian real estate market. A striking example of the influence of environmental factors on the price of real estate market is a tragedy in Japan (Fukushima-1 Fukushima-2), which led to an increase in property prices in less seismic areas.

Key words: price; cost; factor; real estate market.

P. 146. *Pasko Svetlana N.* South Institute of Management (Krasnodar, Russia). **EFFECTIVE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY: PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION.** There is a growing investment impact on the economy in the process of economic and social development of the system. This leads to a qualitative change in relations in the

global economy and is expressed as a change in the "local principles" from the "global principles", which in turn is in the best interest of the world economy as a whole. But today the problem is acute for investment economies of many countries. From this we form a new understanding of the role of the investment process and a new perception of the investment strategy (as a tool for economic development), as well as awareness of the need to add knowledge of foreign economic relations and cooperation between companies, not only within the national economy. International practice shows that the sustainable development of the company is based both on economic and social factors; this leads to a decrease in business risk, enhances competitiveness, improves staff efficiency and customer loyalty, increases the company's reputation and makes a positive contribution to the company's economic and social development of the state where the company is located. This means that the national priorities of economic development and the problem of efficient investment planning are strategically compatible and directly connected to each other. However, Russian companies are in the process of understanding the need to introduce, implement and develop the investment process with the active use of investment strategies. There is a detailed review of the literature on the study of problems of the investment process. This survey includes works by Russian and foreign scientists. The main areas of discussion were identified. The new investment strategy to strengthen financial stability and development of business processes has been marked by the adopted long-term development strategy of the European Commission, as well as the development strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020. Russia's experience was considered in line with the global investment management practice. The article provides a definition of an investment strategy, including the following basic elements: a set of long-term goals, investments, real investment, investments in financial assets, production development, formation of the optimal structure of investment, as well as a set of actions to achieve them. We believe that it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the investment strategy in order to monitor the relationship between real investment and capitalization of the companies, to predict the effects of investment policy of the state to potential and existing investors. To achieve these goals, we recommend the use of "index of investment climate", as well as the mechanism of factor analysis with detailed consideration of the factors that lead to the use of a particular investment strategy.

Key words: investment aspect of modernization; investment strategies; investment policies; programs; long-term economic development; efficiency of investment strategy.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 150. *Anikina Oksana V., Yakimenko Yelena V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **DEVELOPING PRE-TRANSLATION TEXT ANALYSIS SKILLS OF STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS.** Teaching written translation has existed for a thousand years. In spite of this fact the methodology of teaching translation is still developing. Teaching translation by translating is the longest and less effective way to get the necessary skills. The approach, which deals with translation mainly as a search for lexical and grammatical equivalents in two languages, may explain why learners are often unable to understand and reproduce the discourse as a whole despite the abundance of grammatical and lexical equivalents they have accumulated. The meaning of a sentence or a text is not composed of the sum of the meanings of individual lexical items. The article describes the model of teaching pre-translation text analysis of professional texts. The characteristics of this analysis and its components are given. The elements of pre-translation text analysis lay the basis for distinguishing elements of teaching this activity. In the issue of research in this field we defined the following objects of text analysis: components of communicative, compositional and pragmatic text structures. The model of teaching consists of three stages: I. First stage is connected with understanding objective facts, main topic and its formal markers. Compositional scheme of the text is defined. During this stage the following skills are developed: to divide text into semantic parts, to define main thought, which is expressed verbally. The aims of the first stage are: 1. Divide text into semantic parts. 2. Define main topic. 3. Define speech forms. II. During the second stage the communicative text structure is under study. Theme-rheme progression and text cohesion are analysed. The aims of this stage accounts for the required skills: to define theme-rheme progression and cohesion devices. III. The third stage is devoted to the pragmatic structure of the text. The aims of the third stage are as follows: 1. Define the idea of the text. 2. Define the communicative intention and effect. 3. Define the characteristics of the speech situation. 4. Define the text genre. The exercises complex includes three series, each devoted to development of one skill. The first series is aimed at defining the most essential information in the paragraph and the whole text. Exercises of this series develop the abilities to define the main topic and speech forms, to divide text into semantic parts. Exercises of the second series are aimed at defining components of the communicative text structure. The third series of exercises combine analytical, synthesizing and generalizing tasks. They allow defining the pragmatic structure of the text, the stylistic characteristics of its genre and developing the corresponding text analysis skills. Exercises have an 'open' character in terms of their ability to change type due to the change of task formulation and type of methodological support. It gives an opportunity to follow all stages of skills formation and development. The represented model of teaching was experimentally tested while teaching English for Specific Purposes to students of Economics in Tomsk Polytechnic University.

