

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Wang Gohong*. College of Foreign Languages of Shenyang Ligong University (Shenyang, China). **STUDY OF KALMYKS' LIFE IN THIRTEEN DAYS, THIRTEEN YEARS BY A. BALAKAYEV**. Kalmykia, perhaps a relatively unfamiliar name for many people, is the name of a nation. During the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, this nation made tremendous sacrifices for the struggle against German Fascists, and established immortal feats. But such a brave and selfless nation suffered brutal deportation policies of the Stalin government. In December 1943, a ream of papers were issued to abolish the Kalmyk Republic and deport the whole nation to the cold land of Siberia. Thus, they began their 13-years of life in exile. This is the most painful experience in the history of the Kalmyk nation. In 1991, a Kalmyk author, A. Barakaev wrote a Nonfictional Novel *Thirteen Days, Thirteen Years*. This novel brought the writer great literary reputation. It records and reflects the Kalmyk people's thirteen days of migration and thirteen years of exile in Siberia under the pressure from the national policy of the Stalin government. It also describes the local Russians' sincere sympathy for them and enthusiastic help given to them. The paper aims at studying both the national political issues from the aspect of culture and the artistic reflection of this work, in order to better understand the enormous damage and serious consequences made to the exiled nations by Stalin's Ethnic Expulsion Policy, which the Kalmyk suffered. It also studies this Kalmyk national epic work from the perspective of social cultural study. The paper consists of introduction, body, conclusion and references. It reveals the main national political issues through the analysis of literary works, and shows Kalmyks' national exile and the ups and downs of the generations suffering. The first part of the paper describes the 13-day exile and exposes the cruelty of the expulsion. The second part describes the 13 years of hard labor and exile life of the Kalmyk people, the broken dreams of those generations, their fate, in order to show the deep impact and persecution of the Expulsion Policy to nations like Kalmykia. The third part analyzes the author's objective and fair attitude towards historical facts in the creative process and humanitarian spirit. The novel, although to demonstrate Kalmyks' national suffering, did not center itself on hatred and complaint; it reflects the valuable qualities of the Kalmyk nation in the face of disaster and unfair fate. The conclusion summarizes the analysis of the paper and emphasizes the importance and long-term significance of concerns about the fate of small nations.

Key words: Stalin's racial execution policy; deportation and exile of Kalmyk people; A. Balakayev's historical novel *Thirteen Days, Thirteen Years*.

P. 10. *Verkhodanova Vasilisa O., Karpov Alexey A.* Saint-Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation of Russian Academy of Sciences (St.Petersburg, Russia). **SPEECH DISFLUENCIES MODELING IN AUTOMATIC SPEECH RECOGNITION SYSTEMS**. In this paper, the authors deal with the problem of speech disfluencies analysis for automatic speech recognition. The origin of speech disfluencies may be of different nature: it may be caused by external influence or by internal failure in the planning of speech act. Failures in the speech act planning may be various, among speech disfluencies one may name such as filled pauses, self-repairs and stipulations. Such disfluencies are an obstacle for automatic processing of speech and its transcriptions. Speech corpora with Rich Transcription (the transcription where such phenomena as sentence boundaries, fillers, disfluencies are marked) are used for studying speech disfluencies. Among such corpora are Czech Broadcast Conversation MDE Transcripts and SWITCHBOARD. It is still unclear what knowledge should be used in speech recognition systems to classify and elicit speech disfluencies. That is why there are no appropriate models of them, which could provide automatic disfluencies processing. Methods for such processing may be distinguished between those dealing with disfluencies by means of acoustic models and by means of combined models (acoustic and language ones). But owing to objective reasons (time and expert expenses) researchers frequently use only acoustic modeling in speech recognition systems. There are a lot of papers describing modeling of speech disfluencies as a part of ASR systems. There is also a group of approaches that are meant for speech recognition accuracy increase by separating disfluencies from speech signal in advance or by means of speech transcriptions. Among possible approaches to deal with these phenomena in ASR systems there are those that allow modeling and eliciting disfluencies as separate verbal and paralinguistic elements, and those that ignore them only distinguishing from useful speech, but not telling one from another. There is an alternative method of processing disfluencies as part of language modeling and modeling of unknown words: speech disfluencies may be treated as Unknown Words class, and then building a language model with the account of these phenomena. For the Russian language there are no methods developed for speech disfluencies processing, so it is worth trying to apply different methods and compare results. Due to high expenses of making a corpus of transcripts, which would account for speech disfluencies and would be suitable for training language model (at least 3-gram model), speech disfluencies processing with parametric methods seems to be optimal.

Key words: speech disfluencies; automatic speech recognition; speech analysis.

P. 16. *Gordeeva Svetlana V.* Amur State University (Blagoveshchensk, Russia). **ON RUSSIANS' AND THEIR DESCENDANTS' LANGUAGE COMPETENCE IN CHINESE-LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT (BASED ON SPEECH OF DESCENDANTS OF RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS TO BORDER CHINA)**. The Russian Diaspora which was formed in China in the first half of the twentieth century was not compound and had several locating centers. The border areas of Heilongjiang province were one of the Russian immigrants settlements. In view of the peripheral position and in terms of the territory and from the position of the common culture level (the main representatives were peasants by birth) this segment of the Russian abroad has not been researched. Consideration should be given, to this feature of the Russian emigration, including linguistic comprehension. In this article there is an attempt to retrace the Russian language destiny in the present territory and to research the present condition and degree of the Russian language preservation by the Russian immigrants' descendants. On the basis of the speech materials received during the research expedition in 2011 the article analyses the language competence of one of the first generation representatives of the Russian immigrants' descendants and the language competence of his family members. The object of the analysis is the Russian speech which was recorded in the border village of Byantszyan Sunke County. The analysis of the speech and the language competence makes it possible to

characterize a typical representative of the Russian emigration of the north-east border area, to reveal the specifics, which describe the Russian language in Chinese environment, to determine the factors influencing the Russian language condition in the present territory. In this case the language competence is a language set and its forms that are in an active and passive possession of a language person. The analysis shows that now the linguistic competence of the informant, the mongrel in the first generation, includes a parent language of the titular nationality (Chinese) which is in active use and also includes the language of the parent non-titular nationalities (Russian) which is in passive use. The Russian mother language is preserved in the colloquial dialect-form. During the life the language competence of the informant varied from bilingualism and the dominant of the Russian language to bilingualism and the dominant Chinese and forth, from a bilingual to monolingual type of verbal behavior. A passive use of the Russian language, with an active use of Chinese led to a norm breach of the first under the influence of the second, the interference is observed in speech at all the language levels. The analysis of the linguistic competence of different generations of the descendants shows the loss of the Russian language. The loss is made of several factors, including: a mixed marriage, the place of residence of the family and the language environment, a low level of education and culture of a language person, the lack of cultural life attributes, the possession of oral speech, the social-political situation in the country of residence. It helps to consider naturally the forgetting and the loss of Russian by the descendants from mixed Russian and Chinese marriages.

Key words: Russian language abroad; language contact; bilingualism; language competence.

P. 20. *Dzyuba Yelena V.* Ural State Pedagogical University (Yekaterinburg, Russia). **MARKERS OF INTELLECTUAL CALIBRATION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.** The article is devoted to studying of means of representation of category *intelligence* in the Russian language. Research is based on the following theoretical points: 1) categories are subdivided into two groups: with a clear boundary (the categories whose members are equal; e.g. triangular, quadrangular ,etc.) and with indistinct boundary (the categories whose members are not equal and they are distributed within the category as its most or least typical representatives; 2) categories with a clear boundary can allow contrasts and locate on poles as oppositions (legally – illegally, a man – a woman); 3) categories with indistinct boundary can have oppositions (clever – stupid / silly) but it does not exclude the opportunity to grade such categories. The category of intelligence is vague and graded (i.e. not having a clear boundary and assuming gradation of its members), e.g.: the wisest – wise – the cleverest – clever – reasonable – judicious – sane – unreasonable – silly – the most stupid – stupid – the dullest – muddle-head, etc.). In Russian the sign of intellectual gradation is represented at such language levels as word-formative, morphological, lexical, phraseological and syntactical. Units of verbal representation of signs of intellectual gradation are distributed into two groups depending on the degree of intensity of manifestation of this sign: 1– markers of actualization of sign of intellectuality in smaller or bigger degree, 2 – markers of actualization in the highest or lowest degree (verbal markers are represented in the article). The graded categories are usually represented in the form of scale where members of the category are placed depending on the degree of intensity of manifestation of their typical features. The category of intelligence should be represented in the form of a vertical scale. There are many language units and cliches, which emphasize the property of "verticality", thus and reflecting one of the features of Russian mentality – to consider many categories through the opposition "the top – the bottom" where the top is estimated positively and the bottom is estimated negatively. Mental abilities are closely connected with two other spheres of human life: pragmatism and creativity. So we mark out the pragmatism sphere (the sphere of application of mental abilities) and the creativity sphere (the sphere of creative abilities) along with the scale of intelligence representing possibilities of the person to carry out mental procedures. The components of three spheres of manifestation of signs of intelligence have axiological characteristics. But assessment does not correspond to gradation and degradation degrees (the positive – to gradation degrees; the negative – to degradation degrees). Specifics features of national consciousness are shown in this assessment. Semantic components of the specified spheres are reflected in the diagram presented in the article.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; category; language; thought; national consciousness.

P. 26. *Ma Jia.* College of Foreign Languages of Shenyang Ligong University (Shenyang, China). **MODERN RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL PATTERN "НИ А НИ Б" (NEITHER A NOR B).** The numerous definitions of phraseological system, classifications of phraseological units consider not only the defined composition of those units, but also the laws of their formation and functioning in the modern Russian language, their features and relations between the components. Though the problem of phraseologisms is well developed in Russian and world linguistics, phraseological units in the aspect of morphology and syntax are not studied enough. The phraseological unit construction model "ни А ни Б" (neither A nor B) is studied in the article, all the phraseological units of this pattern are adduced (in accordance with *The Phraseological Dictionary of Russian Language*, edited by A.I. Fedorov). The analysis of these phraseologisms has shown, that components ни...ни (neither...nor) are invariable, constant, but variable components may have synonymous and antonymous relations, may be expressed with different parts of speech, which forms various pattern meanings of phraseologisms, constructed upon one and the same pattern. Besides the interaction of variable and invariable components, the manner of filling in the pattern is of great importance in the creating of a special structure, form of a pattern, neither related to syntax nor to phraseological model. Every phraseological pattern has common independent meanings, which apply to all the phraseologisms, created upon the phraseological pattern. Big stylistic stratum consists of bright, emotional-expressive phraseologisms, which is caused by their picturesqueness, usage of expressive language means: they become widespread in the belletristic literature. A lot of phraseologisms of this phraseological pattern concern colloquial language. They are usually used in common language or in the belletristic literature. It should be noted that a question of putting a comma in phraseologisms of this phraseological pattern, is open and disputable. The structure of these phraseologisms coincides with the structure of free word combinations or sentences, containing a comma inside of them, or on the junction with the other words in the sentence. There is unconformity in writing of some phraseologisms, probably, it can be explained by a rather great variety of elements of these word combinations. Besides primordial Russian phraseological units of speech, based on free word combinations with this pattern, new ones continue to appear in the Russian language, which proves that this phraseological pattern is highly productive.

Key words: idiom; idiom pattern; patterns of meaning.

P. 29. *Matveenko Irina A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **RECEPTION OF W. GODWIN'S CALEB WILLIAMS SOCIAL-CRIMINAL NOVEL IN RUSSIA OF 1830S–1860S.** W. Godwin's novel *Things as They Are, or the Adventures of Caleb Williams*(1794) laid the ground for the further development of social-criminal and then detective genre not only in England but also abroad. The novel was translated into Russian in 1838. The reception of this writing in Russia is topical for us as it opens rich and fruitful history of this genre model perception in the Russian literature of the 19th century. The reviews of the novel were published in

the Russian periodicals in the same 1838 in such ideologically diverse magazines as *Sovremennik*, *Syn Otechestva*, *Biblioteka dlya Chteniya*, *Russkiy Invalid*, and *Severnaya Pchela*. The authors of the articles were such outstanding representatives of the Russian critical thought as P.A. Pletnev, N.A. Polevoy, F.V. Bulgarin, V.G. Belinskiy. The analysis of critical reviews of the translated novel reveals genuine interest in it: critics were interested in the writing's ideological base, its structure, characters, and plot lines. Nevertheless, the English novel was wasted upon and perceived as old-fashioned and irrelevant for the reader of the late 1830s due to the other literary epoch and different artistic method. Much attention was likely to be paid to the questions of translation in the Russian periodicals of the late 1830s. In fact, Godwin's novel was an artistic workshop where men of letters solved the problems of a translator's initiative, his responsibility for keeping work with artistic values for the readers. The next wave of reception of the English novel was in the 1860s when the novel was recollected owing to the new development stage in the Russian literature. It was this period when the genre of social-criminal novel started to form under the influence of its English and French models, when the theme of crime and punishment, the humiliated and outcasts became urgent for the Russian literary process. At that time the perspective of the foreign writing perception was changing: the novel was not discussed in periodicals, but its consideration occurred at a different, higher level – in works of the Russian writers. In this connection one could name F.M. Dostoevsky and N.G. Chernyshevsky. On the whole, in the Russian literary process there were two peaks of interest in the English writer's work: at the end of the 1830s the critics' attention was focused on plot construction, problems, and character analysis (in this case some artistic elements were wasted upon) and in the 1860s there was a more comprehensive perception resulting in its critical understanding of the Russian writers interpreting ideas and methods developed by Godwin in *Caleb Williams* in their writing.

