

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Bikeykina Natalya A.* Novosibirsk State Technical University. **CONFLICTUAL FUNCTIONING OF RUSSIAN PROPER NOUNS (LEGAL LINGUISTIC ASPECT).** The article considers the conflict potential of proper nouns (anthroponyms) with deterministic antinomy as their inherent linguistic property. The first part of the article deals with the potential for conflict of proper nouns (PN). The author gives linguistic and extralinguistic factors that cause PN high potential for conflict. Main linguistic factors that determine the occurrence of conflicts in the functioning of PN is realization of antinomies "synchronic – diachronic", "systemic – non-systemic", "internal – external", "formal – semantic", "frequent – single", "universal – individual", "objective – subjective". The material for analysis is the units of PN functioning, chosen on the basis of the following criteria: PN (anthroponyms), conflictual name, legal status, participation in the legal sphere, possibility of entering the legal field. As a result of the analysis the following types of the linguistic-legal conflicts connected with PN were allocated: 1) naming a child, 2) correcting a name, 3) changing a name, 4) protecting the good name, 5) name as a trademark, 6) appropriation of a name 7) name as private data, 8) translating a name, 9) replacing a name with other means of identification, 10) a name and copyright. In the second part of the article the analysis of these types of conflicts is presented. PN linguistic properties determining the conflicts of each type are described; the mechanisms of regulation of conflicts – linguistic, moral-ethical and legal – are analysed. The interrelation is established of linguistic phenomena and the extra-linguistic reality: the regulatory and legal acts and regulations governing PN functioning, and correlation of regulatory legal acts regulating PN legal relationships with PN linguistic features are considered. On the basis of the data the conclusion that PN characteristics caused by laws of language with extra-linguistic factors predetermine directions of their occurrence in the legal sphere, which is finally projected on laws (non-legal – moral-ethical and legal, regulatory legal acts). Thus, the language phenomena serve as preconditions of occurrence of public relations and laws regulating the corresponding relations.

Key words: proper noun; anthroponym; language conflict; language antinomies; legal linguistics.

P. 11. *Kalashnikova Anna L.* Kemerovo State University. **INTERACTION OF SOULS IN TYUTCHEV'S LOVE LYRICS OF 1850–1860.** In the article the embodiment of images of "living" and "deathly" souls in Tyutchev's love lyrics is considered in several aspects, connected with motive of interaction of souls of the lyrical hero and his beloved. Two variants of interaction of souls of heroes are embodied in Tyutchev's late lyrics. It is the situation of interpersonal dialogue of the enamoured in life and the reference of the lyrical hero to the memory of his beloved after her death. In the first situation (interaction of a "living soul" and a "lifeless idol"), the lyrical hero takes of a position of the passive observer who feels "jealous disappointment" before the sincere and ardent love of the heroine. The poem "Oh, don't disturb me to reproach the fair ..." consists of oppositions which are partly overcome only in the ending, when the lyrical hero begins to feel shame before the greatness of female love. In Tyutchev's late lyrics the beloved is exclusive because she has a beautiful soul. She can bring the lyrical hero, a seemingly "lifeless idol", to life. After the death of the beloved the source of life for the lyrical hero is lost: he is in a situation of hopeless loneliness, connected with the motive of "deathliness of soul". The starting point in the course of overcoming of this situation is reference to God with an appeal for a godsent prayer. We traced the evolution of images of the Deity: from a "lifeless idol" – the beloved in the role of the Creator, to the Lord to whom the prayer is turned. In the last case the prayer to the Lord, the reference to true Christian values marks the internal transformation of the lyrical hero. The process of overcoming "lifelessness" in this case is carried out without active intervention of the beloved, the lyrical hero makes a strong will effort himself to stop the condition of a "suffering stagnation". It becomes possible in the result of pronouncing a "prayer about suffering", which allows the lyrical hero to change the soul by means of familiarising with the wealth of the soul of the beloved.

Key words: F.I. Tyutchev; love lyrics; literature of 1850s–1860s.

P. 15. *Makarov Konstantin V.* Tomsk State University. **A BIEDERMEIER AESTHETIC OF ALMANAC «MORNING DAWN» (1838–1843) BY V.A. VLADISLAVLEV.** For the first time the article dwells on the literary activities of V.A. Vladislavlev, an official of the **Third Section of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery**. The attention is paid to the reasons why his almanac "Utrennyaya Zarya" (1838–1843) was so popular with the readers while other periodicals of the kind ceased to be so much appealing. We also determine the ways to attract the readership and contributors. In the focus of our attention is the general aesthetics of late Russian romanticism of 1830 – the beginning of 1840 to Biedermeier. The article contains a thorough analysis of the most significant literary compositions of the almanac. The Almanacs of the 1820-s were a particularly secular type of literature reference book, useful for communication of intellectual well-bred people. The best periodicals of the kind endeavored to surpass this genre canon by acquiring the features of a political journal ("Polyarnaya Zvezda" (The Polar Star)) or a critical and philosophical review ("Mnemozina"). But for the aesthetics of biedermeier the ousted genre model becomes topical again as an antithesis to new democratic magazines and, correspondingly, as an instrument of official ideology, extremely disapproving new trends in journalism. The Almanac "Utrennyaya Zarya" appeared in the critical time which witnessed the decline of interest to this kind of books (1838). Almanacs were rapidly losing their readership in high society, becoming an entertainment for less intellectual readers. That's why the almanac published by V.A. Vladislavlev was of revolutionary nature giving a new birth to the genre mainly due to its freshness, originality and above all quality of the product. Vladislavlev managed to find contributors among famous and popular writers of that time (V.A. Zhukovsky, D.V. Davydov, A.V. Koltsov, V.I. Dal, N.V. Kukulnik, V.A. Sollogub, V.F. Odoyevsky, E.A. Baratynsky and other). The aesthetics of biedermeier perfectly corresponded to the general idea of "Utrennyaya Zarya", becoming the main component of this periodical. Motifs of "bürger environment", where this direction comes from, as well as "home", sometimes intimate atmosphere is found in most of the compositions of the almanac. Moreover, these motifs could be found both in prose and poetry, which was mainly represented by elegies and ballads. Vladislavlev did his best to follow the "parlour" way in the communication with the readership, avoiding ideological prolixity, but always emphasizing moral lessons of the story, sometimes very trite, but not without a certain dose of charm for the reader. That is why his choice of certain contributors brought about a commercial success to the almanac. As a result the almanac ceased to exist at its height. In 1842 Vladislavlev made up his mind to resign government of "Utrennyaya Zarya" to his younger

brother and made the corresponding announcement in the mass media. This put an end to the unique history of the almanac. Thus, we consider this problem actual and promising as it adds to further and deeper understanding of the artistic heritage of Russian romanticism and its evolution of 1830-1840, connected with *biedermeier*.

Key words: almanac; *biedermeier*; “*Utrennyaya Zarya*”.

P. 19. *Maslova Alina Yu., Kadyrkova Yuliya V.* Mordovian State University. **PRAGMATIC FUNCTION OF AN EMOTIVE COMPONENT IN THE COMMUNICATIVE FIELD OF PERSUASION.** Modern linguistics is concerned with emotional sphere of language/speech, it is thus particularly relevant to investigate the role played by emotions in the organisation of a goal-oriented human's behaviour. Whereas speech acts realising imperative meaning are mainly aimed at the regulation of behaviour, it is interesting to study the pragmatic function of emotive units in a situation of persuasion and to choose emotionally marked (emotive) imperative utterances as an object of research. An integrating attribute to structures of such kind, represented by the communicative field of the emotive category intersecting with the communicative field of persuasion characterises the polyintentionality (combination of several illocutionary goals) and differentiates the perlocutionary effect. The scientific significance of such research is in focusing attention on the analysis of the perlocutionary acts interacting with illocutionary ones: the illocutionary phase is treated as verbalisation of imperative intention, the perlocutionary one is defined by the efficiency of impact reached by including emotive units in the structure of persuasion. Such aspect differentiation presupposes complex analysis of the emotive situation of persuasion: identification of speech intention specifics, language means of its translation, specifics of perception and interpretation by an addressee of the addresser's communicative intention. In this context the realisation of the pragmatic mechanism of an emotive component in an imperative utterance may be dealt with in terms of linguistic persuasion, aimed at achieving the perlocutionary effect and presented as a row of pragmatic strategies. As a foundation to the latter we consider the following criteria: 1) the method of expression of communicative intention (explicit, implicit); 2) the degree of intensity in expressing persuasive intention. Considering the first criterion we may identify three types of strategies: 1) the strategy of emotional will expression, which is characterised by an explicit method of expressing persuasion; 2) the strategy of expressing emotional state and 3) the strategy of expressing emotional relation where the mechanisms of implicit expression of persuasive meaning are available. The second criterion (degree of intensity in expressing communicative intention) determines the strategy of communication process regulation, which is preconditioned by addressee's intention to control the addresser's behaviour in order to realize the persuasive intention, characterised by modification of the persuasive situation and manifested in its communicative pragmatic variants.

Key words: emotive category; speech strategy; emotional impact; perlocutionary effect.

P. 24. *Saramotina Lyudmila Ch.* Kemerovo State University. **SENSE AS THE OBJECT OF SEMANTIZATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.** The article deals with the research, devoted to the triad *meaning-person-sense* in the context of interrelation of the native language (Russian) and the foreign language (English). The basis of the chosen approach of research is the presumption that a sign existing as a meaning in one language becomes a sense for another language speaker, entering his or her consciousness in accordance with the system of senses of native language and native culture. The English composites of one thematic group “a person breaking a law”, unknown for the informants, students of the first course of Kemerovo State University Law faculty, but including recognized components, are those meanings which are introduced in the phrase “If he is + word-stimulus” to be completed. In the process of semantization the informants gave these composites individual subjective contents, senses. The object of research is individual senses and contexts of their semantization. Complex experimental research on individual senses and semantization strategies explication showed the following:

1. The experiment data allow classifying individual senses by the degree of their accordance to the English word meaning and by the structural sign. Structurally they are classified into nominatives, senses-actions and attributives. Four groups of senses including adequate, appreciating, formal and implicit are pointed out. Individual senses reflect the character of interrelation of native and foreign languages. This interrelation can be productive, generating adequate senses, or formal, generating formal senses. It reveals ordinary ideas about the referent (appreciating senses) or stimulates the creative approach (implicit senses). The experiment shows prevailing adequate and implicit senses. But sense variants from all the groups are often polysemantic and marginal.