Key words: pre-translation text analysis; text analysis skills; pragmatic; communicative and compositional text structure; model of teaching.

P. 153. *Inozemtseva Yelena S., Kalinnikova Yulia G., Kapilevich Leonid V., Matrosova Tatyana S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **INFLUENCE OF RHYTHM-TEMPO STRUCTURE OF AEROBICS CLASSES ON PARAMETERS OF HEART RATE VARIABILITY AND ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS' NEUROMUSCULAR SYSTEM.** Special physiological studies have revealed the influence of rhythm on various systems of the human body. Physiological rhythms of people resonate and spontaneously adjust to the frequency and dynamic indicators of musical accompaniment. It is shown that musical tempo, rhythm and structure of works and other musical factors may subdue the internal rhythm of physiological processes. One reason for the physiological effects of music on people is that the nervous system and muscles are capable of mastering rhythm, which in turn stimulates the body's processes that occur rhythmically both in the motor and vegetal spheres. There are many body autonomic responses to music and rhythmic effects. The purpose was to study the influence of the rhythm-tempo structure of aerobics classes on the parameters of heart rate variability and electro-physiological characteristics of the neuromuscular system of students. The object of study was students who practise aerobics at the Physical Education Department of Tomsk State University, aged 17 to 20, divided into three groups depending on the rhythm-tempo accompaniment of the training sessions: 1. 115-125 beats/min; 2. 135-140 beats/min; 3. 145-160 beats/min. To study the peculiarities of adaptation of the cardiovascular system to the aerobic training of girls of different rhythm-tempo structures the cardiointervalography method is used, for the

assessment of the neuromuscular system – the method of electromyography. It is shown that in Group 1 the influence of the central boundary regulating the heart rate by decreasing the activity of the autonomous regulation boundary. Increase of the rate to 135–140 beats/min increased the influence of the autonomous regulation boundary. And with the rhythm of 140 beats/min and above there is an inclusion of additional sections dealing with the regulation of the cardiac rhythm. The effectiveness of relaxing the gluteus maximus muscle and the quadriceps muscle depended on the structure of the rhythm-tempo training. The study of the electrical activity of muscles before and after training revealed significant differences between the three groups. The larger the external load and the strength of muscle contraction, the higher the amplitude of the electromyogram. This is due to an increase in the frequency of nerve impulses, involving a larger number of motor units in the muscle and the timing of their activity. The decrease of the maximum amplitude in the quadriceps femoris and gluteus maximus muscles indicates a more efficient relaxation of these muscles.

Key words: rhythm-tempo structure; aerobics; cardiointervalography; electroneuromyography.

P. 156. *Khlyzova Natalia Yu.* Irkutsk State Linguistic University (Irkutsk, Russia). **PEDAGOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF SECONDARY LANGUAGE PERSONALITY MEDIA COMPETENCE FORMATION.** New conditions of the global-opened information society development give a possibility of media dialogue. The importance of media education, a priority branch of pedagogics in the 21st century (UNESCO), is admitted today all over the world. The media educational purpose is a planned result embodied in some subject form. Teaching a foreign language, the media education purpose is to form media competence of the secondary language personality. According to these reasons there is a new vector of research interests in the field of pedagogical, linguo-didactic and methodological problems: simultaneous teaching and development of the communicative competence of foreign language and media competence at a foreign language class in a linguistic higher school. The article gives an investigated perspective direction which has not been researched yet. It is to study media competence of the secondary language personality, and pedagogical principles of its formation. Media competence of the secondary language personality is an integrative, strategic characteristic of the person having a set of special wishes and abilities, which allow the person to cooperate in the world information field, to communicate interlingually and interculturally at the mediated level. To organize a successful process of this phenomenon formation it is necessary to consider the complexity and versatility of the given process and to coordinate it according to the general principles of pedagogics, and also the specific principles reflecting the process of media education. The article presents and studies the pedagogical principles to form the media competence of the secondary language personality, such as: principle of co-evolution, purposefulness, system and sequence, scientific character, consciousness and activity, parity, efficiency, continuity, openness. The account of the given principles allows organizing the educational process, which forms pupils' media skills and abilities when learning foreign language. The pupil is put in an active subject position by means of various forms, methods, and tools promoting to achieve the planned purpose. The activation of media competence of the student's personality the level of foreign language skills increases. The described principles are a pedagogical basis to form media competence of the secondary language personality, they can be used in teaching and educational process, and they are interconnected and interdependent. Being guided by them, the teacher has a possibility to get positive results in the formation of media competence of the secondary language personality, a necessary characteristic of the modern person living in an information society.

