

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Konstantinova Anna A.* Kuban State University of Technology (Krasnodar). **CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN POLITICAL DISCOURSE: PAREMIAS IN BARACK OBAMA'S RHETORIC.** «Proverbial speech» strategy is not new to American political discourse. The present article investigates the cognitive side of the way standard (usual) and modified (occasional) paremias function in the rhetoric of the 44th US President Barack Obama.

Key words: paremias (proverbs and sayings); political discourse; occasional modification; cognitive assumptions (mindset).

P. 14. *Matveyenko Irina A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **CH. DICKENS'S SOCIAL-CRIMINAL NOVEL «OLIVER TWIST» IN THE RECEPTION OF RUSSIAN LITERARY PROCESS OF 1840S.** The article considers genre peculiarities of Ch. Dickens's social-criminal (Newgate) novel «Oliver Twist» and analyses Russian critical reviews on it. On these bases the causes for interest in the given genre modification in Russia in 1840's have been revealed. The reception analysis of «Oliver Twist» allows specification of both its existence in the context of English literature and deepens the concept of genre dialogue in two national literatures.

Key words: genre; social-criminal novel; Newgate novel; reception; criticism.

P. 20. *Sushnenkova Irina A.* Omsk State University. **MODELLING OF FRAME «OMSK» AS A TOOL FOR CREATING AND IMPROVING REGIONAL IMAGE.** The article is devoted to the problem of application of linguistic methods to the process of image building. Cognitive-linguistic modelling, particularly, modelling of frame «Omsk» at the stage of regional image analysis is proposed as one of the tools of image making. The author reconstructs frame «Omsk», describes its slots and components, and provides grounds for the need to use this method in practice.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; frame; regional image.

P. 24. *Fyodorova Oksana A.* Omsk Humanitarian Academy. **ITALY IN S.P. SHEVRYOV'S LYRIC CYCLE.** In this article the author considers important problems connected with studying the bases of Russian romantic poetry; describes Italy and Italian art as reflected in Russian romantic poetry. The article addresses general public and gives new information about Russian romantic poetry; therefore, this article can help teachers and students.

Key words: philosophical lyric; romanticism; Italian art.

P. 27. *Shkil Olga O.* Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University. **TELEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: EXPERIENCE IN THE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED REPRESENTATIONS.** Teleological estimation as a linguistic category is the topic of the article. The author's interpretation of the given category is offered, and functioning of the nuclear representations in modern Russian texts is described.

Key words: assessment; teleology; utterance; proposition; predicate.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 31. *Anisin Andrey L.* Tyumen Law Institute of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. **HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF BEING AND PROBLEM OF UNITY OF REALITY.** In the article the three-level concept of being is proved. Physical, organic and spiritual levels of being have basic autonomy of the ontological constitution. The unity of being is provided by the general correlation of the three levels to absolute super-being. This ontological vertical gives free, personal character to any unity in the world.

Key words: being; ontological constitution.

P. 35. *Konacheva Svetlana A.* Russian State University for Humanities. **FROM THE DIALOGUE ON BEING. BETWEEN A METAPHYSICIAN AND A QUESTIONER (MARTIN HEIDEGGER AND KARL RAHNER).** In the article the influence of Heidegger's philosophy on one of the most well known Catholic theologians of the 20th century Karl Rahner is analysed. It is shown that dialogue between Heidegger and Rahner is evident in the notion of «hearing». Rahner's interpretation of Heidegger's philosophy as metaphysical thought is considered. According to Rahner, Heidegger asks about being as such, in its totality. In Rahner's interpretations, the difference of Heidegger's approach to metaphysics consists in his seeking to put it on a new foundation: to define being not in terms of logos, but through the existential analysis of the human being as «Dasein». It is shown that, according to Rahner, Heidegger identifies pure being and pure nothingness. Rahner describes Heidegger's philosophy not as ontology but as ontochronic – a science, which shows that the meaning of all existing as such, and the meaning of being, is nothingness. Therefore it is impossible to raise the question about the existence of God from Heidegger's fundamental ontology. In Rahner's metaphysics the attention is focused on the understanding of being which is based on the concept of man as «Hearer of the Word». Metaphysical anthropology considers man as «spirit in the world», an existent being, capable of hearing the Divine Revelation in history. Rahner's vision of man is based on the concept of being which reveals to the human being through pre-conceptual, non-thematic grasp. Man exists as a question about being in its totality. Thus, the question about being as posed by man is the basic point in metaphysics. Rahner's thesis about cognoscibility as the most fundamental characteristic of being is also considered. It is shown that for Rahner the essence of being is the «being-present-to-itself of being» or the «luminosity of being to itself» as «subjectivity». The ability of man's knowing relation to being is deduced from the analysis of the act of judgment. In the process of judgment man establishes the object of it as something different from and independent of his judgment, and therefore as different from and independent of himself. Thus, man constitutes himself as the subject opposite to the object. Besides, in judgments about a particular thing, to present a thing in its limits, the reason should grasp this particular thing in correlation with «something more». By this «something more» Rahner means being in general. The grasping in reference to the totality of being is

named «pre-concept» (Vorgriff). Pre-concept reveals being itself and the absolute being of God. In the conclusion it is shown that Rahner's and Heidegger's approaches are already essentially different at the level of the question. Rahner asks the question about being of beings, the absolute being, while Heidegger – about being as such in its distinction with beings.

Key words: metaphysics; existential analysis; being; beings.

P. 42. *Kondratyeva Irina V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **MODERN EPISTEMOLOGY: ORIENTATION TO NEW APPROACHES.** Development of information technologies, establishment of information society, formation of the innovative economic system based on the value of knowledge, have caused transformation of social, cultural, economic, etc. systems, which has caused the formation of an essentially new structure of society – the society of knowledge. In the given conditions scientists make the subject of their intent attention senses and vectors of such realities as 'post-industrial', 'information' society, 'post-modern'. At the same time it is necessary to notice that with all the high globalisation tendencies, the fact of spiritual degradation of the person, loss of cultural orientation, substitution of culture by civilized complexes is obvious. Evidently, nowadays the 'soul of culture' is leaving civilization, which is a sign to return and update the eternal senses of culture, the person of this culture in new civilization. Modern cognitive process is developed in this situation. At present researchers mark the change of the society's attitude to the process of cognition, to the appearance of new sciences, new methodological problems, which is specified in V.S. Stepin's, V.A. Lectorsky's, V.Ye. Kemerov's, L.A. Mikesheva's, P.P. Gajdenko's works, etc. This fact is caused, first of all, by the changes in character of life of modern societies. In this situation scientific knowledge develops. In the process of cognition, the problem of the role of the subject, the subject-object attitudes, the objectivity is reconsidered, new interpretation of the role of communication is presented, the structure of scientific knowledge is transformed, new rationality and specific interdisciplinarity appear. The process of modern cognition is expressed through communicative, activity attitudes of subjects and the process of cognition is impossible without active efforts of these communication subjects with their ways of performing cognitive activity.

