

**Представляем  
научные достижения миру.  
Гуманитарные науки**

Saratov State University

Presenting  
Academic Achievements to the World.  
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В данном сборнике опубликованы материалы участников гуманитарной секции научной конференции «Presenting Academic Achievements to the World», которая состоялась в Саратовском государственном университете 3–4 марта 2011 года. В сборник включены статьи с результатами в области истории, социологии, филологии, экономики, юриспруденции и психологии.

Для преподавателей и студентов гуманитарных факультетов и институтов.

This publication assembles papers given at the conference for young scientists «Presenting Academic Achievements to the World» which was held in March 3-4, 2011 at Saratov State University. The articles present the results in such fields of humanities as History, Sociology, Philology, Economy, Law and Psychology.

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LORD AND LADY LISLES' RELATIONSHIP  
(ON THE BASIS OF THE LISLES' LETTERS)

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It is not a secret that history is formed by people that is why it is very important to study a person's biography and family life. In this research an attempt was made to characterize the relations between lord and lady Lisle to show lady Lisle's personality.

This work is divided into 3 parts. Firstly, we will consider the main characters, then the family affair and in the end it is necessary to describe the culmination point of the whole life of the Lisle family – “the treachery”.

Lord and Lady Lisle are famous people of the XVI century. Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, was an illegitimate son of the English king Edward IV (1461-2483), the uncle of the other king Henry VIII (1509-1547), and he was also an official - the Deputy of Calais, a French town under the English rule, and Vice-Admiral of England. Lady Lisle, except being the Viscount's wife, was a daughter of the rich and famous knight in Cornwall, Thomas Grenville, the wife of the other rich and famous knight in Devonshire, Sir John Basset.

The Lisle family carried on mass correspondence with their relatives, friends and officials, for example, Thomas Cromwell, the king's right hand. The whole correspondence was published in 1981 (M. St.Claire Byrne, 1981). But there exists a publication of the letters of “the royal and illustrious ladies of Great Britain” by Ann Everett Wood in the XIXth century, where we can find some letters, which were written by Lady Lisle and addressed to her (A.E. Wood, 1846).

In this paper we try to analyze 11 letters, which were written in the last two “happy” years. It was the period which lasted from 1538 till 1540, and it

ended with a sorrowful event – sir Arthur was blamed of treachery. In these letters we can find some information about the relations between the lord and lady, their difficulties in different sides of their life, not only in family affairs. And our aim is to study their relations and give a brief characteristic of their marriage.

We will begin with the family affairs. Since 1533 The Lisles lived in Calais, and because of that sir Arthur became the Lord Deputy of Calais. Sometimes the couple had to separate, because lady Lisle had to go to England to examine the state of things in their lands. Or Arthur Lisle went to the king's court to report.

Lady Lisle went to London in November in 1538 to solve three main problems: the inheritance of her son John Basset, her first husband's heir, Sir Arthur's salary and her jointure. It is very important to explain all the matters.

John Basset made a treaty with the Earl Daubeney and promised him to grant some lands; they also decided to marry Henry Daubeney, the Earl's son, and one of John Basset's daughters. Although they did not get married, the lands had to be given to Henry Daubeney on condition that, if he didn't get his own family, he would return them to the heirs of John Basset. In 1538 Henry, who became the Earl of Bridgewater and didn't have heirs, granted these lands to the Earl of Hertford. And the lady's aim was to return these lands back.

The next problem was connected with the lord's salary. Sir Arthur asked Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, to give 400*l* per annum, but Cromwell offered only 200*l*.

The third question also concerned the land. Arthur Lisle granted the lands in Painswick to Lord Privy Seal, which was a frequent case at that time in the aristocratic circles (Винокурова, 2004). But he forgot that these lands were the property of the lord's first wife Elizabeth Dudley, who signed away the lands to her son and heir John Dudley. According to the will, Arthur Lisle became an attorney. He was able to use this property till his second wife's death and then return the land to John Dudley. We may make a conclusion, Lord Lisle didn't have the right to present this owning to Cromwell, and in part lady Honor was able to dispose this property.

Lady Lisle was absent for a rather long time almost one and half month and during this period she sent letters and gifts to her husband. Even being far away from the husband she could take care of him. In two letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> of November and 3<sup>d</sup> of December 1538 she wrote: "Your gown is a-making, and your hosen shall be sent you; and also shirts, and linen hosen, and six dozen points". Also she sent venison to her husband: "I do more sent you now another half-doe, which my lord Delawarr sent me this day, and I keep the other half that I first sent, because it was not all of the sweetest". We may make a conclusion, that Honor Lisle was a very caring wife and she gave the best things to her husband.

In three letters lady Lisle wrote about the lord's salary. She assured Sir Arthur, that she made her best, but Cromwell offered 200*l*.

And Lady Honor solved neither the inheritance problem nor problems with her jointure. The Earl Bridgewater didn't give the lands back. And Cromwell got Painswick and an annual rent of 120/ had to be paid to lady Lisle "during our lives (Sir Arthur and Lady Honor)". But in spite of such misfortune, she was waiting for the meeting and she asked the viscount to write the letters with his own hand.

Finally, the last preserved letter, which was not dated, contained a lot of very interesting information, concerning the last days of Sir Arthur freedom. In this letter lady Honor informed her husband, in Guisnes, a French town under the English rule, that there was a rebellion, which was organized by a certain Nicholas Pickering. Being under Examination this man asserted, that lord Lisle incited him. Palmer, the bailiff of Guisne, asked the lady about this matter. "I made him answer that I knew nothing of this matter, notwithstanding he desired me to write unto you of it", lady Honor wrote to Sir Arthur. It is possible, that this letter was sent in September or October 1539, because it was the answer to the lord's letter of 24 September. It is extremely important to say about lady Honor's role in her husband's destiny. Being the official's wife, she had to know state affairs, but the "treachery" concerned the whole family.

Undoubtedly the marriage between lord and lady Lisle was very successful. He got a practical woman, who was able to care about her husband and children, lead family affairs and understand juridical questions. Owing to this marriage lady Honor got a powerful husband, her place on the Court and high social status. Lady Lisle used their power reasonably to solve different problems: inheritance, salary and relationship with the officials. All these things led to the growth of her status in the English aristocratic society.

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## ACTIVITY OF SECTION OF SCIENTISTS IN SARATOV IN 1920<sup>TH</sup> YEARS

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The trade unions are an integral part of a modern society in which there is a wage labor institute. They are voluntary public organizations of people united in accordance with to their professional interests. The trade unions were a natural reaction to toughening the conditions of wage labor. They proved their effectiveness throughout a long time. Nowadays trade unions have not lost their value. On the contrary, their structure has become complicated, and the struggle for the workers' rights brings more and more results.

In my opinion, the interest of researchers to these organizations will not reduce, while trade unions exist, because their activity covers vital issues of the modern society. Trade unions today are capable of mobilizing huge masses of population, which are voters, which can influence the national policy.

This article describes the organization and the main activities of the Sections of Scientists in Saratov. This organization was extremely popular in 1920s because it solved the problems of professional and material support of scientists.

The modern system of trade unions of scientists started to form in our country in 1920s, with the creation of the Sections of scientists in capitals and in provinces.

Scientists, as the representatives of the intelligentsia, were the last to join the trade-union movement.

The February Revolution, in which the scientific intelligentsia pined hopes, connected with the future science «autonomy», had brought numerous associations of scientists to life (Иванова, 1980). The scientific intelligentsia «hoped for the victorious end of war to come soon, that Temporary government, together with the Constituent assembly will present a number of the rights and privileges to scientific institutions and higher educational institutions, and that the state, at last, will not interfere in scientific issues» (Ульяновская, 1966).

The tendency to association, in general, is characteristic of the beginning of the 1920s. It is proved by the formation of scientific organizations, committees, scientific commissions, etc. It reflected the natural process of scientific integration, appearance new disciplines on a joint of traditional branches of knowledge. The heads of scientific front had to bear this tendency in mind. Many projects of new scientific associations emerged then in Narkompros (Иванова, 1980).

In December, 1919, the governmental Commission on improvement of scientists' life (CISL) was specially created for the decision of issues consider-



ing material and legal status of scientists. The support of science should have become a basis of the commission's activity. To help the provincial scientists, local Commissions on improvement of scientists' life (CILS) were created.

From the second half of 1921, the movement for occurrence of scientists in the All-Russia trade union of scientists and the creation of the independent Section of scientists began to spread. This movement became an important stage in the upbringing the scientific intelligentsia according to the Soviet principles (Иванова, 1980).

On June, 21, 1921 under the decision of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the temporary Central bureau of Section of scientists was created in the structure of Vserobotpros. It became the first professional establishment of scientific intelligentsia, formed by the state. The complete liquidation of the Central commission on improvement of the life of scientists did not occur up to 1931. During this time both organizations worked parallelly, carrying out a transfer of functions from one commission to another. Gradually the circle of powers of CISL was narrowed to the issues of the direct help. All the other functions - housing, treatment and recreation, the appointment of pensions and grants - were concentrated at the Section of scientists.

In November, 1921 the local Section of scientists was established in Saratov.

Under the provisions of the Charter about the Section of scientists, confirmed by Presidium of the Central Committee of the USSR from August, 3, 1921 it was stated that this organization was established as a part of the All-Russia Union of scientists for the assistance of correct statement of scientific research, and also «their conducting on behalf of development of the industrial forces of the Republic and the distribution of scientific knowledge among masses» (ГАСО).

The advancement of Marks and Lenin ideology among scientific intelligentsia was one of the Party's most important motives for the creation of the Section of scientists, along with the spread of scientific knowledge in various social stratus (without which it was impossible to make an industrial leap). Thus, the Section of scientists was urged to become a conductor of the soviet ideological line in the academic-circles and «re-education» institute.

The members of the Section had to belong to the Union of education workers. The definition of a scientists included «people involved in scientific work and the professorate» (ГАСО).

The number of the Section's members constantly increased. So, for example, by June, 1, 1924 the Section included 417 scientists (ГАНИСО) and 482 members by the beginning of 1928 (Саратовские известия, 1928). Still the increase was slow, based mostly on movement of scientists from other organizations. For example, by October, 1924 due to the transfers of clinical workers from Vsemedsantrud union, the number of members of the Saratov Section of scientists had increased by 38 persons and had made 445 members (ГАНИСО). M.I. Raisky, the principal of the bureau of the Saratov Section of

scientists, noticed in 1928 that «As for the number of scientists, the Section of scientists of Rabpros union in Saratov is one of the biggest provincial organizations in RSFSR, if to exclude capitals, concedes a little only to the old cultural centre of the Volga region – Kazan» (Саратовские известия, 1928).

Bolsheviks, along with persecutions of the conservative professorate, were compelled to encourage loyal scientific intelligentsia, by the creation of good living and working conditions. Therefore one of the priorities was - «working out the solution of all issues, concerning the life and work of scientists, in particular, questions of rationing and labor safety, payment and material supplies of scientists» (ГАСО). These questions were the main issues for each worker because without normal working and living conditions it was impossible to receive significant results of scientific activity. The material aspect has always played an important role in a person's life. As well as now, in 1920s – a person, whatever creative he was, thought, first of all, of a daily bread, and then about scientific research.

By consideration of the given problem it is necessary to pay special attention to the habitation issue. The matter is that people, who work in a scientific field, work not only within the walls of institutes and universities, but also at home, where it is «silent and calm». And if the scientist has neither an apartment, nor even his own room it is hardly possible to speak about productive scientific work. The section board understood it perfectly, but, alas, the vital realities dictated the conditions.