Key words: pedagogical principles; media competence of secondary language personality; media education; media.

P. 160. *Cherdantseva Raisa G.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION IN TOMSK AND TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY IN 1920–1930s.** Examination of Russian press of the very first decades of the 20th century allows us to make a deduction that a very broad propaganda of sport was set in, with the policy of comprehensive education ("Vseobuch") in Tomsk. New sport clubs and stadiums were created, numerous sport events took place and the subject of physical education was included in programs of universities. A healthy life-style was cultivated in Tomsk. After defeating of General Kolchak's forces and the establishment of the Soviet Power, Tomsk sport club, founded in 1913, was working. New prospects were opening before this club, according to a Russian newspaper "Znamya revolyutsii" (the flag of the revolution) notably popularising sport. Within the policy of comprehensive education a new stadium was built near Lagerny Garden. It was solemnly opened on July 13, 1920. This stadium named the First Siberian Sport Stadium became a place of sport activity of Tomsk students and workers. Everyday trainings, sport feasts and gymnastics sessions were organized there. Among the most successful athletes of TSU of the pre-war period were brothers Valery and Leonid Yakhontov, participating in skiing and light athlete competitions, skier Elena Abramova and her own sister, skater Ekaterina Abramova, skier I. Bezdenezhnykh, skater Toporov, gymnasts Sandzhak, Zadgenizov, etc. Among TSU faculties, the most active was the Geological-Geographical Faculty. A new light athletic season started with a traditional cross in honour of N. Schvernik, who was a secretary of the national central union of syndicates. It was organized in a Lagerny Garden. The University was represented by a big team, by the standards of that time, of up to 300 people. Among the winners there often were the athletes of TSU. Repeatedly among the winners were brothers Yakhontov. In running 500 meters in 1935 Tomsk athletes Sokolova, Albitskaya and Moiseenko with the time of 1 minute 25 seconds were included in the first ten strongest runners of the USSR. On June 11, 1938 a new resolution was issued by the All-Union Committee on Higher Education and the All-Union Committee on Physical Culture and Sports of the Council of People's Commissars. This resolution contained provisions on the initiation of mandatory daily morning exercises in the dormitories. The decision took into account the need to increase scientific and learning skills, and in accordance with that the creation of a special department of physical education was ordered Tomsk State University did not become an exception. A new position of the head of the department was asserted instead of a senior physical education instructor. Physical education was included in the schedule of students in the last hours of classes, and at the end of the semester a compulsory physical education credit was introduced. Preparation for sport competitions, Olympic Games and crosses had to be carried out in a planned manner during the whole year without overloading students with additional physical education classes and interrupting them from their studies. Given the urgent need to expand educational facilities of physical culture, the construction of special facilities for the gym with a number of outbuildings was proposed. The control of the athletic work of the students was intensified. Despite the fact that the first years after the Civil War were very difficult for the population of Tomsk and for the country as a whole, during this period a wide promotion of sport and healthy lifestyle started. A special role in this process was played by the students who actively participated in all sports activities. It is this period, when universities began to teach physical education, and sport took a special place in the lives of students and citizens of Tomsk.

Key words: physical education; students; Tomsk State University; Siberian history.