2. In the process of semantization the informants use knowledge about all the language levels, their ideas about methods of understanding words concerning native and foreign languages. The results of the research demonstrate the asymmetrical character of sign and cognitive models in semantization of the foreign language unknown composites. They show the reflection of the *individual-general (professional)* in the consciousness of common native speakers demonstrating their united approach to the referent.

The research data prove that not knowing the word the informant tends to draw out a sense from the inner form; and extralinguistic knowledge is as important as the linguistic one.

Key words: semantization; native language; foreign language; semantization strategies.

P. 28. *Sherina Yevgeniya A.* Tomsk State University. **NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFIC OF THE RUSSIAN IMAGE LEXICON (ON THE MATERIAL OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH IMAGE LEXICAL MICRO FIELDS “INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF A PERSON”).** Linguistic analysis based on cultural knowledge reveals the specific of the language picture of the world and national stereotypes. Special material for such researches is image means of the language that include image words proper – “morphologically motivated language items with metaphorical inner form” [Blinova O.I.]. The article is devoted to the national specific of Russian image words proper with the semantics “intellect” which are described in comparison with English words. The words are united to the image lexical-semantic field “Intellectual abilities”, which is a part of a big field “Person”. All words are given in the frames of the field, which can be divided into 3 lexical-semantics groups: “Good intellectual abilities”, “Bad intellectual abilities”, “Peculiarities of mind”. The group “Bad intellectual abilities” consists of 86 words, the associatives of which are, firstly, the object of image characterization, mind, secondly, its metonymical creation – head (place of the mind), brain (produces thoughts), thought (product of mind), thirdly, the qualities of subjects (weak, narrow, empty). English picture of the world demonstrates great interest to the word “head” as an associative of the words characterizing intellect from the bad side. The common is the parallel “stupid man – stupid animal”, the specific is in the image basis and its lexical expressions. The group “Good intellectual abilities” has only 2 Russian words – *glubokomyslennyi* (thoughtful), *golovasti* (brainy) and 1 English word – egghead (clever, with a head like an egg). In Russian and English cultures intellectual abilities are expressed with the help of the image “head”. The difference is that the Russian symbol of the mind is a big head; in English it is associated with an egg. The analysis of the group “Peculiarities of mind” lets us talk about negative atti-

tude to absent-mindedness in both cultures. In Russian this quality is associated with an open mouth or throwing something. The Russian language also points out the negative treat – a senseless deal, which is associated with the image of water or upper part of something. There are image words in the English language which characterize imagination. The intellectual process of fantasy is based on metaphors of professional activity; the idea of unreality is in the objects of this activity (monger of ballads, to build castles). Russian and English pictures of the world reveal common views and national difference in the process of evaluating intellectual abilities of a person. They choose the brightest images that have peculiarities explained with the help of traditions, national way of thinking.

Key words: image lexical-semantic field; image word proper; language picture of the world.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 32. *Gabrusenko Kirill A.* Tomsk State University. **PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SET THEORIES OF GEORG CANTOR AND PETR VOPENKA.** Considering infinite as actually infinite was denied in philosophy and science from the antiquity till 1870s. It sprang up as a result of Aristotelian analysis of Classical Greek notion “*ἄπειρον*”, the sense of which was “immensity” or “limitlessness”, and was formalized in the formula “*Infinitum actu non datur*”. Georg Cantor introduced the concept of set in the middle of the 19th century, which represented assemblies of things as an individual object, particularly infinite assemblies. Cantor’s set theory assumes that all its objects are formed at all; i.e., actually given. A Slovak mathematician, Petr Vopenka, proposed a crucially new sense of “infinity” – natural infinity – that is the result of considering of a sufficiently large set by a finite observer. This considering is characterised by increasing of unsharpness closer to horizon – the border, which constraints the view intended afield or inward if it has no clear obstruction. Unsharpness is not a disadvantage and allows to abstract wholeness from specialties, or to consider specialties, rejecting their integrality. Sharpness is a subcase of unsharpness. Horizon is not fixed and can move while observer is approaching. G. Cantor and P. Vopenka considered infinity from different points of view. So we need to answer a question: what is the cause of this difference? We can discover parts of ontological basis of G. Cantor’s ideas in his works and authentically reconstruct it. He affirmed that mathematical objects have two types of reality – intrasubject (immanent) and transsubject (transient). Their connection is apodictical, and the immanent reality is primary so mathematics has to take into account only this type of reality. The foregoing allows us to determine the philosophical position of G. Cantor as a position of classical Platonism. In his works, P. Vopenka mentions about phenomenological rebuilding of the set theory and mathematics in whole. The main method is in the displacement of the investigators’ point of view to the point of view of a finite observer, as contrary to God’s point of view in Cantor’s set theory. There is very frequent usage of words “phenomenon” and “horizon” in contexts and senses specific to phenomenology in Vopenka’s texts. So we can conclude that philosophical position of P. Vopenka is very close to the Husserlian phenomenology. We come to the conclusion that the philosophical basis of Cantor’s set theory is Platonism, whereas Vopenka’s alternative set theory is founded on the Husserlian phenomenology; and this determines differences in the sense of infinity of the noted authors.

Key words: set theory, infinity, unsharpness.

P. 36. *Krivoshcheyev Alexey V.* Regional Center of Educational Development (Tomsk). **PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYTICS OF COMPASSIONATE CONSCIOUSNESS OF M.M. BAKHTIN: “NO ALIBI FOR BEING” AND “DIALOGUE”.** This article is devoted to the further reconstruction of the phenomenological analytics of compassionate consciousness of M.M. Bakhtin (See Article 1 “Obligation as an aim of compassionate consciousness of M.M. Bakhtin: phenomenological analytics” in Tomsk State University Bulletin, № 324, 2009). Compassionate consciousness of M.M. Bakhtin is based on the only source of obligation of an action. Two aspects of compassionate consciousness and two appropriate aspects of obligation are taken into consideration. In the process of analysis the following was shown:

1) Compassionate consciousness is consciousness, which can realize, admit and confirm the fact of its “no alibi for being”. M.M. Bakhtin was able to join organically a few philosophical moments into one deep notion of image, notion of metaphor, notion of symbol “no alibi for being”. Compassionate consciousness of the human being is really conscious of the fact of his/her own “no alibi for being” and it accepts it as a result of uniting all these moments. Only the admission of this kind makes the consciousness of a human being compassionate and the existence of a human being more humane. Antagonistic contradictions of the numerous existential points (passivity and activity; existence and obligation; possibility and reality; variety and entity; given and defined; common and individual; large and small) are removed and eliminated with the help of compassionate consciousness and as a result of this primordial the wholeness of existence comes back.

2) Compassionate consciousness is considered to be a dialog one. M.M. Bakhtin emphasizes many times that to live in this world which consists of you yourself and your own unique place of living (to admit and realize only the fact in your activity only your own “no alibi for being”) does not mean to live only for yourself and being interested only in yourself. On the contrary, it means to take an active part in the life of the entire objective reality, which consists of individual, historical, inimitable, unique worlds of the unlimited variety of consciousness. Finally, it means that there is a need in fundamental, ontological necessity of eternal dialogue between every unique compassionate consciousness (from its own unique place of existence) and the infinite variety of other compassionate consciousnesses, all together being a unique united integrity of existence. M.M. Bakhtin thinks that this dialogue of compassionate consciousness is exactly the notion of existence in philosophy.

Key words: obligation; compassionate consciousness; action; no alibi for being; dialogue.

P. 43. *Kushnarenko Yana V.* Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Information Sciences (Novosibirsk). **ANTHROPOLOGY AND AXIOLOGY BY M. SCHELER.** The aim of this article is to learn the initial motives, which impelled M. Scheler to create material ethics of values and a new type of anthropology. The author of this paper challenges the assertion made by M. Scheler that his own axiology and anthropology were new and scientifically productive. This article has the following structure:

1. The author expounds the content of Scheler’s criticism of Kant’s interpretation of “a priori”. The conclusion is that the new understanding of “I” – not as the subject – shows a new anthropological model created by Scheler and a new interpretation of values related to this model.

2. The author describes Scheler’s anthropological model, reveals its novelty concerning the preceding anthropological models – the Jewish-Christian model, the classical Greek model, the model “homo faber”, the model “Dionysus man”.

3. The author analyses Scheler's anthropology, reveals the difference between Kant's and Scheler's interpretation of the reason and the will. M. Scheler states the principal difference and the rupture between will-acts and the a priori cognition-contemplation. The independence of moral cognition from moral will is, according to Scheler, the condition of human's freedom.
4. The author analyses Scheler's interpretation of freedom. For the sake of assertion of human's freedom, Scheler denies the concept of the essence. Anti-substantialism and anti-essentialism are the main characteristics of M. Scheler's type of anthropology and axiology. A human in Scheler's theory appears to be a meeting place of the spirit and the life impulse, which are considered to be two components of the world's basis.
5. The author analyses the examples of understanding of will, reason and freedom in patristic anthropology, which does not only keep freedom at the theoretical level but also specifies its conditions.
6. The author reveals the difference between patristic anthropology and M. Scheler's anthropology. The former does not postulate the independence of cognition (intellect and reason) from will. According to it, human's cognition and vital abilities are interrelated. Will is the reasonable striving (aspiration) of soul powers. Freedom is interpreted as self-determination and self-acting, as the ability to choose the direction of one's own movement, resulting from human's soul powers, granted to him/her.
7. The author reveals the logic of Scheler's thinking from the position of patristic anthropology. M. Scheler's theory demonstrates the new extremity in comparison with Kant's essentialism – arbitrariness instead of freedom, medium instead of personality (*selfhood*), anti-essentialism instead of proving the difference between acts and essence.

Key words: anthropology; axiology; will; reason; intellect.