The problem with accommodation was acute, that was why the Section did special emphasis on it. But, nevertheless, it was impossible to provide everyone with an apartment.

Many representatives of the academic circles applied apropos of this to the Saratov bureau of the Section of scientists about giving a room for scientific work (ГАНИСО). Answering questions about their living conditions, lecturers of the Saratov University confessed that they lived extremely congestedly, in cold and wet buildings, often on the first floor, deprived of electricity, to say nothing of other conveniences. Also the scientists were not satisfied with the presence of neighbors in a floor or in the apartment. These were the following characteristics: «These are impossible conditions for research work. I escape to work in a university office», or «The apartment has conveniences, but, due to the fact that two other families live there besides my family, scientific work becomes very difficult (noise, etc.)» (ГАНИСО).

It came into practice mostly after the decision of ВЦИК's (The All-Russia central executive committee) and CNK's from July, 31, 1924 «On measures of scientists' living conditions of scientists», added with ВЦИК's decision from April, 13th, 1925. On the basis of these decisions the employees were given special certificates, according to which some housing privileges were given to them as a cause of their belonging to the academic circles. First of all it was «the right to one additional room for scientific work over the area for a worker according to the common standard. The question of payment for the given

additional room was raised, and it was stressed that «the additional room, irrespective of the area, is paid due to the common tariff, i.e. in the unary size» (ГАНИСО).

This specification was very important for scientists as far as their salaries remained low, several times less, than during pre-revolutionary time, and much less, than in a number of the new universities formed in the Soviet republics. The fact that since 1927, the transition from tariff system of a payment of lecturers, to official salaries took place did not change the situation as this growth was insignificant, therefore the majority of scientists had to work in several places (ГАНИСО). Often representatives of the Section of scientists came to the Saratov Bureau asking for documents confirming the possibility of preferential payment for the housing area.

Despite the specification of decisions concerning the size of payment of a flat there was a constant dispute between scientists and the representatives of ЖАКТ's or House managements in this point. As far as scientists worked in several places, sometimes their extra profit exceeded the size of the salary on the basic work, and ЖАКТ (жилищно-арендное кооперативное товарищество) representatives demanded apartment payment «not from the basic salary, and from the whole profit» (ГАНИСО). It caused indignation among scientists, and they constantly applied to Bureau of Section of scientists with the petition to solve the problem, referring to the Decision of the City Council №6 from March, 6, 1926. The bureau tried to resolve the dispute by granting the documents, due living conditions or certificates. At malicious infringement of the decision by ЖАКТs and House managements the Bureau of Section of scientists applied to Saratov Gubispolkom «concerning the settlement of the rent of scientists» (ГАНИСО).

Accommodation was required not only by the Saratov scientists who requested «assistance in finding apartments» (ГАНИСО), but also scientists coming to Saratov from other cities. The Saratov provincial bureau of section of scientists of Rabpros Union, «in view of extremely difficult living conditions of scientists and the impossibility to find apartments for the newcomers to Saratov» addressed to Gubkommunotdel with requests for granting apartments for them, «by allocation of apartments in repaired or newly built houses of Gorko» (ГАНИСО).

In connection with the catastrophic shortage of accommodation in Saratov, the Section received, practically always, negative reciprocal letters. Gorko's board suggested the Section try this problem itself without any help, and scientists arriving in Saratov could «count only on the apartments occupied by scientists and reserved by the Section». Even the attempts to reserve apartments in «houses undertaken by the Section» were regarded as senseless, «premature, as the building was unfinished» (ГАНИСО).

The Saratov provincial bureau of the Section of scientists tried by all possible means to provide apartments for the members of Section, efforts of expansion of an available accommodation of section were especially undertaken.

So some apartments were allocated in special available housing of the Saratov section of scientists of RABPROS union.

Section problems also included supports of professional interests of scientists. The separate point in the Statement is «care of increase of vocational training of scientists» (ГАСО). It means that «new scientific employees » did not always confirm the competence. Here it is possible to trace the fact that scientific views of the “old school” were rejected as bourgeois, and the new scientific and methodological base did not exist at all at that time.

One of the basic directions of the Section’s activity was its representation in official bodies on all issues included into its competence (ГАСО). For example, in 1927 there were many appeals from scientists with the request for protection of their interests in national courts. In such cases the Section allocated the representatives, giving out certificates (ГАНИСО).

Having admitted the comprehensive activity of the organization, the bureau principal of the Section of scientists, professor M.I.Raisky wrote in his article in 1928, that «The Section takes part in economic, educational and industrial life of high schools» (Саратовские известия, 1928).

Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the Saratov Section of scientists in 1920s, though considerably limited in its possibilities, had however, rendered the invaluable help to many scientists in need, and promoted quick transition of loyalty to the Soviet power.

Persecution on representatives of the old school by the Soviet power was strengthened in the early twenties. Thereupon the Section of scientists encouraged employees, loyal to the policy of Bolsheviks. Still the solution of the most acute housing problem for scientists, turned out to be impossible, because the state made too little in this direction.

The Section of scientists was urged to become a conductor of the Soviet ideological line in the academic circles and «re-education» institute and, to initiate range of activities social, judicial, scientific, cultural and educational within the Section and in the city.

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## MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN MODERN EDUCATION SCIENCE

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Education as well as society on the whole is going through the process of reappraisal of its values. The integration and globalism of multicultural interaction are getting stronger. This can be proved by the new humanitarian personality-oriented paradigm of education, which presupposes personality's priority as the top value in the society. One of the major conditions for multicultural education's existence is training of a culturally-competent teacher, who is capable of working effectively with his/her students.

Significant reform of education is necessary. This reform should include changes in general philosophy behind education, and recognition of the fact that cultural diversity is not a secondary, additional problem, but, on the contrary, it should be placed in the heart of the reform. These changes will bring along the new selection and preparation criteria for educators, as well as new areas of knowledge, and individualized approaches to teaching. Lack of multicultural competence in education can present an obstacle for the development of global vision and recognition of interdependence between various cultures.

Doctor James Banks, the director of the Center for Multicultural Education at the University of Washington, singles out three types of knowledge that are necessary for the 21st century teacher (Banks, 1991):

1. Knowledge of social sciences, cultural and ethnic groups;
2. Pedagogical knowledge;
3. Knowledge of the subject.

Pedagogical knowledge and skills include the following:

- knowledge of the unique cultural characteristics and styles of teaching; effective teaching skills;
- knowledge of the nature of prejudices and strategies that can destroy them;
- general knowledge and skills that are involved in educational process.

It should be noted, that the key component of educator's multicultural training is acquiring sociocultural knowledge about the interrelation between language, culture, and education, as well as acquisition of sociocultural language competence.

Multicultural education is based on sociocultural approach to personal development, which was offered by Leo Vygotsky and later on developed by M. Cole, S. Scribner, and L. Moll in the context of education. This approach took into consideration complicated social relations and cultural peculiarities of people. Cultural context of language use in education, and using creative design for language learning progress were the points investigated by S. Heath, S. Philips, J. Lindfors, S. Krashen, etc.

One of the main points of multiculturalism is the importance of linguistic, cultural, and social environments in education.

Multicultural education is closely connected with bilingual and polylingual education, because learning a language is the same as learning its culture. Inextricable connection between language and culture has a number of reasons: language learning does not follow a universal pattern, it varies in different cultures; the process of becoming a society member is happening by means of language exchange in a certain social situation; every society determines the framework of individual's participation in every separate situation, which, in its turn, determines the form and content of what he/she is saying. While teaching students the main emphasis should be put on transmission of sociocultural knowledge, rather than grammar skills. Language codes can not be learned in isolation, because this process involves sociocultural information exchange, e.g. in the content of linguistic tasks, in the culture-based discourse of textbooks, in the foreign language teacher's attitude to the culture of the target language.

Culture and communication are inseparable because culture determines the communication process, the way people decode the meaning of what is being said, how appropriate the conditions and circumstances of interpretation of certain utterances are. Therefore, culture is the basis of communication.

It is well-known, that foreign language and culture teaching is based on using one of the social functions of a language, which is its cumulative function. Within the framework of this function language plays the role of the connecting link between generations, the storage and means of transmission of the extra linguistic collective experience and knowledge, because language not only reflects modern culture, but also records its previous state.

Culturally responsible pedagogy takes into consideration students' native language, interaction style and cultural environment, which is the base of their development and education process.

A multicultural teacher should be familiar with a number of evaluation procedures and methods. He/she must utilize multiple instruments and tools, various ways of compiling evaluation tasks, and be able to estimate various forms of intellect.

Learning multicultural programs of pedagogical training points out the importance of this kind of educational experience on the local and global levels.

It is necessary to highlight the importance of application of all techniques of multicultural education during the teachers' training process. Among these techniques are intellectual challenge, cooperative learning, teacher's support, and emotional engagement during classes. Professor Kenneth Zeichner recognizes the ability to create and support emotional contact as one of the main professional qualities of a competent teacher (Zeichner, 2005).

Every teacher working within the multicultural education paradigm should possess a high level of intercultural competence and communication standards. Cultural diversity should not be seen as an obstacle by a teacher. It

should be rated as a positive point, which can make students more sophisticated intellectually and emotionally, widen their horizons, and help them acquire a new experience in life.

Multicultural training for foreign language teachers is based on the dialogue of cultures that enriches the students' knowledge about representatives of various culture groups, forms mutual tolerance and readiness for productive intercultural communication.

The essence of multicultural education is, in our opinion, its cultural component. Special attention should be given to language, history and culture studies. Content of the subjects mentioned above influences the formation of student's identity, above all, national identity.

Scientists that are working with the multicultural education and cultural diversity phenomena agree on the point that has once been expressed by Sonia Nieto: "The key figure in multicultural education is a person. We all should start with our cultural identity and roots." (Nieto, 1996).

In conclusion I would like to pay your attention to the fact, that one of the most popular trends of the modern society is forming closer ties between countries and nations, strengthening interaction between them, multiculturalism, and total globalization. All these factors lead to inevitable changes in education, which has to solve a tough problem, which is educating young people in the multicultural environment.

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## THE EVOLUTION OF THE IMAGE OF THE USSR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING WORLD WAR II

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This article is devoted to the evolution of the Soviet Union's image in a visual military propaganda of Great Britain. The main sources of my research are the caricatures of a famous British painter Leslie Illingworth, and also posters and photos of this period.

The given paper consists of three parts. First of all, it is necessary to understand the definition of the words "propaganda" and "caricature". The second part includes the analysis of the sources and, finally, there are the main conclusions of the investigation.

One of the most effective tools besides the latest innovations of technical equipment during all modern history and in any military actions was propaganda and different forms of agitation. Especially it became apparent during the Second World War when mass media was already strongly developed. During that period it was typical to use every stick in the book to reach the goal, so the government of any state did all to get encouragement from their people or from other countries.

The term comes from a Latin word «propaganda», which means «something for widespread». It was not used often before the XX century, although the occurrence, which now means “propaganda”, exists apparently so much time as humanity. The point of this process always remained the same: to convince, win round, intimidate, and make to believe in something, in other words to have an effect upon the public opinion.

One of the main and most important types of propaganda during the period under review is the caricature. Usually it is an image, on which a comic effect is consciously created; the real and fantastic are united. These images are easily apprehended by a person of any age, but, despite it, they have strong influence and possess persuasiveness. Something ridiculous, as a rule, drives out of fear, inspires confidence in your own forces. Thus, propaganda is very important in the life of any state, especially during the war.