P. 163. *Adamenko Marina M.* Kuzbass State Pedagogical Academy (Novokuznetsk, Russia). **USING OF DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL DATA FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF GLACIERS FLUCTUATIONS IN KUZNETSK ALATAU.** To reconstruct the climate and glacier evolution during the last four centuries we made some dendrochronological research. We used samples of larches growing near the upper forest border in the upper reaches of the Hunul-Huzuh River (Tigertish mountain group) and in the upper reaches of the Middle Ters River (Kanym upland). Comparative analysis of our dendroscales with dendroscales made by P.A. Moiseev was made. To find the leading climatic factor that most influenced the growth of larch we made correlation analysis with the data from meteostations "Nenastnaya" and "Tsentralny Rudnik". Weak correlation between growth indexes and temperature in June-July was found. Weak correlation can be explained by the phenomenon of pseudo-aridity. To prove the hypothesis of pseudo-aridity we made soil research in the places where the samples were taken during the expedition in 2010. The results of the soil research prove that weak correlation between growth indexes and temperature indications from meteostations can be explained by the fact that the above mentioned meteostations are rather far from the place of research. Correlation analysis of dendroscales showed high synchronism of growth fluctuation from year to year. The analysis of average plots showed connection between glaciers fluctuation and growth indexes. Years with low growth indexes correspond to high glacier activity in the region (glaciers growth and snow deposits increase). After analysing the general 9-year smooth dendroscale it was found that the most comfortable conditions for glaciers evolution were at the end of the 17th and in the first part of the 18th centuries. In all the studied dendroscales we found the years of minimum growth: 1692, 1713, 1732, 1750, 1756, 1759, 1768, 1775, 1785, 1792, 1835 1843, 1869, 1882 and 1884, 1893, 1907, 1912, 1927, 1962, 1967, 1988, 1995. The highest growth indexes within 330 years were discovered in the 1950s and 1990s. During these periods we observed strong degradation of glaciers, up to their disappearance. Constructed dendroscale chronology was used for finding out the age of moraine banks of the glaciers Tronov and Karatash. Moraine complexes had been mapped beforehand and with the help of phyto-indication and lichenometry we found 5 moraine banks of different age. The banks that are far from the glaciers can belong to the Historical stage. The second external bank belongs to the Little Ice Age. The first three internal moraine banks can appear after glacier degradation in the 19th–20th centuries.

Key words: glaciers evolution; dendroscales; climate changes in mountain regions.

P. 166. *Arhipova Natalia V., Parnachev Valeriy P., Makarenko Nicolay A., Klopotova Nadezhda G.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ECOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STATE OF LAKE UTICHYE-3 AND ITS SURROUNDINGS (REPUBLIC OF KHAKASSIA).** Lake Utichye-3 is located in 23 km to the east of the resort "Lake Shira". The water surface area is 1.41 km², the maximum depth – 5.5 m, the absolute mark of water – 362.1 m. The lake is internal-drainage. The mineralization of the lake water is 9.9 g/dm³. The reaction of the aquatic environment is slightly alkaline: pH = 7.6. The lake water is chloride-sulphate, magnesium-sodium according to the fixed-term ionic-salt composition. The concentration of pollutants and current-toxic components (nitrates, nitrites, lead, cadmium, mercury) do not exceed the rated values for the surface water. The curative mud is the main treasure of Lake Utichye-3. It is used in the resort "Lake Shira". Modern silt sediments of the lake are distributed quite evenly on the bottom of the lake basin, with the increasing volume of mud deposits to the center of the pool. According to main physical-chemical indicators they correspond to the middle-sulphide silt curative mud with low mineralization. Environments of the lake are the typical agrolandscapes. There are widely developed agricultural lands – ploughlands, pastures, hay fields, bushes, and forests. Agrolandscape areas do not practically influence the lake waters and bottom sediments because of the limited grazing on the local areas. The southern chernozems dominate in the area of the lake, the heights are occupied by incompletely developed soils. In the low areas the southern chernozem comes in complex with the ordinary chernozem. Both have a mild and moderate degree of salinization. Saline soils fringe the lake by narrow strips and are presented by saline lands, a complex of marshes with chernozem-meadow and meadow soils. The latter are characterized by a strong degree of salinization and a chloride-sulphate profile. The comparison of baseline values with soil clarkes by A.P. Vinogradov shows that the significant enrichment of the following elements: Ba (clarke concentration – 1.4); Sr (1.5); V (1.8); Co (1.4); Li (1.1), Cu (1.2); Pb (1.1), Sc (1.3), is typical for the local geochemical specialization. Such elements as Mn, Ti, Ni, Zr, BA, Zn, Be, Sn, Ag, Th are characterized by low content (clarkes concentrations are within the range of 0.4 to 0.8). The value of the total contamination indicator is insignificant (from 2.1 to 7.6), which shows the minimum degree of the soil pollution; this figure rises from 8.3 to 10.5 only for five samples, which corresponds to the low degree of contamination. In our opinion, the elevated values of Sr, V, Ba can be attributed to the presence of natural geochemical anomalies, especially as these elements are the most significant for the region; increased values of Cu, Pb are characteristic for carbonate rocks of the Mansko-Batenevsky metallogenic zone. The value of the summary pollution indicator corresponds to the quite favorable environmental state of geological environment according to the existing regulations.