Key words: social-criminal novel; reception; typological similarities; Russian critics.

P. 35. *Teterina Yelena A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **GAME MOTIVE AS ROUTINE PARADOXALIZATION IN A. SHIPENKO'S PLAY *THE CHESS GAME*.** The category of the motive has already been elaborated in folklore and narrative texts. However, the question whether it can be applied to drama has not yet been properly raised. One faces the theoretical impediments during the research of motive semantics of the dramatic piece due to the definition of the motive through the narrative text structure. Such a definition is given by I.V. Silantsev, in particular. From our point of view, the analysis of the motive in dramatic pieces will yield great results. The peculiarity of the drama motive reveals in it being a generalization of a range of communicative events, which form some kind of the "boundary", i. e. an interaction zone between the stage and the audience. The object of our research is Russian drama of the 1970s – 1990s. The analysis of the literary work of the above-mentioned period is conducted by comparing functional meanings of the game motive. The analysis also aims at testing the hypothesis on the evolution of the given motive from the "game is a metaphor of life" principle to the "game is a way of existence" principle, which is mainly found in the plays of the late 1980s – 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s. The purpose of this article is to analyze the role of the game motive in *The Chess Game*, a play by A. Shipenko from the viewpoint of the phenomenon, which presents a matter of exceptional interest for theatre. The choice of this particular play is explained by the following reasons: the phenomenon of the game is in the name of the play; the drama is experimental by its nature, that is why its innovation features are explicit; the fact that the play was written during the Perestroika period highlights the borderline condition not only in the society but in literature as well. *The Chess Game* is a monodrama. There is only one female character on the stage. It is emphasized that she is not a real actress: she was simply paid \$ 20 to "sit" on the stage for twenty minutes. The refusal to play (the girl informs everyone that there will be no performance) results neither in the end of the game situation nor in the destruction of the game space. It forms the complication of the open communicative event, though. Paradoxically, no one can put an end to the game even when there is an idea of its termination. The communicative event is modeled in the following way: the viewer's attention is not only focused on the stage – audience interaction (as it usually happens), but it penetrates the consciousness of the female character; autocommunication is formed. The game motive in the play by A. Shipenko models the hopelessness which is actually the artistic generalization we were looking for projected on the commonplace sense. The paradoxical side of it is that it states what is denied by it, and denies what it states, without triggering any contentious contradictions.

Key words: motive of the game; paradox; communicative event.

P. 38. *Yamalova Yulia V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **HISTORY OF RUSSIAN VERSIONS OF *JANE EYRE* BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE.** Works of English writers the Bronte sisters have been very popular in Russia since the 19th century. That is why Russian study of literature has active research in their creativity. But in spite of it there are no studies devoted to the history of Russian versions of Brontes' novels. In this article we are first trying to give a reconstruction of the history of Russian versions of the most popular novel *Jane Eyre* by Ch. Bronte. This novel was published in England in 1847, and has nine translations into Russian. In the 19th century there were two translations and three retellings with elements of translation. In the 20th century three more versions appeared. So the history of translations of this novel is an interesting and good material for research. First in April 1849 *Biblioteka dlya Chteniya* magazine published a retelling with elements of translation under the title "Janny Ear" by an anonymous author. In May of the same year *Otechestvennye Zapiski* magazine issued a translation under the title "Janny Eyre" by I.I. Vvedenskiy. In 1850 *Sovremennik* magazine published a retelling with elements of translation, its name was "Jan Eyre, the novel by Currer Bell", the author was unknown. The next retelling with elements of translation was issued in 1857 "Janny Eyre or notes of one governess" by S. I. Koshlakova in *Library For Dacha, Passenger Steamers and Trains. Collected New and Old Novels, Tales and Stories in Translation and Original* magazine. In 1893 this novel was translated by V. D. Vladimirov under the title "Janny Eyre - orphan from Lowood. Autobiographical novel". This translation was published in *Moya Biblioteka*. In 1901 the novel was translated again in *Young Reader. Magazine for Children and Teenagers*. The title was "Janny Eyre – the story of my life", the translator was unknown. V.O. Stanevich translated the novel in 1950; it was issued under the title "Jane Eyre" as a separate edition by Goslitizdat. In 1990 Khudozhestvennaya Literatura publishing house issued the translation of the novel with the following note: "The translation by O. Stanevich, omissions are restored by I. Gurova". And the last Russian version is the full translation by I. Gurova under the title "Jane Eyre". It was published in the same year, by the same publisher. All Russian versions of *Jane Eyre* by Ch. Bronte in spite of retellings keep the general sense and nature of the work. Some translations are different with deleting of passages connected with religion. Retellings with elements of translation reproduce the general sense of the original, they contain full translation of some scenes and short description of the work. By the help of description of nature and weather Ch. Bronte depicts emotions and feelings of characters. We can say that every version keeps an important feature of the novel. A big number of Russian versions indicate the high popularity of the novel in our country. For two centuries this work of art answers the purposes of Russian society and culture, and meets the needs of great Russian belles-letters.

Key words: Charlotte Bronte; English novel; translation; Russian culture and literature in 19th–20th cc.

P. 42. *Bulatova Tatiana A., Kamarova Nazira A., Galashova Natalia B.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk, Russia). **VALUES OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS – STUDY OF TOMSK MASS MEDIA.** The given article relies on the method of content analysis of Tomsk mass media in order to identify the predominant values of cultural institutions. The latter comprise the theatre, the cinema, the library, the museum, the sports institution and others. The objects of analysis are two patterns of values: paternalistic (conventional) pattern and activist (contemporary) pattern. The paternalistic (conventional) pattern may include such values as family, collectivity, traditions, discipline, custom, beneficence, solidarity, charity, authoritativeness and free-will. The activist (contemporary) pattern may include human life, freedom/independence, job/career, initiative, well-being, leadership, creativity, personality and innovation. "Tradition" has turned out to be the most frequently mentioned value. The semantic field of this value is represented in Tomsk mass media as the repetition of significant events in the life of the town, anniversaries, celebrations, i.e. as something that has become a part of the region's history and culture as a whole. In terms of its significance "tradition" is followed by "innovation". "Innovation" can be referred to as "novelty, something completely different from customary and traditional". The following semantic constructs have marked "innovation" as value: "brand-new", "modernization", "cutting edge" as well as a semantic construct "brand-new" manifesting itself in such words as "unfamiliar", "changed", "unusual", etc. Tomsk mass media associate this value with the activity of a person, community or organization undertaking something uncharacteristic of their previous activity. Predominance of these two values reflects two strategies of forming the image of Tomsk. The first strategy consists in the preservation and consolidation of the historical, cultural and architectural diversity of the town. The second strategy is conversion of Tomsk into a modern town with a developing innovative activity and modernization of all spheres of cultural, socio-economic and scientific life. However, representation of this value basically reflects the initial formal changes in the culture and the region as a whole. "Innovation" value is complemented by other values included into the activist pattern, such as human life, job/career, creativity, personality, initiative, freedom/independence, well-being and leadership. Thus, in total the activist cluster of values is more significant than the paternalistic one, which allows to make a conclusion about the formation of a definite image of a human capable of expressing personal attitude to the existing reality but not yet ready to drastically renew it.

Key words: values of regional media; paternal (traditional) paradigm of values; personality; (modern) paradigm of values.

P. 47. *Dumnova Elnara M.* Novosibirsk Humanitarian Institute (Novosibirsk, Russia). **MATRIMONIAL VALUES OF YOUTH IN RUSSIAN MEGALOPOLIS: GENDER ASPECT (BY EXAMPLE OF NOVOSIBIRSK).** The author of the article examines the transformation of family relations in Russian society at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries through the prism of deformation of gender standards and gender roles. A retrospective analysis of gender relations in the Russian family at the extent of the 20th century and the rationale for the smoothing factors of gender asymmetries is presented in it. The involvement of women in manufacturing, as well as the sexual revolution, are major factors of transformation of gender standards and marital and family purposes in the society. Basing on the analysis of some concepts of modern social scientists the author draws conclusions about how the contemporary youth understand the meaning of marriage. The relationship of the new gender standards with the emergence of alternative types of marriage are revealed: guest marriage, twine marriage (when husband and wife live in different countries), cohabitation. The author has attempted to elicit the point of view on new marriage and family relations, in which marriage has given way to partnership in the official and everyday discourses. Young people are the future social community, thus, the development of the family in the future depends on their world outlook and values. That is why the investigation of marriage and family relations exactly among young people is highly topical. The author cites the results of the survey of students in secondary specialized educational institutions (technical schools and colleges) in Novosibirsk conducted in May 2011. The sampling size was 415 people, including 193 boys and 222 girls. Quota sampling, formed on the basis of gender criterion, revealed the general and the particular in marriage and family aims of boys and girls. The results of the questionnaire survey showed that today's young people are carriers of the traditional system of family values. Most respondents (both boys and girls) chose traditional (official) form as a priority kind of marriage. Some differences emerged in relation to religious marriages. Girls are adherents to this kind of marriage. According to the results of investigation the author concludes the loss of the value of informal marriage among young people, especially among girls. This form does not work in contemporary Russian society. Reconstruction of the gender order in the late 1990s brought new trends in family and marriage relationships, affecting change in reproductive behavior and family patterns. At the same time new forms of gender relations do not completely deny the old ones, and partly base on them, representing a synthesis of the social experience of the two epochs.

Key words: gender relations; gender roles; family values; youth; marriage; divorce.

P. 51. *Karvounis Yulia A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **AVATON PHENOMENON OF ORTHODOX MONASTIC REPUBLIC MOUNT ATHOS AND GENDER SEGREGATION IN RELIGION.** In recent decades in the world there have been significant changes in public attitude to the restrictions and prohibitions of a religious nature. On the one hand, we see some changes in the strict taboos of the world's major religions. On the other hand, the promotion and advancement of religious movements and social movements do not restrict individuals in the manifestations of their rights and freedoms. Often these societies themselves initiate struggle against the prevailing traditional values. An example is the active role of feminist organizations in Europe on the abolition of centuries-old avaton monastic republic Athos. This religious phenomenon is expressed in a strict ban on the entry and residence in the monastery of the opposite sex. The monastic republic of Mount Athos located in Northern Greece and actually existing within the European Union is the subject of permanent conflict of various organizations defending the rights of women and minorities, who oppose the constitutional principles of the Joint European millennial socio-religious phenomenon. Avaton ancient Orthodox country for a secularized European society is primarily an anachronism and an invalid element of sex discrimination. This paper attempts to examine the phenomenon of avaton in the context of separation of the sexes in the religious reality. Christianity originally proclaimed a new reality in Christ via Apostle Paul, with no room for any kind of segregation and inequality. But along with such a revolutionary religious position Christianity also supports the tendency to gender segregation. Orthodox monasticism at its core refers to the life of Christ, who is free of family and kinship loyalties, who travels, lives in voluntary poverty, fasts and spends nights in prayer. Monasticism is the desire to maximize the closeness to this ideal. Monastic asceticism means nothing more than self-denial, and it is often rooted in negative attitudes to the outside world. In Christianity, the ascetic look at the world as a source of temptation and sin, and try to avoid contacts harmful for the spirit and concentrate their efforts on saving themselves alone. The most inappropriate contact for an ascetic, which can result in serious religious controversy, and which is directly associated with the concept of seduction, is the contact with the

opposite sex. Hence the need for gender segregation, as necessary for the very existence of the institution of monasticism. Monogender character of monastic society, as one of the basic principles of the system is directly related to the implementation of gender segregation. Avaton of Mount Athos, in our opinion, is one of the most characteristic examples of sustainable building of physical boundaries of gender separation. After analyzing the problem of gender segregation in religion by example of the avaton phenomenon of the Orthodox Monastic Republic of Athos, we came to a conclusion that it is unacceptable to consider it as an extremely negative socio-cultural phenomenon, it is important to consider the criteria that make up this division. Segregation as a necessary condition for the preservation of unique social structures must be justified ethically, culturally and legally.

Key words: avaton; gender segregation; monasticism; religious prohibition.