The biggest part of the usable sources is pictures of the Welsh cartoonist Leslie Illingworth, whose creative heritage consists of more than 4,5 thousands caricatures. His work appeared in the Daily Mail, Punch and many other publications. He was a socialist from an early age and a distinctive caricaturist. Mainly during the Second World War Illingworth worked in the Daily Mail, which was known for its independent policy, and also he produced several propaganda posters for Alfred Duff Cooper and Harold Nicolson at the Ministry of Information. (Родс, 2008). This included a series to encourage the public to speed up loading and unloading goods.

Whereas his Daily Mail cartoons took four hours to complete, Illingworth usually liked to spend the whole day on the drawing that appeared in the weekly Punch magazine. He later remarked: “I’ve never been told what to do. Never, never, never. The best editor is a man that will look at your roughs and say: “Oh, wonderful! Good! That’s the one I want (E-resource: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Jillingworth.htm>). But despite this as it was said he worked for the government and his pictures reflected the official opinion of the state, which was just propaganda, what Illingworth understood perfectly well. He said his job during the war was easy: “We were against Hitler, against Mussolini, against Stalin to start with and then for him immediately as soon as he came in.” (E-resource: <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Jillingworth.htm>). And caricatures and posters of the Second World War can prove it, as we can see further. But of course the real thoughts of the British government were not the same; it was just the policy in the war terms.



Before the beginning of the war and the first 2 years of the military actions the relations between Great Britain and the USSR were intense. Some of English politicians, who were led by the Prime-minister N. Chamberlain, sincerely believed that for the sake of preservation of peace in Europe it is necessary to make concessions to Hitler, and it was pursued for the «appeasement of the aggressor». In this way, after the invasion of Germany in Poland, England and France, which had guaranteed its safety earlier, declared war to Germany, but they never began active operations. These countries aspired to avoid involving in new world war and new victims anyway. Besides, influential political forces counted on the collision of the Soviet Union and Germany, which became more and more probable with Hitler's advancement to the East.

But in 1939 a non-aggression pact was concluded between the USSR and Germany. It means that these states became the allies, and the Soviet Union as Nazis was the enemy for the whole world. This situation is reflected in one of the caricatures of Illingworth (Fig.1). This picture is mainly about the policy of the neutrality, which most of the countries especially of the East Europe supported. So the cartoon shows a crocodile, wearing a Nazi and Soviet armband and emerging from a frozen lake "Neutrality". At the edge of the lake there are frightened skaters: Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Balkans. Winston Churchill who is carrying a placard "Danger" is appearing from the background and trying to warn them.

Of course, there were images, which showed the Soviet-Finnish war, or Winter war (fig.2). In these military actions the USSR was an aggressor as Germany when it had captured Czechoslovakia, and the attitude of other countries, of course, was negative. So the cartoon shows a man "Finns", wielding an axe, attempting to chop off the arms of the octopus "Russia", which is trying to wrap his tentacles around the "Finns". The octopus is holding olive branches in two of his tentacles "Peace Feelers". The Soviet Union here is an evil, which wants to know more for the subsequent invasion.

When Hitler attacked the USSR what was quite expected and was pursued by interests of the Western countries, in England there were caricatures, in which it was brightly underlined that the authorities of Great Britain had expected the given result of events and had even warned Stalin about it, but he blindly trusted Hitler (Fig.3). The cartoon shows Hitler embracing Stalin while stabbing him in the back, that symbolized an unexpected invasion on the territory of Russia on June, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1941. The "Russo-German pact" flies from Stalin's hand. It indicates treachery and the use of the lowest means by Hitler for achievement of the purpose. The Nazi leader tells Stalin, "Forgive me Comrade, but it seemed such a good opportunity!"

Certainly, this caricature is urged to cause a negative attitude to Hitler, but the government of Great Britain repeatedly warned Stalin about the danger. Stalin did not believe it and in this caricature he is represented, as blindly believing Hitler and the pact, which had been concluded between them.

Thereby, the image of the USSR in Illingworth's caricatures during the period since 1939 till 1941 has a negative tinge. And there are many reasons for it. The first one is that the USSR acted in the union with the Nazi Germany and there was no justification in European state's opinion for such behavior. And if Germany was the enemy and the USSR was in the union with it, thus the Soviet Union was the enemy too. Secondly, the government of Great Britain obviously showed the negative attitude to the communist regime. Bolotov in his article "Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in a foreign press on the eve of the Great Patriotic War" wrote: "In the English and French press the heat of the antisovietism was risen up to the transcendental heights when the Second World War even did not start, especially it was shown since the moment when the failure of political negotiations of the USSR with Great Britain and France about creation of the system of collective safety in Europe and its rapprochement with Germany became obvious. With the beginning of the Second World War squall of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda reached such a degree that anti-Soviet attacks in great volume began to get on pages not only of those newspapers which were adjusted with hostility to the Soviet Union, but also newspapers of the Prosoviet communist orientation" (E-resource: <http://pish.ru/articles/articles2010/915>).

But, since June, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1941, relations between Great Britain and the USSR started to change. This date is a crucial point of the Second World War. The Soviet Union was not the enemy any more, but the ally, which had suffered from the aggressor's attack.

On June, 22<sup>nd</sup> when the British Prime-minister Churchill learnt about the invasion of Germany in the Russian territory, he spoke on the radio and declared, that Great Britain would fight with the aggressor and help any country including the USSR: "We offered the Government of the Soviet Russia any technical or economic help which is in our power and which, possibly, will be useful for them" (Советско-английские отношения во время Великой Отечественной войны, 1941-1945, 1983). On July, 12<sup>th</sup>, 1941 the agreement between Great Britain and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics about the help was concluded.

Since the moment, when the German army appeared at the Russian land, there were many caricatures, which reflected all military actions. Illingworth ridiculed Hitler and supported Stalin in them.

One of the most complicated situations was near Moscow. When the offensive was under control of the Germans, everybody understood that the result of the war and who would become the following victim of the aggressor in case of capture of Moscow depended on it, and this is shown on one of the caricatures. (Fig.4). Hitler is scaling a mountain, on the top of which there is a palace, labeled 'Moscow'. In the background, additional peaks are called - 'The Urals', 'Britain' and 'U.S.A.'. It also can mean the support of other countries of Russia and that it would be very hard to conquer it.

Many caricatures are devoted to the fight and the victory at Stalingrad. For example, the Soviet soldier, who pulls away a German tank from the city.

He is depicted as a very strong and brave person, thereby symbolizing all the Soviet Union. Also there is an interesting picture, where Hitler and his troops are retreating from Stalingrad and meeting a ghost of Napoleon, who is exclaiming 'At least I took Moscow first'.

There is one more impressive caricature from the Stalingrad's collection (Fig.5). Hitler is being kicked down the steps by Zhukov. The stairs lead to a palace, labeled 'Victory', where Stalin is. The army of Paulus in Stalingrad suffered from hunger, cold weather and a shortage of ammunition. Especially the attention in this caricature is focused on the fact that the Germans couldn't sustain Russian frosts: Hitler fell down the stairs in hands of "January" and "February" generals, and exactly in these months there was a counterattack of the Red Army. Though, there can be the reference that only in winter the USSR was capable to gain victories over Nazis that really was not possible to do in summer months of the first years of the war.

There is also another funny picture, in which Hitler is depicted as a wounded dog, which is retreating from 'Stalingrad'. 'Stalingrad' is protected by Stalin, who is represented as a porcupine.

The victory under Stalingrad had enormous significance. On November, 19th, the day of the beginning of the Soviet counterattack under Stalingrad is considered as the fundamental change in the war. Now the Red army starts to free the cities grasped by the Germans, which also is shown in one of the caricatures (Fig.6). Joseph Stalin watches a soldier, marked "Red Army", blows candles out on a cake. The cake is decorated with swastikas and the candles, which are being blown out, are marked with the names of towns, recaptured by the Red Army. The most interesting thing is that the author noticed another event; a pie with candles symbolizes one important date in the Soviet history - the day of formation of the Red Army on February, 23rd. The celebration of this birthday was important for Englishmen as well. There were photos with the posters inviting to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the Red Army.

Thereby, the relation of Great Britain to the USSR at this stage is positive, and the peak of friendly terms is 1943. England of course gave a big support to Russia, but, naturally, in its own interests as well. It is interesting that during the war Churchill's wife Clementine headed «Fund of the help to Russia», for what she was awarded by the order of the Labor Red Banner.

There is also a photo, in which it is visible, that the clothes with the Soviet symbolism were very fashionable in Great Britain in 1942.

In London the placards and posters were hung with an appeal to help the Soviet Union struggling against Germany, after all it is the common aim of the USSR and Great Britain. In one of the pictures Churchill and Stalin are proclaimed as "comrades in arms".

England starts to be interested in history and culture of the Soviet Union, and it can be proved by the fact, that the Company "Lingauphone" on the Regent street in London since the moment of the intrusion of Germany in the



Fig. 1. «Come off the ice» by Illingworth

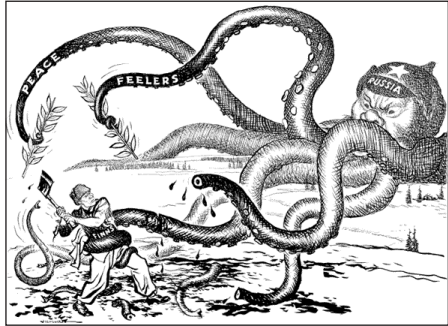


Fig. 2. Finns defend themselves from the octopus



Fig. 3. «Forgive me Comrade, but it seemed such a good opportunity!»



Fig. 4. «Hitler is trying to reach Moscow»

territory of the USSR sold on the average 100 plates in the Russian language a week.

Thereby, during the fight with the common enemy the disagreements between the countries of the West and the Soviet Union were forgotten. Even the first years after the end of the war the USSR was perceived as the winner by common people of Europe, it was the hero, who saved all the states from Hitler. But the point of view of the authorities of other countries about



Fig. 5. Steppe by steppe



Fig. 6. The Red Army celebrates victories over the German army

the Soviet Union started to change already in 1943. Everybody knows that good relation of Great Britain to the USSR remained only when there was a threat of distribution of Nazi aggression and only because Great Britain was interested in liquidation of this threat. But in any way it was not interested in strengthening of the Soviet influence and in growth of the Russian prestige at the world scene, which Churchill's speech of 1946 in Fulton brightly indicates.

It is interesting that Great Britain did not trust the USSR even after the German invasion. Orishev writes in his article "Anti-Soviet English propaganda and investigation in Iran in days of the Second World War", that "In August, 1941 for the purpose of liquidation of the German agency and the organization of military deliveries the Soviet and English armies entered into Iran. This excellently planned operation became the first common military action of the allies in Antihitlerite coalition. However in the Soviet-English relations a mutual distrust and vigilance existed for a long time. First of all, Englishmen actively began the anti-Soviet propaganda." (Оришев, 2008).

It is rather remarkable that propaganda clichés about «communist threat» and «world imperialism» which were forced out by «allied» agitation immediately became in demand again after the war had ended, and the poster, in which the Russian pilot shakes hands to the British in the sky over Germany, began to be perceived more likely as strange.

Thus, till 1941 the USSR was considered the enemy in Great Britain. The reason was not only in the oppositional to capitalism regime which had developed in the USSR, but also in the fact that the Soviet Union almost openly cooperated with the Nazi Germany. Certainly, the given international situation found the response in propaganda. In many caricatures of this period the USSR is represented as an aggressor like Germany.