P. 49. *Medvedev Vyacheslav A.* Ural State Technical University (Yekaterinburg). **THE PROBLEM OF CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF A RESEARCH.** The paper studies the processes of theoretical knowledge development, in which the problem of conceptualisation of theoretical-methodological foundations of a research presents especial interest. The importance of the problem is defined by the fact that its study allows to identify some topical trends of methodological culture of thinking transformation. The kernel of the problem is that methodological consciousness of modern exploratory community expects, on the one hand, acceptance of principles of social-cultural stipulation of knowledge, theoretical and methodological pluralism, recognition of a great role of subject-components in exploratory activity, but, on the other hand, dealing with such theoretical views, cognitive values with handhold on logical-methodological device, which was formed in accordance with a dramatically different understanding of principles of cognition and is unproductive in the new epistemological situation. In the paper some premises of the problem studied are revealed; main stages of methodological reflection evolution are considered; an interpretation of the problem from the standpoint of methodological culture of thinking development is given and main types of methodological reflection of a researcher are characterized. The statement of the question proposed in the paper is significant because of the fact that it promotes understanding processes of methodological culture of thinking transformation, allows to reveal some epistemological paradoxes related with the change of the ideal of rationality, and mark the way of overcoming the corresponding methodological difficulties. One of the ways to get over these difficulties is connected with the development of internalist strategies of theoretical knowledge – strategies, which assist in realization of principles of subjectness, social-cultural stipulation of knowledge, inter-addition of theoretical-methodological systems of coordinates. In this instance existence in theoretical knowledge of a multitude of methodological positions often irreducible to one another, theoretical views (and legitimating of it) in spite of the difficulties accompanying the given circumstance turns out to be not as much a sign of a crisis in modern philosophy and science but premises of methodological culture of thinking enrichment. From the standpoint of epistemological studies it expects positive interpretation of processes occurring in theoretical knowledge that, in the author's opinion, helps to avoid negativistic trends in analysis of scientific rationality transformation observed in modern philosophy and science.

Key words: methodological reflection; theoretical-methodological system of coordinates.

P. 57. *Migurenko Raisa A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THE PROBLEM OF MYTH CREATION IN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.** Myth creation as a qualitative characterization of consciousness is a problem in the philosophy of consciousness. The most perspective for finding a solution of the problem of consciousness are strategies of myths, focused on the problem of the subjective: they allow interpreting myths not as phenomena, but as individual consciousness, which produces the myth. The ontological basis of the research is that the myth is a symbolic form of the subjective conscious experience. The object of the research is myth-creation of individual consciousness. The subject of the research is the mechanism of individual myth-creation. The aim of the research is the development of the idea of the mythical realization of consciousness through the description of the mechanism of myth creation, the specificity of the mythical text as a structural element and the result of the active participation of consciousness in the state of emotional reflection. The methodological approach is the following: the original myth is shown in individual consciousness. Existing philosophical strategies of researching myths are diverse, but interconnected. Complex research allows describing the mechanism of myth-creation of individual consciousness from various viewpoints. Comparative and problem-based analysis is used to reach the aim of the research. As a result of the research stable formal structures of myth-creation process of individual consciousness are defined: The subject is individual consciousness (a bearer of creative actions). The object is the events, phenomena of living world (an open unordered system). The parts of the process are the myth creator with his/her system of values (personal) and the myth consumer (general). The essence is structuring the living world by means of experience, dialogue between the personal and the general. The aim is recognition of yourself and the world, making adjustments to the system of relations in the living world. The sources are personal experiences of "something", the changing character of content of consciousness. The starting mechanism of myth-creation is natural positions of individual consciousness (mythologemes), the need to create rational connections with the world. The conditions are the interaction between facts and feelings, personal experiences. The means are the sensual reflections, the system of personally significant senses and values; symbols and signs as resources of natural language. The result is a personal myth (an original myth) and its interpretation. The individual myth contains both the "personal" and the "general". Interpretation of the myth is built on the basis of common knowledge, the aim of interpreting is to understand the personal.

Key words: individual consciousness; research strategies; the mechanism of myth-making; mythologem; the mythic text.

HISTORY

P. 62. *Mukhin Oleg N.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **THE PHENOMENON OF "CZAR GAME" IN THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF EARLY MODERN RUSSIA: PSYCHOSOCIAL ROOTS.** The "czar game", a term, introduced by I.I. Polosin, denotes situations, characterized by temporary assignment of the czar title to an "ordinary" person. Manifestations of the "czar game" recorded in the second half of 16th – first quarter of 17th century. In the 17th century peasants and the aristocracy are known to have played it, but the greatest interest are those cases, when Ivan the Terrible and Peter I, Russian monarchs, became actors playing this game. Biographies of these two monarchs are different in frequency of "czar game" manifestations. In the life of Ivan IV there were only two single incidents (the murder of boyar Ivan Petrovich Fedorov (1567), disguised as czar before it, and 1575 enthroning of Kasimovsky Tsarevich Simeon Bekbulatovich). Peter had passion for the game throughout his life, playing the role of an ordinary servant, subordinated to Prince-Caesar F.Yu. Romodanovsky (and after his death to his son). The analysis of "czar game" manifestations suggests compensatory function for the psyche of the playing monarchs. Both Ivan IV and Peter I, being neurotic because of the tragic circumstances of childhood and socio-cultural environment of the transition time, with the help of inverted relations tried to reduce, transfer to a non-serious plan the source of their basal anxiety, which was the cargo of their traditions violated. However, the differences in the style of this game of the two monarchs are very indicative. If for Ivan it is separate bursts of unreflected fear, which did not play a special role in correcting his psyche; Peter, who made the "czar game" a permanent part of his life, could cope with his fears and complexes. Supplementing the "czar game" with a sort of a "service game", Peter got possibility to overcome the basic mistrust to himself and the outside world with real achievements. At the same time Peter reduced the image of the "old moskovit" embodied by F.Yu. Romodanovsky to parody. He overcame and "altered" this image in his reform efforts. Self-humiliation, accompanying the "czar game", also helped to self-assert on an unconscious level, because it demonstrated independence of the real status of the autocrat from its exterior design – only a confident, strong ruler could afford to arbitrarily change the mask and tolerate his pseudodouble next to him. In addition, the deputy of the monarch could serve as a "lightning-rod" of fate, taking on the risk of retaliation for the negative features of his reign (in case with Simeon Bekbulatovich it was introduction of a new stage of oprichnina, whereas in the situation with Romodanovsky it was punitive functions of government). Due to the mentioned psychological differences Peter left a powerful (albeit mostly politically and militarily strong) empire after him, while the results of the reign of Ivan IV, who could not cope with his psychological problems, were many years of Smuta.

Key words: power; game; identity; monarchy.

P. 70. *Pustogacheva Tatyana S.* Gorno-Altai State University. **DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION LINES AND TRADE IN GORNY ALTAI IN 1850S – 1950S: HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE PROBLEM.** In the article there was made an attempt to analyse historical literature, concerning the development of transport, communication lines and trade in Gorny and Pre-Gorny Altai during the period under study.

Key words: trade fair; roads; Chuisoy Tract.

P. 75. *Razmolodin Maksim L.* RF Federal Security Service Agency in Yaroslavl Region (Yaroslavl). **DEFENCE OF CHRISTIAN TRADITION AS PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE BLACK HUNDRED.** During the First Russian revolution the Black-Hundreds organizations (such as the Union of Russian People, the Russian Monarchical Party, the Union of Michael Archangel and others) united millions of people to defend traditional foundations. After the revolution the Black-Hundred movement was the only political force which stood up to defend the priority of the Russian Orthodox Church and opposed national spiritual principles to atheism. Starting from the conservative foundation of the extreme-right doctrine, monarchists determined the belonging to the Russian people not by the unity of ethnic origin, but by acceptance of basic values of Russian civilization – Orthodoxy, autocracy, and nationality. That is the reason why extreme rights insisted on strengthening of religious-moral foundations. They believed that weakening of Orthodoxy would lead to crash of autocracy and degradation of nation. All monarchical organizations introduced points about protection of Orthodoxy in their political programmes. Numerous congress decisions described in detail complexes of arrangements to strengthen the influence of the Russian Orthodox Church in the society by means of creation of religious brotherhoods, establishment of publishing houses and issuing of historical-religious literature. Superiority of Orthodoxy signified reestablishment of protective function by means of three methods. First of all, it was the restoration of patriarchate convocation and manorial cathedral. Secondly, it was neutralization and weakening of impact of state bureaucracy on church. Thirdly, it was intensification of influence of Orthodoxy on home policy. The Black-Hundred stood up against two ideas widely discussed in the society: separation of church from the State and freedom of religion. Defending the Christian tradition monarchists actively pushed ahead ideas of restoration of primary position of the Russian Orthodox Church, strengthening of religious outlook of the citizens, overcoming of the influence of heretical social conceptions. They offered to realize these aims by means of rude anti-liberal means. During the period of existence of the Black Hundred organizations their views on this problem remained permanent.

Key words: black hundred; extreme right ideology; Russian Orthodox Church; conservatism, traditionalism; basic values of Russian civilization.

P. 78. *Ryazanova Anastasia N.* Tomsk State University. **POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY.** This article provides a brief overview of the development and implementation of the policy of the Republic of Korea in the development of innovative economy, its current state, strategic goals and objectives for the near future and tools to implement it. The essence of all institutional innovation in South Korea is the active support of the technological and business cooperation of traditional and new institutions and their networking on a new basis of openness and the use of the multiplier effect of regional clustering. To meet the challenges in creating innovative economy the South Korean government initiates enactment of scientific and technological innovation, creates a five-year plan of scientific and technological innovation. It also pays great attention to the development of small and medium businesses; this puts a high priority for job creation and sustainable economic growth. To maintain this economy the State has established a number of public and private organizations that support these companies. To increase the number of such enterprises incentive measures have been taken in creation of tax preferences, business incubators, government contracts to these enterprises, special loans with lower interest rate. All this has enabled a significant increase in the efficiency of R & D and settling in new high-tech niches. The economic policy of the country over the next 15-20 years is focused on an aggressive expansion into international markets through the creation of new products and services based on the pursuit of advanced scientific and technological

achievements. This will contribute to organizational and technical assistance in the development of innovation and export opportunities for all economic actors. Particular attention will be given to enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs in domestic and international markets. The most promising areas of innovation to create competitive products and services are considered to be information technology, communication technology, pharmaceuticals, electronics and materials science.