P. 53. *Nosova Snezhana S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND FOR STUDYING SOCIETY-NETWORK.** Internet is a new socio-cultural reality which provides us with new opportunities not just for scientific research but for philosophizing as well. At the present the Internet is still understudied. The same is true for the Society-Network for which the Internet is the modification and the very 'substance'. The objective of the article is to analyze concepts by N. Luhmann, R. Collins, M. Castells, and A. Toffler as methodological bases for studying the Society-Network, which is the object of communication studies and social philosophy. Today Information Technologies of the last century have been developing so fast that almost all the people who actively participate in social interaction are Internet users. Many problems related to human existence in digital space moral and ethical issues of Internet communication, influence of the Network on immaterial activity of the society, methodological grounds for developing Internet-communication, and so on, make the Internet itself an object for scientific socio-humane and philosophical knowledge. The original term 'Society-Network' is represented in the article. It differs from the commonly used term 'network society', which describes the society that fundamentally has network organization in different areas of social activity (scientific, educational, market, etc.). 'Society-Network' depicts the existence of digital information technologies as the major means of transferring information and connecting people. The terms 'society', 'communication', 'network', 'network structure' are common for all the represented concepts. But each concept has several particular terms and statements which help to understand the processes on the Internet as 'substances' of the 'Society-Network'. They also allow understanding basic characteristics of the society. N. Luhmann described such characteristic of a network structure as 'autopoiesis' which suggests that a system is a self-reproducing phenomenon. R. Collins emphasized the structure of the intellectual networks and specified such parts of them as 'hubs' and 'invisible colleges' connected by horizontal and vertical connections. M. Castells described the structure of the 'informational' society as he is contemporary with the Society-Network. A. Toffler is a social futurologist, so he characterized the basic principles of the digital network long before its existence. In general all the concepts are not controversial. Moreover, they complement each other and help to understand the phenomenon of the 'Society-Network' as the object of communication studies and social philosophy.

Key words: Society-Network; Internet communication; digital society.

P. 57. *Smelova Nonna Ye.* Rubtsovsk Industrial Institute (branch) of Altai State Technical University named after I.I. Polzunov (Rubtsovsk, Russia). **COGNITIVE ASPECT OF WORSHIP AND PRAYER IN HEGEL'S CONCEPTION.** In this article the author attempts to define the conditions when it is possible to speak about cognitive aspect of prayer in Hegel's conception. In order to identify such an approach the author considers the general statements of Hegel doctrine and the interpretation of this doctrine given by A. Kozhev and A.V. Krichevsky, who represented different points of view on the interpretation of Hegel's views on the nature of the Absolute Spirit. These approaches absolute either immanent or transcendent aspects of understanding and cognition of the Absolute. The first aspect considers the Absolute Spirit as the human spirit. A. Kozhev pointed out that the Absolute Spirit is objectively realistic only as either finite or human consciousness, which is considered to be non-finite because it returned to its full self-cognition. Therefore, the Spirit is not the God, but simply the space-time objective reality of nature and human-being or human-being-in-the-world. Another view is presented by A.V. Krichevsky. He says that the Absolute Spirit by Hegel is only the consciousness of logical ideas. The Absolute Spirit is the consciousness of absolute spirit itself as it is the Absolute Spirit. It is a pure act of consciousness, in which the subject and the object are identical. The Absolute Spirit being the first metaphysical reality as an absolute reflection is transcendent. It opens only to itself as to the Absolute Spirit, but not the end-consciousness. However, A.V. Krichevsky says that this does not mean that the Absolute Spirit is unknown to human-being. It exists outside and independently from human consciousness, but it is still immanent. The purpose of prayer is just to remove the doubleness of the split, its purpose is the existence of God in a human-being. It is directed against particular subjectivity. The person should be in the Spirit, and the object should be as the Spirit in a human-being. The worship, the prayer, as an action, has a grace of God. In Hegel's works we can clearly see the cognitive aspect of worship and prayer. However, this knowledge is only one of the stages of true knowledge attainable in philosophy only. Hegel himself, pointing at the worship, which includes the prayer as one of the moments of cognition, directs our thoughts to the transcendent understanding of the Absolute. As a result of the analysis the author of the article comes to a conclusion that for studying the prayer as a way of cognition, the transcendent aspect is more perspective.

Key words: worship; prayer; cognition.

P. 64. *Spicheva Dina I., Kuzheleva-Sagan Irina P.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **IMAGE AS INSTRUMENT FOR "GENERATION Y" CONSCIOUSNESS AND BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT.** Modern youth or, the so called 'Generation Y', has become the most active social subject of network information-communication society. It happened due to fast development of technologies and new media and also to 'natural' interest of young people in everything new. Unlike other social groups which use new media, youth is involved in social processes based on a particular type of information. It is image-based information which is managed by nature as it actualizes certain stereotypes and grounds for reputation in young people's consciousness. It brings into focus parallels with standards of behavior accepted in the society and current trends (in fashion, pop-culture, etc). From socio-philosophical point of view, image is one of symbolic assets (P. Bourdieu) which is represented in 'formulated' (stereotyped, processable) attitude of a subject towards the reality. This attitude determines one's behavior in accordance with the basic values of the society. From socio-psychological point, image is a form and a result of implementing of three functions typical for modern and ancient people: 1) identification (recognition) by a subject of somebody or something among similar objects; 2) self-identification of a subject (determining one's own 'common' and unique characteristics); 3) self-presentation (acknowledged demonstration of one's 'similarity' or 'particularity' (C. Jung). The authors believe that implementation of all the functions occurs simultaneously on three levels of symbolic managerial (image-based) communication: emotional-evaluative, ethical-aesthetic, and value-objective. The first level allows perceiving and evaluating

information applying to subconscious emotional-sensual experience of a managing subject. The second level applies to some aesthetic images and standards of behavior accepted in the society. The third level is about accepting and demonstrating some social status which corresponds to objectives and values of a subject. It is possible to suggest that the described mechanism of image functioning as an instrument for managing consciousness and behavior of 'network' and 'non-network' youth is universal. However, digital technologies and new media provide with unlimited opportunities for gaining symbolic assets and for self-actualization of 'Generation Y' representatives. They also intensify the managerial resource of the image-based communication. As a result, 'Generation Y' becomes more and more manageable and programmed by the basic subjects of the strategic (J. Habermas) image-based communication even though young people feel more and more 'free' in virtual space. This is one of the major problems of network information-communication society, which requires great socio-philosophical reflection.

Key words: image; control; communication; "Generation Y"; network society; new media.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 68. *Ageeva Galina M.* Mordovian N.P. Ogarev State University (Saransk, Russia). **MEDIATIZATION OF MEMORY: MEMOIRS FEATURES IN BLOGS AND SOCIAL NETWORKS.** The article considers network forms of accumulation and translations of memory. Features of the memorial texts placed in the digital environment are considered, the basic attention is given to blogs and social networks as sources of generation of memoirs. Significance of memorial network forms in modern humanitarian researches for studying the features of mediatization of memory is shown: representations of images of memory by various types of its carriers – from the book to visual and audiovisual means and also the Internet resources. Not only media-sources change, national tradition is transformed in the context of globalization, the genre of literary memoirs acquires new forms creating the blogosphere. All these innovations are traced at the level of the content of memory. The term system is analysed from different aspects of media: "media-culture", "media-text", "media-perception", "mediatization". Today's opposition is discussed of the "old", traditional mass communications (the cinema, press, radio, TV) and the "new" computer focused, digital media with broad expressive means, presence of feedback. The modern addressee as it is known simultaneously uses some channels, being the TV-viewer, the radio listener, the reader, etc. The features of mediatization of information sphere are considered – growth of production and use of information products and services combining different types and kinds of information, sphere of culture, education and training, collective and individual memory. The analysis of semantics and other parameters of biographic resources of mass-media is carried out, their generators, sources and features and representation are named. These media-texts erase traditional borders between reading of the text and its creation, making potential authors more creative, generating their desire to join. Autobiographical media-texts are a big success in a mass audience as they satisfy the real public needs worthy of respect and studying, namely information, compensatory, hedonistic, recreative, moral ones, etc. Their "emotional tone" is high. Here there is no monotony, monotony of subject situations. Episodes of other's lives are promptly replaced; throw in the whirlpool of events, emotional differences, alternation of positive and negative. Entertaining character and visual appeal add popularity. The most interesting network projects of memory studies are characterized: "Cultural memory and the text", "Modern Russian Identity: Possible Foundations and Embodiments. The Point of View of Culturologists", "Culture of Memory", etc. Topics and resources of the projects are described (Great Patriotic War, memoirs by emigrants and former political prisoners, childhood, history of families, destiny of relatives, etc.).

Key words: media-culture; mediatization; memoirs; memory; blogs; social networks; the media; means of a mass communication; the curriculum vitae; memory.

P. 75. *Zagoskin Denis V., Shirko Tatiana I., Shirko Konstantin N.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CAPITALIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE OF SIBERIAN REGIONS: BETWEEN DEFICIENCY AND MONOPOLY OF ENVIRONMENT.** In 2010–2012 the Museum and Cultural Heritage education and research centre of Tomsk State University carries out a complex research project "Cultural capital as a condition and a factor of innovative development of Siberian regions". Studying the practice of regional government system conditions developed in branch industries practice was the main objective of research; the conditions capable to influence the increase and decrease of the value of the total of the resources in regional branches of culture, the fluctuation of level of their ability to represent themselves as a socially significant benefit. The main approaches to methodology of the research were chosen: 1. Theoretical modeling of socio-cultural space of a Siberian region in abstract measurement. Such modeling scheme should reveal the main interrelations in cultural resources sphere and processes of production of significant benefits. Within the specified model essential interactions of key actors of cultural production are described. 2. Empirical research of interaction of key actors of socio-cultural space in historical retrospective, studying of transformations in interrelations of cultural production in real practices. It is possible to reveal three long-term trends in the development of a "consumer" (stakeholder) link in socio-cultural space of Siberia, namely: - 1861-1917 – the era of formation of socio-cultural space of Siberia in its modern shape; – the Soviet period – 1917–end of the 1980s – the forced continuation of the process of strengthening of the position of state authorities in the system of interaction of stakeholders and a uniform state policy in the culture sphere; - these requirements in many respects formed the basis of the Post-Soviet trend in the system of stakeholder relationship in the sociocultural space of Siberian regions (the end of the 1980s – the present). The state refusing from creating a highly ideological society has intentionally limited its role and place in the developed system of cultural policy. There is a particular "mega-trend" in development of a stakeholder subsystem of the socio-cultural space of Siberia which is closely connected with the role of the state in the developing system of production of the cultural benefits. This "mega-trend" can be described as a search for the balance between the deficiency of the system of cultural production of the social and economic environment necessary for development (in all its components) and the monopoly of its environment by the leading stakeholder.

Key words: culture; cultural capital; socio-cultural space; regional culture; state cultural policy.

HISTORY

P. 78. *Varlamov Oleg Ye.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE CREATION POLICY OF NORTH CAROLINA AUTHORITIES.** The North Carolina innovation business development policy is a great example of

successful governance, "an American dream". The state without sufficient advantages in the spheres of higher education and industry transferred its economy on innovation basis. But the greatest work was done by the government of the region and it is connected with the predominance of the Democratic Party members in the North Carolina political establishment. Almost all governors of the state who took their seats after the Second World War were Democrats. One of the components of their ideology is greater state regulation of economy and the North Carolina authorities acted as true Democrats, creating institutions of innovation business development. The creation of institutions, contributing to innovation policy of North Carolina began in 1950s. In 1956 the Research Triangle Park was created. Luther Hodges the Governor of North Carolina agreed with recommendations of business leaders and industrialists and signed the executive order, initiating the Research Triangle Project, an industrial park which transformed the state from the agrarian into the industrial one. There are three main channels of incentives for high-tech businesses: the structures created by the authorities, universities and business associations. But such system did not appear at once. At the beginning of innovation way to success the authorities determined the directions of state development in the sphere of science. To fulfill the task the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology was created in 1963. In the state there were three main types of technology: biotechnology, green energy and defence technologies. The position of high-tech business is represented by the NC Technology Association. It is an organization with established membership: representatives of big corporations take part in the work of the association and are simultaneously the sponsors. Politicians are invited to different events to discuss certain projects and legislations. In 1984 the North Carolina State Universities established Small Business and Technology Development Center. The unique structure of the university allows it to provide mentorship for high-tech businesses. North Carolina determined the priorities of innovation development, built the structure responsible for attracting investment to the emerging start-ups. The key of the state's success is the combination of the public-private approach in creation and functioning of this structure.

Key words: innovation development; entrepreneurship; authorities; North Carolina.