But during the time since 1941 and till the end of the war it was practically impossible to hear the negative judgment in Great Britain about the Soviet Union, even about that regime which here was so hated. But during the war England pursued not the aim of the help and encouragement of the USSR, though, of course, such an idea was strongly extended, there was also a cold design. If Great Britain doesn't help the Soviet Union to resist the enemy, and the USSR loses, England will be the next so that was absolutely not favorably for it. Besides this, Great Britain also was strongly suffered from attacks and bombardments of Germany. But nevertheless they started to worry in London with the beginning of counterattack of the USSR. Nobody planned strengthening of this state, and the leaders of many countries were against the distribution of the so-called «red infection», which found its reflection in the press and in art types of propaganda, and it was expressed in further cooling of relations between these two countries.

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### ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. THE PROBLEM OF FUNCTIONING (BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE STUDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRES)

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The problem of English borrowings in the Russian language is an urgent one. Nowadays a lot of foreign words are becoming a part of the vocabulary and colloquial speech of Russian language speakers. Many people are worried about the current state of the Russian language. Among them are scientists, writers, teachers, linguists, and even some politicians.

The problem first arose at the end of the 19th century. In 20th and 21st centuries linguists began to pay a lot of attention to it because of the ameri-

canization of Russian life. The problem was researched by I.V. Arnold, E. Markova, M.A. Breiter, L.P. Krisin and many others.

The process of borrowing is very typical for every language. Borrowings in the Russian language began to appear more actively since the reign of Peter the Great. His policy was Europe-oriented, that is why many borrowings from West-European languages entered the Russian lexicon. During the Soviet period the government was struggling against foreign words because they were considered to be ideologically alien, unpatriotic and even hostile. The attitude to the words borrowed from foreign languages became more tolerant since 1960s. After the collapse of the Soviet Union realities of the western lifestyle appeared in Russia, so a lot of borrowings also began to be used [Крысин, 1996, с. 142-143].

Nowadays there are many sources of borrowings. The main source is advertising. Foreign words are used there to attract people's attention to the product. A text of English advertisement is very often simply copied by Russian advertisers. Because of that many words, which denote a product or a service appear in the Russian language (e.g. roaming, lifting, brand etc.).

Because of an increase in the number of the Internet users, many words connected with computers and the Internet are used (chat, disk, e-mail, blog).

USA is the center of music industry. The majority of songs and the names of all the notions and conceptions are in English. That's why such words as mainstream, hip-hop, DJ are widely used by all music lovers.

Words are also borrowed from such spheres as cinematography (horror, action, western, and prime-time), sports (diving, paintball, snowboard) and fashion (pilling, spray, make-up, fashion).

Borrowings appear in different spheres (Fig. 1). Many of them are used in the spheres of economy, politics, and medicine. These are usually special terms that may not have equivalents in the Russian language. Though, more often foreign words replace the words, which have already been in the language. Due to the fact that many economical and political problems are very up to date, the borrowings are used not only as highly specialized terms, but also in the Mass Media and in everyday speech. Foreign words also nominate household appliances.

Though borrowings are widely used, the attitude towards them is not always positive. Linguists, cultural and art workers were always against the unnecessary borrowings in the Russian language. They called to purification of the language (e.g. academician F.P. Fylin). Some purists offered to replace foreign words by Russian ones. For those words that didn't have Russian equivalents, they invented new ones. For example, Trediakovskiy suggested to use "побудок" instead of "instinct", Vladimir Dal invented such words as: мироколица (atmosphere), небозем (horizon), насылка (address), самотник (egoist).

The law "On the State Language of the Russian Federation" came in force on July 1, 2005. It has an article on the protection and support of the Russian

language. It says that it is not allowed to use foreign words if there are their equivalents in the Russian language. The State Duma decided to create a committee on terminology, which is supposed to purify the language (E-resource: <http://www.ra-info.ru/2008/06/01/federalnyjj-zakon-o-gosudarstvennom-jazyke.html>).

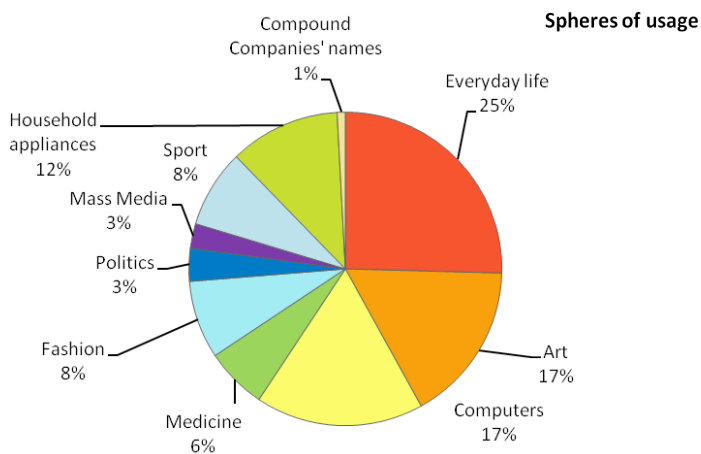


Fig. 1

In Kaliningrad local authorities passed the law, which says that organizations, companies and institutions which inscriptions contain foreign words may be imposed a penalty of 1 million rubles. First victims of this law are Italian cafes and restaurants that use the word “pizza” in their titles. The Government demands that the inscription must contain only Cyrillic alphabet. Also instead of the word “sale” the shops are supposed to use the Russian word “распродажа” (E-resource: <http://www.russkiymir.ru/russkiymir/ru/magazines/archive/2008/04/article16.html>).

It is believed that the majority of borrowings are used by young people that are why in the framework of the research some students were surveyed in order to find out their attitude towards foreign words and frequency of the usage of borrowings. The Survey was based on some words from different spheres.

The data for study: English and American borrowings collected from different sources by continuous sampling (350 units).

The main methods of the research are descriptive method, methods of structural and componential analysis. Also questionnaires and opinion polls were used.

The survey consisted of the following parts:

1. Basic information about the surveyed;



2. A table with words and cells where surveyed wrote the synonym to the word or its lexical meaning and also marked their attitude (positive, negative, neutral) towards these words (-5 to +5);

3. In the third part the surveyed are supposed to write about their attitude to the usage of English words in the Russian language.

The participants were students aged 17-26, who had different majors and different levels of English language competence.

In the course of research it appeared that the attitude to the given words is very different, but on the whole the surveyed preferred Russian words to English ones.

The students' attitude to the borrowings in general was also very different (Fig. 2).

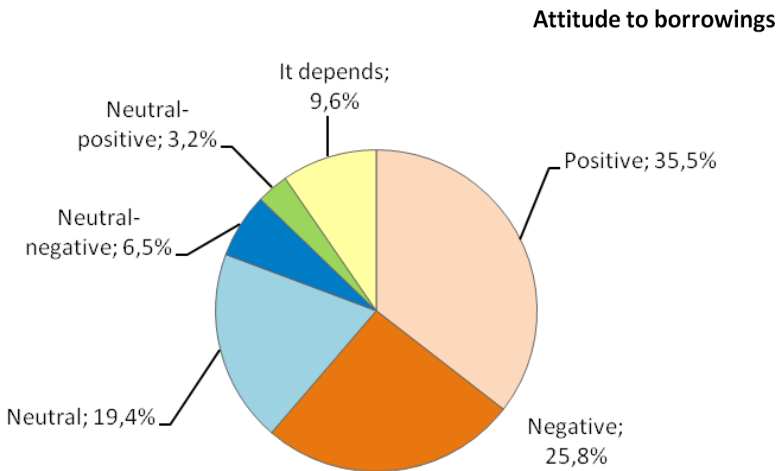


Fig. 2

Those who had positive attitude, said that “it’s convenient, because our mental outlook will be broader”. They also mentioned the fact that there is no way to avoid using foreign words. Some said that it’s convenient because you have an opportunity to say one word instead of saying a whole sentence.

Those who were negative about borrowings said that the Russian language is very rich and people must not “clutter up” the language with foreign words. Many people are annoyed when someone uses a foreign word, not knowing what it exactly means, but just trying to show off.

Even those surveyed, who were positive about borrowings mentioned, that it is good to use only words that do not have equivalents in the Russian language. They said that every word should be used in its proper place.

To sum up, the study of borrowing as one of the sources of enriching every language vocabulary, including Russian, is both productive and beneficial.

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«IN COLD BLOOD» BY T. CAPOTE AS AN EXAMPLE  
OF NARRATIVE JOURNALISM

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This paper focuses on the concept of “narrative journalism”. Its purpose is twofold: first, to overview some of the theoretical considerations of narrative journalism; second, to analyze some key categories of narrative journalism on the example of Truman Capote’s nonfiction novel “In Cold blood”.

Today, narrative journalism, a type of writing combining factual reportage techniques with narrative style, has become a popular form used by writers eager to give their personal perspectives on noteworthy events and public issues. It is often published in respected editions such as “The New Yorker”, “Vanity Fair”, “Harper’s”, “Rolling Stone”, “Hello”, “Celebrities Россия”, “Entertainment Tonight”, “Access Hollywood”, “Одноэтажная Америка”, “Честный детектив” are popular narrative TV programmes; “Salon”, “Slate”, “Creative Nonfiction” and “Atlantic Unbound” are popular sites for narrative journalists.

Despite the big practical interest in narrative journalism, not much attention is paid to theoretical consideration of the concept. Although a few studies have appeared over the past years (research done by B. Lounsberry, L. Gutkind, L. Tataru, etc.), narrative journalism as a form of nonfiction prose remains largely unexplored by scholars.

Narratologists can’t come up with a definition of this form of writing: it is commonly referred to as “narrative journalism”, “literary journalism”, “immersion journalism”, “creative nonfiction”, and the “literature of fact” (Miller, 2008); Tom Wolfe refers to it as “new journalism” (Cumming, 2006), Ronald Weber defines it as “literary nonfiction” (Weber, 1980), Barbara Lounsberry uses “literary nonfiction” or “artistic nonfiction” (Lounsberry, 1990), etc.

Though narratologists name similar components of narrative journalism, they can’t come up with a list of essential elements of this form of writing. For instance, L. Gutkind writes of the “5 R’s,” which include real-life (immer-

sion), research, reflection, reading, and writing. (Gutkind, 2009); B. Lounsberry cites immersion, scenes, dialogue, “exhaustive” research, and fine writing (Lounsberry, 1990); Wolfe lists four components found in this form of writing: scene-by-scene construction rather than chronological or historical narrative; a full record of dialogue that establishes character; third-person point of view that permits readers inside the character’s mind; and a record of everyday gestures, manners, habits, customs, styles of furniture and clothing symbolic of status of life (Cumming, 2006).

There are many studies, identifying common elements in narrative journalism, but little analysis of the writing itself. There is a lack of models for analysis of narrative journalism. We have succeeded in finding the only holistic model for analysis of journalistic articles written in narrative style, worked out by Professor L.V. Tataru (Tarapy, 2009; Tarapy, 2010) Thus, narrative journalism is wide open for research.

This paper analyzes Truman Capote’s nonfiction novel “In Cold Blood” (Capote, 1966). The methodology of this study involves an analysis of Capote’s writing to determine some narrative journalism elements incorporated therein. The text analysis results show that Capote synthesized journalistic principles with literary style to create a complex form. To prove it, let us consider some key elements of narrative journalism: basic structure, scene (character, action, description, dialogue, intimate detail, point of view), voice, immersion, fine language, shelf life.