However, following a number of modern researchers, we ascertain the fact that the categories of transcendentalism, transcendental subject are elaborated due to the development and new perception of social and humanitarian knowledge, the category of empirical subject is also specified. For a more complete analysis of the process of cognition, it is necessary to consider welfare conditions of the subject as they influence cognitive processes. The subject is capable of thinking effectively and productively only in the conditions of historical time and welfare reality, when translations of knowledge and communications between subjects have certain cultural-historical contexts, in which the problem of epistemological values is defined. In the given conditions the process of integration of natural sciences and the humanities, finding new approaches to the organization of scientific knowledge and scientific activity is carried out.

Key words: epistemology; interdisciplinarity; scientific rationality.

P. 46. *Solomina Yekaterina V.* Surgut State University. **«CIVIL SOCIETY» NOTION IN STATEMENTS OF RUSSIAN OFFICIALS: POST-STRUCTURALIST DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.** The article focuses on contextualising poststructuralist discourse analysis in political science, and presents a case study of «civil society» in statements of Russian officials; the case study demonstrates the capability of methodology to be applied in productive research of textual material with conscious excluding actors' motivation from the analysis. Its application supplements the conclusions obtained using other methods, thus, being in line with the theoretical and methodological pluralism characteristic of political science.

Key words: civil society; discourse-analysis; poststructuralism.

P. 50. *Yarovenko Svetlana A.* Siberian State Technological University (Krasnoyarsk). **«ESCAPE FROM REALITY»: SELF-MYTHOLOGISATION AS HARMONIZATION OF «I-BEING» THROUGH ILLUSION ACCEPTANCE.** Myth is one of actual mechanisms of harmonization of representations of a person. Myth-creation in its illusory-designing functions is a mechanism of psychological protection, non-conscious and automatic (as rationalization, replacement, projection, sublimation, etc.). One of the mechanisms of individual myth-creation is self-mythologisation. Any static fixing of I-concept becomes a myth of the person about itself. Frequently processes of self-mythologisation are connected with the phenomenon of escape from reality, being a protectively compensatory mechanism, which protects the person from unacceptable reality. Some of the ways of mental protection represent forms of escapism, that is express aspiration of the person to leave the reality for the world of illusions, imagination (escape from reality as escape from success, escape into illness, escape from freedom, etc.). When estimating the phenomenon of compensatory myth-creation of the image of the world and the image of I, the aspect of its non-authenticity and illusiveness is commonly emphasised, while the aspect of harmonizing is ignored. However, the person does not identify 'living in a myth' as illusion. In the process of myth-creation, a replaceable simulation of reality takes place by means of creating a myth about reality. Self-mythologisation is also connected with the concept of self-deception. The problem of reflexivity of self-deception has an extremely ambivalent nature and is quite comparable to the similar aspect of self-mythologisation. 'Creators of myths' and 'those who live in myth' possess various degrees of reflexivity about life in myth. However, the way out of myth is illusory for both in the end. Basic distance from myth is problematic to a greater or lesser extent for all its figurants. In the situation of self-mythologisation, as well as in case of self-deception, the person is simultaneously acting the roles of the creator of myth and the one 'living in myth'. Myth, which is identified as *myth*, as an artificial phenomenon, has consequent demystification, demythologisation, revealing of myth. Demythologisation of one myth (by means of reflection) and, accordingly, further statement of another myth occurs only within myth, in the context of myth, which has not been mastered by demythological reflection yet. We can only speak about degrees of mythologisation and demythologisation of consciousnesses, but not about the basic ways out of myth, not about an opportunity of essential demythologisation of the world image. Any personal choice of re-mythologisation or demythologisation of one's life can be free only within mythological context and immanent mythologisation of consciousness. Non-freedom from myth it is not burdensome, as it is not reflective. The person is free from myth to the degree of his capability to realize impossibility of total demythologisation.

Key words: self-mythologisation; illusion; escape from reality; self-deception.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 56. *Golovan Oleg V.* Altai State Technical University (Barnaul). **SPECIFIC ELEMENTS OF CULTURE: GENESIS FROM CULTURAL-CONTINUUM SPACE AND PROBLEMS OF RELATIONS WITH SOCIO-CULTURAL PHENOMENA.** Culture

as one of basic elements of modern social and cultural realities, alongside with various processes occurring in the society, is frequently represented not only as a developed system of products of material and non-material activity of the person, social norms and establishments, spiritual values, people's treating of nature, environment, of themselves and each other; but also as a dynamically developing phenomenon - capable of reacting adequately to the changing needs of the society during its historical life. Any particular culture, originating and developing (even in our consciousness, reconstructed by historical evidence, archaeological artefacts, works of art and logical conclusions, as it happens to cultures of dead civilizations) from social and cultural formations of a higher level, bears the culture's imprint (a certain 'cultural code'). And particular elements of modern culture are closely related to concrete historical, social and more general (in relation to them) cultural conditions and processes. In its turn, these particular elements influence some social and cultural phenomena within the sphere of their activity (especially those ones, which are simultaneously connected with the subjective reality of an individual and the objective realities of the society, common cultural space and historical process). The concept 'political culture' has multiple meanings due to its exclusion from the general cultural space and to the various senses of concepts 'politics' and 'culture' in English-speaking and Russian-speaking cultures. The structure 'tragic', represented in various languages and social and cultural realities, includes various components. Within the English language paradigm, the field «tragic» contains terms and concepts connected with personal experience and personal relations of characters in the analysed material: I, hero, dead, enemy, blood, fear, etc. At the same time, within the Russian language paradigm, alongside with the elements connected with personal relations of characters to the events described in texts (death, love, I), the semantic field of concept 'tragic' includes common cultural, universal concepts: war, death, trouble, grief, life.

Key words: politics; culture; political culture; social and cultural phenomenon; perception; sense and significance; language mode of the world; tragic.