Key words: policy of the Republic of Korea, innovation and economic development, history of technological development.

P. 82. *Sadykova Liana R.* Centre of Ethnological Research of Ufa Science Centre, RAS. **THE ISLAMIC FACTOR IN KEEPING ETHNICITY IN ÉMIGRÉ (THE TURCO-TATAR DIASPORA IN THE USA).** Having emigrated, Tatars, in particular, found themselves in cultural and language surroundings new for them, therefore, the threat of assimilation and oblivion of their own cultural values became quite real. In order to preserve their traditional culture, religion, language, it was necessary to make an effort. Emigrating to other countries, Tatars formed traditional religious communities, where they kept their religious rites, rituals and standards, in which traditional values of the Turco-Tatar society were set. The role of the Islamic factor in keeping ethnicity in émigré was one of the most important conditions for survival of Tatars in a foreign country. Despite all the ordeals and hardships, the common belief and traditions of people united all the Turco-Tatar emigrants. Ideas about relations of the Turkic people, about historic commonality of their fate, about Moslem solidarity are closely intertwined in the national liberation movements. In countries with different culture, Moslem emigrants inevitably face the problem of keeping their religion and national and cultural traditions. Islam was the main part of the Turco-Tatar identity from the 10th century as a component of self-identification. Besides, Islam is a substantial factor of keeping and stabilization of Tatars' national consciousness. The analysis of formation of Turco-Tatar communities in different parts of the world enables to come to a conclusion that Tatars formed their Diaspora almost everywhere; they tried to organize their own associations and religious organizations. The research of the Turco-Tatar Diaspora in the USA deserves special attention. Today the main centres of compact residing of Tatars in the USA is New-York and California. It should be emphasized that the religion, language and national and cultural traditions played a great role in forming and preserving the Turco-Tatar Diaspora in the USA. The Turco-Tatar Diaspora became the centre of religious, cultural and social life of migrants. They devoted great attention to the problem of bringing up of children. After all, Islam defined the life of emigrants; Imams and Mudaris were keepers of traditional culture and the main transmitters of knowledge, conveyed from generation to generation. As Islam was and still remains the substantial combining force, the Turco-Tatar Diaspora keeps their ethnicity in émigré. Having suffered from persecution on Islam, having left the motherland, in exile, Tatars felt the necessity in Moslem unity with special keenness. In émigré, Islam united all the representatives of the Turkic people from Russia. The Islamic factor made the adaptation of emigrants faster and kept ethnicity of the Turkic people, who were far from the motherland. Now there are many Tatars in the Turco-Tatar Diaspora, born in the USA, the descendants still keep their religion, language and national and cultural traditions.

Key words: Islam; ethnicity; Turco-Tatar Diaspora.

P. 85. *Khandorin Vladimir G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF THE RIGHT WING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRAT PARTY (CADET) IN SIBERIA DURING THE REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR IN THE PUBLICISTIC HERITAGE OF V.A. ZHARDETSKY.** The periodical press of Siberia in 1918–1919 is one of the sources, which reflect the attitude of different political parties and groups to the regime and policy of A.V. Kolchak. At the same time the attitude of the government of A.V. Kolchak to the press organs of different orientation and their place reflected the position of the White (Guard) dictatorship concerning the parties and flows. In contrast to the Soviet power, the government of A.V. Kolchak permitted independence of the press, but only in the confined frames. These frames were determined legally and politically. Bolshevik newspapers were forbidden, organs of the left-wing socialistic parties, which confronted the regime (the majority of socialist-revolutionaries and the Mensheviks), so were the explicitly monarchic publications. The political spectrum of legal periodicals was represented by two main trends: liberals led by the Constitutional Democrats, who were the principal political support; and moderate socialists (enes, the part of cooperators, the most right-winged groups of socialist-revolutionaries and the Mensheviks), who were in opposition concerning several issues, but loyal to the regime, which, as they thought, was better in comparison with the Bolsheviks. A number of newspapers kept intermediate position reflecting the viewpoint of the moderate oblastniks. Criticism of the government was permitted only in certain frames. Some newspapers were closed because of the harsh and systematic attacks. In the atmosphere of stratocracy the criticism of the supreme ruler, army command and army was forbidden. The prohibition of the propaganda of the national remote areas self-determination was typical for the imperial ideology of the White. But the discussions were permitted on a wide range of political and social issues. It is easily explained by taking into account the international public opinion and interest of the government in the support of the friendly democratic nations of the Allies. Active support of the dictatorship regime, glorification of A.V. Kolchak and tendency to consolidation of the White movement were typical for liberal press. Socialistic press often criticized the dictatorial style and methods of the government, isolation from wide social circles and narrowness of social support and wanted to convene the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. In time of war liberals and socialists united in popularisation of the Army of A.V. Kolchak. They also united in struggling against corruption. Liberal newspapers supported actively the government on the national issue. They also supported its position on the main points of the social-economic program. On the contrary, socialistic press criticized the government for moderation and lack of distinctness of laws and actions on the agrarian issue, asked for more active interfering of the government with the economy. At that time its liberal opponents defended the classical market principles. Liberal press played an active role in development and propaganda of the White Movement ideology. Its position changed to harsh criticism of the regime and demand of its democratisation in the environment of A.V. Kolchak's army collapse after the fall of Omsk in November 1919, when it was too late. Comparison of the materials of Siberian periodical press of the times of A.V. Kolchak with other documents allows to disprove the stereotype underestimation of Kolchak as a politician, to trace the pragmatic approach to the special problems and the public positions of different social layers and political groups, whose interests were reflected in the press, their evolution and mutual relations with the regime of military dictatorship, the position and role of the press under the power of Kolchak, to compare them with the position of the press under the Soviet rule. Under all the restraints the press liberty was wider under the power of Kolchak than in Soviet Russia where the building of the totalitarian system began.

Key words: liberalism in Siberia; Revolution and Civil war.

P. 91. *Bakin Anton S.* Tomsk State University. **THE CONCEPT OF SUBSIDIARY OBLIGATION IN CIVIL LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.** The notion of subsidiary obligation, its relation to subsidiary liability, as well as certain types of civil obligations are considered in the present article. The concept of subsidiary obligation is one of the problems of Russian civil law. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation does not confirm the concept of subsidiary obligations. Currently, there are practically no studies dealing with the notion of subsidiary obligation. All the uses of the term "subsidiary" in the Civil Code are associated with the concept of "subsidiary liability". Thus in legal literature, it is understood as a form of subsidiary liability. The author criticizes the popular point of view on subsidiary obligation as a kind of obligation with the plurality of persons. Subjects in such obligations are parties of one legal relationship. They each must execute contracted duties in their own part or jointly or, in case of violation, bear responsibility. The subsidiary and the principal are the debtors of the same creditor but in two separate legal relations. Therefore, the nature of their responsibility does not allow taking them as co-debtors – they are independently responsible. In addition, shared obligations and joint and several obligations themselves may be subsidiary. Therefore it is impossible to combine all the three types of obligations in the same category. This is confirmed by the Civil Code the Russian Federation, which distributes the obligation of the plurality of persons and joint and several liability in Ch. 22 "Performance of obligations" and Ch. 25 "Liability for breach of obligations". Comparison of subsidiary obligation and accessory obligation is another issue considered in the present article. The analysis of the norms of the Civil Code has been performed in the given article. The ratio of subsidiary and accessory obligations has been suggested justified by the fact that accessory obligation also has "additional" nature, which is inherent to subsidiary obligation. Of all the ways to ensure obligation that have accessory properties, subsidiary character is solely the responsibility of the guarantor. Subsidiary obligation is not an accessory obligation, but as the accessory one, has security in terms of its economic function. The analysis of the concept resulted in the conclusion concerning subsidiary obligation as protective relationship and this way subsidiary liability is realized.

Key words: subsidiary obligation; subsidiary liability; plurality of persons; accessory obligation.

P. 95. *Vitina Marina D.* Moscow State Law Academy. **PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S CONTROL OF LAW OBSERVANCE WHEN EXECUTING NON-CUSTODIAL SENTENCES.** According to Art. 1 of the Federal Law "On Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation" one of prosecutorial activities is supervision of laws implementation in the institutions and agencies of criminal penalties execution. In accordance with this provision, the prosecutor has the right to participate in hearings when considering and solving issues related to sentence execution. [Such involvement, on the one hand, is a form of prosecutorial supervision over the execution of the laws by these institutions and bodies and, on the other, it, although indirectly, is connected with the prosecutor's function of criminals' prosecution, since it is criminal proceedings in one of its stages. Non-custodial sentences occupy a significant place in the system of criminal penalties. The prosecutor exercising this supervision should systematically analyse statistical data and other material relating to the activities of criminal executive inspections to evaluate the state of law and, depending on the results, schedule inspections as the most effective form of public prosecutor's control. Detected during the audit orders, decrees and regulations of the Head of the Penal Inspectorate that do not conform to the law are appealed against. The appeal is brought to the Head of the Penal Inspectorate. Before the opposition procedure, in accordance with the requirements of Art. 33 of the Federal Law "On Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation", the effect of the contested action is suspended. If prisoners violate the order of serving the sentence the prosecutor raises a question of their liability. If the question of commencement of proceedings on administrative violations or criminal case is raised, the prosecutor should request explanations from employees of the correctional inspectorate. The conclusion is that use of such large powers in the given supervising direction of bodies of the Public Prosecutor's Office is caused by the importance of securing the rights and freedoms of citizens serving sentences as these citizens are limited in the possibility to use means for protection of the constitutional rights and interests provided by law and accessible to other persons. In this connection, bodies of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, carrying out supervising activity, are the guarantor of protection of rights and legitimate interests of the specified subjects. Besides, the range of supervising powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office is a necessary condition, the tool for protection of legality at realization of legal acts on measures of compulsory character by the court, and appropriate execution of the punishment defined by the sentence.

Key words: public prosecutor's control; criminal-executive system; Federal service of execution of punishments.