In the basic structure of a news story, the information is arranged in what is called the “inverted pyramid”. In this structure, the most important of the 5 W’s and the H (The “who”, “what”, “when”, “where”, “why”, and “how” basic elements) are written in descending order of importance, with the most important information first and the least important last. In contrast, the structure of narrative style is more of an upright pyramid with a beginning and a middle that lead to an end.

“In Cold Blood” is an investigative fact-based book: for his nonfiction novel, Truman Capote did an extensive first-hand research on the real-life events. “In Cold Blood” answers all the 5 W’s and the H: two criminals named Perry Smith and Richard Hickock (Who?) gunned down an upstanding family of four named the Clutters (What?) in cold blood (How?) in rural Kansas (Where?) on November 15, 1959 (When?), because they wanted to rob their house (Why?).

However, the information is given not in the form of the inverted pyramid, but in the narrative style. The novel consists of four chapters. Chapter I “The Last to See Them Alive” recounts the crime itself; Chapter II “Persons Unknown” juxtaposes the frustrated investigators and the extensive travels of the murderers across the United States and into Mexico; Chapter III “Answer” relates how Smith and Hickock are finally apprehended; and Chapter IV “The Corner”, which functions as a narrative coda, summarizes the trial, imprisonment, and execution of the two killers.

Truman Capote's nonfiction novel has a plot. It includes the following components: exposition (the day before the murder: description of Smith and Hickock's joyless lives in prison and the Clutter's joyful lives in their farm), complication (the murder of the Clutters and the investigation), climax (capture of the murderers), denouement (execution).

The order in which the writer presents the information is not chronological. In his story, Capote uses such devices of presentational sequence as retardation, flashback and foreshadowing.

Retardation (withholding some information to keep reader guessing) heightens suspense. The writer does not let the details of the murder out right away. It is only in the third chapter, when the reader learns the details and, what is more interesting, the motivation of the murder.

Flashback (scenes of the past, inserted into the narrative) is used to provide the story with intimate details about characters. "In Cold Blood" consists of many scenes, most of which are given in the chronological order, and some of which present flashbacks to the past. Flashbacks are given not only as whole scenes, but within scenes too. Within one scene, the information about the present is rather often given in parallel with the information about the past, so the reader can feel rhythm of present and past interchange.

Foreshadowing (remarks or hints that prepares the reader for what is to follow) is used to create tension. Capote starts with the day of the murder, going through what each member of the Clutters was doing and who they were seeing. The author remarks several times, that it is their last day. There's a sense of doom that hangs over all of it, knowing the murder is coming. Thus, "In Cold Blood" is a factual reportage, written in the form of a novel.

### Scene

Scene is another distinguishable element of narrative journalism. Rather than rely on second-hand accounts and background information, it is necessary for the narrative journalist to witness events first hand, and to recreate them for the reader in the form of scenes. L. Gutkind considers scenes to be the building blocks of creative nonfiction - the primary distinguishing factor between traditional reportage and "literary" and creative nonfiction: "the creative nonfiction writer must show that subject, place or personality in action" (Gutkind, 2009).

So, a scene is a unit of action. It includes description of the scene (the writer should set the scene physically and emotionally), characters (one person or several people), action (something happens), dialogue (people interact with each other or within themselves and the reader "overhears" the conversation), intimate details (through use of intimate detail the reader can see what is on the character's minds; they make scene seem real), point of view (scenes are told from a point of view).

"In Cold Blood" consists of 4 big chapters, which, in their turn, consist of many small episodes (each episode defines the 5 W's and the H). So, there are several plotlines (narratives about Perry, Dick, the Clutters, Dew-

ey, etc), which are divided into scenes. Let us examine the scene, where Perry and Dick are driving to Holcomb (Capote, 1966, pp.13-14) in more detail.

*Characters:*

Dick Hickcock and Perry Smith.

*Action:*

They are going to Holcomb by car, Dick is driving. The men are talking.

*Description:*

The men are in a black 1949 Chevrolet sedan. It is “aged”, but looks quite good. Dick is thrilled at the thought of the coming “cinch”, Perry is nonchalant about it.

*Dialogue:*

Narrative writing must include dialogues rather than quotes. By recording dialogue as fully as possible, the journalist is not only reporting words, but defining and establishing character, as well as involving the reader.

Let’s examine Perry and Smith’s conversation in more detail.

“A cinch,” – said Dick. “I promise you, honey, we’ll blast hair all over them walls.”

“‘Those walls’,” said Perry. <...>

“Because the old man was around,” said Dick, answering Perry, who wanted to know why he had been late in meeting him at the Little Jewel. “I didn’t want to see me taking the gun out of the house. Christ, then he would have known I wasn’t telling the truth.”

“‘Known’. But what did you say? Finally?”

“Like we said. I said we’d be gone overnight – said we was going to visit your sister in Fort Scott. On account of she was holding money for you. Fifteen hundred dollars.” <...>

Perry is constantly correcting Dick’s grammar mistakes. He behaves like a teacher, who wants other people to speak correctly. Perry feels that he is cleverer and deeper than his mate, who, in his turn, is more brutal and masculine.

Dick calls Perry “honey”. It shows that he loves his friend, or, at least, wants Perry to think that he loves him.

“It’s just they don’t like me seeing anybody from the Walls.”

“I understand,” said Perry. “I sympathize with that. They’re good people. She’s a real sweet person, your mother.”

Despite the fact, that Dick’s parents don’t want their son to contact with Perry, considering him to be a bad person, Perry says that they are good. The reader feels that Perry also wants to have such parents, who would look after him, guard their son from bad influence, etc. The reader sees that Perry’s parents are indifferent to him. It makes the reader feel pity for Perry.

Thus, dialogues help the narrative writer to define the characters, as well as to involve the reader.

*Intimate details:*

They are essential to establishing scenes.

Perry has an old Gibson guitar, which he treats with due care: he sandpapers and wax it “to a honey-yellow finish”; if he leaves it somewhere, he worries whether it is safe or not. It shows him as a sentimental man. The reader feels that he is not so cruel and coldblooded, if there are things he loves and cares about.

Perry has a sister, but she treats him as a second-class person. She is ashamed of her brother, because he is asocial, and pretends not to have such a brother at all. She has moved somewhere in order her brother couldn't find her, so Perry is uncertain of her present address. This detail of Perry's life makes the reader sympathize with him, feel pity for the man.

Dick is “twice married, twice divorced, now twenty-eight and the father of three boys”. He received his parole on the condition that he would live with his old parents and look after them, as well as after his children. But he is not going to do it. On the contrary, Dick intends to rob and kill the Clutters. This information makes the reader have little liking for him.

Thus, through intimate details, the reader can see what is on the characters' minds. They help the author of nonfiction writing to create more colourful and vivid images. Details help to bring humanity into a story.

#### *Point of view:*

Instead of simply reporting the facts, the narrative journalist has to give the reader a real feeling of the events and people involved. One technique for achieving this is to treat the protagonists like characters in a novel: to show their facial expressions and gestures, their thoughts and motivations.

“In Cold Blood” is told from the point of view of the omniscient narrator. The author narrates his story anonymously, showing the characters' motives and feelings. He is all-seeing and all-knowing. He gets inside Perry's mind (Perry “thought them nevertheless hilarious”, “wanted to know why he had been late” (Capote, 1966, p.14)), as well as inside Dick's (Dick “was satisfied that a thorough job had been done”, he “nodded; he thought so too.” (Capote, 1966, p.15))

Thus, scenes in narrative journalism show rather than tell. Truman Capote's book's episodic structure and its quick transitions between multiple plotlines make it read more like a movie than a classical novel. Due to interchange of numerous scenes, belonging to parallel narratives of the murderers, their victims and law enforcement officials, the story is remarkably rhythmical.

#### **Voice**

Voice is also a distinction between journalistic and narrative writing. Journalistic writing is to be fact-based and unbiased. These articles are written in third person, with no value judgments, emotionally coloured adjectives, and little description. A journalist is bound by the facts of an actual event or person: if an article is to be considered factual and credible, a reporter cannot deviate from the facts, make assumptions. The voice of the journalist is “objective”.

As for narrative journalism, it attempts to remain factual and unbiased, but the voice of the narrative journalist is more subjective and exhibits personality (at least in terms of writing style). In his nonfiction novel, Truman

Capote tried to be objective, not deviate from facts. The writer didn't make up the dialogues: all the conversations (the dead Clutters including) were reconstructed from the evidence of witnesses (conversations, phone calls, being overheard, etc). For example, in the first part of the book, there is a scene between the postmistress and her mother when the mother reports that the ambulances have gone to the Clutter house. Although the scene reads as a straight dramatic scene, it was not made up, but developed from the interviews. Capote just compiled all his information and transposed it into straight narrative means (Plimpton, 1966).

Truman Capote tried not to deviate from facts, and even called his book "a true account", but he "edited" some facts. Critics found discrepancies between "In Cold Blood" and official documents, such as the transcript of the murder trial; Capote used the name of Perry's friend Cullivan to represent himself in a scene detailing a conversation between the author and the killer in Smith's prison cell; the final scene of the book, in which Dewey visits the graves of the Clutter family and talks with Nancy Clutter's friend Susan Kidwell, did not happen, etc. Despite the fact that some instances of Capote's fictionalization came to light, Capote, by David Carr's words, "told some lies to tell a truth" (Carr, 2005). So, narrative writing is less strict about accuracy than journalistic one: it allows "editing" to "fill in the gaps" in the narrative. Narrative journalism is a kind of creative nonfiction – so narrative journalists may "create" insignificant details, but in spite of it, their stories are to be fact-based.

Though narrative writing is fact-based, the reader can't say that the writer's voice is "objective": Capote's attitude to characters and events is felt in the way he chooses to quote one witness rather than another because the statement is more coherent, or when the writer selects one anecdote from several available because that narrative appears more representative (Capote put together about two thousand pages over those years of interviewing, and "In Cold blood" is just 219 pages long), or in the way he describes different things or characters, etc. Let's regard the descriptions of Holcomb: "Not there's much to see – simply an aimless congregation of buildings <...> After rain, or when snowfalls thaw, the streets, unnamed, unshaded, unpaved, turn from the thickest dust into the dirtiest mud. <...> Nearby is another building with an irrelevant sign, this one in flaking gold on a dirty window – Holcomb bank. <...> The depot itself, with its peeling sulphur-colored paint, is equally melancholy". Describing the village, Truman Capote uses emotionally coloured adjectives, such as "aimless", "irrelevant", "melancholy", "unnamed, unshaded, unpaved", "thickest", "dirtiest", which show the writer's attitude to Holcomb: he doesn't like it; there is nothing special in it. At the end of the description, Capote expresses his opinion about Holcomb: "And that's really all." So, though Capote doesn't make up anything, and just writes about what he sees, his voice is definitely subjective.

Unlike traditional journalists, narrative journalists have the freedom to participate in the narrative. Truman Capote chose not to do this (the book is

written in third person). The writer didn't include himself in the story, however there were traces of Capote's involvement towards the end of the book, particularly in this sentence: "Hickock said, talking to a journalist with whom he corresponded and who was periodically allowed to visit him." (Capote, 1966, p.189); "The sudden rain rapped the high warehouse roof. The sounds, not unlike the rat-a-tat-tat of parade drums, heralded Hickock's arrival." (Capote, 1966, p.211)

So narrative journalists are bound by the facts of a story but free to embellish through narrative voice and writing style.