Key words: lake Utichye-3; lake water, curative mud; soil; the level of pollution, the Republic of Khakassia.

P. 173. *Vu Van Hai, Serebrennikova Olga V.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Institute of Petroleum Chemistry, SB RAS (Tomsk, Russia). **HYDROCARBONS OF BITUMEN INCLUSIONS IN MAGMATIC ROCKS IN NORTH OF KHAKASSIA.** In this article gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) method was used to study molecular composition of saturated and aromatic hydrocarbons of three samples of bitumen from the north of Khakassia: heavy bitumen from fractured basalts and solid bitumen from effusive amygdaloidal basalts outcrops in the valley Sokhochul, as well as solid bitumen from dolerite intrusions in the area Krasnaya Gorka. Saturated hydrocarbons (94.1–95.4 % rel.) predominate in the major part of composition of hydrocarbons in all the studied bitumen. They include alkanes, alkylcyclohexanes, steranes, sesquiterpanes, tri-, tetra- and pentacyclic terpanes. It is shown that n-alkanes predominate in solid bitumen from amygdaloidal basalts, and in others bitumen steranes and terpanes dominate. These features of composition can be attributed to the occurrence of biodegradation processes, which lead to the decrease of n-alkanes content and increase of polycyclic naphthenes structures. The ratio of isoprenoid and normal alkanes, as well as the composition of hopanes indicates significant microbial processing of heavy bitumen and higher thermal transformation of solid bitumen. Data on the composition of steranes indicate a specific source of original organic matter of Krasnaya Gorka bitumen, which differs from the source and conditions of organic matter accumulation of Sokhochul bitumen. The identified aromatic hydrocarbons include mono-, bi-, tri-, tetra- and pentacyclic structures. Features of composition of heavy bitumen are ariliprenoids; polyphenyls, binaphthalenes of phenyl-substituted naphthalenes, phenyl-phenanthrenes and pyrenes are present in solid bitumen. By the results of bitumen hydrocarbons study, which are present in magmatic rocks from in the north of Khakassia we can conclude that the bitumen in fractured basalts was not

exposed to rigorous thermal stresses and formed a deposit in solidified basaltic magma. Hydrocarbon fluids were present in fissured basalt, which was the result of oil deposit overflow from sedimentary rocks. Source rocks that generated the organic matter, which later became the biodegraded heavy bitumen, were deposits accumulated in the photic zone of the euxinic basin. Bitumen occurring in the dolerite intrusions and amygdaloidal basalts had experienced the impact of very high temperatures. This indicates that organic material was in contact with the liquid magma, which determined the features of aromatic hydrocarbons of bitumen. Duration of exposure to extreme temperatures in case of bitumen in dolerite intrusions was significantly greater than in amygdaloidal basalts. We can assume that bitumen was part of the xenoliths trapped by magmatic melt and subjected to contact metamorphism. Time of cooling of the melt at the surface was smaller and the conversion of organic material into amygdaloidal basalts stopped earlier, as intermediate products of pyrolysis were formed in the bitumen.