P. 82. *Vasilyev Artyom V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONTINUITY AND DISCONTINUITY IN HISTORY OF "THE GENIUS OF THE TIME" CONCEPT DURING 17–18 CENTURIES.** There are at least two approaches in conceptual history. One of them is based on the supposition that it possible to write the history of concepts as an entity. This approach seeks to eliminate the inner logic of development of concept over a long period of time. The second relies on the theory of speech acts and denies such a possibility. The followers of this method insist that there can be no such thing as history of concepts and there can only be histories of their uses in arguments. In modern historiography the first approach is used by the German school of Begriffsgeschichte, and the second – the Cambridge School of the History of Political Thought. However, according to R. Koselleck, there is no contradiction between these approaches: the task of conceptual history is to "register the set of long-term, repeatable structures stored in language that establish the preconditions for conceptualizing events". This article also seeks to combine those approaches by example of the history of concept of "the genius of the time" during the 17th–18th centuries. This concept was first fixed in European languages in the beginning of the 17th century. One of the first was John Barclay. In the second chapter of his *Icon Animorum* (1614) he finds to trace the changes of genius of the time from the Roman times. His notion of this was closely connected with the baroque notion of destiny, but he also goes beyond that. For the occurrence of this concept appropriate experience was required: the discovery of new lands and scientific achievements created a habit to comparisons and attention to distinctions. The concept of "genius" became one of the key metaphors for these practices. In the 17th century this concept was one of the central in *The Quarrel Between the Ancients and the Moderns* F. Bacon (1561–1626) used it for the proof of possibility of the progress of knowledge. Most of all Saint-Evremond (1613–1703) made a contribution to the history of the concept. In his aesthetic works he fought for the art, which can be adequate to the genius of modern time. Similarly he appealed for the estimate of ancient works according to the time of their production. In the 18th century Voltaire also dealt with the problem of the "spirit of the age". By this concept he tried to emphasize his own epoch, considering it as most natural and rational. But he also generated a certain integral image of the past. He revealed past history in all its interconnectivity. It was concluded that in the development of concept of the "genius of the time" some common traits can be revealed. The underlying experience was the experience of comparison, correlation and generalization. This concept arises when past and present come to conflict.

Key words: conceptual history; genius of the time; early modern period.

P. 85. *Voronin Dmitriy V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STATE ARBITRATION BODIES OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN 1920S–1940S.** Formation and development of bodies of the state arbitration of Western Siberia are considered in the 1920–1940s. 1922 is considered the date of creation of state arbitration. In 1923–1925 in the territory of Western Siberia which generally was a part of Tomsk province enterprises solved controversial questions in Tomsk province of the arbitration commission of Tomsk Province Executive Committee. In 1925 Siberia was formed by means of merge of several areas. Formed in 1922 the new Nikolaev Provincial Arbitration Commission was transformed into the Siberian Regional Arbitration Commission in Novosibirsk. In the article it is emphasized that imperfection of the economic legislation in the conditions of the accelerated industrialization, construction of new industrial enterprises, development of the Ural-Kuzbass project stimulated the growth of disputes between the enterprises and the organizations. The author gives much attention to reorganization of arbitration bodies in the 1920–1930s because of uncertainty of the position of the legislator on jurisdiction of economic disputes that was connected with novelty of a problem for the Soviet system. The review is given to the resolutions of the Central Election Commission adopted in 1931 and USSR Council of National Commissioners, and, in particular, from May 3, 1931 of No. 5/298 "The Statute on State Arbitration at Council of People's Commissars of the USSR" which defined the organizational structure of bodies of state arbitration in the USSR, regulated their activities for settlement of disputes, supervision of execution of decisions and the prevention of economic crimes. It is emphasized that the statute, despite repeated editing and additions, worked for nearly 30 years. The article acquaints with the creation of the West Siberian Regional Arbitration Commission in the 1930s at the West Siberian Territorial Executive Committee and state arbitration at Altai Territorial Executive Committee. Structure of bodies of state arbitration in regions of Western Siberia developed in the middle - the second half of the 1940s with formation of the state arbitration of Kemerovo, Tomsk and Tyumen regions. The analysis of formation and the subsequent development of bodies of state arbitration in Western Siberia allows to draw the following conclusions: – systematic maintaining of national economy did not exclude disputes between the enterprises that caused need for creation of a special body; – the growth of the number of arbitration bodies and number of affairs considered in them testifies to growth of economic activity in Western Siberia, industrial development of the region; – bodies of arbitration in industrial regions of Siberia were recommended to consider and resolve disputes and to study actively shortcomings of economic mechanisms and to inform higher instances on it and ways of their elimination.

Key words: arbitrator; arbitration commission; State arbitration of Council of National Commissioners of RSFSR; Siberia; industrialization; self-financing.

P. 89. *Dmitrienko Nadezhda M., Mongush Alyona A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON PUBLICATION OF MOURNING MESSAGES IN KRASNOYE ZNAMYA TOMSK NEWSPAPER (1940–1962).** The authors of this article present historical inquiry of Russia necropolis and a work of collection and publication of funeral inscriptions which contain important evidence for genealogy and local history. It is shown that in the middle of the 20th century all historical cemeteries in Tomsk were destroyed; necropolis studies used the mourning information from periodicals. Evidently Tomsk newspaper *Krasnoye Znamya* (Red Banner) can be used as a source to inquire about those who were buried in the Southern cemetery, the only Tomsk cemetery during 1940–1962. These dates set chronological limits on the topic. The article represents 2517 mourning messages published in *Krasnoye Znamya* during 1940–1962. The frequency of publications is given, their classification is made. All mourning messages are divided into four groups: funeral announcements, obituaries, condolences and gratitude for helping with burial. The content of mourning messages of each group is described, their informative value is identified. It appears that mourning messages contained such important knowledge of deceased people as last name, first name, middle name, date of death; there is information of occupations, profession, position and place of employment, relationships. The birthday date was published rather rarely, as a rule, in the obituaries only. The primary purpose of mourning messages was to inform all about the death and burial of a person; so those messages included an indication of address, date and hour of burial. Unlike the pre-revolutionary period, when mourning messages included the information of Church where the funerals took place, *Krasnoye Znamya* has no references to the Church. There is information about the civil ceremonies organized at educational and culture institutions, and so on. It's noted that there were detailed funeral announcements and obituaries dedicated to the most prominent citizens of Tomsk – administrative and economic heads, university professors, doctors, school teachers, honored artists. Obituaries of the prominent citizens of Tomsk were signed by their colleagues, but just after 1957 such signatures were replaced by the impersonal cliché – a group of mates. Many obituaries of *Krasnoye Znamya* looked like official references, the deceased were often called "sons of Lenin–Stalin Party". Still, the newspaper published quite a few messages expressing hearty feelings of pain, loss and compassion. We prove here that mourning messages have a high degree of reliability, although still there are inaccuracies in spelling of some names. So we believe that mourning messages published in *Krasnoye Znamya* provide unique information to study the socio-cultural development of Tomsk in the middle of the 20th century, see changes in burial rituals, protect cultural heritage.

Key words: necropolis; historical sources; *Krasnoye Znamya* newspaper; mourning messages.

P. 92. *Zinovyev Vasily P., Larkov Nikolay S., Kharus Olga A., Chernyak Eduard I.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON CHRONICLING PUBLIC MOVEMENT IN SIBERIA.** Historians believe that making chronicles of events is one of the most efficient methods of studying the social and political developments as the statistical processing of chronicles allows representing the public movement in its diversity and complexity. The authors give an overview of the state of the research in the history of public movement in Siberia in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. It is noted that the research is done in Omsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Irkutsk, but its intensity is lower than in the Soviet times. However, the field of the research has expanded. Earlier the research focused on the activities of revolutionary parties and the mass movements of the basic classes, the proletariat and the peasantry. Since the late 1980s studies of liberal, monarchist, national movements and non-political organizations intensified, but the studies on the history of the movements of workers, peasants and social-democrats lost intensity. The motivation for studying the public movement also changed: earlier, historians mostly looked for the preconditions of the October revolution, now they search for the roots of the civil society in Russia. The paper puts an objective of making the chronicle of the public movement in Siberia from the late 19th century up to 1919. It was a period of rapid social and economic transformations in Russia when the development of the civil society began. At present studies are based on separate illustrations and do not provide a true picture of the country's public life. In Siberia there are serious studies on public life but no general picture of the social activities of all the population strata is available. There are chronicles of workers' and peasants' movements, of the activities of different parties, of various forms of political and non-political activities (strikes, demonstrations, gatherings of social and political organizations, conferences, conventions, other forums). The studies of the pre-revolutionary period of history and the period of the Revolution of 1917 and the Civil War were separated which complicated the analysis of the social developments. Relying on the experience of Siberian historians, the authors suggest that statistical studies should begin with the making of regional chronicles, in particular with the chronicle of the public movement in Tomsk province, sharing the integrated methodology of recording the events, the uniform terminology and the interpretation of facts. The authors find it reasonable to cover the whole period of social and political changes in the country from the 1880s up to the end of the Civil War.

Key words: public movement; chronicle; civil society.

P. 95. *Kayda Olga A.* Nizhnevartovsk State University for Humanities (Nizhnevartovsk, Russia). **SYSTEMS OF DOCUMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT BODIES OF WHITE SIBERIA DURING CIVIL WAR (1918–1920).** In the article the features of office work and questions of classification of documents of government and management bodies are considered on the territory of White Siberia in the years of the Civil War. The system of office work in the years of the Civil War on the territory of White Siberia was a structure providing the order, a strictly certain algorithm of working with business and official documents. The choice of the model of office work was defined by the practice of work of the White Government with the documents in the emergency terms of the Civil War on the territory of White Siberia. Types of the documents created were specified by the terms of their creation. The documents varied in form, content and purpose. This research tradition considers all the documents created by the White Government, in the form of the following groups: regulations, official documents and correspondence; this practice is due to the use of these documents as historical sources. In the times of White Siberia no legislation was adopted governing general civil proceedings. Not only legislative but also methodological documents were issued for military equipment detailing aspects of the content and way to work with documentation. The isolation of the systems of civil and military office work in the conditions of the Civil War resulted in registration of two systems of documentation. The documents created by anti-Bolshevik government and management bodies on the territory of White Siberia in the period from 1917 to 1920. There were three basic types of documents. The first group included legislative and normative acts, containing obligatory binding orders expressing the will of the state. The second group is informative-instructing documentation. The third group is made up by internal documents (interdepartmental) – all types of the documents created during the activity of government and management bodies of no normative character. In turn, the system of military documentation in 1918–1920 included no less than 11 types of documents. Special position in office work of government bodies'

character of co-operation played White Siberia civil and military managements. In the conditions of the Civil War transformation of the set forms of civil document of the White Government were changed, in compliance with operative requirements and terms of the Military Department. In the end with the defeat of Kolchak the former system of management documentation was liquidated.

Key words: Civil War; Siberia; documentation system; types of documents.

P. 99. *Kinyov Sergey L.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **WILL (DUKHOVNAYA GRAMOTA) OF GRAND PRINCE DMITRY IVANOVICH AND LINE OF SUCCESSION FOR GRAND PRINCE TITLE IN NORTHEASTERN RUS OF 15TH CENTURY.** There are three viewpoints in contemporary Russian historical studies on succession to the throne and, namely, succession for the Grand Prince title in the Northeastern Rus in the 14th–15th centuries, as well as on the role of the second will (*dukhovnaya gramota*) of Grand Prince Dmitry Ivanovich in this sphere. According to the first point of view (S.M. Solovyev, A.E. Presnyakov, A.A. Zimin), there was no precise data when succession within one family based on seniority was substituted by lineal succession. We assume that it mostly refers to the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries. According to the second point of view (L.V. Cherepnin), this change can be dated back to the end of the 14th century and was caused by the second will of Grand Duke Dmitry Ivanovich. It can be assumed that the will contains implicit information about succession to the appanage (*udel*) of the testator's eldest son. Moreover, it is accepted that the senior appanage is connected with the Grand Principality of Vladimir. Those who represent the third point of view believe there were no succession rules in the Moscow Principality up to the end of the 14th century, after which two succession rules co-existed (S.A. Melnikov). Such a variety of theories has necessitated our reference to the documentary sources provided that two of the three viewpoints are not based on documents. The analysis of wills (*dukhovnaya gramota*) and treaties (*dogovornaya gramota*) showed that the succession for the Grand Prince title within one family based on seniority existed at least until the first third of the 16th century inclusive. Practically all the grand princes' wills and the treaties between princes preserved emphasize the exceptional position of the second brother both at the end of the 14th and in the middle of the 15th centuries and, indirectly, at the beginning of the 16th century. Moreover, the treaty of Ivan III with Mikhail Andreyevich Belozersky (1477) shows a relatively high position of the third of brothers in the Moscow Prince's Family. The further vigorous activity of the third son – Andrey Bolshoy of Uglich – proves that his status documented in the treaty was not a mere formality. Hence, the seniority succession was still observed by the date when the above-mentioned treaty was signed. The first violation of the seniority succession principle was recorded in the will of Ivan III in 1504. However, the following treaties of his senior successor, Grand Prince Vasily III with the second in seniority Prince Yury Dmitrievich, according to which the latter was supposed to resign from the Grand Prince title in behalf of the possible children of his elder brother, show that the new succession rules were not formed yet by that time.

Key words: North-Eastern Russia of 15th century; interprincipality relations; grand Principality; succession; second testament of Grand Duke Dmitry Ivanovich.