P. 98. *Voronin Oleg V.* Tomsk State University. **ON TYPE AND POSITION OF RUSSIAN PROSECUTOR'S AGENCY IN GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.** There are two types of prosecutor's offices existing now. These are the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental prosecutor's office organizations. The main function of the first one is criminal prosecution and trial accusation. The Anglo-Saxon prosecutor's activity is not supposed to execute any kinds of supervisory activity. Institutionally it is a legal corporation serving for the public interest representation at the state or at the federal level. The Anglo-Saxon type of prosecutor's activity organization includes the North-American and the British models. The main aim of the Continental prosecutor's office is criminal prosecution and legal supervisory. Institutionally it ranks a double position. Formally all the prosecutor's agencies of this type are the structures of the Ministry of Justice, but in fact they operate in courts of different levels. These agencies have a structure with strong subordination. The typical models of the Continental prosecutor's offices are the French and the German prosecutor's agencies. The Russian (Soviet) model can also be considered a part of this classification. Russian (Soviet) prosecutors' activity model has its own position among the European prosecutor's agencies. Despite the French origins institutionally it was based on its own principles. Firstly, alongside with the criminal prosecuting activity it also executes the supervising function. In contrast to the French model prosecution itself did not generate prosecutor's supervising, but it was the Russian prosecutor's agency original feature. Secondly, the Russian (Soviet) prosecutor's agency constitutes a system of independent control (supervising) units with the formal attributes of justice. Historically these units subordinated to the supreme power in the state: at first to the Russian Emperor, later during the Soviet period to the USSR Verkhovniy Soviet (Supreme Counsel of the Soviet Union). In this way the main aim of the Russian (Soviet) prosecutors' activity was the central power interests provision on the territory of Russia. Thirdly, as a result of the soviet influence such type of prosecutors' activity organization became determinative for many socialistic countries, which did not know or refused from European traditions in state constructing. Finally the absence of Russian (Soviet) prosecutors' activity organization analogues in legal systems of the proper historical periods let us consider it as a self-dependent type of the prosecutors' activity arrangement.

Key words: division of powers; Russian prosecutor's activity arrangement model; prosecutor's agency.

P. 102. *Mezinov Dmitriy A.* Tomsk State University. **ON POSSIBILITY AND CRITERIA OF ATTAINMENT UNBIASED TRUTH IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDING.** Doubts in possibility of absolute attainment of unbiased truth in court's knowledge-

conclusions when defining the facts of a criminal case stated in criminal proceeding literature are confirmed with tendencies of practice. A large number of unsolved crimes and judicial errors are typical both for the Soviet and for modern period of time. Another ground for such doubts is mediated knowledge about facts of criminal case, which is always past events for those who define them. Such a feature of this knowledge by rules of challenge does not allow posing direct observation and perception of these facts by judges and other subjects of proof as criteria of its unbiased truth. It is also impossible to consider experimental observation of the facts as a criterion of attainment of unbiased truth. Moral certainty of the court in real existence of established facts, in consequence of its subjectivity, reference to psychical events which are presented as notional cannot be criteria of attainment of unbiased truth. Moral certainty of the court should be considered as a criterion of credibility of its knowledge about established facts, because the notion "credibility" means "trustworthy", characterized by relevancy, validity, certitude, and this notion is not identical to "unbiased truth". Trustworthy knowledge about established facts of a criminal case depends on special possibilities of subjects of proof associated with proper understanding of what knowledge should be considered as credible. The conclusions of the court about credibility of knowledge on established facts of a criminal case are relative, due to a confined prospect to find out all circumstances necessary for these conclusions, subjective and objective conditions of knowing these facts. Consequently, there are no precise criteria of attainment of unbiased truth in court's conclusions about establishing the facts of a criminal case, but it is necessary to attain such knowledge-conclusions by the court, established on moral certainty and in the absence of unavoidable doubts of credibility.

Key words: criteria of attainment of unbiased truth; moral certainty; credibility.

P. 106. *Tishkin Pavel I.* Interregional Centre of Expertise and Law (Tomsk). **REALISATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL HABITATION RIGHT.** In the Russian Federation the military reform is being realized along with reforming of some spheres of public life. Its most important direction is perfection of the legal relations of military service. One of the basic social and economic rights of citizens is the right to housing. The state guarantees on ensuring the contract military servants with accommodations are stated in Article 15 of the federal law "On the status of military personnel". It classifies military personnel as persons with a right to free or affordable habitation and names them special subjects of law in housing legal relations. Realization of the right of military servants and members of their families to dwelling is carried out by granting them office accommodations, obligatory or voluntary participation in the mortgage system of housing provision to military service people during military service. Military servicemen in reserve are provided with accommodations in private ownership or under the contract of social hiring. The mortgage system is a new, more progressive form of realization of the right of military servants to dwelling. It is a complete set of legal, economic, social and organizational relations directed at realization of the rights of military personnel to housing provision. This system allows the military to get accommodations in property after three years of participation in the program, and also to choose the site, the quality and the size of accommodations. The main feature of the mortgage system is that the state does not grant apartments directly, but in the monetary form. It is also for the first time that the problem of housing provision is solved without considering interests of military people's family members. To participate in the mortgage system of housing provision for military servants, contract military personnel should be rolled in the register of participants of the mortgage system. This register is formed by federal enforcement authorities. The categories of military servants that can participate in this program, the bases for their enrolling in this register, the order of forming savings on personal savings accounts and their uses are defined by the law on the mortgage system of housing provision for military servants.

Key words: status; special legal capacity; right to habitation (housing).

ECONOMICS

P. 110. *Goryunovich Olga A.* Russian State University of Tourism and Service (Moscow). **PARTNERSHIP AS AN ELEMENT OF MARKETING OF RELATIONS.** In the economic literature of the last third of the twentieth century a new approach to marketing has been formed, that is concept of partnership or concept of marketing of relations, according to which long-term relationships between companies are of first priority. To systematize the theoretical and practical knowledge the following main principles should be formulated in order to optimise the company's operations within the concept of partnership: the principle of equivalence, the principle of duration, the principle of availability, the principle of awareness, and the principle of commercial classified information secrecy. These principles of partnership define the possibility of partnership building and predetermine their reliability and duration. From the properties of partnership the following principles are selected that form partner relations: 1. The principle of common needs. 2. The principle of external partnership saving. 3. The principle of continuity of relations. 4. The principle of information accessibility. Optimisation of operations along these principles leads to the growing dependency and, hence, beneficial cooperation is a sign of the long-term character of such relations and the reliability of the partners. From the small experience of successful partnership in Russia six main reasons of transfer to such relations are selected. On the basis of analysis of the main reasons of partnership usage a few criteria of the partner classification were found: by operation size, by operation type, by specialization type, by the region of operation. The existence of the examples of successful partnership experience in Russia gives evidence of the future development of this strategy. The main problem of companies that chose the strategy of cooperation will be to overcome the existing limitations.

Key words: marketing of relations; relations of cooperation; partnership; principles of cooperation.

P. 114. *Doroshenkov Andrey S.* Tomsk State University. **TAX INCENTIVES FOR SMALL BUSINESS IN RUSSIA: ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS.** One of the modern tax policy directions of the country is support and tax incentives for small business development. Provision of tax preferences should increase the social-economic efficiency of small businesses. The analysis of tax proceeds share in compliance with the special tax treatment, the investments volume realized by small enterprises, the increase in the number of small business employees help make a conclusion about a slight impact of small business on investment, financial, social and other processes in the country's economy. The share of tax proceeds according to the simplified taxation system in 2009 in the total tax revenues of the Russian consolidated budget was 1.74%, under the single tax on imputed earnings – 1.02%. The largest share of the tax proceeds according to the special tax treatment in the economic activities in 2009 was made up by the wholesale and retail trade, motor transport repair, household goods – 10.83%, hotels and restaurants – 11.35%; real estate transactions, renting – 6.35%. The lowest tax charging falls on the same activities. The percent tax charging to gross domestic product in 2008 of commercial activities, the wholesale and retail trade, motor transport repair, household goods was 8.35%, hotels and restaurants – 12.93%, real estate transactions –

20.48%. To compare, the tax charging of mining was 54.83%, financial activities – 113.08%. The percent tax charging of small businesses in the form of special tax treatment to gross domestic product in 2008 was considerably lower: commercial activities, repairs of motor transport repair, household goods, household products – 0.76%, hotels and restaurants – 1.23%, real estate transactions – 1.34%. Low tax charging has not favoured the small businesses legalization, its civilized behaviour. It is necessary to reform the tax system of small businesses aimed at providing target tax benefits on priority activities and tax stimulation for small innovative businesses. In our opinion, it is necessary to review and regulate the kinds of economic activity where tax preferences should be provided. Accent should be placed on the priority sectors of the economy: construction, housing and communal services industry. Special attention and preferential tax rates in this case should be provided to small innovative businesses.

Key words: tax incentives; tax proceeds; tax charging; small businesses.

P. 119. *Labunets Yuliya Ye.* Tomsk State University. **INFORMATIVE METHODS OF EXPORT OPERATIONS TAX CONTROL: ITS MEANING, CRITERIA OF PRODUCTIVITY ESTIMATION.** In the course of tax checks organising authorised supervising bodies apply various methods of tax control. The use and development of informative methods play an important role as directions of achievement of effective results of export operations tax control. L.I. Abalkina, A.V. Vozhenikova, V.F. Gaponenko, A.E. Gorodetsky, S.Yu. Glazyev and other scientists researched the applied methods of tax control of export operations. Various authors allocate informative methods as a separate independent group of methods of tax control, as a part of various groups, and as separate methods. The research objective consists in working out the theoretical bases and methodical recommendations, the basic directions of development of informative methods of export operations tax control. The object of research is the set of informative methods of tax control of export operations. The theoretical and methodical basis of research was made by regulatory legal acts and works of Russian scientists in the field of the research of methods of tax control. The scientific novelty of the research consists in working out of the theoretical concept of a method of tax control of export transactions as a set of methods and ways that help authorised bodies carry out the activity of control over the observance of tax legislation and tax collection in the order established by the Tax Code. Hence, the informative method is a set of methods and ways of reception of information necessary for authorised bodies in the course of carrying out tax control. Informative methods can be divided into direct and indirect ones by the source of information granting. Research is carried out by certain criteria of estimation of productivity of the details received by means of direct and indirect informative methods of tax control. On the basis of the research the author has drawn the following conclusions:

1. To solve the problem of reception of trustworthy information with the use of direct informative monitoring, improvement of forms of reporting is necessary; first of all, forms of invoice by restricting the possibility of registration by means of imaginary transactions.
2. A uniform information base with computer technologies application is required to improve the efficiency of data acquisition with the use of indirect informative methods.