P. 63. *Elinor Ilya G.* Saint-Petersburg State University of Culture and Arts. **COMMON PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION AND OPTIMISATION OF MULTIMEDIA CULTURE.** The author of the article examines interaction of various systems – society, culture, art, design, and multimedia culture itself. All of these systems are considered as complex, open and flexible systems with their own inner system-constituting factors, which determine the system self-regulation and outer factors that determine its development. The researcher shows the complex character of multimedia system and the necessity to reform it in the epoch of postmodernism where interacting systems are formed and transformed.

Key words: society, culture, art, design; multimedia culture.

P. 68. *Pikhletskaia Yelizaveta D.* Moscow State Academic Art Institute named after V.I. Surikov. **THE IMPRESSIONIST PERIOD IN N.A. TARKHOFF'S WORKS.** N.A. Tarkhoff's style was greatly influenced by impressionism, which became a peculiar school of painting new to the artist, harmonious to his outlook, based on the humanistic perception of reality. The artist's picturesque heritage is little studied in Russia and abroad. The most significant papers, giving comprehensive analysis of his works, belong to Gaston Diehl, M. and A. Leblond brothers, V. Volodarsky. Art review of the artist's paintings becomes the basic method of tracing N.A. Tarkhoff's style formation. The use of the method proves the connection of his art with impressionist paintings and its further reconsideration, which led the artist to the adequate perception of Fauvism. The changes of the artist's manner and touch are determined when analysing the picturesque structure of the canvas. The gradual transition from a fractional, jerky stroke to spots of local colour is the omen of his fauvist experiments. Tarkhov was prepared for perception of new art. This refers to his training in K. Korovin's workshop in Russia, which played a significant role in his creative self-determination, his recognition of himself as an artist distinct from the Russian academic school of those years. Here Tarkhov learnt the necessary valuable skills related to painting, composition and colour. In 1900 Tarkhov went to Paris to visit the World exhibition that had a great influence on the definition of his artistic sets. This grandiose exposition was a significant event for artists of the twentieth century. There was the 'self-identification' of art which further resulted in a new step of development of world culture. The classical impressionist, whose paintings concentrated the most valuable achievements of impressionism, Monet becomes the standard of impressionist attitude. The originality, which Tarkhoff reached, in many respects, consisted not only in maintenance of national originality or personal attitude in painting, but also in development by contact with various influences revealing all the complexity of the world. The prerequisites for N.A. Tarkhoff's style formation in the impressionist art school were training with K. Korovin, visiting the World Expo and large retrospective shows and expositions; perception of K. Monet's creative works. The picturesque manner gradually calms down from the fractional and flailing intuitive stroke becomes more conscious, conveying the general idea. Denial of sketch experience and desire to realize the value of expressiveness of colour lead Tarkhoff to Fauvism. The artist went into a stage of comprehension of lessons learned under the influence of new trends in French painting. Impressionistic period was of great importance for the development of all Tarkhoff's art. Under its influence the basic stylistic features of his painting were generated (lively stroke, composition's sketchiness, choice of topics), the artist freed from the pressure of the academic tradition and reaffirmed the right to intuitively understand the need to paint the joy of life.

Key words: painting; impressionism; style formation.

P. 71. *Tsyplakova Svetlana M.* Novosibirsk State University. **S.V. SMOLENSKY AS A TEACHER AND FOUNDER OF NEW SCHOOL OF RUSSIAN SACRED MUSIC AT MOSCOW SYNODAL COLLEGE AND CHOIR.** In the article the new school in Russian Church music on the threshold of the 19th–20th centuries is examined on the basis of the edition «Russian Church music: documents and releases». The founder of this school is S.V. Smolensky – director of Moscow Synodal College and Choir. He worked out a new approach to harmonization of ancient Church chants.

Key words: Smolensky; sacred music; tradition.

HISTORY

P. 75. *Borin Arkadiy G.* Kuzbas State Pedagogical Academy. **FACTORY TOWN: TO THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING A GENERAL LAYOUT OF STALINSK OF 1936.** Among the cities of the Soviet epoch a special place is occupied by the industrial towns-novostroiki (new-built), one of which is Novo-Kuznetsk-Stalinsk. The study of Stalinsk general layout of 1936 was caused by the fact that research works on Stalinsk history traditionally consider the plan of 1931 developed by E. May. However, the image of

Stalinsk – the town of «socialism show-window» – is created by the plan of 1936. It took one year according to E. May's plan to build the town. In 1932, according to the resolution of RSFSR Council of Peoples Commissars of August 1, 1932, Kuznetskstroj, as the town's construction company, was ordered to develop a new general layout of Stalinsk. The problems of developing a new plan were to choose the design organization and to estimate the projected population. As a result, it was possible to start working out the general layout two years later and with the assistance of RSFSR Council of Peoples Commissars. According to the project, Stalinsk was to be a compact town consisting of 4 districts and 2 companion-towns on the right bank of the Tom River. The requirement of a «healthy» town was met because residential area was planned in the South-Nagorny district, as the most environmentally friendly. In the general layout of 1936, Stalinsk was designed as «the town for the factory». For this reason, the suggestion of the chief architect of Stalinsk N.V. Flizel to expand the list of the planned higher educational institutions was rejected. The main goal of «a factory city» was to produce skilful specialists for the factory, and a metallurgical and a pedagogical higher institution were sufficient for solving this task. The project of Stalinsk general layout was approved by RSFSR Council of Peoples Commissars on June 22, 1936. However, two years later the plan was seriously changed: the territory of the Southern district was planned for constructing houses of the private sector, and the town spread towards the Moss bog. The reason for the changes was the coal deposit discovered on the South-Nagorny territory. The change of the direction of construction led to actual refusal to build a convenient and non-polluted town. As a whole, the general layout of Stalinsk of 1936 was developed in the logic of «a factory town», a town, which lives and develops only in the absolute dominance of manufacture. In this sense the plan of 1936 was a logic continuation of E. May's plan of 1931.

Key words: City; Stalinsk; general layout; factory.

P. 77. *Komgort Marina V.* Tyumen State Oil and Gas University. **DISCOVERY OF WEST SIBERIAN OIL AND GAS PROVINCE AND PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIAN RAW MATERIAL BASE IN 1960S.** The perspectives of development of West Siberian raw material sources in 1960s are considered in this article. The author analyses some options for choosing priority regions to solve the problem of reconstruction of state fuel and energy balance.

Key words: West Siberian oil and gas region; raw material sources.