P. 103. *Klyuchanskaya Svetlana A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THREAT OF FOREIGN INVASION AS DRIVING FORCE OF MYANMAR'S FOREIGN POLICY.** Within its history Myanmar had repeatedly faced the challenge of armed invasion. Since the 13th century it suffered invasions by its three neighbors, China, India and Thailand. Imperial Japan invaded the country in late 1941 and early 1942. Hardly a year after regaining its independence Myanmar was invaded by the remains of Kuomintang armed forces. In 1948 after Myanmar regained independence the government's main aims were to unite and control the country that was weakened by war and in menace of disintegration because of numerous insurgent group actions. Although many states face separatist movement for Myanmar government strategic thinking the key determinant was that most of the insurgent groups in Myanmar were supported by foreign governments. The main event of the end of the 20th century that brought the renewed concerns of external intervention in the country's affairs was the crash of the massive pro-democracy uprising in 1988. In 1990 the military government refused to acknowledge the outcome of the general election, and, in fact, usurped power. Since then, the main concern of the military junta was in the fact that it can be forced by international community to acknowledge the 1990 elections results. The regime believed that the instant threat to its existence was the United States and major EU countries which it suspected in covert campaign to undermine the military government by supporting opposition activists and heating up internal unrest. Two important events occurred: "the saffron revolution" in 2007, and the Hurricane Nargis, which slammed into the territory of Myanmar in 2008. Since 1988 Myanmar was a target for the international mass media and human rights activist organizations criticism. There have been calls for country to be included in "the axis of evil" labeled by President Bush and even to invade Myanmar for "the good of its people". The armed interventions in Panama (1989), Somalia (1992), Haiti (1994), Kosovo (1999), Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (1991, 2001) were taken by Myanmar military government as the examples of US policy of interference into the affairs of other states including possibility to topple the regimes hostile to Washington. For the military leadership in Naypidaw, isolated and fearful of external interference, such actions appeared to be a threat and a proof that the hostile campaign to undermine the regime is underway and government should be prepared to confront it. The historical and personal experience contributed to a profound sense of national insecurity, fear of domestic chaos and a deep distrust of foreign countries, alongside with the policy of self-reliance, all this became the basis of the ideology of the Myanmar leadership.

Key words: threat perception; armed invasion; insurgent groups; Myanmar.

P. 107. *Konkov Dmitriy S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PROBLEMS OF VISIGOTH IDENTITY AFTER DEATH OF ALARIC.** The article is devoted to the period of 410–415 in the history of the Goths and the Roman Empire, the period during which the formation of Visigoth identity and self-determination occurred in opposition to the empire. The contradictory policy of the emperors determined the duality of the meaning of the barbarian troops in the empire. The variability of the imperial policy baffled leaders of barbarians, they had no time to adapt to change of course. It relates to Alaric to a large extent, at the same time he was the most famous and successful leader of Goths and disgraced captain of the Empire. Failure of Alaric's policy put his army on the brink of death, creating a historical alternative to the fate prepared under the late Roman Empire. The article analyzes the implementation of this alternative policy of Athaulf, closest successor of Alaric. It shows lack of identity in this period of the Visigoths, the desire by all possible means to identify with the empire. Despite the great importance of Alaric to the Visigoths, his aim was the Goths like a division of the Roman army, but integration into the army's elite was not achieved. Moreover, Alaric's attempts to find a way to agreement with the emperor crashingly failed, giving the opposite effect. The emperor essentially forced Alaric to take Rome, which served as propaganda for the benefit of the anti-barbarian party at the court and undermined the possibility of peaceful solution to the problem. Faced with the systematic exclusion of the empire, Alaric died and did not find a solution for himself and his troops. Therefore, his

successor had a more difficult task. Consequently, the analysis of the question of establishing the identity of the Visigoths in the beginning of the 5th c. AD is impossible without attention to the situation after the death of Alaric in 410. Athaulf, despite the lesser degree of Romanization and reverence to the Roman institutions – and perhaps precisely because of this – aimed at full integration of the Visigoths in the imperial structure, at the Visigoths' equality with the Romans in the empire on the basis of full acceptance of the mechanisms of imperial operation through the marriage with Galla Placidia and the birth of a joint child, claiming the imperial title. In this case, the Visigoths overcame the traditional threshold between the Romans and barbarians, this opposition is deprived of meaning in their relationship, they became the guarantors of the imperial principles and received an equal status to the Romans, in fact, identified with the latter. However, this strategy was not supported both by Ravenna – the problem of the barbarians in power at this point was extremely sharp and painful – and by the Goths. The threat to a complete dissolution and assimilation into the Roman environment has no mass response in the Gothic mentality.

Key words: Goths; Visigoths; barbarians; the late Roman Empire; Honorius; Athaulf; Galla Placidia; Constantius; the power institutions; the peripheral society; federates; political identity.

P. 111. *Kochev Igor A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **GERMANY'S ROLE IN EU MILITARY MISSION "EUFOR RD CONGO"**. It is well known that the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the European Union (EU) is an intergovernmental component of European integration. It means that the CSDP is determined by the EU member states. Therefore understanding of the CSDP is conditioned by the understanding of the different member states positions. Many scholars argue that Germany being an EU driving force plays a leading role in the CSDP too. The author revises this thesis by analyzing German foreign-policy behavior during one of the practical ESDP challenges – the EU military mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, EUFOR RD Congo (2006). He finds out whether the mission met German national interests, to what degree Germany participated in the agenda-setting and decision-making process, what Germany's military and financial contribution was. The author comes to a conclusion that Germany's role in the operation was twofold. On the one hand, it proved itself as a real leader nation by assuming the responsibility for planning and strategic management of the mission as well as contributing 1/3 of the military contingent and covering 1/5 of the expenses incurred. On the other hand, a practical dimension demonstrated Germany's weak points and secondary role played in the CSDP. The Congo mission was put on the European agenda by France and Belgium, not Germany. In contrast to the both ex-colonial powers, EUFOR RD Congo was not in Germany's national interest, but in spite of this Berlin got involved in the mission. The formal leadership and military participation resulted solely from the strong diplomatic and informal pressure exerted by partners. At the same time Germany's internal political controversy and difficult procedural questions considerably restrained preparation for the operation, threatened with its frustration and thereupon blocked its logical prolongation. German headquarters in Potsdam faced difficulties in planning and coordination of EUFOR RD Congo. German armed forces had problems with supplies and training of personnel, its practical contribution to general success was minimal – inter alia owing to the national limitations of its application geography. The author concludes, that partners' as well as some scholars' expectations in relation to Germany's contribution to the CSDP are higher than German political willingness and real military potential.

Key words: Germany; CSDP; European Union; security policy; Congo.

P. 115. *Krasilnikova Yekaterina I.* Novosibirsk State Technical University (Novosibirsk, Russia). **TOMSK CEMETERIES AS CITY RESIDENTS' MEMORY PLACES (END OF 1919 – FIRST HALF OF 1941)**. The article is devoted to the specifics of Tomsk cemeteries in the period from late 1919 until mid – 1941 as memory places. The article is devoted to the characteristics of ancient Tomsk cemeteries as inhabitants of this city's memory places (1920–1930s). The author clarifies some of the data associated with the operation of these cemeteries in this period, and calls some outstanding persons' graves, which are lost today. The paper also identifies the traditional and new (Soviet) features of the content of cemeteries and attitudes of the society, due to the influence of state memory politics, socio-economic conditions in the country and the nature of the local spiritual life in the necropolis of Tomsk of the 1920–1930s. In the context of this research by the memory place we mean an object of the urban environment, recording, storing and transmitting the collective memory of the relevant order or other community events and persons. Cemetery is perhaps the most traditional memory place in the Russian city of the twentieth century. It is a topical place for a variety of relevant social groups: family, ethnic and religious, professional, etc. The author makes the following main conclusions. In Tomsk, as in other Siberian cities (1920s-1930s), necropolis was purposefully destroyed, which had, in our opinion, an obvious cultural value despised by the Soviet government. It guarded only their "own" graves, and not very carefully. During this period the Local Service Public Utilities did not devote due opinion to the problems of overcrowded and neglected cemeteries. Also we can see a law of the city self-development as a "living" system, where the empty and abandoned segments (in this case graves – memory places) first become dirty and dilapidated periphery, and then are settled in and adapt to the needs of those who re-mastered them. The necropolis was also destroyed by domestic vandalism of people, who were strangers in the region, and did not perceive the old cemetery as a memory place. But for those appreciating their old pre-revolutionary identity of Tomsk connected with the images of dear tombs, the necropolis collapse became a collapse of the sacred. For these people it was the hour of such socio-political tension, when the supernatural forces intervene in history process. The most painful in this regard was the stage of the turn of the second and third decades of the twentieth century. Already in the 1930s the authorities tore down the historical memory areas in Tomsk focusing on building one's own necropolis. It was expressed in the opening of new cemeteries and caring for the fresh graves of the "heroes" of recent years, as well as in the fact that the newspapers publish obituaries of party workers and government officials.

Key words: memory place; collective memory; necropolis; politics of memory.

LAW

P. 123. *Ayupov Vladimir Sh.* Siberian Branch of International Institute of Economics and Law (Novokuznetsk, Russia). **INCITEMENT TO SUICIDE: THEORETICAL ANALYSIS**. The article examines specifics of the object of crime provided for in Article 110 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – incitement to suicide or attempted suicide. The urgency of the research carried out in this article consists in the fact that this crime belongs to the category of crimes of average gravity proceeding from the types and degree of the punishment provided for in Article 110 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. However the acts mentioned in this chapter have a socially dangerous consequence, death of the person, except the acts, objective and subjective features of which classify them as

privileged body of crime (Articles 106, 107, 108, 109 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), – refer to the category of gravest crimes. Incitement to suicide or attempted suicide (Article 110 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) does not contain any specific elements of features of the body of a crime, which would define it as the privileged one. Nevertheless, as it was said above, it belongs to the category of crimes of average gravity. To clear out the indicated specifics of this crime one should investigate the features of the body of a crime, its constructive elements, the object of a crime being of particular significance. As to the object indicated in Article 110 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation it is necessary to pay attention to the inalienable natural subjective right of each individual – the right of choice. The stated right is closely connected with the freedom of will of the individual as an independent, mentally healthy person. The freedom of will means that nobody has the right to influence imperatively the will of the individual with the goal of making their choice, pleasing the influencer, not the individual. Here a very basic thesis should be stressed: in case of incitement to suicide the guilty does not deprive the victim of their right of choice in life disposal, which actually takes place in homicide, and it is the victim who carries out the choice for voluntary life deprivation. Still, the freedom of will of the victim on realization of the indicated right is essentially injured by the negative psychological situation the guilty purposefully places the victim in, wishing for the victim to choose the behavior variant of suicide. In other words, there is a direct evidence of the choice carried out with a flaw in will declaration. And still, very likely, victim's right to choose classifies incitement to suicide as the crime of average gravity by Article 110 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Key words: object; act; choice; will of a person; suicide.

P. 127. *Gorovtsova Margarita A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON PATENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION: DEBATABLE ISSUES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.** The article presents a legal analysis of a special tax mode in the form of the patent system of taxation to be introduced on January 1, 2013. Such elements of patent system of taxation, as taxpayers, order of introduction, application condition, order of payment of a uniform tax, etc. are considered in detail. Special attention is given to the debatable issues of introduction and use of patent system of taxation. A number of measures directed at improvement of tax norms of patent system of taxation is offered.

Key words: patent system of taxation; small business.

P. 131. *Kosarev Kirill V.* Kuzbass Institute of Federal Service of Punishment Execution (Novokuznetsk, Russia). **SUBJECTS OF CIVIL-LAW RESPONSIBILITY FOR PATIENT'S BODILY INJURY.** The present article is devoted to consideration of subjects of civil-law responsibility for patient's bodily injury. These relations are very topical today as the cases medical personnel injure patients become more frequent. Subjects of civil-law responsibility for patient's bodily injury are medical organizations, private doctors and attending physicians. Medical organizations can both be private and public depending on the founder. Private medical organizations are formed by physical and legal entities. Public medical organizations are established by public authorities and local government. Public medical organizations are noncommercial legal entities created in the form of budgetary or independent establishments. The idea of the article is that medical organizations cannot be established as public enterprises. Private medical organizations can function both as commercial and non-profit organizations. Special requirements for this occasion are not fixed in the legislation, therefore, general provisions of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation for legal entities are applied. Irrespective of form of ownership, in case of bodily injury medical organizations are prosecuted under provisions of the law "On Consumer Rights Protection". The legal status of the private doctor as a sole proprietor is considered. The legal status of the attending physician who actually injures the patient is defined. Besides, it is noted that the medical organization the doctor works for bears responsibility for their actions. However, the law establishes a possibility of accountability of the real offender. It is a regressive way of civil rights protection. Regress is the obligations connected with certain facts: one person is compelled to pay a sum of money to another person for the actions of a third party. This obligation does not always arise between the parties, for the doctor and the medical organization have labour contract relations. Therefore, the worker cannot always be claimed fully financially obliged, only when specified in law.

Key words: medical organization; private doctor; civil-law responsibility.