Key words: taxes; control; export; method; information.

P. 123. *Lozhnikova Anna V.* Tomsk State University. **PHENOMENON OF PROFITABILITY IN ANNUITY ECONOMY.** The urgency of this article is determined by the burning issues of modern Russian economy (its profitability nature, relatively high midrange of profitability on the one hand, and processes of technological degradation on the other), as well as upcoming trends of economic development (transition to long-term investment planning, tariffs in economic industries basing on the method of return on capital (ROC)). The object of the article is the process of accounting, control and regulation of profitability rates. The main issues of the article are: analysing of Russian and foreign experience in this field, revealing key problems in state regulation of profitability midrange in national economic industries. Traditionally, in theory the notion of “profitability rate” corresponds to the notion of “normal” (or “fair”) profit and price, which provides the required development for the company. Excess profit, which is the source of getting the rent and the key notion in annuity economy, today is the object of regulation from the side of the state abroad. The phenomenon of high Russian profitability is mostly explained by market power: the structure of the market represents comfortable oligopolies with moderate competition and good profit prospects, and high level of ratio in market concentration. To assess profitability rate it is crucial to get information about costs and profit of the company. Official, foreign and alternative profitability assessments of Russian business let us make a conclusion that there is significant discrepancy between them, and it is assessed not in percentage points, but in the order of the analysed volumes. It confirms serious problems in the issue of accounting, control and regulation of the phenomenon of “profitability” in modern Russian economy and the necessity of elaboration of expense structure on production and product marketing differentiated according to economic activity. Since the existing practice of the Federal State Statistics Service virtually excludes the access to work with primary information about expenses of companies, it is necessary to develop similar experience of federal statistics of developed states according to a regulation, which defines the order of limited publication and usage of inside information. Usage activating of profit indications for accounting objects and investments planning is adequate to the modern step of economic modernization.

Key words: profitability; profitability rate; excess profit.

P. 127. *Urmanov Dmitry V.* Kuban State University. **LOCAL TERRITORIES IN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL SYSTEM “CENTRE-PERIPHERY”.** Modern domination of administrative centres and largest cities in the regions of the Russian Federation define centripetal tendencies of development of Russian regions. For example, about 30% of the population concentrate in regional capitals, from 40 to 70% administrative centres form the gross regional product, from 40 to 80% of all investment accounts for each RF subject, with the 10–30% growth of economic indicators over the period 2001–2007 outpaced the rest of the region separately. In terms of the level of actual unemployment in regional centres it is 30–40% lower than in the rest of the region. The prevailing trends in the concentration of resources and factors of development in central locations contribute to “washing out” the latest from the peripheral areas (in the first place, human resources and capital). These processes cause multifaceted problems associated with the operation and development of the least of large and small settlements in Russia. As these trends only reinforce depressive processes in local socio-economic systems in the region and contribute to the organization of the enclave-type economic space within them. The need to reduce the negative effects associated with existing differences in the territories today is one of the most pressing issues. Many domestic and foreign scientists investigated various aspects of spatial development of local territories. Founders of the theory of spatial development of the territory are the representatives of the “German school”: A. Weber, W. Launhardt, A. Lesch, W. Christaller, T. Palander, I. Tunen, etc. E.B. Alaev, M.K. Bandman, A.G. Granberg, V.G. Ignatov, N.N. Kolosovsky, V.N. Lexin, B.Z. Milner, N. Nekrasov, A. Novoselov, R. Popov, A.I. Tatarkin, A.N. Shvetsov, R.I. Shniper, I.J. Shulgin write about theoretical and practical positions of the spatial organization of economy. Theoretical aspects of formation and development of local socio-economic systems, poles, dots, centres, are reflected

in the writings of L. Abalkin, T.T. Avdeeva, V. Alonso, J. Budvilya, F. Perroux, K. Pavlov, M. Pavlov, M. Porter, V. Filippov, J. Fridmana, D. Jacobs, L. Yang and others. The purpose of the paper is the research of theoretical approaches to the analysis of functioning and development of local territories. To achieve this goal the author solves the following tasks:

– To carry out the analysis of the basic approaches connected with the influence of central places on peripheral territories in the development of a region;

– To prove the necessity of formation of local zones of development with nonagglomerative location and functioning.

The object of research is organizational and economic relations between the settlements in the formation of zones of the region. The object of the study is local socio-economic systems, related to nonagglomerative type of settlement, functioning in modern conditions in Russian regions. The subject of research is the organizational and economic relations between the settlements in the formation of zones of the region. In general, the author tried to emphasize that, first, some approaches to spatial development are not fully able to reveal the existing laws and phenomena that are associated with the functioning and development of small local territories, and, secondly, the possibility of development of depressive territories should not be considered with the rigid positions of the centre-periphery, but from the standpoint of the integration possibilities of human settlements in their operations, which are able to form zones of development of a region.

Key words: region; local enclave; theories of spatial development.

P. 131. *Yartseva Irina Yu.* Tomsk City Administration. **CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL BUDGETS NON-TAX INCOME AND ITS ROLE AT THE MODERN STAGE OF THE BUDGETARY REFORM.** The author develops a classification of non-tax incomes of the RF municipalities that helps reveal the specifics of non-tax income formation and usage, find most efficient, fiscally and economically, directions of money allocation to municipalities. The important role of non-tax income as part of the budget revenue is proved.

Key words: non-tax income; budget; budgetary reform.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 135. *Vetrova Irina I.* Institute of Psychology, RAS (Moscow). **DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOUR REGULATION IN ADOLESCENCE: CORRELATION BETWEEN BEHAVIOUR COPING AND CONTROL AND DEFENCE MECHANISMS.**

The problem of relationship between coping and other regulatory mechanisms is one of the important issues of modern psychology. In the paper we present the study results of coping styles formed in adolescence. We consider coping behaviour as one of the mechanisms of regulation of behaviour along with control of behaviour and defence mechanisms. We propose a hypothesis about close relationship of coping behaviour and psychological defences with control behaviour, which is their individual resource. The purpose of the paper is to study the relationship of coping behaviour, control behaviour, and defence mechanisms in adolescence by longitude. The object of the research is the mechanisms of regulation of individual behaviour, the dynamics of regulation of behaviour in adolescence. The priority task was to see the dynamics of coping behaviour, gender differences, to study the dynamics of relationship of coping behaviour with control of behaviour and defence mechanisms. 43 adolescents (24 boys and 19 girls) participated in the longitude study. The data were collected from 5 study points with the distance of 1 year. The average age of participants at the time of the first survey was 14.3 years; at the last one it was 18.5 years. We used the following methods: "Adolescence Coping Scale" by E. Fraydenberg and R. Lewis as adapted by T.L. Kryukova, "Style of self-control behaviour" by V.I. Morosanova, "Self Report Emotional Intelligence Test" by N. Schutte and his colleagues, "HAKEMP-90" by J. Kuhl as adapted by S.A. Shapkin, "Life Style Index" by Kellerman - Plutchik as adapted by L.I. Wasserman. We showed that the style of coping behaviour remains stable in adolescence. Productive and social coping strategies predominate in the coping style. The greatest number of changes is between the age of 17 and 18 - at the time of entering higher schools. The frequency of unproductive strategies decreases and the repertoire of productive and social coping strategies expand at this age. We revealed sex differences: girls have a wider repertoire of coping strategies in the choice of ways to overcome difficult life situations as compared with boys. The dynamics of behaviour control and defence mechanisms is less evident. But we showed that coping behaviour, control behaviour and defence mechanisms are closely related constructs in a single mechanism of self-regulation. Development of coping is the result of changing the quantity and quality of relations between coping strategies and scales of control of behaviour. The number of links between coping and control of behaviour increased at the age of 14-18 among boys and decreased among girls.

Key words: coping behaviour; coping styles; control of behaviour; defence mechanisms.

P. 139. *Galazhinsky Eduard V., Tsiring Diana A.* Tomsk State University, Chelyabinsk State University. **SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF PERSONAL HELPLESSNESS AT VARIOUS AGES.** Personal helplessness is one of the factors, which interrupt the formation of innovative behaviour, while self-dependence boosts this process. Personal helplessness is an individual's system quality associated with a complex of symptoms of specific personal characteristics. Such characteristics develop as a result of the interaction of internal environment with outer environment (a system of family interrelations, experience of uncontrollable traumatic incidents) which in their turn result in the low level of subjectness – the poor ability of a person to modify the reality, to manage the events in his/her own life and achieve his/her goals by overcoming difficulties. Personal helplessness reveals itself in the person's activity causing its low success. Communication is one of the types of activity in which personal helplessness manifests itself. Personal helplessness is located on one of the poles of the continuum, with the opposite pole being such a system quality of a person as self-dependence. Personal helplessness as a complex system characteristic specifically manifests itself in the sphere of person's relations including his/her relations with other persons of the same age. The results of the study prove the presence of several specific features in the system of relations of an individual with personal helplessness when a child, an adolescent and a juvenile. These specific features have been revealed by several indicators of the 16PF questionnaire by Cattell (factors A, F, H, E, Q2, G, N, L), Rosenzweig test, Q Methodology by William Stephenson and sociometric investigation. Personal helplessness manifests itself in the sphere of interpersonal relationships at all the studied age stages: an individual with personal helplessness does not only perceive the process of communication as less attractive, but also has fewer abilities for realization of his/her communication needs. Such person exhibits restraint in interpersonal contacts, has difficulties in direct and social communication and is introverted. "Helpless" individuals have less ability to develop good relationships with other people of the same age; they are less adapted to social environment; more often have a negative sociomet-

ric status; are less satisfied with relationships and exhibit more dependency on a group. On the one hand, all these factors are found to be social and psychological manifestations of personal helplessness, while, on the other hand, they support the complex of symptoms of personal helplessness.

Key words: personal helplessness; self-dependence; subjectiveness; social and psychological properties; childhood; juvenile age; youth.