Key words: bitumen; basalts; hydrocarbons.

P. 178. *Dutt Yelizaveta V., Sevastyanov Vladimir V.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University, National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **MONITORING OF POLLUTION OF AIR IN BIYSK (ALTAI TERRITORY) BY AEROSOL COMPONENTS.** Preservation of a favourable condition of atmospheric air is necessary for life and activity of the person. Biysk is a large industrial centre of Altai Territory. In the city numerous enterprises of power, chemical, wood and food processing industries work. The basic substances defining the high level of atmosphere pollution in the city are benzpyrene, nitrogen dioxide, weighed substances (dust), formaldehyde, carbon oxide. A characteristic feature of Biysk air is atmospheric dust. Especially high concentration of it is marked during the warm period of the year. It is promoted by the climatic features of Altai Territory: aridity of the climate, high speed of wind, big areas of cultivated lands, which are exposed to wind erosion, and other factors. A considerable factor is also a sharply increased number of vehicles in the region. Dust has adverse influence on the human body. The concentration of dust in air of 0.08 mg/m³ causes discomfort of people. Higher concentrations of dust cause deterioration of patients with lung diseases and increase mortality. Dust in atmosphere is a source of numerous diseases of body, breath, sight, and skin. Observation of air pollution in Biysk are conducted at three stationary posts since 1985. In article the basic attention is given to the distribution of concentration of the solid weighed particles in the atmosphere of Biysk during different seasons of year. The results show that the concentration of dust in the city exceeds the admissible norms. The annual course of concentration of dust in the atmosphere with a maximum during spring and autumn and a minimum during the winter period is marked. Monitoring of solid weighed particles concentration has shown that since 2000 Biysk has a gradual decrease in the concentration of dust in the atmosphere. It is connected, first of all, with industrial production reduction, with actions for industrial enterprises gasification, attention strengthening on the condition of transport highways in the city. The tendency of reduction of dust concentration is marked during all the seasons of year and makes up about 0.007–0.010 mg/m³ a year. The estimation of the contribution of anthropogenic and natural factors to dust air pollution is made. The dependence is defined of the average monthly dust concentrations depending on the meteorological factors. The closest statistically significant negative dependence (factor of correlation minus 0.75) is observed with repetition of no and light wind.

Key words: monitoring; air quality; dust; maximum permissible concentration of aerosols.

P. 184. *Kashiro Margarita A., Zhilina Tatiana N., Vasilyeva Maria S., Yevseeva Nina S.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ECOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF BASANDAIIKA RIVER BASIN (THE TOMSK REGION).** Nowadays, the state and international policies are aimed at searching for ways of solving global and regional ecological problems. Active ecologization of public, philosophical, technical and natural sciences is done. Ecological and geomorphological research, making ecological and geomorphological maps make it possible to estimate morphometrical and morphodynamic relief indices (data), evaluate the type and amount of danger in the development of natural and anthropogenic, and anthropogenic geomorphological processes. The study of the relief morphometry peculiarities is topical. It should be noted that it provides additional insight into soil formation processes, hydrological regime, directions of geochemical streams, vegetation distribution, functions and landscape dynamics. Analysis of the maps of vertical and horizontal relief division, steepness and slopes exposition allows to estimate the conditions of the origin and development of unfavourable geomorphological processes. The aim of the current research is to create and analyse the basic morphometrical maps as an integral component of ecological, geomorphological, and landscape ecological research. The object of the studies is the Basandaika River as one of the most developed areas, within which big settlements, vast plowing fields and personal garden plots are located. The work resulted in analysing the development of dangerous natural processes in the area under study made by the maps showing the horizontal and vertical relief division, exposition and steepness of slopes. The analysis was made using the maps of the horizontal and vertical relief division, exposition and steepness of slopes. The following conclusions have been made: 1. The overall horizontal relief division (by rivers, gorges) changes from 0.7 to 1.3 km/km² and increases towards the Basandaika River source up to 2 km/km². The values of horizontal division from 1 to 1.5 km/km² (56 % of the area under investigation) prevail in the river basin. Gorges form the basis of the horizontal territory division. 2. The vertical relief division is significant. The values of 30–40 m (65% of the investigated area) are prevalent but there are territories with the relative elevation of up to 100 m. Maximum vertical division values can be observed near the Basandaika River mouth towards its source. In the eastern part of the basin the vertical division decreases and varies from few up to 20 metres. 3. Slope steepness in the zone under study ranges from 0 to 25°. The slopes with the steepness from 0 to 7° are regarded as dominant ones. The highest slope steepness is observed in the riverside areas of watershed plains especially along the right bank of the Basandaika River. 4. Within the basin slopes of different degree of steepness are ploughed. They are characterized by a great amount of erosion danger. In the process of the territorial economic activity favourable conditions to develop dangerous geomorphological processes as well as plain and ravine erosion are created.