P. 82. *Lekarenko Oksana G.* Tomsk State University. **U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AT THE END OF 1950S.** This article examines the reaction of US administration to more intensive economic cooperation and integration in Western Europe at the end of 1950s. With general positive attitude towards strengthening of West European cooperation American politicians gave preference to EEC both an economic and political project.

Key words: D. Eisenhower; EEC; EFTA; European integration; transatlantic relations.

P. 88. *Onishchenko Valeriy V.* Kemerovo State University. **THE BITTER TRIAL ON SOUNDNESS.** The article is based on documentary materials from Siberian archives of Russian intelligence service. By example of a Chinese student's life, the problem of influence of political repression in Soviet Russia on the Chinese communists' fates is investigated. Being captivated by the ideas of Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin and the Chinese revolution leader Mao Zedong, he came to Russia in 1928 to study communism. Having a vague idea about the fundamentals of Marx-Lenin political theory by 1930 the student was considered to be a member of an underground «Trotskyist» organization and was convicted. He had to spend the following 30 years in Russia with a surname «Soykin» suffering arrests, trials and prison.

Key words: intelligence service; political repression; rehabilitation; public enemies; trials; prison.

P. 92. *Perevezentsev Alexandr L.* Aktobe State University named after K. Zhubanov (Kazakhstan). **ENGINEER BECOMING DIPLOMAT: HERBERT HOOVER'S ROLE IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM IN 1914–1917.** The goal of this article is to review an unprecedented relief effort of Herbert Hoover, when a prominent mining engineer had to become a diplomat, with the Commission for Relief in Belgium (CRB). Hoover, who possessed excellent diplomatic and organizational skills, played a significant role in averting what could have been a potential humanitarian disaster for Belgium in 1914–1917.

Key words: Herbert Hoover; 31st US President; biography.

P. 100. *Rumyantsev Vladimir P.* Tomsk State University. **ANGLO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS ON PROBLEMS OF THE MIDDLE EAST POLICY IN (MARCH–APRIL 1957).** The process of restoration of relations between the United States and Great Britain, which were strained during the Suez Crisis of 1956, is researched in the article. Negotiations in Bermuda (March 1957) and talks in Washington, D.C. (April 1957) promoted this process.

Key words: Negotiations in Bermuda (March 1957); Middle East; Anglo-American relations.

LAW

P. 106. *Adarova Aradyana B.* Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas. **ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY IMPROVEMENT IN RUSSIA WITHIN INTERNATIONAL LAW STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION.** The article discusses the issue of political corruption, important and relevant for modern Russia. The significance of the topic is provoked by the necessity to undertake complex measures to fight corruption as a negative attribute of contemporary Russia. One of the measures constitutes promotion of international cooperation on issues related to anti-corruption policies. An important part of such cooperation is development of international anti-corruption legal basis. Following the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 31, 2003 by Resolution 58/4) and the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe (adopted on January 27, 1999 in Strasbourg, France) by Russia, the problem of bringing national legal system in consistence with the international standards has emerged. The article provides a comparative analysis of Russian legal system in relation to international law and analyses certain issues concerning implementation of the norms of the conventions in Russian legislation. In particular, the article notes that, conforming to the international conventions, Russia has made several changes to the national legal system, including the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. However, Russian criminal legislation contains norms that contradict international legal agreements. The analysis of those norms has revealed the following inconsistencies. The conceptual interpretation of the subject of bribery in Russian

legislature and international legal conventions differ. According to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the subject of bribery constitutes money, securities and other assets or asset-related benefits. However, following international legal conventions, the subject of bribery in the private and public sectors includes any unfair advantage, including advantage not related to the possession of assets. Bribery from the perspective of international conventions has a broader definition compared to the Criminal Code of Russia. By bribery the United Nations Convention against Corruption means not only acts of giving-accepting a bribe, but also making a promise or undertaking to induce or influence the action and accepting a promise or a proposition of passive bribery. The same applies to bribery in the private sector. The article discusses challenging matters related to these issues. Russian criminal legislation, unlike international conventions, does not allow a possibility of bringing legal entities to justice. The article emphasizes the importance and complexity of implementing major norms and procedures of international legal conventions in Russian legislation, considering this to be a necessary step for anti-corruption policy refinement in Russia.

Key words: anti-corruption policy; international anti-corruption standards; implementation.

P. 109. *Vasilyeva Natalya V.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. **CATEGORY 'LEGAL REGULATION' AS INTERPRETED BY RUSSIAN LAWYERS.** 'Legal regulation' in modern understanding is a system of legal means that bring public relations to order. On the one hand, the given definition has a general theoretical value, acting as a legal structure, which allows understanding the control mechanism of public relations by means of law. On the other hand, it does not entirely disclose the forms and contents of this process. Despite the great interest of researchers to legal regulation problems, there are still issues to discuss in this sphere. To learn the contents of concept 'legal regulation', it is important and necessary to refer to works of Russian lawyers. The analysis of legal researches will allow characterising the formation process of concept 'legal regulation', its stages and its basic features. That, in the end, will promote more thorough studying of problems of legal regulation. Development of Russian jurisprudence is a historically long and successive process of theoretical description and interpretation of the essence of law as a major social regulator. The course of formation and development of concept 'legal regulation' had four stages. The given periodisation is conventional and it is based on the degree of precision and clarity of understanding and use of the concept.

Key words: legal regulation; legal effect.

P. 113. *Demina Kseniya A.* Tomsk State University. **THE OFFENDRESS PERSONALITY IN HER SOCIAL-ROLE FEATURES.** Different social roles are considered that women occupied before committing crimes in major public institutions. The quality of women's execution of duties entrusted on them is researched. The peculiarities of the social-role sphere of offendresses are revealed.

Key words: personality; criminal; social roles; female crime.

P. 116. *Idrisov Oleg R.* Tomsk State University. **CASSATION REVIEW LIMITS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON CORRECTION OF JUDICIAL ERRORS IN SENTENCE.** In the article, on the basis of comparative analysis of criminal procedure theory, legislation and judicial practice, the author researches the problem of the limits of review in the court of cassation and their influence on error-correcting capability in sentence. The main essential question within this topic is whether the court of cassation should make review of sentence only within appeal (cassation complaint), which means that cassation review is limited by arguments of parties and their discretion; or the cassation court is entitled to revise the whole sentence in spite of parties' appeal arguments and to reverse sentence for any reasons or concerning even those convicts and acquitted in the same criminal case who didn't appeal against sentence (the latter variant of cassation review is unlimited and known as revision). In the conclusion of this research, the author makes a decision and gives his own arguments to prove that unlimited revision of sentence is more preferable for the court of cassation and the only possible solution is to determine this rule in the Russian Criminal Procedure Code, because the limitation of sentence review by appeal arguments does not provide correction of all judicial errors in sentence before it comes into effect.