P. 135. *Mazur Yekaterina S.* West-Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Justice (Tomsk, Russia). **NEW APPROACH IN EXPERT OPINION ON PECULIARITIES OF PALMAR DERMATOGLYPHICS.** Dermatoglyphics as a complex of provisions relating to skin designs includes a number of special notions defining the corresponding areas of research. These are: dactylography, palmography, iplantoglyphics, which study palm skin design and feet skin design respectively. As for palmar dermatoglyphics, no works dealing with the prognostic estimation of human characteristics have been found. A sufficiently complete research of palmar dermatoglyphics concerns only the identification of a person by establishing the relationship. On the basis of the above, the purpose of this work is elaboration of methods of dermatoglyphic analysis of palmar skin design that can make it possible to estimate the results obtained in the course of research more completely; and this will inevitably simplify the application of dermatoglyphics in experts' daily work. For strict perception and uniformity, a new terminology of palmar dermatoglyphic characteristics was introduced into the scientific use. The whole characteristic of dermatoglyphic peculiarities was estimated with regard to thirteen triradii of palmar surface. The names of all triradii (deltas) begin with Latin letter "D" (delta), then comes its ordinal number, which depends on the frequency of triradii display (excluding those of fingers). We have considerably increased the number of points between which the estimation of crest counting is done. So, all lines along which crest counting is done are located with regard to basic and additional triradii. Five main groups of quantitative indicators referring to the corresponding triradii (deltas), each covering several parts, have been determined. All these parts represent the absolute number of skin lines between points on palmar surface, which include the centers of triradii (deltas) and strictly defined points or places of segment ends directed from the center of a triradius and dividing delta into equal angles. When characterizing the crest counting we took into account the number of palmar lines between triradii and between a triradius and a corresponding point on bending folds and palmar skin designs. To make the perception easier all characteristics of crest counting were divided into kinds, groups, types and "floors". As far as the characteristic of display of qualitative dermatoglyphic palm manifestations is concerned, it is founded on the mode based on the presence on the palm of a so called "main" loop, the presence or absence of main and additional triradii. So, application of the proposed approach of palmar dermatoglyphics estimation is possible when studying the dermatoglyphics of both the whole palm and its separate segments (upper, middle and lower "floors"). The study of palm dermatoglyphics on the basis of the proposed approach makes it possible to generalize and work out the methods of dermatoglyphic analysis both under a separate study of palmar surface and, in complex, under the study of skin design of fingers and feet.

Key words: analysis; dermatoglyphics; skin design of fingers, palm and feet; triradius (delta); expert opinion.

P. 140. *Plashevskaya Anastasia A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **APPEAL PROCEDURE FOR VERIFYING CRIMINAL CASE SENTENCE BY FEDERAL LAW OF DECEMBER 29, 2010: PROBLEM PERSPECTIVE.** A comprehensive analysis of the probation application in a criminal case in accordance with the Federal Law of December 29 – FL № 433 – is held in the article with the account of view points in the procedural criminal literature and statistics. The author notes that the appeal procedure of sentence verification in the form provided by FL № 433 contains a number of weaknesses that allow to question the principle differences between the newly introduced appeal procedure and the earlier existing one. These deficiencies can negatively affect the efficiency of the above mentioned Procedural Act that places the task of establishing a Court of the Second Instance of the appeal type. The following deficiencies are distinguished in the article: the broad arbitrary ability of the Court of Appeal to substitute the direct order of evidence consideration with an indirect one on its own initiative, the ability of the Court of Appeal to make a judgment that aggravates the defendant's situation in comparison with its definition in the appealed decision on the basis of indirect evidence consideration; vagueness and inaccuracy of the grounds for the decision of the Court of Appeal to return the criminal case to the Trial Court for a new judicial review; a great variety of appeals instances which may adversely affect the forming of uniform practice and does not exclude the existence of "controversial" decisions of various courts acting as courts of appeal. The author proposes and substantiates a number of measures aimed at ensuring consistency and completeness of establishing the Court of the Second Instance of the "appeal" type in the Russian system of appeals against a sentence. As an example of such measures, the author gives grounds for the necessity to secure the order of evidence study in the Court of Appeal which would be based on the principle of immediacy as a general rule; strict regulation of the ability of the Court of Appeal to deliver a decision when reviewing a criminal case that would abolish the acquittal and indict simultaneously (the making of such a decision should only be possible through direct evidence study by the Court of Appeal of both new and previously studied evidence by the Court of the First Instance); establishing a full criteria list of cases where the Court of Appeal is entitled to send a criminal case for a new trial in the Court of the First Instance (the violations of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedural Law that would indicate that the proceedings in the Court of the First Instance did not take place).
Key words: appeal procedure of verification; sentence; judicial reform; Federal Law of December 29, 2010 – FL № 433.

ECONOMICS

P. 144. *Akerman Yelena N., Mikhhalchuk Alexandr A., Trifonov Andrey Yu.* Tomsk State University, Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **DYNAMIC MODEL OF RESEARCH OF SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT ECONOMIC SPACE BY FACTORIAL AND CLUSTER APPROACHES.** In the article the dynamic model of research of the economic space of regions of the Siberian Federal District (SFO) on the basis of factorial and cluster approaches is presented. In the theory of spatial economy the economic space of the region is considered generally from the point of view of the system, economic and legal, and geopolitical approaches. Use of the process approach to research the economic space of the region allowed to consider it as a steady self-organising system of relations which is formed as a result of the competition of the regional subjects realizing economic interests. There already are not enough tools of traditional regional economy for the description of processes of regional systems occurring in the economic space. Use of the dynamic model of statistics based on multidimensional methods for the analysis of economic space of the macro-region (by example of SFO) will allow to create the factorial basis of the economic space of SFO; to estimate influence of each factor and to define the degree of heterogeneity of the economic space of SFO; to reveal interrelations of initial indicators of different purposes and subprocesses, and as a result to define structural interrelations at each level of the dynamic model of the economic space of SFO; to reveal spatial typology of the regions of SFO; to construct the economic space of each regional typology and to estimate its contribution to the development of the economic space of SFO. The offered dynamic model is an effective tool of analysis of spatial development of the region, allowing to describe its configuration and dynamics taking into account environment influence, and also the empirical base for formation and realization of effective state economic policy of the Siberian Federal District and its regions.
Key words: economic space; factorial model; regional process; cluster.

P. 150. *Ivasenko Anatoliy G.* Berdsk Branch of Novosibirsk State Technical University (Berdsk, Russia). **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO REFINANCING LAND MORTGAGES: SCHEMES OF MEMBER INTERACTION AND MORTGAGE ASSETS SECURITY TOOLS.** One of the most important issues of formation and development of the system of land and mortgage lending is the institutional basis for the development of mortgage relationships in the industry. An important, if not the main, component of the infrastructure of mortgage of land is the system of attracting financial resources (finance and credit infrastructure). The analysis of development of mortgage lending practices and structure of attracted resources of Russian commercial banks showed that the volume of more than 3 years of deposits is less than 6% of the total volume of attracted funds; and the functioning of the Russian banking system creates a possibility of withdrawing these funds by investors. Therefore, the main source of funding for banks involved in land mortgages is their own capital, hence the limited volumes of mortgage crediting. In this connection, there is an importance of the effective functioning of the system of refinancing of credit institutions. The term "refinancing" can be interpreted in two ways. From the point of view of lenders it is the creditor compensation expenses on mortgage loans by issuing mortgage-backed securities or resale rights requirements on loans by mortgage agents. From the point of view of the borrower refinancing the borrower's debt repayment is based on one or more mortgages by obtaining a new mortgage loan. Typically, refinancing of land mortgage loans is possible through mortgage market, which includes markets mortgage loans and mortgage loans. The process of refinancing mortgages is inextricably linked with the process of security provision. Security provision is defined as the process of creating bonds of participation; the process of combining the cash proceeds received from individual mortgages to issue various securities; the process of turning mortgages into long-term securities. In our opinion, the following definition is the most accurate: "the process of issuing securities, secured packages of mortgage loans. On the basis of the article the study concluded that the main limiting factor and one of the main sources for mass land-development of hypothecary crediting is the possibility of refinancing and security provision of mortgage portfolios of land, which will provide long-term resources to increase land and mortgage lending in Russia.
Key words: land mortgage; refinancing; security provision.

P. 157. *Kazakov Vladimir V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ORGANIZATIONAL-FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF FORMATION AND REALIZATION OF INNOVATION POLICY OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.** An innovative type of development implies the ability of the economy to continuous improvement and transformation. A distinguishing characteristic of the

innovation development process stems from the fact that the subject of scientific understanding is not only a positive impact of innovation on the development of the economy, but also what actually needs to be done to the State as a representative of the public interest to encourage innovative activity on the territory of the country. Accordingly, attention focuses on innovation and innovation policy of the State, its major components. The following key components of the innovation policy of the State can be distinguished: legal support; formation and development of innovation infrastructure; prediction of innovation activity in the country; planning and programming activities of the innovative character; protection of intellectual property; redemption of tax incentives for innovation; promotion of development of innovation-oriented production activities; stimulating the development of science and education as the most important prerequisites for innovation activity in the country; direct public investment in innovation projects; enabling institutional environment and innovation of culture. The most important component is the special system of funding. Thus, a key objective of innovation policy is the development of a financial mechanism for the implementation of innovations. Under the financial mechanism the author of the article understands a set of institutional, legal, economic, financial rules governing the management of financial relationships of entities with the external environment and inside, between elements of the economic system. The organizational and financial mechanism can be a system of financial relationships of businesses through financial leverage with multi-currency financial methods ;and its members include: financial relations; financial leverage; financial practices; legal, informational and methodological support of the management process. Financial practices and financial instruments represent a functional control subsystem, or scientific-practical tools and organizational-technological, legal, informational and analytical security provide for the mechanism. In our view, the circumstances require a policy of the State at the level of separate regions, which manifests both in the establishment of State institutions and the financing of innovation, and in the formation of the institutional environment for the development of non-State institutions of funding innovation.

Key words: innovation policy; institutional and financial framework.

P. 165. *Kozlovskaya Oksana V., Elmurzaeva Raisa A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia).

INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTION OF ASSESSMENT OF REGULATORY IMPACT AT FORMATION AND REALIZATION OF STATE POLICY.

As the state policy as a system includes measures of legislative, executive and supervising character, there is a topical problem of distribution of assessment of regulating impact not only on creation of regulatory legal acts, but also on all the process of making and implementation of the political decision. For this purpose it is necessary to provide: 1. Assessment of correctness of identification of the problem (structure, hierarchy, etc.) the policy is to solve, to estimate the degree of accounting for the interests of the parties and possibility of achievement of consensus between them to provide empirical data for a choice of alternative solutions of the existing problem. 2. Assessment of efficiency of functioning and coordination of interaction of institutions that realize the state policy, diagnostics of existing normative legal acts on their compliance with the strategic objective and the priority directions of the developed policy at various levels of public administration. It will provide complementarity and integration of strategic documents and program of special-purpose character directed at realization of a state policy. 3. Assessment of the established borders of tolerances, the indicators characterizing realization of policy, offered correcting measures in the presence of interested parties and experts at their discussion. 4. Assessment of commensurability of expenses and consequences of a realized state policy: straight lines and indirect effects, productivity, efficiency of the programs realized by the state. The *regulatory impact assessment* application at formalization of a state policy will allow to consider features of the existing institutional environment, to reveal integration processes in various groups of society, to provide an effective information exchange (by means of feedback formation), to define interested parties and their relation to measures of a carried-out state policy. Identification of organizational and social mechanisms of interaction of business, the power and society at formation and realization of a state policy will promote development of the theory of the collective action connected with control and resource management, being in the general property and being object of the state regulating influence. The assessment of standard and legal, executive and control measures of a carried-out state policy, and also introduction of practice of private and collective arbitration behind their observance are necessary. In the subsequent it will allow to provide coordination of interests of subjects of a state policy and their associations, to plan distribution of resources between these subjects, to expect to regulate social and economic processes and to get public support of a realized state policy.

Key words: state policy; regulatory impact assessment; public administration.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 167. *Bokhan Tatiana G., Filonenko Anna L., Babushkina Olga N.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), Home for Orphans № 4

(Tomsk, Russia). **FEATURES OF LIFE WORLD OF ORPHANS IN TRANSITION FROM MEANING TO VALUE CONSCIOUSNESS.**

Scientific interest in the study of the formation of the life world of children deprived of parental care is due to the objectives of organizing state care of children and adolescents, social orphans, whose number is increasing in our country. Use of the systems approach in psychology (L.V. Vygotsky, S.L. Rubinstein, V.I. Slobodchikov, V.E. Klochko) gives an opportunity to study the person in integrity, not as a sum of some elements. The need to turn to the concept of "person's life world" is dictated by the fact that without access to the supersensible realities of this concept the problem of reality and the reality of human existence can neither be stated, nor explained. To study the spatial and temporal organization of the life world of young adolescents (the transition from the meaning consciousness to the value one) a purposefully designed questionnaire was used that included open-end questions and unfinished sentences. The study involved 40 children deprived of parental care aged from 10 to 12.5. The study revealed the features of individual time and personal space, which shows, on the one hand, the narrowness, insularity of the child's life world, on the other – emergence of meanings associated with the need for self-affirmation, positive recognition, which can be considered as the resource of self-development, living space expansion, which should be based on the psychological-pedagogical interaction with young adolescents deprived of parental care. It is proved that the features of such children's life world in the transition from the meaning to the value consciousness have the following tendencies: the mind becomes selective; the processes of thinking go beyond the perceived situation into nature, culture, social relations, self-expression and self-assertion; substantial unidirectional orientation of meanings indicating their greatest emotional load may contribute to the narrowing of the scope of meaning, fixation of emotional stress and formation and consolidation of certain (negative) personal qualities; dominance of meanings of self-expression and self-assertion; new meanings of altruistic community programs. The temporary transpective of young adolescents has the following features: the present is limited and poor in its semantic uniformity; lack of one's own initiative; meanings associated with social contacts are not represented in the mind.