### **Fine Language**

As we have mentioned, in order to be "objective", journalistic writing avoids fine language. In narrative journalism, fine language, on the contrary, plays an important role: it makes a narrative more a story and less a history. Creative nonfiction writers are encouraged to utilize fictional (literary) techniques in their prose. Let us consider an example of "literary" element in Capote's nonfiction novel.

"The village of Holcomb stands on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, a lonesome area that other Kansans call 'out there.' . . . The land is flat, the views are awesomely extensive; horses, herds of cattle, a white cluster of grain elevators rising as gracefully as Greek temples are visible long before a traveler reaches them." (Capote, 1966, p.2)

The book begins and ends with descriptions of the landscape; the serenity of the plains is an unlikely setting for a tragedy, which makes it all the more disturbing when one does occur. The book starts by taking the "long view" of its subjects, outlining them from a distance before eventually zooming in to probe the microscopic details of the case, a trajectory that reflects Capote's own dealings with the residents of Holcomb and Garden City. Here, also, Capote compares the landscape to that of ancient Greece, indicating that the story contained in these pages has larger significance as an examination of timeless human themes.

### **Immersion**

Critics list life experience or "immersion" as a common characteristic or quality of the genre. Narrative journalists immerse themselves in the lives of the people about whom they are writing in ways that will provide readers with a rare and special intimacy. They write about people, events, and times that they observed first-hand. Truman Capote was in Kansas within a few days of the murders, trying to learn as much as he could about the victims, the crime, the criminals, and the larger social and legal context into which the events fit. The writer stayed with the story for five and a half years—through the apprehension of the killers, their trial, and their execution. He assimilated newspaper accounts and court transcripts, conducted extensive interviews with a wide variety of people connected with the case (Hickock and Smith, townspeople, the police, the psychologists who determined the mental state of the killers).



Capote's relationships with both Hickock and Smith are obvious as he has written of their deepest thoughts that were revealed in the interviews that he conducted. Before death, Perry Smith wrote a 100-page parting letter to Truman Capote, and left the writer all his personal belongings. Capote loved Smith and did not want him to die. On the other hand, he desperately wanted to finish the book, what demanded Perry's death (narrative journalism must be factual). He had great difficulty writing the last pages. In his interview to George Plimpton, Truman Capote says: "This even took a physical form: hand paralysis. I finally used a typewriter – very awkward as I always write in long-hand" (Plimpton, 1966)

This immersion in the killers' world allowed a triumph of writing. But it also "crushed" Capote creatively (Capote had begun taking tranquilizers during the years of labour on the book, and after its publication, drugs and alcohol increasingly reduced him to pathetic incoherence)

#### **"Shelf life"**

There is also a distinction in "shelf life" between journalistic and literary writing. Journalistic writing, in its nature of being written in concert with events or cultural happenings, has a short, limited life that coincides with the day's newspaper or a weekly or monthly magazine report. Conversely, literary writing, with its universal themes and aesthetic unity, has the potential for enduring value and a type of immortality as part of the literary canon. (Schulte, 2010).

The study concludes that Capote synthesized journalistic principles with literary style to create a complex form, called narrative journalism. The analysis of the nonfiction novel "In Cold Blood" shows how Capote employed narrative style to his writing to make it more colorful and interesting and how he used journalistic principles to make his literary writing objective. Viewed as early narrative journalism, his work serves as a template for new, innovative writing forms that attempt to define reality and present a vision of the world in both journalistic and literary ways.

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## MODERN CHALLENGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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The Near and Middle East, the Greater Middle East, the enlarged Middle East, the Islamic Civilization (the term is proposed by S. Hantington) (Huntington, 1996), the New Silk Road (Мирзаев, 2004) - all these different terms from the geographical point of view are used as names of the territory possessing certain climatic conditions, specific relief, and also an essential set of minerals, including energy resources. It is necessary to note the special socio-cultural potential of the given territory. The importance of the variety of ethnic, racial and cultural components can scarcely be overestimated for the further development of the region. On the other hand from time to time such palette comprises explosive, conflict potential.

From a political point of view, all these terms include a set of countries in the Near East taken together with Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Therefore it

is rarely used separately, but as a part of the incorporated term «the Near and Middle East». Besides all the states have close interests in the region and also extend the influence beyond the borders of the region that in turn influences whole world politics. The British researcher T. Garton Ash includes the Greater Middle East in to one of the three geographical zones presenting challenges for the global system (Garton Ash, 2004).

The geostrategic approach combines advantages of both previous definitions and also gives a chance to look at and to analyze a complex of external and internal challenges in the Middle East. It is evident, that in its current state one of the most advanced civilizations of the world - Islamic, which formerly encouraged European, - is not able to adapt to the new challenges of the modern world and dramatically falls behind the West. Therefore the region, which is extremely important from geopolitical and, even more, an economic point of view (as it is the main oil-extracting region of the world), is becoming more and more unstable. The enlarged Middle East poses threat of terrorism including nuclear terror and it has amazingly high concentration of local conflicts. Almost each country as a part of the region, anyhow, represents a hot spot. At the same time such a situation unavoidably strains relationships with the other states and the international organizations of the nearby regions, and also with the Great powers.

The Greater Middle East has centuries-old history: here there were the most ancient states - Ancient Egypt, Sumer, Great Armenia, the Persian Empire, Parthian Empire, Babylon, Assyria, Arabian Caliphate, etc. Even since the time of the Silk Road the enlarged Middle East was an important communication centre within the framework of the Afro-Eurasian supercontinent. The essential part of the Silk Road was «the Persian Royal Road» (Starr, 1962), which began from Babylon in Iraq. Passing through Zagros Mountains in the west of Iran the road went practically through all Northern Iran. And, at last, it came to an end in today's Afghanistan. With the lapse of time «the Persian Royal Road» stretched through Central Asia to China on the one side, and on the other side it covered Turkey and after Istanbul came up to Europe. But there are also many minor ways which connect Iran with other areas of the world even through Persian Gulf (Мамлеева, 1999). It is significant to note that the Silk Road has played the key role in the development of economic and cultural contacts between the peoples of the enlarged Middle East and the Far East. For example, it served as a communication channel for «diffusion of innovations» (Ратцель, 1903) in art, religion and technology (e.g. manufacture of silk, gunpowder and paper).

With the foundation of Islam the structural changes took place at the Greater Middle East and caused the development of the Islamic Civilization which includes a number of sub-civilizations: Arabian, Turkic, and Persian. Islam was such a great joining power among people, that the national state cut no ice anymore. There is a deep understanding of Muslim identity and cohesion of the people belonging to *Ummah*(community) (Хомейни, 1999). However,

transition from Islamic confession to Islamic cohesion was not successful. On the one hand, the heterogeneity of the religion and on the other the appeal to the ethnic roots (Arabian, Persian and Turkic) and distinctions in the state regimes interfere (Huntington, 1996).

The modern political map of the Middle East was shaped after the First World War when the western powers have divided Ottoman Empire into the unstable states created according to the western models, which are alien to the traditions of Islam. At the same time the important political event in the modern history of the region was the establishment of Israel in 1948. During the period of the cold war the expanded Middle East became an arena of the ideological struggle between the USSR and the USA. The collapse of the bipolar system and the appearance of the new actors in the Central Asia and in the Southern Caucasus have led to a new round of struggle for the influence over the Middle East. All participants are interested in taking control over the natural resources of region or its geostrategic positions or else their own security.

Nowadays the region is considered as unstable because of the millennium challenges which cannot be met yet. Owing to the events of the last decade these challenges have put on a new face. Let's divide them into security, political, and economic for convenience.

Topical issues of the Greater Middle East security are the Arab-Israeli conflict, Kurdish separatism, the Iraqi crisis, Taliban's movement, civil war in Afghanistan, the conflict between Pakistan and India over Kashmir, the threat of the nuclear proliferation and the threat of the USA's attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran, riots and upheavals of 2010-2011, especially Egyptian one.

On the one hand, the Arab-Israeli conflict is the oldest in the region and on the other – it is a key sensor of the stable political climate (Эпштейн, 2002). In other words this conflict enters the armed phase if there are any internal political changes in the countries-participants of the conflict. «Operation Cast lead» in 2008-2009 became the latest surge of the armed conflict. In September 2010 direct negotiations between Palestine and Israel have been renewed. However, these negotiations are under threat of breakdown because of contradictions concerning prolongation of the moratorium on settlement building.

Afghanistan and Pakistan are sets of tension on the border of the region and threaten cooperation with the countries of the Central Asia. According to the data of June, 2009 the territory of Pakistan which borders Afghanistan, is not under control of the Pakistani authority (Huntington, 1996).

Undoubtedly in the eyes of the USA, the threat of nuclear proliferation is connected with the development of the Iranian nuclear program. Independence of the Iranian foreign policy was always contrary to the hegemony of the USA in the Greater Middle East (Мурадян, 2003). The anxiety of the USA is growing on account of the Anti-American foreign policy of Khomeinist Iran, opposition to the arrangement of the Middle Eastern conflict, aspiration for the leadership in the region, the built-up of the Iranian Navy and active efforts to possess of chemical and nuclear weapons (E-resource: <http://www>).

foreignaffairs.com/articles/53042/zbigniew-brzezinski-brent-scowcroft-and-richard-murphy/differentiated-containment) Detailed isolation of Iran, reached by application of the economic sanctions against it, could become the basic way of reducing the Iranian threat (E-resource: <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/53043/jahangir-amuzegar/adjusting-to-sanctions>). However, the most serious challenge became the tenth presidential elections which took place in June, 2009 and caused fierce protests. Nowadays the situation is under control, but the discontent with Ahmadinedzhad's administration has still not died away, especially in the USA and Europe.

Without the threat to the security and stability of the region the Iraqi crisis in 2003-2006, the problem of Kurdistan and the upheavals in the North Africa and the Middle East in 2010-2011 represent main political challenges. The only Kurdistan combines Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and Iran in one political area. The Iraqi and Egyptian political crises are related to the plans of democratization in the Middle East by the USA in retaliation to the Iranian initiative on the export of Islamic revolution. In his article "Bloody borders" (Peters, 2006), Ralf Peters describes "correct" version of the geopolitical transformation in the region. However, it is important to understand, that the orientation towards democratization without taking into account Islamic specifics can only dramatize the situation in the Middle East.

Perhaps, the only positive challenge for the Greater Middle East is the expansion of the influence over the Southern Caucasus and the Central Asia. At present the central-Asian region is undergoing a period of discovering of its own potential. Its development has barely begun, through it all, the states of the region have not chosen an appropriate form of government, and the basic directions of the internal and external development. It is obvious, that these regions have old historical, economic, political and cultural relations. It is absolutely clear, that Russia and the USA will never lose the influence over the Caucasus and the Central Asia, however, the expanded Middle East as the essential power is becoming more and more attractive. Especially such important actors as Iran and Turkey follow an active foreign policy, thereby opening doors for the countries of the Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus.

Going hand-in-hand with security and politics, economic challenges are of two types - oil and territorial. As shown above, the Expanded Near East became a strategic crossroads of communications between Europe, Asia and Africa even long before oil discovery. In this context the value of Suez Canal as the artery connecting Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean is obvious. However, it would be desirable to specify the fact, that the land routes, passing across the Middle East have a much bigger transport significance both for Eurasia as a whole and for communication between Africa and Asia in particular. The development of the transport system in turn will provide the development of the related infrastructure and will raise regional economy to a much higher level.