Key words: court of cassation; appeal; revision; discretion; sentence.

P. 119. *Propostin Andrey A.* Tomsk State University. **CONFISCATION AS A PROPERTY MEASURE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL SECURITY.** The article presents an analysis of the rules of law of the criminal and criminal procedural legislation, regulating the confiscation of property. The problem of defining the legal basis of this measure is under consideration. The author suggests his own solution to it.

Key words: confiscation; penal measures; security measures.

P. 123. *Smirnov Alexandr P.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. **PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF RIGHTS: CORRELATION OF CONCEPTS.** The protective function of the right both in science and in legislation is defined through such adjacent categories as 'protection (zashchita) of rights' and 'security (okhrana) of rights'. Scientists and legislators do not agree on differentiation of these adjacent concepts. These terms are sometimes used arbitrarily, without consideration of their lexical meanings, which is unacceptable in lawmaking. The analysis of modern legal literature allows concluding that there exist several scientific points of view, sometimes opposite and mutually exclusive. Some researchers negate the appropriateness of use of the term 'right protection'. A.S. Mordovets considers protection of rights and freedoms to be a condition of legitimate realisation of rights and freedoms under the control of social institutions, but without their interference. Some scientists correlate concepts 'protection (zashchita) of rights' and 'security (okhrana) of rights' within hyponymic-hyperonymic relations. According to Z.V. Makarova, concept 'protection (zashchita) of rights' is broader than 'security (okhrana) of rights'. Protection of rights assumes exclusion and prevention of their violation, and in case of violation of rights - their restoration and compensation of the caused harm. These two concepts are also recognised as identical. Some consider 'security (okhrana) of rights' as a broader concept. With all the discussions, the majority of researchers classify right protection as measures of restoration of violated rights or of prevention of threat of rights violation. Understanding the content of the concepts 'protection (zashchita) of rights' and 'security (okhrana) of rights' will allow solving an important academic problem – to define the concept 'legal means'. This will allow carrying out efficiently both state, judicial, legal protection and protection of subjective rights.

Key words: protection of rights; security of rights; judicial protection of subjective rights.

ECONOMICS

P. 126. *Akerman Yelena N., Mikhalechuk Alexandr A., Trifonov Andrey Yu.* Tomsk State University, Tomsk Polytechnic University. **REGIONAL TYPOLOGY AS INSTRUMENT OF CO-ORGANIZATION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.** The article describes the use of process approach in estimation of regional development. Based on the results of cluster analysis we have discovered typology of the regions of Siberian Federal District, described configuration of the economic area and studied the dynamics of the regional process for each regional group.

Key words: typology of regions; cluster approach; economic area; regional process.

P. 132. *Demeshkin Grigoriy V.* Tomsk State University. **BASIC ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF PERSONNEL RESERVE.** In the given article one of the most topical problems for many domestic enterprises today – formation of personnel reserve – is described. The author reveals the theoretical positions concerning concepts of personnel reserve, its elements, types of structures, directions and perfection methods. The conclusions were made.

Key words: personnel; reserve; potential.

P. 135. *Zemtsov Anatoliy A., Osipova Tatyana Yu.* Tomsk State University. **MEANING, STRUCTURE AND RATIO OF PERSONAL AND FAMILY FINANCES IN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.** More and more scientists emphasise the importance of household finances and their basic role for the country's financial system. Household is an independent physical person or a family with a property complex, including living area, and with more or less regular sources of incomes and expenses. According to national account systems (NAS), the sector 'households' is one of 5 institutional national economy units. Household finances are the activities of household members in creation, preservation, increase, use and administration of both family and individual (personal) funds. The person is constantly compelled to satisfy the requirements. Satisfaction of requirements means consumption of objects of requirements, which are bought and sold in market economy. Money expenditure should be carried out by means of administration, by creating various funds of money resources. Thus, there is a specific activity – financial, which means administration of all elements of personal finances: incomes, funds, expenses, obligations, public service expenses, investments, incomes on investments and financial assets. Financial activity is not basic for a common individual. Therefore, it demands additional power, information and time expenses. Features of personal finances are:

1. The subject of financial activity coincides with the object.
2. State requirements to personal finances are not individual; tax obligations are typical for physical persons in general.
3. Household exists as a property complex, which provides satisfaction of requirements.
4. Freedom in the sphere of earning, spending, saving, i.e. in all elements of finances.
5. The principle of personal development is relying one's own forces.
6. Personal finances are a subsystem of a certain household N.
7. Total possession of personal finances by a certain physical person.
8. The list of obligations of an individual is limited and includes obligatory and casual obligations.

The next step after personal finances is the union of two physical persons which can be officially registered or not (de facto union). A legal union makes essential changes in personal finances of spouses:

1. Spouses get equal rights on disposal of family finances with a possible difference in incomes.
2. Recognition of the basic treatment of the property as common.
3. Personal finances exist as pin money.
4. Real occurrence and application of the principle of alimony responsibility.

It is possible to speak about family finances, which are a subsystem of household N, and, on the other hand, consist of personal and united funds, with the latter prevailing. Therefore, in our opinion, to speak about household finances is admissible only in macroeconomics. Personal finances are basic.

Key words: household finances; personal finances.

P. 142. *Kazakov Vladimir V.* Tomsk State University. **MUNICIPAL BUDGETARY POLICY DURING RECESSION.** The main orientations of budgetary policy of a municipal formation "City of Tomsk" are considered for 9 months of 2009 in the conditions of financial crisis. A number of measures to reduce the effects of the recession are described.

Key words: municipal budgetary policy; recession; Tomsk.

P. 145. *Porovskaya Anna Ya.* Tomsk State University. **MUNICIPAL FORMATION AS OBJECT AND AGENT OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AT MODERN STAGE OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT.** The author analyses the nature of municipality, concludes its subject-object essence and gives her definition, according to which, for the purpose of strategic management, municipality is a territorial self-directed system co-regulated by inhabitants, business and authorities.

Key words: municipality; strategic management.