Past is personified, full of meanings reflecting the desire for self-assertion, self-acceptance. Meanings that make up the space of the nearest future are not personally important in the minds of adolescents.

Key words: life-world; meaningful consciousness; social orphans.

P. 172. *Dyakova Yelena Yu., Lalaeva Galina S., Zakharova Anna N., Mironov A.A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **EFFICIENCY OF HOPPING IN TRAINING 9-10 Y.O. ATHLETES.** There are several methods of training young athletes at an early stage now. This step is the foundation for future high sports achievements. The jumping, running, strength, speed-strength exercises and games are used in the preparation of young athletes. These are used in various ratios and sequence in phases, mesocycles, microcycles. For example, V.A. Kreyer and Yu.V. Verkhoshansky offer initial training to give preference to hopping work-out, and N.G. Ozolin and V.V. Toepfer – to the running one. In particular, 50 % of Junior Sports School of the Olympic Reserve in Athletics in Tomsk where the study was conducted mainly used N.G. Ozolin's technique. Two groups were selected: the control group focused on N.G. Ozolin's approach with the priority given to the running operation, and the experimental group focused on U.V. Verkhoshansky's idea of hopping exercises. They helped to evaluate the effectiveness of the introduction of hopping in the training process of athletes at the beginning of training. The study involved 30 athletes, 8 girls and 7 boys in each group. Children were 9–10 years old. Three tests took place in the course of the annual cycle of training sessions. We used the following tests to determine the level of physical fitness of athletes: the standing long jump, sit-ups with bent legs for 30 sec., triple jump, 60 m and 150 m sprints. Results of the tests conducted in the first phase showed that the initial values in the control and experimental groups had no statistically significant differences. Results after the experiment showed better achievements in the experimental group. The length of the long jump in the experimental group grew by 10.8 cm, in the control one – by 6.8 cm. The triple jump progress in the experimental and control groups was 18.2 cm and 6.9 cm respectively. These results indicated a higher level of speed and power abilities in the experimental group. The 60 m sprint results were also higher in the experimental group – 0.5 sec, in the control group – 0.3 sec. The 150 m sprint results (3.4 sec and 1.1 sec in) prove better speed endurance in the experimental group. Research results in sit-ups were also better for the experimental group – 3.8 times, in the control group – 2.2 times, which shows a large abdominal strength endurance in the experimental group. Thus, a sports training with hopping improves the physical qualities of young athletes.

Key words: training process; track-and-field athletics; hopping training.

P. 175. *Zagrevskaia Alexandra I.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **SPORTS AND SPORTS CULTURE OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM.** Currently, the strategic direction of the development of society and the system of education is the formation of human culture. The entry into force of the Bologna process aims to enhance the mobility of the individual, its development in the development of cultural values. A specific component of culture as a social phenomenon is sports - amateur, professional and mass. Sport is regarded as a sphere of public life which helps to form and develop best human qualities. A social necessity for the development of sports in the students' environment is determined by the needs of the society and the state to have an effective means of evolution of psycho-physical abilities of the person. Sport is one of the most effective and attractive forms of organization of physical culture of students becoming part of their life style. However, for sport to have only a positive impact on the person and not to cause their deformations, it is necessary to develop the sports culture of students in the process of physical culture and sports education. In our opinion, sports culture of the person is an integrative personal formation including a system of means, ways and results of physical culture and sports activities, focused on the perception, reproduction, creation and distribution of physical culture and sports values and technologies. Sports culture of the person is formed in the process of the person's acquisition of the cultural and educational potential, values and technologies of sports, as well as in the result of accumulation of experience of physical culture and sports activities and filling them with personal senses. Sports culture of the person includes the following components: 1. Component values (physical culture and sports values, meanings, motives, goals, means to achieve them). 2. The normative component of sports culture (norms of physical development, preparation, health, moral sports behavior, physical culture and sports traditions). 3. Socio-communicative component of sports culture (the culture of communication and interaction in the process of physical culture and sports activities). 4. The cognitive component of sports culture (physical culture and sports values in the form of knowledge, beliefs, skills). In the system of higher education it is necessary to implement the humanistic function of physical culture and sports and their impact on the person. In order to better implement the humanistic potential of physical culture and sports it is necessary to create the system of teaching physical culture and sports to students with a focus on the formation of the sports culture of the person.

Key words: sport; culture; sports culture of person.

P. 179. *Lisetsky Vasilii V., Stoyanova Irina Ya., Mitchenkova Yelena A., Chimitova Erzheni B.* Institute of Contemporary Art (Moscow, Russia), Mental Health Scientific Research Institute, RAMS (Tomsk, Russia), Institute of Contemporary Art (Moscow, Russia), N.A. Alekseev Moscow Clinical Psychiatric Hospital № 1 (Moscow, Russia). **ASSESSMENT OF EFFICACY OF TRAINING OF STUDENTS' ACTING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.** Important conditions of professional success of future actors are better stress resistance, formation of skills of self-regulation, development of cognitive, emotional manifestations, interpersonal interaction in the process of stage transformation. The study of the psychological traits of students of the first year of the Acting Department testifies to the necessity of complementary psychological work with account of their individuality within training of creative abilities, development of skills of voluntary attention, memory, associative thinking, and formation of "feeling of a partner". We have developed a program of training of acting skills development. It includes exercises and techniques formed on the basis of analysis of development of acting by K.S. Stanislavsky, S.V. Gippius, L.V. Gracheva. etc. Training is composed with account of entrance testing of creative skills and is directed at complex development of cognitive, emotional and behavioral manifestations of students. Basic tasks in realization of the training program were development of voluntary attention, imagination, memory, associative thinking, coordination of motion and rhythm, removal of emotional locks, overcoming of psychological barriers when interacting with others, reinforcement of feeling of a partner. This program has been developed according to the ethic norms for psychological projects. Its participants were students of the first year of the Acting Department of the Institute of Contemporary Art of Moscow. The study of the dynamics of students' psychological traits was carried out with the help of psychodiagnostic methods that allow obtaining objective information before and after realization of the program in the experimental group as compared with the indices of the control group. Psychological examination was conducted a week after the complementary training with the students of the experimental group. The results of the repeated investigation show better memorising, voluntary attention, manifestations of creativity in doing tasks among the students participating in the training program. In addition, the experimental group shows greater need in persistence in goal-achievement, rationality of

judgments, reliance on experience, better self-esteem. This has been conditioned by the development of motivation to achievement, which becomes urgent in the process of complementary training. The control group shows an opposite tendency: motivation of achievement, strive for defending of their positions is replaced by more irrational contemplative stance. Results of realization of the complementary program of students' acting skills development have proven its efficacy.

Key words: program of psychological work; development of skills; personality traits; associative thinking; memory; attention; stress resistance; relevant needs; motivation of achievement.

P. 183. *Lukyanov Oleg V., Shcheglova Eleonora A., Balashova Arkan Margarita Yu.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), Paris West University Nanterre La Défense (Paris, France). **RISK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADDICTION TO WORK (WORKAHOLISM) IN MODERN RUSSIA.** The article considers the hypothesis that the risk of work addiction progress in Russia is higher than in mature economics (e.g. France). We received statistically reliable data that 45.42 % of respondents have no signs of work addiction, 40.83 % of respondents are in the high-risk group of psychological workaholism, 13.75 % respondents demonstrate high work addiction rates (picture 2). Thus, the research of the intensity level of workaholism in Russian and French samples allows us to assert that there is a high risk of psychological work addiction in modern society. The results of the statistical analysis demonstrate that the intensity of work addiction among Russians according to statistics is significantly higher ($t = 3.742$; $p = 0.000$) than the work addiction intensity among the French. It is also worth to mention that in compliance with normative indicators of the method the mean observation of French sample can be characterized as "no addiction to work" level and the mean observation of Russian sample can be referred to as the risk of work addiction. There are no statistically significant differences of work addiction for men and women. With age the risk of work addiction in Russia increases and in France decreases. Our findings also demonstrate the positive correlation between work addiction risk and life satisfaction. There are no correlations between work addiction risk and the number of children; no differences in work addiction features between men and women were found. This may indicate that the reasons of work addiction are not in the sociological sphere, but in the area of self-identification and structure of individual life. These hypotheses still need verification and check. These findings allow us to suppose that in spite of the fact that in France scholars are much more concerned about work addiction problem than in Russia, while the real danger of this kind of addiction in Russia is higher. The comparative research of these two samples allows us to suppose that the risk of work addiction and the perspectives of help in its solution are connected with tendencies and structure of life in modern society.

Key words: work addiction (workaholism); addiction; life satisfaction; potential; identity.

P. 188. *Pavlov Valeriy Yu.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk, Russia). **MODELING CHARACTERISTICS AS BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL TRAINING PROCESS MONITORING OF 13–15 Y.O. WEIGHTLIFTERS.** It is generally known that modelling has been part of sport practice for a long time. Numerous researches show that the urgency of the issue does not decrease. However, modelling in weight lifting has not been examined up to date and therefore it has not been developed and used. The object of the research is the educational process of training 13-15-year-old weightlifters. The subject of the research is developing modelling characteristics of physical fitness of 13-15 y.o. weightlifters as a basis of effective monitoring of the educational training process. Research objective consists in theoretical justification, developing and experimental testing of the efficiency of the modelling characteristics of physical fitness as a basis of monitoring of educational training process of the weightlifters. The research tasks are 1. To examine the theoretical and practical scientific base on the issue. 2. To elaborate modelling characteristics of physical fitness of 13-15-year-old weightlifters. 3. To substantiate and test the efficiency of monitoring of physical fitness of the weightlifters on the basis of modelling characteristics usage during the research. The research was carried out on the basis of municipal educational institutions of additional education of children of Tomsk region. We have chosen 9 motional tests by means of which the level of physical fitness of weightlifters was examined. The results of the test before the research in the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG) are almost equal. Pushing the ball by CG – 40 scores, by EG – 42 scores; throwing the ball with two hands from below by CG – 47 scores, by EG – 49 scores; running 30 m by CG – 54 scores, EG – 53 scores, push-ups by CG – 21 scores, EG – 23 scores, standing long-jump by CG – 33 scores, EG - 32 scores, pull-ups on the high bar by CG-21 scores, EG – 19 scores, shuttle run by CG – 34 scores, EG – 35 scores, 1000 m run by CG – 36 scores, EG-35 scores, bows front by CG – 30 scores, EG-30 scores. During the research CG was trained in a general and specific way. EG was trained with account of the data from personal diaries, where sportsmen's personal information and modelling level were registered. After the research sportsmen's physical fitness was re-tested by means of the same tests. The results show increase in all tests. In the test "pushing he ball" CG improved its result by 8 scores, EG – by 17, in "push-ups" CG improved the result by 4 scores, EG – by 13, in "standing long-jump" CG took 5 more scores, EG – 18, in "throwing the ball with two hands from below" CG improved the result by 6 scores, EG –by 17, in "pull-ups on the high bar" CG improved by 5 scores and EG – by 16 scores, in "shuttle run" CG took 2 more scores, EG – 13, in "30 m run" CG improved by 6 scores, EG – by 17 scores, in "1000 m run" CG took 7 more scores, EG – 16 scores, in "bows front" CG and EG improve d by 3 and 10 scores respectively. It was determined that the total amount of results appropriate for the modelling level in control and experimental groups before the research were 22 and 18 respectively from 135 possible. At the end of the research the results of 13-15-year-old weightlifters appropriate for the modelling level in control and experimental groups were 65 and 113 respectively.

Key words: model characteristics; weightlifters; physical fitness; motional tests.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 192. *Yerofeev Alexander A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DETERMINATION OF WATERSHED GEOSYSTEMS STRUCTURE BY MEANS OF GIS-BASED MODELING (BY EXAMPLE OF SMALL RIVERS WATERSHEDS OF TOMSK OUTSKIRTS).** GIS-based modeling has had a significant role in scientific research in physical geography lately. GIS-based modeling allows conducting mathematical modeling of the geosystem component structure (vegetation distribution in the relief, soil texture, moisture, etc.), functioning (runoff, insolation dose distribution, etc.); solving the tasks of creating the landscape ecology monitoring; improving the hydrology processes prediction, especially in the conditions of information deficit. The paper investigates the part of the Ushaika River watershed (8 km from the outlet) and the Samuski River watershed (15 km from the outlet). The northern and western river watershed boundaries are determined by the "catchment area" morphometric indicator on the basis of structure-hydrological

analysis of DEM. The southern and eastern boundaries of river watersheds were outlined on current topographic maps (1: 25000) and topoplans (1: 10 000). The approach of geosystem mapping on the basis of GIS-based modeling consists in the combination of traditional methods and techniques and introduction of technological elements based on pure mathematical algorithms. The procedure included two consequent blocks – geoinformational analysis and field observation and measurements. "Multi-Resolution Valley Bottom Flatness" (MRVBF) [1] is used for automatized allocation and correction of field measurements of the areas, which potentially coincided with rivers floodplains. "Wetness index" [2] is used to determine the moistening mechanisms of the areas. Erosion potential of geosystems is estimated by "LS-factor" [3]. The comparative analysis of key topographic attributes distribution proves the importance of "Wetness index" for geosystem differentiation. The indexes of area moistening of the Samuski watershed is considerably higher than that of the Ushaika. This feature influences the active distribution of the processes of area swamping and water-logging. The inclusion of the range of topographic attributes in geosystem mapping allows objectifying the processes of geosystem boundaries determination. Thus, the comparison of MRVBF model with the data of the floodplains field mapping showed high geosystem boundaries correspondence. The indicators of the erosion potential of the geosystems correlate with the surface slopes angles in most cases.