Key words: ecological and geomorphological research; morphometrical relief indices; the Basandaika River basin.

P. 189. *Podobina Vera M.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **UPPER CENOMANIAN FORAMINIFERS AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The foraminiferal assemblages and lithology of the Upper Cenomanian deposits of the northern district of Western Siberia were studied from seven borehole sections of the Van-Eganskaya Area. Two foraminiferal zones were established by changes in the composition of detected foraminiferal assemblages and in the lithological characteristics of the enclosing rocks: the lower zone *Saccamina micra* – *Ammomarginulina sibirica* and the upper zone *Trochammina wetteri tumida* – *Verneulinoides kansasensis*. Beds with *Gaudryinopsis nanushukensis elongatus* were distinguished in the bottom of the upper zone. The *Saccamina micra* – *Ammomarginulina sibirica* Assemblage of the Upper Cenomanian lower zone of the studied borehole sections differs in the species composition from the superjacent one. The lowermost beds of this zone contain the

primitive foraminifers of the genera *Rhabdammina*, *Psammosphaera*, *Saccamina*, *Hyperammina*, and others. The presence of primitive forms is indicative of the beginning of the Late Cenomanian Boreal transgression, which did not reach the latitudinal flow of the Ob River. The changes in the species composition of the foraminiferal assemblages and lithological characteristics of the Upper Cenomanian rocks derive from the fluctuations of depth in the progressing transgression. The significant diversification of facies (the alternation of relatively deep-water and shallow facies) was observed not only in the Uvatskian Horizon section (Upper Cenomanian) but also laterally, especially in its uppermost beds. That is why in some sections, the marine facies of the dark gray clays were detected enclosing well-preserved foraminiferal assemblages of the upper zone. In the subjacent deposits of the Uvatskian Horizon, within the studied borehole sections, the insufficiently preserved foraminiferal tests were encountered having coarse-grained quartz-siliceous test walls. This kind of foraminifers are found for the first time from sections of the Uvatskian Horizon top (Upper Cenomanian) on the territory of Western Siberia. Their investigation and development of more detailed stratigraphy of the Upper Cenomanian are of great scientific and practical importance, because the industrial hydrocarbon pools are confined to these deposits. In this paper eleven species are originally described, of which one species and 5 geographical subspecies are new. They are assigned to orders *Ataxophragmiida* (families *Trochamminidae* and *Ataxophragmiidae*), *Rotaliida* (families *Discorbidae* and *Anomalinidae*), *Buliminida* (Family *Buliminidae*) and *Heterohelicida* (Family *Heterohelicidae*). All described taxa are of great importance in 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.