P. 149. *Rumiantsev Mikhail B.* Tomsk State University. **ANTIMONOPOLY REGULATION IN THE THEORY OF PUBLIC CHOICE.** Modern economic theory classifies the following subjects of economic relations: individuals, firms, the state and its divisions. Subjects communicate with each other by means of economic goods. In the theory of public choice, the state is considered from the position of a set of individuals pursuing private purposes. Therefore, state policy is not largely defined by public needs, but by private interests. In several works of western scientists similar assumption is traced that antimonopoly regulation is a tool of redistribution of welfare in favour of groups with certain interests. Classical market economy states that individual interests rule the market, but it mistakenly supposes that legislators and civil servants are deprived of the opportunity to operate strategically, purposefully satisfying their interests. If to apply the assumption of the theory of public choice to antimonopoly regulation, two contradictions appear: individuals pursue their own interests in private spheres, so it is possible to assume that they will act the same way at state service. High-ranking officials, protecting their interests or interests of groups of individuals, can interfere with the realisation of antimonopoly policy or carry out promonopoly policy. Practical checks of these assumptions give disturbing information. The analysis of gasoline prices in the retail market displays 400% reduction of prices on oil from July, 2008 till March, 2009, while the price for regular gasoline at the same time

interval showed 29% decrease. The activity of the Federal Antimonopoly Service was quite adequate: after monitoring the prices, instructions to stop the violations were given out and turnaround penalties were imposed on the 'violators'. However, oil companies, using government officials' opinion that high gasoline prices at home market is, first of all, the policy of the state, did not reduce the price and did not cooperate with supervising bodies, for example, did not provide the Federal Antimonopoly Service with the requested documents. The government, having indulged the oil companies, made a decision to retain big cash inflows to the budget during the recession due to a high State Tax. However, the by-effect is unfairly high prices for gasoline, which, most likely, will not decrease.

Key words: antitrust regulation; theory of public choice.

P. 151. *Sevastyanova Yelena V.* All-Russian Distance Learning Institute of Finance and Economics (Moscow). **PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING.** Successfully applied in the West, services in bookkeeping, – the so-called outsourcing of accounting services, – are now realized in Russia. In spite of the fact that in the conditions of crisis the problem of decrease in expenses is urgent, it is necessary to remember that outsourcing grants possibility of fast reorganization of business, which is capable to lead to the increase of competitiveness and of the enterprise cost. In practice there were the following basic criteria allowing the enterprise to make a contract for accounting service: the enterprise-customer should have a small number of business transactions and workers; the enterprise should have a registration worker in staff, whose duties are to create, register and store basic documents; the expert-representative of the executor should have necessary conditions for work at the territory of the customer. Russian legislation indicates the possibility of transfer of accounting to specialized organizations. In most cases to render the given type of service, a contract of accounting is signed, which parties are the customer (enterprise) and the executor (outsourcer). The customer forms the draft contract as it formulates the requests to potential executors and decides on the volume of outsourcing. With a properly signed contract on rendering bookkeeping services, the executor is completely liable at a rate of possible fines from supervising bodies. Rendering of outsourcing services has two consecutive stages: definition of the order and organization of rendering of services to the customer, and direct realisation of work. Besides, rendering of services in the outsourcing agreement can include works on optimisation of unreasonable expenses and enterprise-customer hidden reserves. At each stage, the results are registered documentarily – both in the form of reports and registers, and in the form of the documents formed directly when rendering services under agreement, namely, registers of accounting and tax account, tax declarations, and accounts. Thus, transfer of bookkeeping services to the outsourcing, which expediency during the time of recession the enterprise can reflect in its business plan, allows, first of all, to receive services from the executor rendered at a high professional level, secondly, to lower risks on submission of inadequate accounting, tax reporting, and on having fines from supervising bodies. Besides, accounting outsourcing acts as an efficient method of optimisation of expenses of the enterprise, revealing of hidden reserves and redistributions of its resources that supply the important competitive advantage.

Key words: outsourcing; accounting; contract; optimisation of costs; competitive advantage of organization.

P. 153. *Spitsin Vladislav V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY RATES OF RUSSIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.** It is necessary to know innovation activity objective laws, problems and specific features to successfully manage it at federal and regional levels. This article is devoted to the comparative statistical analysis of innovation process in Russia and foreign countries. Using this analysis, we define the specific features of Russia's innovation activity and formulate recommendations for the federal and local governments. The main conclusions based on the statistical analysis are the following:

- Russia's innovation activity indices are low and they do not increase with the time;
- Innovation processes take place in large and largest Russian companies;
- The shares of new product for the market and for the company are very low;
- Expenses on purchasing new equipment predominate the technological innovation expenses.

These conclusions are interdependent and must be considered when stimulating the innovation process. The incentives must correlate with the specific features of Russian innovation activity and consider the trends of foreign countries innovation development. At present it is necessary to work with large and largest companies, which provide innovations. Federal and local governments must stimulate purchasing new industrial equipment, for example, by creating joint enterprises or opening branch offices of foreign industrial companies in Russia. But at the same time it is also necessary to stimulate the processes of creating middle and small research and innovation companies and increasing the share of business research and development expenses. Specific features of innovation in different industrial sectors of Russia are also described in this article. Industrial sectors where innovation processes are more intensive are determined. We define the innovation needs and innovation financing sources for these enterprises. These enterprises require additional incentives and direct federal financing in some industrial sectors.

Key words: innovation business; Russia and foreign countries; statistical analysis.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 159. *Voroshilova Yekaterina S.* Tomsk State University. **EVOLUTION OF THEORETICAL VIRTUALISATION OF AESTHETIC PRACTICES.** Evolution of theoretical virtualisation of aesthetic practice is considered in the focus of chronic replacement of gnoseological problems of 'judgements of taste' by the ontological one. Originally, within aesthetics as a science, aesthetic practices served as reality cognition and reflection by analysing the potential of art creativity. G. Leibniz defined sensual as a vague vision of the real. He formulates the knowledge theory basing on criticism of sensationalism and Locke's empiricism. Locke's 'tabula rasa' confirms the inability of mind to generate concepts and ideas beyond sensual experience. For Leibniz, mind defines borders and limits of sensual experience and is a source of the objective and the general in ideas, while sensual experience only promotes actualisation of ideas. For Baumgarten, science of sensual knowledge is possible and necessary as well as logic, but sensual knowledge is subordinate to mind and is the lowest form of cognition. For Kant, 'judgements of taste' (sensual knowledge) do not describe the real, but the condition of the subject in the relation with a thing. Nietzsche represents the reality of culture as a result of subjective, artistic, aesthetic vision of the world, which is given general character by conventions of groups of individuals in society. The aesthetic is understood as the horizon of existence. The perception of creativity in existentialism is the refusal of the objective reality and the proclamation of the world of imagination as a unique worthy place for the person, the space of subjective freedom. Structuralism opposes sensualism. It denies the unstable bases of subjectivity, aspires to rationalise aesthetic approaches and to develop a universal method to reach objectivity. Structuralism restores the formalistic approach (its premises are found in Leibniz's philosophy) to research of art texts and cultures. The existential approach and structuralistic formalism are

reconsidered in post-structuralism and, being modified, reunite in deconstructivism. Thus, evolution of theoretical virtualisation of aesthetic practices can be represented in the form of a step-by-step replacement of elements of the tertiary matrix: space of aesthetic content – element of aesthetic properties generation – subject of aesthetic practices.