L. LaRouche believes that the history of oil in this region began with the British Navy's plans for what became known as the Great War of 1914-

1918 (LaRouche, 2002). Since that time, the Great powers have been struggling over control of the special, strategically significant economic advantages of oil extracted from this region. Now there are naïve US-Russia talks about the attempts “to by-pass present world strategic dependency on the Middle East oil” (LaRouche, 2002). Such policy could only bring chaos to an already explosive world monetary-financial and economic situation as a whole.

Today the riots in Egypt in 2010-2011 threaten to send the price of oil soaring into the stratosphere. The price of Brent crude in London closed just under the magic \$100 a barrel mark at \$99.42 (Macalister, 2011). The incredibly violent riots in Egypt have financial markets all over the globe on edge right now. Any time there is violence or war in the Middle East it has a dramatic impact on financial markets, but this time things seem even more serious than usual. The future of the Canal becomes a million dollar question, because it supplies 10 per cent of the world’s trade and also it is the basic marine bypass between Europe and Asia (Macalister, 2011).

In conclusion it may be said that the Greater Middle East goes through the formation of the regional system balance of power, based on the strategic position and influence of the most important states of region. Having the greatest historical experience the key actors are not able to use it coping with modern challenges. As S. Huntington has fairly noticed, absence of the core state of the Islamic Civilization is the basic source of conflicts and negative challenges in the Middle East (Huntington, 1996). Some states apply for the role of the core state: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey and Iran. Having analyzed challenges which these countries have been facing for the last 15 years, it is possible to mark out two key regional actors. Both Turkey and Iran can become the core state. The future of the whole region depends on how these states will co-operate with each other, and with the other actors of international relations.

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## THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS MEMORIALIZATION (16–19 october)

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In October 1813 the Battle of Leipzig, which took place in Leipzig and its neighborhoods, turned the outcomes of the autumn campaign in Europe. Having involved about 500,000 soldiers, this battle was given the name "The Battle of the Nations", as almost all the peoples of Europe struggled against Napoleon. It became the most large-scale fight of Modern History up to the beginning of World War I.

The victory of allies was full and conclusive, Napoleon's army was defeated. The French army lost about 65,000 killed and wounded, allies suffered approximately 54,000 casualties (Troitsky, 1994). This victory crashed the Confederation of the Rhine, which was formed from German states under the pressure of Napoleon, and led to the retreat of the French army and deliverance of Germany.

There are more than 125 monuments, memorial signs, communal graves and single burial places commemorating the battle (Chübler, 2000).

The first stage of memorialization began right after the battle. At that time monuments on the tombs of fallen heroes were established.

Victims of the fight were buried on the cemetery of St. John's Church in Leipzig. The church was constructed in the XIV century, and in the middle of the XVIII century it was rebuilt in the Baroque style. In October 1813 during the battle there was a hospital inside the church. After the allies occupied Leipzig, generals and officers, killed during the fight, were buried on the church cemetery.

On October 19, 1813 Marshal Józef Poniatowski sunk in the river Elster during the retreat of the French army. His body was found only on October 24,

1813 and he was buried with honors. In 1814 his remains were transported to Warsaw. Józef Poniatowski was reburied in the Wawel Cathedral in Kraków. The memorial sign was established at his initial burial place, St. John's church cemetery.

In October, 1813 the Russian lieutenant general I. E. Shevich perished in the fight near the village Wachau. General Shevich took part in the Battle of Borodino. He commanded the First Guards Cavalry Division, including the Chevalier Guard Regiment and Life-Guards Horse Regiment. In 1813 he participated in the Battles of Lützen, Bautzen and Kulm. On September 11, 1813 Shevich was given a rank of lieutenant general. On October 16, 1813 he was killed in the fight. The body of the Russian lieutenant general was also buried on St. John's church cemetery. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century his ashes were transferred to the crypt of the Russian church in Leipzig (Kaufmann, 2005).

There are some monuments devoted to fallen heroes in Leipzig suburbs.

In Tauha the monument was established in honor of the only English soldier who was killed during the battle. Captain Richard Bogue was at the head of the rocket battery which repulsed the attack of the French dragoons. The body of the English captain was buried at the cemetery in Taucha, where later the memorial stone was established. There are two plates on the stone in English and German, which say "Sacred to Richard Bogue, native of Hampshire in England and Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Regiment of Royal Horse Artillery who fell in the 31st. year of his age. Gloriously fighting for the combined cause of Germany and her allies at the Battle of Leipzig on the 18th of October 1813, while commanding the Congreve Rocket Brigade, having by distinguished services at the village of Paundsorf fought a most conspicuous part in the victory of that memorable day" ([http://napoleon-monuments.eu/Napoleon1er/Allemagne1813\\_10.htm#16](http://napoleon-monuments.eu/Napoleon1er/Allemagne1813_10.htm#16) October 1813 ).

Nearby the Richard Bogue's tomb there is a burial place of Russian major general I. V. Manteifel. He came from the Province of Livonia, Chef of Saint Petersburg dragoon Regiment. On October 19, 1813 Manteifel spearheaded the attack of cavalry regiments on the north flank of the allies' army but he was mortally wounded by the shell. He perished on October 21, 1813 and was buried on the cemetery in Taucha. The inscription made on the obelisk says that Catarina Manteifel, the widow of major general, managed to save up money for establishing the monument (Kaufmann, 2005; 4). It represents the obelisk standing on the kernels with the burning kernel at the top. The monument is placed under the open portico with the Doric columns made in classicism style.

The following stage of memorialization originated in the second half of the XIXth century. In the 1860s the German writer Teodor Apel, an inhabitant of Leipzig, put forward the idea to immortalize the victims of "The Battle of the Nations". In 1863 he wrote: "We will remember with honor and gratitude the brave fighters who sacrificed their lives for our Fatherland, and we will leave places of Leipzig fights with the desire that our grandsons will also be fond of visiting these memorable places on the well-known battle fields of Leipzig, they



will learn the truth about the war, fights and about an awful misfortune which has been made by the forces given to people by God" (Schmidt, 2002).

In 1861 - 1864 Teodor Apel established 44 memorable stones, which were created by the sculptor A. F. Astor and which marked the places of the bloodiest fights. After Apel's death his followers erected 6 more stones.

«Apel's stones» or «apelstaines» were initially rectangular steles, which were made from sandstone, in height of 1, 5 meters. Then they would be made in the form of the truncated pyramid or peaked obelisk.

Teodor Apel invented special symbols for his stones. The positions of the allied armies were designated by the peaked stone with the letter "V" on it. The stones of the Napoleon army had a round top with the letter "N". On the stones a battle place, day, time, a name of an army, a number of people in it, a name of the commander were written. The arrows marked the parts of the world and the displacement of the front during the fight.

In the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> c. the intellectuals of Leipzig discussed the idea of creation the monument sacred to the honor of all victims of "The Battle of the Nations". But the idea was not new. In 1814 a German writer Ernest Moritz Arndt expressed his opinion about the erection of a huge monument on the place of "The Battle of the Nations". He wrote: "It should stand in such a place that it would be visible from different directions, from all the streets, along which the allies' armies moved towards the bloody and decisive battle" (Schmidt, 2002). However the dreams of the writer couldn't come true.

The creation of the monument was constantly postponed. The matter was that according to the decisions of the Congress of Vienna the King of Saxony lost a part of the territory in favor of Prussia. After the Unification of Germany in 1871 the idea of erection of the monument was brought back.

Architect Klemens Time (1861-1945) became an initiator of the construction. On April 24, 1894 "The German Patriotic Union for the Monument of The Battle of the Nations Construction near Leipzig" was organized. This Union collected indispensable financial resources - about 6 million marks, and on October 18, 1898 the excavations began (Kubeev, 1989). The following year the first stone was laid, the workers began to erect the foundation under the control of the German architect Bruno Schmitz. The monument was opened at 100 anniversary of "The Battle of the Nations" on October 18, 1913 in the presence of the representatives of the allied countries, Kaiser Wilhelm II, and the king of Saxony.

The monument was really enormous. The area is 5400 m<sup>2</sup>, the width at the basis - 124 m, height - 91 m, making it the tallest monument in Europe. There is a viewing point at the height of 57 meters. The construction weighs 300000 tones. It took 12500 m<sup>3</sup> of marble to erect the monument (Guidebook. Leipzig, 1972).

The Monument to the Battle of the Nations met all the ideological requirements. It simultaneously was the monument in honor of victims and the pavilion of glory of the German nation.

The underground chapel-crypt is the monument to victims. It is surrounded by the eight “destiny masks”, personifying death. There are two stone guards at each mask. The middle part of the monument represents the Glory Hall. Four sitting figures of the stone colossuses symbolize courage, faith, strength of the people, and selflessness. There are 324 stone horsemen which are coming back home with victory, on the edge of the dome. Twelve carved soldiers with sword stand on the external pediment looking in all directions. At the basis a huge figure represents Archangel Michael - the defender of German soldiers (Guidebook. Leipzig, 1972). In front of the monument there is an artificial rectangular lake intended to symbolize the blood and tears shed during the wars.

The Monument to the Battle of the Nations suffered World War II. On April, 1945 the shell which had been let out by the American artillery, got into the monument. After 1945 the government of the GDR was unsure whether it should allow the monument to stand. It was considered to represent staunch nationalism of the period of the German Empire. Eventually, it was decided that the monument should be allowed to remain, since it represented a battle in which Russian and German soldiers had fought together against Napoleon, and was therefore representative of Russo-German Brotherhood-in-arms.

During the preparations for the celebration of the 100 anniversary of “The Battle of the Nations” Kaiser Wilhelm II suggested putting a separate obelisk in memory of 22,000 perished Russian soldiers. However, there was no any response from the Russian government.

In 1910 Nicolas II created the committee for the construction of the church – the monument in honor of victims of the “The Battle of the Nations”. At the head of the committee was the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. Lieutenant general E.A.Gerngross took the lead of the management, and the project of Svyato-Alekseevskaya church was worked out by Petersburg academician Vladimir Pokrovsky who «had a great experience in the erection of churches» (Schmidt, 2002). It took 11 months to build the church. The foundation was laid in December, 1912, and in October 1913 the church was sanctified. The cost of the building was one million rubles (Kubeev, 1989).

Svyato-Alekseevsky Cathedral was built in the technique of “tented roof church”. The “onion” dome with the orthodox cross finishes the church. The height reaches 55 meters, the length of the church is 34, 5 meters, and the internal height - 39, 8 meters. The church is decorated with eight bells molded from trophy metal in Yaroslavl (Kubeev, 1989; 4).

In the upper church the 18-meter iconostasis (a gift of the Don Cossacks) was established, and all temple icons were created in the style of the Moscow technique of iconography of the XV century by the Moscow master Luka Martinovich Yemelianov (1833 - ?).

The bottom church is sanctified to the great martyr and healer St. Pantaleon. It is framed with an arched gallery with 20 memorable stone boards with names of victims of Russian soldiers. There is a chapel under the altar with

the crypt where in 6 niches the ashes of poruchik Jurgenyov from the Taurian grenadierial regiment, lieutenant general I.E.Shevich, the major general prince Nikolay Kudashev and unknown Russian soldier rest in peace (Guidebook. Leipzig, 1972).