Key words: landscape structure; GIS-based modeling; watershed geosystem; small rivers.

P. 196. *Korzhnev Viktor N. V.M. Shukshin* Altai State Academy of Education (Biysk, Russia). **STRATIGRAPHY OF CAMBRIAN DEPOSITS IN NORTHEASTERN PART OF GORNY ALTAI.** Cambrian deposits of the northeastern part of Gorny Altai received the reliable palaeontologic description. They were formed within the Palaeoasian Ocean. The cut of the Cambrian begins with the Baratalskaya series. In the Baratalskaya series divided into the lower bottom silicon-carbon-bearing and the upper dolomitic parts Late Vendian-Early Cambrian calcareous algae are found: *Glomovertella* sp., *Obruchevella* sp., *Girvanella problematica* Nich. Et Eth., *G. sibirica* Mast., *Proaulopora glabra* Krasn., *Gemma* sp. *Epifiton*, sp., *Renalcis* sp., *Girvanella*, etc. It is necessary to consider the Kayanchinskaya and Eskonginskaya suites as parts of the Baratalskaya series. The Baratalskaya series is compared with the Kaimskaya suite formed by deep-water siliceous sediments and oceanic basalts of feet of palaeovolcanic islands. The Sarasinskaya suite is on the Baratalskaya series. It was formed during the most part of the Lower Cambrian. The lower part of the Sarasinskaya suite is classified to the Ust-Kundatsky horizon. In the monotonous carbonate part of the suite four fauna complexes are allocated: 1) layers of *Retecoscinus retetabulus*, allocated by L.N. Repina, E.V. Romanenko, 2) layers of *Resimopsis* (P.S. Kranopeeva's Sarasinsky horizon), 3) layers of *Sajanaspis*. (the Kameshkovsky horizon), 4) layers of *Polliellina-Laticephalus* (the Sanashtyolsky horizon). The lower part of the Sarasinskaya suite is compared to the volcanogenic *Manzherokskaya* (basalts of oceanic islands) and *Sarysazskaya* (andesites and basalts) suites. The upper Sarasinskaya suite is compared with the *Shashkunarskaya* suite and the lower parts of mainly carbonate *Siyskaya* suite and the terrigenous-carbonate by *Tyrganskaya* and *Ubinskaya* suites. The carbonate *Cheposhskaya* Suite tops the lower Cambrian section. The middle Cambrian begins with the *Ust-Seminskaya* suite, which is compared with the volcanogenic *Uskuchskaya* suite. The terrigenous shallow marine Soviet suite is of Late Amginsky age. Breakings in the bases of the Cambrian suites of Gorny Altai have a local character and are connected with the washout of volcanic islands and small elevations. The complexes of trilobites, archaeocyathids, brachiopods, algae, and microphytolites are in sections of the Lower, Middle and Upper Cambrian deposits except the *Areninsky* and *Khristinovsky* biostratigraphy horizon. It is supposed that the considerable breaking in sedimentation is connected with the vertical movements preceding the transformation of the territory of the eastern regions of Gorny Altai into the suburb of the Siberian continent, periodically flooded by sea.

Key words: Gorny Altai; Cambrian; stratigraphy; correlation.

P. 204. *Kseneva Tatiana G.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **RECENT DATA ON SYSTEMATICS OF POLYMORPHINIDAE FAMILY OF CAMPANIAN-MAASTRICHTIAN FORAMINIFERS OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The material obtained from the boreholes of the south-eastern district of Western Siberia enabled to establish new taxa (species and subspecies) in the Polymorphinidae Family. The descriptions of the Polymorphinidae taxa made by the author were based on five criteria (morphological, geochronological, palaeogeographic, palaeobiogeographic, and the criterion of discreteness) proposed by A.V. Fursenko (1978). One species and two subspecies are described from the deposits of the Gankinskaya Suite. Lithologically, the suite is composed of rather monotonous, gray compact siltstone and clays. The character of porosity in the studied Polymorphinidae may be subdivided into two types. The first type is the most widespread; this is the porous surface of the shell penetrated by the smallest spot holes with the size of 0.3–0.5 μm . The form of the holes is close to rounded; it is quite constant; pores are located unevenly or chain-like. Pores are simple: they are immarginate and are characteristic for numerous species assigned to the genera of *Glandulina*, *Eoguttulina*, *Pyrulina*, *Sigmomorphina*, *Guttulina*, *Globulina*, *Ramulina*. The taxa with the pores of the second type were not encountered. For establishing the species and subspecies categories, the morphological, geochronological and paleogeographic criteria were mainly applied. In comparing the known species described by Kuzina (1976), the author revealed an obvious disagreement in determining their age. So, with regard to the above-stated criteria, it was possible to distinguish new taxa among Polymorphinidae. In describing species and subspecies, their alternative stratigraphic position and age were defined, which differs from those established previously. The finds of the *Guttulina lidiae* Vassilenko Species are dated back to the Palaeocene according to Kuzina's report (1976). From this standpoint, the Siberian subspecies of this species was established: *Guttulina lidiae* Vassilenko subsp. *sibirica* Kseneva of the Upper Campanian and Maastrichtian deposits (the Gankinskaya Suite). This subspecies shows slight difference morphologically. The wall porosity of established species and subspecies was analyzed by the electronic microscopy in the Institute of Biology and Biophysics of Tomsk State University. The description of foraminifers was performed according to the instruction on the systematic description of organisms developed in Palaeontology Institute of RAS in 1972. The habitat and geographical isolation factors play a significant role in the systematics of Polymorphinidae. This naturally suggests that the geographical criterion must be taken into account. In studying the new species and subspecies of the indicated family, the disagreement with Kuzina's data emerged not only in ages but also in the geographical occurrence and location of the Polymorphinidae. By Kuzina, the *Guttulina ipatovcevi* Vassilenko Species occurs only in the Dnepr-Donetsk Depression of Eastern Ukraine (the Romny District). The Siberian (geographical) *Guttulina ipatovcevi* Vassilenko subsp. *sibirica* Kseneva Subspecies is common in the Campanian-Maastrichtian deposits of Western Siberia. All specimens of species described in the present paper are deposited in the Micropalaeontological Department of the Palaeontology Museum of Tomsk State University. The studied taxa are illustrated on three plates. All natural specimens were painted from under the microscope by O.M. Lozovaya.

Key words: foraminifers; Campanian; Maastrichtian; Western Siberia.

P. 211. *Ruban Dmitry A.* Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don, Russia). **WATERFALLS AS GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES.** Waterfalls are unique natural objects. Their physical (height, width, cliff angle) and hydrological (water discharge) parameters can be measured easily to allow judgements about their uniqueness. However, waterfalls are interesting not only from the point of view of physical geography, but also geology. Generally, the uniqueness of geological heritage sites is determined by their information value. Waterfalls offer, at least, five kinds of information about the geological environment. Firstly, they characterize the geological activity of surficial streams with the steep longitudinal profile. This occurs, first of all, in the forms of cliff erosion via its undercutting with periodic rockfalls, gradual detachment of sedimentary particles from the waterfall face, stream cutting at the very edge of the cliff, and formation of potholes at the base of waterfall because of hydraulic power and mechanical destruction by transported sedimentary load. Secondly, waterfalls offer some information about geological phenomena, which control their spatial occurrence. Thirdly, peculiar geological features can be exposed in cliffs and adjacent slopes of the river valley. Fourthly, the formation of waterfall and the subsequent landform changes is linked to the engineering-geological properties of rock massifs, including rock strength, fracturing, etc. Fifthly, studies of ancient waterfalls permit to obtain a very special information about the geological history of the given region (for instance, about catastrophic events such as outflows from glacial lakes). The uniqueness of geological information represented in a given waterfall, and, consequently, the rank of the latter, do not depend completely on its physical and hydrological parameters. On the one hand, a larger waterfall exhibits stronger geological activity of surficial streams. But, on the other hand, rare geological objects can be exposed in cliffs of even very little waterfalls. Aesthetic attractiveness of waterfalls may diminish their importance as sources of the new knowledge, but the same attractiveness stimulates tourists to visit these sites. By example of waterfalls, it becomes clear that the concept of geodiversity extends far beyond geological environment itself. This fact, however, does not mean improvements of the available approaches for the numerical assessment of geodiversity. In Russia, it is possible to outline a number of territories, where waterfalls diversify the regional geological heritage substantially. A typical example is the mountainous part of the Republic of Adygea in the Northern Caucasus, where a number of waterfalls are known from the unique centre of geodiversity.

Key words: waterfall; geological heritage; geotourism; geodiversity; Northern Caucasus.

P. 214. *Smagin Anatoliy N., Parnachev Valeriy P.* Krasnoyarskgeologiya company (Krasnoyarsk, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON NEW POTENTIALLY ORE-BEARING KAKHTARMINSKY AREA IN EASTERN SAYAN NICKEL-PLATINUM-BEARING PROVINCE.** The Kakhtarminsky potentially ore-bearing region (POR) in the Eastern Sayan is situated in the arrangement of the Herma-Kakhtarminsky tectonic ledge in the Lower Devonian volcanic rocks of the Agul depression. Precambrian metamorphic and igneous formations prevail in the structure of the protrusion. Its northern part is composed of Riphean and Paleozoic granitoids and gabbroids of the Berezovsky and Verkhnekrasinsky massifs, and the southern part is a fragment of the synclinal structure. The wings of this structure are presented by gneisses and schists, containing bodies of amphibolites and granulites. This fact allows to compare it with the gneisses and schists of the Archaean Khaylaminsky series of the Biryusinsky block. The nuclear (central) part of the synclinal structure is formed by the rocks of the lower Kuskunaksky series of the Karagansky complex. These rocks are also prevalent within the Kansky block. The sequence consists predominantly of amphibolite, amphibole and biotite gneisses, rarely marbles and quartzite. More than 20 bodies of ultramafic rocks are found in the nuclear part of the syncline and near it; they are classified as subvolcanic facies of ultramafic volcanics. The bodies have a linear, lens and ellipsoid shapes with the size of up to 4.0 sq.km on the surface. According to their morphology and size they are similar to the ore-bearing Kingashsky massif. High-magnesian dunites are also prevalent in their composition. Spots of sulphides are established in relatively large massifs. The zone of sulphide mineralization with nickel content from 0.19 to 0.4%, chromium up to 0.7%, platinum up to 1 g/t, palladium up to 0.5 g/t is identified in the area by geophysical methods. The ore bodies within the sulphide zone stretch along the surface in the first kilometers, and have up to one hundred meters of the apparent power. Taking into account the area of mineralized rocks and the content of the ore elements, forecast resources by category amounted to P2 are: nickel – 1,000,000 tons, copper – 30,000 tons, cobalt – 6,000 tons, gold – 38 tons, platinum – 51 tons and palladium – 25 tons. Geological-tectonic position, composition, petrochemical and geochemical characteristics of the Kakhtarminsky ultramafic rocks indicate their formation resemblance to the ore-bearing ultramafic rocks of the Kingashsky ore junction; and metamorphic sequences are correlated with the Idarsky greenstone belt of the Kansky and Biryusinsky blocks, containing the Kingashsky ore district. A number of direct forecasting and search features are established in the Kakhtarminsky POR that indicate the possibility of opening here a field of sulphide-nickel mineralization with the associated gold-platinum ore. There are findings of sperrylite from the alluvial streams draining ultramafic massifs, and on the binary diagrams most of the spots of the analysis of Kakhtarminsky dunites and peridotites almost coincide with the Kingashsky trend. Thus, these data allow us to consider the Kakhtarminsky POR as a new object of the East Sayan nickel-platinum province, promising to search for nickel sulphide with associated precious metals. A number of features allow forecasting the discovery of deposits of nickel of the Mount Cate type in the bodies of dunites. The presence of linear (band) massifs of ultramafic rocks does not preclude the discovery of sulphide nickel deposits with low-copper content of the Kambaldinsky type here due to the powerful series of volcanic ultramafites (komatiites). The authors recommend to perform a complex geophysical study, detailed searches, including the electrical prospecting and magnetometry, search routes and exploration wells with a corresponding set of testing on the territory of Kakhtarminsky POR.

Key words: ultramafic rocks; potential ore-bearing area; platinum-copper-nickel ore-bearing rocks; tectonic ledge; East Sayan Mountains.