Key words: aesthetic practice; virtualisation; tertiary matrix.

P. 163. *Gavrikov Vladimir L., Khlebopros Rem G.* Krasnoyarsk Pedagogical University, International Research Centre of Extreme States of Organism, Krasnoyarsk Scientific Centre SB RAS. **CONTINUITY OF LEARNING TYPES: DYNAMIC CATASTROPHE-BASED MODELLING.** The paper deals with the development of a theoretical framework for studying and modelling of learning phenomena in humans and non-humans. The approach is based upon the hypothesis of continuity of various observable types of learning curves, i.e. that the learning curves in various species or individuals are in fact manifestations of a single law and comprise a continuum. From mathematical point of view the approach uses the concepts of catastrophe theory and dynamic systems theory. It has been shown that the proposed modelling framework allows one to obtain all the known forms of learning curves with the help of variation of a single parameter λ that denotes the type of learning.

Key words: learning; dynamic modelling; catastrophe theory.

P. 171. *Garifullin Ramil R.* Kazan State University of Culture and Arts. **SYNERGETIC APPROACH TO PROPHYLAXIS OF DRUG ADDICTION.** In this article an attempt is made to introduce synergetic approach to psychology with the purpose of working out of methods of effective prophylaxis of drug addiction. Some contours and conclusions of earlier research on this topic are given.

Key words: semantic structures; semantic reality; active-critical state; passive-critical state; disruptive character of stable meanings; stable meanings; rehabilitation of a drug-dependent person; bifurcations.

P. 174. *Kalinina Yuliya A.* Katanov State University of Khakassia. **PROBLEMS OF REALISATION OF COMPETENCE APPROACH IN PROFESSIONAL MUSIC EDUCATION.** In the article the set of problems connected with realisation of the competence approach in professional music education is defined, the necessity of working out a structure of competence of teacher-musician is substantiated, the complex of general professional competences for teacher-musician is listed.

Key words: competence approach; music education; professional competences of musician.

P. 177. *Karas Dmitry V.* Kemerovo State University. **CATEGORICAL SPACE OF PERSONAL CHOICE INTERNALISATION.** In this article structural and substantive content of personal choice internalisation forms the categorical space of this concept. Firstly, we subsequently define the concepts of choice, personal choice and internalisation. Then, we analyse categorical relations between internalisation and interiorisation concepts for emphasising personality development processes. Further, the analysis is presented of some relevant philosophical ideas about the man as a moral creature. The basic result of this analysis is the theoretical proof of the conditionality of the process of personal development by the processes of interpenetration of internal personal motivations and needs and external value- normative and moral spheres of society at different levels of its organization. We define this process of interpenetration of external (social) and internal (personal) as the internalisation process. We also note that internal psychological content of the internalisation mechanism and its functional role in personality formation cannot be revealed within philosophical approach, since this approach suggests forming categorical spaces of different ideas about personality, not the systematic study of processes and mechanisms of its functioning. The latter is the object of study of social psychology of personality, and therefore it can be understood only from the point of view of psychological and social psychological approaches to the study of human beings. Theoretical analysis of personality development dynamics studies led to the conclusion that internalisation becomes the leading formation mechanism in the final stages of personality development, one of the most important results of which is a personality feature, which is conventionally designated as internality. Further, a brief characteristic of the locus of control concept as a classical notion of internality is given. The development of the concept of the locus of control in the concept of the locus of causality in the context of the theory of autonomy and self-determination of personality is also characterized. In the latter the importance of personality's perception of events as informational or as controlling is stressed, and the internalisation mechanism consists in switching of external motive power and facilities of behaviour to the internal ones. Thus, we understand internalisation of personal choice as a mechanism of formation of personal autonomy. Its basic result is the formation of internality as an internal need for perceiving the internal and external events of personality as information. That reflects the human behaviour regulative belief in the ability to generate reasons for one's own activity with the purpose of realisation of personality's values for making personal choice.

Key words: personal choice; internalisation; purpose; value; autonomy.

P. 181. *Kolomiets Yevgeniy A.* Far-Eastern State University for the Humanities (Khabarovsk). **METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SELF-REALISATION OF PERSON IN EDUCATIONAL SPACE.** In the article the analysis of methodological and practical problems of self-realisation of the person in educational space is made. Basic attention is paid to differentiation of concepts 'self-realisation' and 'self-actualisation'. The problem of self-determination as the basis of development of internal motivation is considered. The author offers to develop anakrisis as a method of dialogisation of thought and self-realisation in the process of learning.

Key words: self-realisation of person; self-actualisation; self-determination; internal motivation; anakrisis.

BIOLOGY

P. 185. *Zverev Andrey A., Babeshina Larisa G.* Tomsk State University, Siberian State Medical University. **ESTIMATION OF CONDITIONS OF HABITATS OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES IN WEST SIBERIAN PLAIN: HUMIDIFICATION FACTOR.** The second of series of articles, dealing with ecological preferences of *Sphagnum* species, contains specified regional phytoindication status for factor of humidification within ecological scales by L.G. Ramensky, I.A. Tsatsenkin and D.N. Tsyganov. The data for 15 species are obtained for the first time at least for one of those scales. 2 taxa (*Sphagnum lindbergii* and *S. lenense*) have not previously been determined on the humidification gradient. For the first time optimum status of sphagnum mosses within D.N. Tsyganov's amplitude scale are calculated. The analysis of tendencies of shift of the calculated optimum relative to the original values is carried out. The behaviour of 7 most widespread sphagnum mosses concerning the humidification factor in three latitudinal subzones of forest zone of West Siberian plain is analysed.

Key words: phytoindication; indicator scales; sphagnum mosses; West Siberian plain; humidification factor; IBIS information system.