P. 143. *Zagrevskaia Larisa V., Zagrevskiy Oleg I.* Tomsk State University. **FEMALE STUDENTS' PHYSICAL PREPAREDNESS FOR TRAINING AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.** The article demonstrates the results of testing of physical qualities of students (girls) at the Department of Physical Culture held during four years since 2002. The results of the research enable to make a conclusion about variability of physical qualities development during the period of education. The authentic changes in tests, which determine the indicators of flexibility, velocity force, power of hands muscles, involving strength and anthropometric indicators of body mass and length were not discovered.

Key words: physical degree of training; motive abilities; tests; authentic changes; result.

P. 147. *Kicheyeva Anastasia O. Katanov State University of Khakassia (Abakan).* **THE STATE OF INFORMATION RECEIVING, PROCESSING AND STORAGE FUNCTIONS OF YOUNG, ADULT AND MATURE PEOPLE.** Neuropsychology of standard studies the brain organization of mental processes with various contingents of healthy individuals; the methodological basis of this trend is considered to be the representations of higher mental functions system localization. Higher mental functions are formed during ontogenesis, they do not maintain a unified structure at successive stages of their development, but perform the same task using different logically successive communication systems. The purpose of our study is a comparative analysis of the functions state of receiving, processing and storage of information at young, adult and mature ages using the neuropsychological approach. The functions of receiving, processing and storage of information consistent with the theory of A.R. Luria of 3 functional blocks of the brain are connected with the 2nd block of the brain. The study involved three groups of 30 people according to the periodization of V.V. Bunak: young age (17–20); adult age (25–35); mature age (40–50). The methods of neuropsychological diagnosis were used as developed by A.R. Luria and equipped with quantitative assessment by T.V. Ahutina and co-authors. The results of the study showed that the functions of the 2nd block of the brain are exposed to the changes at young, adult and mature ages. From the age of 25 to 35 visual gnosis (adults are more productive in recognition of crossed, incomplete, overlay images, they made fewer mistakes) and oral-aural functions (involuntary and delayed reproduction reaches optimum) reach the optimal state. At mature age the functions of the 2nd block of the brain are significantly lower for all components. The subjects of mature age experience difficulties in processing kinaesthetic information (the indicators of oral and kinaesthetic praxis are lower), visual information (productivity in all categories is reduced, the frequency of various kinds of errors increases), oral-aural information (involuntary remembering is worse, susceptibility to interference is higher, which prevents from keeping traces, they make more errors, impressive figures of speech and the indicators of speech's nominative function are lower), visual-spatial information (while maintaining the volume selectivity of traces is significantly worse, the combined ratio of errors is very high). The left-hemispheric functions are optimal in the group of the subjects of adult age, but in maturity they are clearly reduced. The characteristics of the right hemisphere are stable in youth and adulthood, but after 40 years a significant decrease is observed. Thus, the changes of the functions of receiving, processing and storage of information are of a variable character. Adults have advantages over young people in terms of visual, oral-aural functions. At middle age all the characteristics are significantly lower than in previous age groups.

Key words: higher mental functions; 2nd block of the brain; visual gnosis; kinaesthetic, oral-aural, visual-spatial functions; neuropsychological index.

P. 151. *Klochko Vitaliy Ye., Krasnoriadtseva Olga M.* Tomsk State University. **PECULIARITIES OF "INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF PERSONALITY" OPERATIONAL DEFINITION.** In this article current strategies of a new scientific operational definition are discussed: primary strategy, conceptual strategy, composite strategy, methodologically oriented strategy. The methodological bases of the procedure of an operational definition "innovative potential of personality" are considered. Conceptual grounds of the system anthropological psychology that allow to represent the innovative potential of a personality in the context of understanding the mechanisms of self-development of a person as an open self-organizing system are discussed. We understand the system anthropological psychology as a relatively recent scientific development. Its special feature is defined by the fact that its authors' objective, while developing the methodological basis of this approach, was to ensure that it follows the mainstream tendencies of the objective development of psychological cognition. The system focus (a person as a self-organizing system) defines only one out of all the possible ways of approaching a person as a subject of psychological (not any other) cognition, at the same time drafting the borders of subject and problem fields which predetermine the number and quality of scientific tasks; their solution is acceptable in the framework of the given methodology. Within the framework of this approach the innovative potential of a personality is understood as a personality resource that under certain conditions can manifest itself as a fundamental ground for initiation of innovative behaviour. One such condition is modality of emotional and orientation complex, which allows a person to become involved into the regime of self-development (to transfer opportunities into reality) when an opportunity to shift to this regime occurs in the environment. "Tensed opportunity" is a source of innovative behaviour. That is why to understand it, it is necessary to exceed the bounds of search for the role of the psychic in the achievement of "sustainable condition" of a system. The special and only characteristic of a person form of transition of an opportunity into reality manifests itself in the phenomenon of innovative behaviour.

Key words: innovative potential of personality; strategy of operational definition.

P. 155. *Koshkina Yelena A.* Sevmashvuz Branch of St. Petersburg Marine Technical University (Severodvinsk). **EDUCATIONAL TERMINOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH.** The given article is devoted to some philosophical, lexicological and pedagogical approaches to the research of educational terminology. In the scientific conception the most general and important signs of subjects and phenomena are described from the philosophical point of view, as the form and the result of thinking. The basis of this conception is the standards of the reality perceived and imagined by visual demonstration. The scientific conception being knowledge of importance solves some topical cognitive problems: it collects knowledge, provides some necessary conditions for scientific progress, helps to orientate oneself in the reality, regulates one's thinking and is a means of taking some impartial knowledge. From the point of view of a lexicographer the term is a word or word combination connected with some special sphere of application, reflecting its meaning and requiring some definition. The term itself belongs to two systems simultaneously, to the logical and the lexi-

cal ones. Its functions are definitive, informative, and communicative. From the point of view of pedagogics, educational terms are a complex of lexical means, based on the theory and practice in the process of teaching and upbringing. It is connected with the phenomenon of social history. The basis of educational terminology is some elemental processes and activities. Such languages as natural, Church Slavonic and West European are the sources of pedagogical terms. The fact that pedagogical terms are far from strictness in the description of pedagogical phenomena accounts for polysemy and synonymy of pedagogical terms and ideas. The peculiarity of educational terminology is the fact that it does not have any definition of the categorical apparatus. It is possible to classify educational terminology basing on some branches of knowledge, such as general educational, educational, didactic, schooling terms and ideas; on terms of other sciences: philosophical, special pedagogic, general scientific and some borrowed terms and ideas; on scientific importance and the degree of maturity: standard and conditional terms. In general the interdisciplinary method of educational terminology research gives us an opportunity to appreciate its specificity, systematize its structure and also promotes regulating of pedagogical knowledge itself.

Key words: idea; term; terminology; educational terminology.

P. 161. *Neupokoyev Sergey N., Dyakova Yelena Yu., Dostavalova Olga V., Pavlov Nikolay Z.* Tomsk State University. **HAND TRAUMATISM PREVENTION MEASURES INFLUENCE ON MOVEMENT-COORDINATION ABILITIES WHEN PERFECTING ACCENTED STROKES IN BOXING.** The Character of intermuscular coordination of sportspeople using various preventive measures of hand traumatism when perfecting accented strikes in boxing was investigated. It is shown that application of the means essentially limiting the load on hands (boxing gloves) promotes improvement of movement – coordination characteristics of shock action. It is shown in the increase in electric activity of the muscles directly participating in maintenance of speed and force of the stroke and in the decrease of electric activity of their antagonists.

Key words: boxing; accented direct stroke; biomechanics; training.

P. 164. *Yakunina Yelena N., Belkina Lyudmila A., Shilko Tatiana A.* Tomsk State University. **PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF STUDENTS ENGAGED IN STRUCTURED DANCE.** The purpose of the present research was to assess psychophysiological features of personality of students engaged in structured dance. Results of the pedagogical experiment are stated.

Key words: individually typological features; psychophysiological status.

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P. 172. *Sambuu Anna D.* Tyvinian State University, Tyvinian Institute for Exploration of Natural Resources SB RAS (Kyzyl). **CHANGING NET PRIMARY PRODUCTION OF TUVA ECOSYSTEMS AND VARIOUS LAND USE.** Productivity of ecosystems is characterized by 2 parameters – storages of the living green phytomass and net primary production, that is the amount of the organic substance is created by plants for the unit of time at the unit of area. Productivity of ecosystems is influenced by the amount of the incoming solar energy and moisture. Using of lands by people leads to changes of the net primary production value and to the decrease of the received organic substance to soil. The analysis of the geobotanical maps and studies of the estimation of primary production of natural and anthropogenically changed ecosystems allowed to estimate the changes of net primary production and organic substance incomes to soil approximately for the last 100 years. In spite of the small population of the republic where the density of population is 1.8 man to 1 km², 45% of the area has already been transformed by man. The greatest changes happened in the forest-steppe and steppe zones where land use rates at 80%. Net primary production in the past was 863·10⁶ t/year, at present decreasing to 621,2·10⁶ t/year. The organic substance income to soil also decreased to 318·10⁶ t/year.

Key words: net primary production; landscapes; organic substance; transformation of ecosystems; agriculture.

P. 178. *Subbotina Yelena Yu.* Tomsk State University. **MICROCLIMATIC CONDITIONS INFLUENCE ON FUNGUS GNATS (DIPTERA, SCIAROIDEA, EXCL. SCIARIDAE) TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.** The fungus gnats (Sciaroidea, excl. Sciariidae) are a large group of Diptera, which have more than three thousand species. Representatives of this superfamily prevail in mushrooms of the wet shadowy forests of Siberia. It is typical for them to form multispecies aggregations in appropriate shelters like wet pits, tree hollows, etc. The fungus gnats fly intensively outside these shelters in cool dull weather conditions. We investigated the influence of the microclimatic conditions on the characteristics of the distribution of the fungus gnats. From July 20th till August 7th, 2009 the measurements of temperature and humidity had been taken, catching and quantitative registration of gnats had been carried out. The observations registered that microclimatic conditions in the fungus gnats shelter (a wet pit with a grotto formed by the roots of an old birch) are more constant than in the biotope. In the pit the humidity is 65–100% and the range of the temperature fluctuations is smaller. The analysis of the study showed that the change of humidity influenced the degree of aggregation of the midges significantly. After relative humidity dropped below 65% the midges attempted to find a shelter where the microclimatic conditions were favourable. The quantity of the midges in shelters was many times larger than at the points of biotope outside this shelter. The average quantity of the midges collected in the pit was 19.4 specimens over one registration; in the points of reference this value was 2.5 exempl. per excerpt. The cool and wet period conditions contributed to intensive mobility of the fungus gnats and their distribution over the forest became more incidental. The average quantity of midges collected in the pit and at the points of reference was almost equal: 4.7–6.2 specimens in the morning hours and 9–11.3 specimens in the evening ones. Thus, the distribution of the midges can be aggregated or incidental depending on humidity and temperature conditions. Such features of the fungus gnats behaviour must be taking in account in the process of selection of the methods for imagoes catching in natural conditions. In the afternoon, especially during the period of hot, dry and sunny weather, catching of midges in the places of their aggregation is most effective. Using different types of traps or scything grass with an entomological net are more effective any other time.