P. 194. *Frolov Andrey O.* Institute of the Earth's Crust, SB RAS (Irkutsk, Russia). ***Schizolepis mashchukae* sp. nov. – NEW SPECIES FROM MIDDLE JURASSIC SEDIMENTS OF IRKUTSK COAL BASIN (EASTERN SIBERIA).** The problem of the systematic position of *Schizolepis* genus remained to be unsolved for a long time. Earlier it was treated as close to Voltziaceae family. According to another point of view *Schizolepis* genus belongs to Pinaceae family. Representatives of *Schizolepis* genus have actually a series of similar features with recent Pinaceae. Female cones are of cylindrical or conic forms. Seed scales are placed in spiral order on the cone axis. Scales are compound and are composed of seed and protective scales. Two ovules are located in the base of the seed scale. Representatives of *Pityocladus* and *Pityophyllum* genera, which are frequently found in the same burial places as *Schizolepis*, are possible vegetative organs. A number of authors considered these features sufficient for direct comparison of *Schizolepis* genus with recent Pinaceae. Nevertheless, the presence of bilobular scales and the absence of seeds with thistle-down in representatives of *Schizolepis* genus do not allow their identification with Pinaceae family. Female cones and separate scales are described as *Schizolepis daohugouensis* Zhang, D’Rosario, Yao, Wu&Wang from the Middle Jurassic sediments of China. A pair of winged seeds is preserved in lifetime connection on one of the scales. This finding provides an additional prove for probable assignment of *Schizolepis* genus to Pinaceae family. The paper gives a detailed description of a new species *Schizolepis mashchukae* sp. nov. from the Jurassic sediments of Irkutsk coal basin. An imprint of a separate scale ascribed to that species was found on the right bank of the Iya River near Vladimirovka village (Irkutsk coal basin). Characteristic properties of *Schizolepis mashchukae* sp. nov species are the presence of long petiole and deep middle incision reaching the petiole. Petiole divides the scale into two symmetric widely scattered lobes. The most close to *Schizolepis mashchukae* sp. nov. is *Schizolepis kuzbassiensis* Bat. from the Lower Jurassic sediments of the Kuznetsk basin.

Key words: *Schizolepis*; Pinaceae; Jurassic sediments; Irkutsk coal basin.

P. 197. *Shpansky Andrey V., Chernous Alina V.* National Research Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FOSSIL BEARS (CARNIVORA, URSIDAE) FROM KRASNY YAR LOCALITY (KRIVOSHEINSKY AREA, TOMSK REGION). 2. POSTCRANIAL REMAINS AND PALAEOECOLOGY ISSUES.** This paper presents the second part of bone material research on fossil bears from the locality of Krasny Yar (Krivosheinsky area, Tomsk region), including postcranial remains. The bones of postcranial skeleton are described and measured in assemblage, without reference to this or that species, because of the difficulties in definition of a specific belonging. The comparison of tubular bones with materials was made on a brown bear from Pamyatnaya cave (Kuznetsky Alatau) [Vasiliev, Grebnev, 2009] and *Ursus savini rossicus* from Ural [Kuzmina, 2002]. Besides the morphological analysis of bone material, the paper includes brief research history of the fossil bears on the territory of the West Siberian Plain. It is marked that the oldest cave and brown bear remains are from Tobolsk horizon, Middle Neopleistocene. By the end of Karginian time (Late Neopleistocene) the small cave bear disappears all over the territory of Western Siberia (the latest date is 31870±190 years) and in localities of Sartanian age its remains are already absent [Kosintsev, Vasiliev, 2009]. It is quite possible, that *Ursus savini rossicus* remains from Krasny Yar are one of the latest – the age of the middle bone bed stratum with remains of mammothus fauna representatives lies in the interval of 18505–25650 years [Shpansky, Chernous, 2012], covering the end of Karginian – the beginning of Sartanian time. The joint finding of the remains of two species of bears in the same locality means their joint habitation in close conditions or periodic visiting of the same landscape sites (for example, watering places). The structure of teeth and limb bones of small cave bear means its habitation mainly in open landscapes, and brown bear – in lowland sites. The assumption of possible feeding of brown and cave bears not only by vegetative food, but also by easily accessible corpses of the lost animals in the conditions of a long-term frozen ground is made. Besides, grassy food and food of animal origin was available all-year-round and could satisfy constant requirement for meal and reduce or even exclude hibernation of bears. In present time brown bear hibernation is connected with strategy of food searching and is a compulsory measure for overcoming the adverse (without food) period. In modern forest conditions (representing landscape refuges) with the thick snow cover carrying out thermal protection function, winter hibernation is good behavioural and physiological adaptation. The landscape-climate situation of Late Neopleistocene was absolutely the opposite: open landscapes with the poorest snow cover [Shpansky, 2003] were extremely improper for the arrangement of the dens.

Key words: fossil bears; morphology; Neopleistocene; palaeoecology; Krasny Yar; Tomsk Region.