P. 193. *Masyagina Oksana V., Prokushkin Stanislav G., Bugayenko Tatyana N., Prokushkin Anatoliy S., Titov Sergey V.* V.N. Sukachev Institute of Forest, SB RAS (Krasnoyarsk). **CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSION BY GREEN MOSS MICROASSOCIATIONS IN LARCH STANDS IN CENTRAL PART OF EVENKIA.** Green moss micro-association carbon dioxide emission was studied in larch stands in central part of Evenkia with relation to species diversity of mosses, their morphometric parameters and hydrothermal conditions. It has been revealed that CO₂ emission varied from 0,04 to 0,72 mg CO₂ g⁻¹ h⁻¹ and CO₂ flux from green moss surface was dependent on vegetation cover water content and litter thickness.

Key words: bryophytes; CO₂ emission; vegetation cover; air temperature; larch stands.

P. 199. *Tashlykova Nataliya A.* Institute of Natural Resources, Ecology and Criology, SB RAS (Chita). **ECOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF PHYTOPLANKTON OF CHERKALOVO SHOR (LAKE BAIKAL).** The article presents new data on ecological and geographical analyses of phytoplankton of Cherkalovo shor (Lake Baikal).

Key words: shor; phytoplankton; ecological and geographical features; habitat; distribution; active reaction of environment; halobiont.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 203. *Isayev Georgiy D.* "SIBGEONAFТ" Scientific and Research Centre (Novosibirsk). **STRATIFICATION AND STRUCTURE OF ROCKS OF THE MESOZOIC-PALAEOZOIC CONTACT ZONE.** In the article features of development of the changed rocks at the border of pre-Jurassic formations and the Western Siberian plateau mantle are characterised. Palaeozoic residual soils widespread within Nyurolskaya, Silginskaya and Tom-Kolyvanskaja structurally facial zones have trinomial stratification: the hydrolysis zone, the leaching zone and the hydration zone. The best collectors are rocks of the leaching zone.

Key words: hydrolysis; leaching; hydration; bauxites; karst.

P. 210. *Mezentseva Olga V., Karnatsevich Igor V., Berezin Leonid V.* Omsk State Pedagogical University, Omsk State Agrarian University. **RESEARCHES ON SPATIAL-TEMPORAL CHANGES OF NATURAL HUMIDIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN SIBERIA AND PROBLEMS OF SECURE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.** In the article the absence of the authentic climatic tendencies of humidifying factor is revealed, various directions of linear tendencies of the characteristics of natural humidifying are received, which entitle to doubt the orientation of the last decades' climatic process. The joint analysis of the observed humidifying tendencies and the diagram of grain cultures growth productivity to a certain degree displays positive influence of increase of thermal resources on the process of grain cultures bio-efficiency increase.

Key words: heat power resources of climate; water and thermal balance; optimum of humidifying; factor of humidifying; humidity of ground.

P. 214. *Khomich Vadim G., Ivin Vitaliy V., Boriskina Natalya G.* Far East Geological Institute, FEB RAS. **NEW K-AR DATINGS OF INTRUSIVE FORMATIONS OF NIZHNE-TAEZHNYI ORE UNIT (NORTH PRIMORYE).** The Nizhne-Taezhnyi many-metal (Ag, Pb, Zn, Sn, As, Mo, etc.) ore unit comprises different-facial magmatic formations belonging to the Primorsky (Turonian-Senonian), Samarginsky (Maastrichtian), and Bogopol'sky (Paleocene) volcano-plutonic complexes. Original K-Ar datings of the intrusive massifs showed their cooling time to fall on Paleocene (64±1÷54±1 m.y., 5 analyses) and Eocene (47±2 m.y., 1 analysis). This suggests that it is necessary to correct the available ideas of the history of ore unit, and of metallogenic specialization magmatic complexes.

Key words: magmatic complexes; absolute age of rocks.

P. 219. *Chernyshov Aleksey I., Krasnoshchekova Lyubov A.* Tomsk State University, Tomsk Polytechnic University. **PETROSTRUCTURAL QUARTZ ANALYSIS OF VASYUGAN SUITE SANDSTONES (TOMSK REGION DEPOSIT).** Petrostructural analysis showed preferential orientation types of elongated quartz grains, both in their form and internal structure. The interpretation of petrostructural patterns showed the formation environment of oil-bearing sandstones. Facies and dynamic sedimentation environments suite coastal-marine conditions, characterized as tide waves with coastal currents of moderate or high velocity. Thus the northeast coastline was determined. Further evolution of initial sediments is subjected to different processes: recrystallization and mineral deformation. Anisotropy formation of oil-bearing sandstones determines their infiltration-capacity properties.

Key words: sandstones; quartz; petrostructural analysis; facies; dynamic environments.

P. 224. *Shelamova Yevgniya V.* Tomsk State University. **AQUIFERS AND INTRUSIVE SHEETS LINKS IN CAMBRIAN SECTION AT THE KUYUMBINSKOYE FIELD.** Oil field development caused increase in the need for drinking, domestic and process water supply at the Kuyumbinskoye field. There is an obvious necessity of an in-depth study of the upper level of sedimentary mantle to locate aquifer in order to find and explore ground water. The subject of this study is Cambrian sediment of the upper structural level. Sediments of the Cambrian period are widespread over the entire area and comfortably occur on Teterskaya suite build-ups of Vend-Cambrian level. Sediments of Usoliyskaya, Belskaya, Bulayskaya, Angarskaya and Evenkiyskaya suites represent them. The build-ups of the trappean formation constitute an important part of the sedimentary column. In the Kuyumbinskoye area dolerite intrusions can be found in the sediments of Cambrian and Ordovician periods. According to the deep wells exploration data, three overlapping large beddings (sills) and numerous transgressive intrusions represent them. From the stratigraphic point of view, intrusive sheets correspond to Usoliyskaya, Belskaya and Angarskaya suites sediments. At the Kuyumbinskoye field in most wells, whose areas are contacting dolerite, we observed drilling mud absorption to a disastrous level. In some cases formation water influx was obtained. These observations show the increasing rock permeability at the contacting areas. Considering the high-permeability formations correspondence to intrusive sheets, a conclusion can be made that magmatic melts and concomitant aggressive solutions influence on reservoir properties of surrounding formations. However, sheets themselves can serve as shields preventing invasion of higher-rank brines into overlying aquifers and weak brines.

Key words: Cambrian; intrusive sheets; Kuyumbinskoye field; aquifers; permeability.