Key words: Sciaroidea; fungus gnats; microclimate; temperature; humidity.

P. 182. *Baranovskaya Natalya V., Ignatova Tatyana N., Rikhvanov Leonid P.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **URANIUM AND THORIUM IN HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES.** We have studied biomaterial of the man and the woman, the total of 48 organs and tissues. For the first time the distribution and level of accumulation of radioactive elements in organisms of Tomsk inhabitants are examined. It was stated that the content of radioactive elements is influenced not only by geochemical conditions of the place of people's residence, but also by the internal media of an organism, that is biochemical processes: hydrogen indicator, form connected with valency of an element. It is possible to consider the given organs as a protective reaction of the whole organism.

Key words: uranium; thorium; biogeochemistry; accumulation; distribution; human organism.

P. 189. *Boriskina Natalya G., Khomich Vadim G.* Far East Geological Institute, Far East Branch RAS (Vladivostok). **SPECIAL FEATURES OF GOLD METALLOGENY IN THE AREAL OF THE NORTH-ASIAN SUPERPLUME INFLUENCE.** The outer contours of the projection of the North-Asian superplume repeat roughly the boundaries of the Amurskaya plate together with the adjacent marginal members of the Siberian and Chino-Korean cratons. In the areal of its influence, tens of gold deposits of different genesis and age (from Archean and Proterozoic to Paleozoic, Late Mesozoic, and Cenozoic) have been revealed and assessed. Many of the gold-bearing areas spatially join the gradient zones of the gravity field. Large gold-ore districts that in many aspects define the metallogenic character of the district are located near the joints of differently oriented gradient zones. In the best-studied districts, there has been established the presence of the Lower Precambrian protrusions, the stage-by-stage location of magmatic centers (by vertical) above the Mohorovicic discontinuity, evident spatial clastation of Au manifestations in the gold-bearing nodes, and frequent restriction of ore fields to the marginal peripheral parts of intrusive massifs. Some portion of gold mineralization of the district is centred in the Early Pre-Cambrian pre-accretion and Early Proterozoic collision metallogenic zones. So the gold deposits and ore occurrences revealed within them are a priori considered rather ancient. At the same time, in the region, the Charo-Olekminsky Archean greenstone megablock is known. On its area in the Uguisky gold-ore district there is the Tabornoye gold deposit associated with the dikes of the Late Jurassic syenite-porphyrries. Actually, the main precious-metal mineralization of the region (industrial scale) was developed predominantly in the Late Paleozoic and Mesozoic time in the areal of the North-Asia superplume influence. In the indicated period, the magmagenic, magmagenic-hydrothermal, metamorphogenic-hydrothermal, hydrothermal-sedimentary-metamorphogenic, and hydrogenous ore-bearing systems were functioning here. They were responsible for the origination of:

- Au-sulphide, Au-polysulphide, and Au-quartz deposits in the terrigenous-shale belts and terrigenous-plutonogenic zones;
- Au-Cu-Mo-porphyritic, Au-porphyritic, Au-skarn, Au-sulphide-quartz, Au-rare metal, and Au-Ag deposits in the magmatic areal-plumes (magmagenic-hydrothermal systems of different abyssal levels);
- Au-sulphide-quartz (jasperoid) deposits in the cover of cratons and cratonized terrains;
- deposits of gold-bearing weathering crusts and zones of oxidation (exogenous systems on the territory of Buryatia, Trans-Baikal, Primurye, and Yakutia).

When analysing the special features of the gold regional metallogeny it is necessary to account for the possibility of the ore-forming processes beginning in the Early Precambrian and for the critical influence of the North-Asian superplume derivatives on their activation in the Late Palaeozoic-Mesozoic.

Key words: gold-ore districts; gradient zones.

P. 193. *Lamanova Lidiya M., Boroznovskaya Nina N.* Tomsk State University. **EXTRACELLULAR MINERAL GRAINS IN CARDIOVASCULAR TISSUES, METHODS FOR THEIR DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS.** The tissue mineralization is a kind of mineralization in the human organism, of which the bone tissue physiogenic mineralization is an example. Tissue mineralization occurs in the close contact of a mineral with body cells, extracellular tissue media and, in case of pathogenic mineralization, with cell destruction products. Until recently, physical and electron microscope methods have most intensively been applied for investigating such widely occurring pathological tissue mineralization as calcification (=calcinosis). This term is commonly accepted for the carbonate-bearing hydroxylapatite deposit in tissues. Since 1990s, along with calcification, the investigation has also been concerned with the physiogenic magnetite mineralization in the human brain and pathogenic mineralization in different neural and age diseases: Alzheimer's sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and others. The present work is intended to investigate comprehensively pathogenic mineralization in the cardiovascular system. Calcified and non-calcified cardiovascular tissues have been analysed. Various physical and physico-chemical techniques, along with mineralogical methods originally applied to human tissues, have been used for detecting minerals new for the human organism. The mineragraphic approach manifested itself as quite effective and simple in analysing the desiccated tissues. The variable-valence metal oxides and sulphides, along with silicon oxide, have been considered as the most significant revealed minerals in their conceivable impact on the human organism. The mineral deposit in tissues is supposed to be caused by the decay of the metal-binding proteins and/or the dissociation of the lipid-metal complexes. The most probable source of titanium minerals is iatrogenic, and silicon may be both of endogenous and iatrogenic origin. A new hypothesis has been proposed on the physical nature of biological effects of the low-frequency magnetic fields.

Key words: cardiovascular tissue; pathogenic mineralization; biomineralization; biogenic extracellular magnetite; biogenic rutile; biogenic quartz; extracellular oxides and sulphides; pigments; ferritin.

P. 201. *Lobishcheva Inna I., Melkiy Vyacheslav A.* Sakhalin State University (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk). **ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND PROBLEMS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE RESERVE "MAKAROVSKIY" (SAKHALIN ISLAND).** Wildlife reserve "Makarovskiy" is a protected natural territory intended for preservation of rare and vanishing species of plants and animals. The vegetative cover of the reserve includes dark coniferous forest, mountain birch forests, jungles of cedar elfin wood, poplar-birch-willows forests of valleys, the alpine tundra belt. They represent unique vegetative communities that are necessary to be saved. Decoding of space images of "Makarovskiy" has allowed revealing considerable diversity of the spectral brightness reflecting the condition of vegetation on its territory. The basic part of investigated objects has been allocated during the analysis of pictures in red and infrared zones; quantization pictures in these zones have been combined and received parities of optical density D red/D infrared for each contour. According to brightness in the red and the infrared zones territories with various vegetative formations were distinctly distinguished: dark coniferous forest, mountain birch forests and others. In images of territories with mountain taiga forest vegetation and mountain birch forests, pictures with various optical density reflecting distinctions in

density of vegetation depending on geoecological conditions are allocated. It is recommended to preserve the status of wildlife reserve "Makarovskiy" on Sakhalin island, and also to take measures to increase the efficiency of wildlife management of its territory for saving biodiversity.

Key words: wildlife reserve; specially protected natural reservations; remote sensing; decoding; vegetable structures.

P. 205. *Popov Lev N., Krakovetsky Yuriy K., Zakharenko Vladimir N., Parnachev Valeriy P., Odintsov Nikolay M.* Tomsk State University. **ON REVEALING GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES BY THE DISTANT METHOD OF IONOSPHERE-TELLURIC PROFILING (BY EXAMPLE OF NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF SIBERIA).** Authors suggest a new geophysical method of study of the Earth's crust structures. The method is based on the interaction of electromagnetic parameters of the Earth's crust, atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere (terrogenic effect). It was shown that all geosphere covers are links of one multiparametric system with interactive relations. Experimental investigations were fulfilled in the northern districts of Siberia. Data of Russian observatories net and materials of the World Centre of Data B-2 were also used. Maps of the polar lights frequency, projected at the Earth's surface, were made. Zones of the anomalously increased frequency of polar lights were distinguished at these maps. One of the possible reasons in the appearance of these zones is the anisotropy of physical properties of the Earth's surface. The centre of the first anomaly coincides with the Norilsko-Talnachsky sulphide deposit. The second anomalous zone is similar, according to the spatial arrangement in ground coordinates, to the Trans-Asia lineament, which goes from islands of the Northern Land through the Taimir folded region, Yenisei-Khatangsky depression within the Siberian platform up to the Baikal. The third group of anomalies traces the joining borders of the Siberian platform with the West-Siberian plate and Yenisei-Khatangsky depression. Zones of anomalous distribution of the polar lights appearance and frequency trace the joining boundaries of large-scale blocks of the Earth's crust. These observations are confirmed by materials of cosmic photo deciphering, deep seismic probing and by data of surface geological investigations. It was determined that the positive anomaly of the polar lights frequency is conditioned by electro-conducting deep structure of the Earth's crust; the mechanism of terrogene effect's formation at the investigated area is inductive. The revealed terrogene effect is proposed to use for the solution of regional geology problems: distant investigations of the global tectonics elements, regional structures, deep seated fractures, concealed under volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks (including traps), under glacial covers, especially in regions of the Arctic and the Antarctic, difficult to access, as well as at the shelves of high-latitudinal seas.

Key words: polar lights; terrogenic effects; geological structures; shelf; Norilsky district; Eastern Siberia.