During World War II the inhabitants of Leipzig took cover in the church from the aircrafts of allies. In summer, 1945 the church was visited by G.K.Zhukov. The marshal disposed to allocate financial resources for restoration of the church. Serbian architect K.D.Illich supervised the restoration. In 1963 the dome was restored, in 1988-1989 the full restoration of the building was done. Taking into consideration its historical value, the soldiers of the Soviet Army were allowed to visit the church (Kubeev, 1989).

The Austrians decided to establish 5 monuments to commemorate 100 anniversary of “The Battle of the Nations”. The monuments were opened on December 2, 1913 at the 65th anniversary of the reign of Franz Joseph I. However, the works under the monuments were going on after its official opening. They represented the obelisk of 4 meter heights. At the top of the obelisk there is an eagle made from trophy metal sat. The memorial plates were placed on the monument where the name of each Austrian soldier lost in “The Battle of the Nations” is written.

The memorialization is continuing now. In 1984 a memorial sign on the communal grave was established in the village Vahau. In 1998 a monument symbolizing friendship and brotherhood of Russian and Prussian soldiers was put up on the road between the villages Guldengoss and Libertvolkvitz. It was Russian and Prussian soldiers who delivered Germany from Napoleonic domination.

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## SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN RUSSIA: THE ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE WAYS

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According to the Federal Service of State Statistics forecast natural decline in the population of Russia will be continuing in the near future. The population of the country will be reduced from 6 to 19 million people by 2030 (E-resource: <http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/population/demography/>) Consequently, the increasing demand for foreign manpower resources and a substantial replenishment of the population through migration will be of great importance for Russia. The integration of migrants into the host Russian community will be a significant process.

Successful integration of new members into the host society means their either complete or partial assimilation, or the retention of ethnic national identity, which usually leads to the integration in diaspora.

Losing its own population, Russia is rather limited in the alternative sources of its replenishment. The immigration flow mainly comes from Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan), Eastern Europe (the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia) and South-East Asia (China, Vietnam, North Korea).

The Chinese migrants are the most important for Russia as a whole and for its eastern regions especially. There reside over 300 million people in the Chinese provinces that border with Russian territory. However the population density of the both sides isn't equal. The Chinese population 15-30 times prevails over the Russian one (E-resource: [http://www.stoletie.ru/geopolitika/budet\\_li\\_dalni\\_vostok\\_kitaskim\\_2008-06-20.htm](http://www.stoletie.ru/geopolitika/budet_li_dalni_vostok_kitaskim_2008-06-20.htm)). The migration flow currently is not so great (the figures barely estimate 80-100 thousand people per year), but there are some reason to suppose that flow intensity will rise in the future.

It is a long-term trend that Russia is mostly a recipient-country. Also it is clear that it can not be an isolated phenomenon as it leads to large inevitable changes in all spheres of life of the host society. For example it is the complication of the population "ethnic structure" in the cities of Russia, especially those on the east of the country.

Chinese ethnic groups tend both to maintain their identity and expand their presence in the host community. The aim of the efforts, ultimately, is the formation of closed compact settlements, or Chinatowns, as we can see it on the example of the different countries' experience, where the Chinese has had already such kinds of settlements. There in such settlements Chinese reconstruct the traditions and customs of their historic homeland which they maintain close contact with.

Telling about the possibility of migrants' assimilation the main factors promoting or hindering this process should be marked out. In this case we are talking about whether the migrants are "subjected to" assimilation or rather "stable".

It depends on many factors whether this or that ethnic group will be assimilated, diffused, diluted in a foreign culture, or rather it will form its own national minority which turns into diaspora later. Some ethnic groups are substantially resistant to the process of assimilation.

Among the factors are: the essential language differences (which is connected with the existence of different language families), religion, cultural values, national traditions and social norms of everyday life.

There is no doubt that successful assimilation requires the migrants to raise their language acquisition. The foreign language should become the native one for those who immigrates. It is advisable for migrants to speak, write and even think using the language of the host country. Russian is the official language of Russia. It belongs to the East Slavic group of the Indo-European language family. It means that it is easier for speakers of East Slavic languages to learn and understand Russian. Among them are our fraternal nations, Ukrainians and Byelorussians.

It is the vast Slavic branch including the peoples of different countries of Southern, Eastern and Central Europe which follows the Ukrainians and Byelorussians. And finally the most extensive, largely differentiated one is Indo-European language family.

An Indian will confront greater difficulties than a Moldovan or a Frenchman in mastering the Russian language, although they have the same language family.

Here it is important to mention the geographical distance of one ethnic groups and the proximity of others. It plays an important role in interaction between ethnic groups. During the whole its historical period Russian culture closely interacted with the cultures of European and Central Asian peoples. While the peoples of Southeast Asia, particularly China and India, were at some cultural isolation.

Besides geography it is the common historical past that connects different ethnic groups.

The Soviet Union and the Russian Empire some time earlier included a lot of states of Central Asia and Eastern Europe which nowadays are independent ones. The interaction and mutual enrichment process of cultures lasts for some centuries. For the most part of the CIS countries the Russian language became a second mother tongue, although the languages of the titular ethnic groups mostly refer to the other language family, for instance Altaic family. There are no problems concerning the Russian language and culture acquisition as the main flow of migration to Russia goes from CIS nations (it is 80-93% according to different years data).

As for the religious composition of the incoming population, migrants arriving from the CIS countries profess the Abrahamic religions, mainly Christianity (the Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and Armenia) and Islam (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan) which are familiar to the Russian people.

There on the east of Russia the Chinese become new citizens. They are the adherents of Taoism and Confucianism which are almost unfamiliar to Russians as well as Vietnamese and Koreans atheism.

Thus, Ukrainians, Belarusians and Moldovans being the representatives of our closest neighboring nations and having common linguistic and cultural features can quite easily integrate into the Russian society. The peoples of Central Asia also could be related to “capable” of assimilation. Of course it takes time and effort not only of the state and the host society, but also migrants themselves. However, the assimilation in this case is not an end in itself. Assimilation is regarded as the process by which newcomers acquire major Russian cultural and community values and traditions needed to frictionless interaction.

In this case Chinese, mostly Koreans and Vietnamese are almost impossible to assimilate. Their integration into a single Russian space will proceed towards the establishment of diaspora.

Stability of diaspora depends on its organization as well as a certain “core” of an ethnic group which can be a religion or a national cause. Ethnic identity or cultural isolation can also be the core.

The basic idea of a diaspora is the integration of migrants into a host community not as separate individuals but as members of the group. Diaspora is an ethnically homogeneous community of people living outside their homeland who are aware of their community and have certain social institutions to maintain and develop their community. It is easier and more efficient to maintain contact with the homeland on community basis.

For such communities it is necessary to have a permanent domiciled basis, which could encourage continuity of tradition of the group as well as the process of integration into the host society for newcomers. It is third and fourth generation migrants who formulate the special living strategies, mode of life and lifestyle, and also behavior patterns that distinguish them both from the representatives of the host society, and from their compatriots in the countries of origin, that can be termed “diasporalnost” (Диаспоры. Независимый научный журнал, 1999, № 1,2,3; 2000, № 1-2, 3; 2001, № 1-2).

The integration of the diaspora into the host society or the so-called degree of sedentism is characterized by strong social bonds, command of language, a certain economic niche occupying by the members of this diaspora. Besides one of the most important acculturation instruments are stable families, especially mixed ones.

The government’s control of immigration carries out to ensure sustainable socio-economical and demographic development, national safety, satisfaction of manpower resources needs of the economy and rationalization of population distribution on the territory of Russia.

The author of this article considers that there are three main ways of government’s control concerning the immigrating population.

1. Forced assimilation. The matter is not of the relocation of any nations to the new distant areas, it is rather the matter of legislation activities aimed to suppression of any cultural or language manifestations.

2. Pursue a selective assimilation policy. Pay more attention to those nations that are more able to assimilate to the Russian society, i.e. those that have a higher assimilative capacity.

3. Do not try to assimilate new members of society artificially, give them the freedom of self-identification, follow multiculturalism policy and setting-up different diasporas. But in this case the migration policy should ensure balance between indigenous and each area of immigrant settlement. There is no doubt that the indigenous should prevail. The migrants should be ethnically and socially heterogeneous. To prevent dominance of one ethnic group and avoid growing of ethnic minorities the Chinese should be settled along with the Vietnamese, Indians and Koreans.

However, multiculturalism can not only contribute to the mitigation of socio-cultural issues but it can even exacerbate them as well. (Миграции и мигранты: российско-белорусские исследования, 2010)

It should be noted that the actual migration doesn't give rise to negative emotions in the indigenous population. The conflicts may only appear in cases of delinquent behavior among the "aliens". Russian society is ethnically diverse, so the level of its tolerance is quite high (Миграции и мигранты: российско-белорусские исследования, 2010)

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## SOVEREIGNTY AND FEDERALISM

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The State's sovereignty and territorial integrity are crucial to the life and work of any state which can not exist without them. These issues establish particular relevance to the multinational state, which has a vast territory as the Russian Federation does.

The Russian legislation quite clearly defines the principle of state sovereignty of the Russian Federation (Article 4 of the Constitution) as the most important feature of the state. Sovereignty is manifested in the rule of state power, its unity and independence, territorial integrity and the integrity of its constitutional system. These features are also the characteristics of the federal states, which state-territorial structure is determined by the presence of components that use a particular political and economic autonomy in relation to the federal center and manifested in the relationship with it and to each other.

Thus, sovereignty, as being independent from any forces, circumstances and supremacy of people is an essential characteristic of an independent state. The combination of the two beginnings of “self” - the supremacy and independence - means a compound in the concept of sovereignty, the prerogatives of the rights and freedoms of a particular community of people in a particular area (Алехина, 2007). The sovereign state is a state that exercises the right to independence, control, decision making, free from external influence in the implementation of the functions of the supreme power.

The federal structure of government, especially such complex in the national-territorial sense, as the Russian Federation is, causes many problems associated with the condition and prospects of development of federal relations, the most fundamental concepts of federalism. State sovereignty, viewed through the prism of the federal structure as a result of concerted mutual delegation of powers between the center and the regions requires careful study and formation.

During the formation of Russia as a federal state the questions of the definition of state sovereignty of the Russian Federation inevitably arise. The problem of sovereignty subjects of the federation has always generated a special interest. It characterizes modern Russia as well.

Any member of the federal state that is endowed with a certain amount of authority exercised in the mode of its exclusive jurisdiction. Certain decentralization of power, transmission of the optimal number of reference from the Federal agency to actors is an important issue relating to the emergence of a truly federal state.

In 1992 the first time on a contractual basis powers between the Russian Federation and its member components, the regions were divided i.e. changed the relationship between the Federation, on the one hand, and the republics, territories, provinces and autonomous entities, on the other. This is the changing nature of the Federation. If previously it was only the Federation of the Republic, today it has become a federation of all the territories that belong to Russia. This is a fundamentally important point. Thus, the Federal Treaty played a historic role in the establishment of state sovereignty, and its signing was a consensus form of federal relations in Russia today.

Adoption on December 12, 1993 Russian Constitution and the elections to the Federal Assembly, facilitate the transition to a qualitatively new and more developed legal and stable political situation. Under these conditions, the



formation of sovereign statehood of Russia acquired the necessary constitutional and legal grounds.

Russian federalism is not polyarchy, but a clear separation of powers between the Federation and its subjects. In connection with this in Article 5 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation the position of national integrity and unity of the state power system are fixed (Пастухова, 2009).

In a federative state supremacy and independence of the government are determined by including the existing chain of command in the activities of the federal government and regional authorities, based on the division of powers and the supremacy of federal law throughout the country. The federative state is based on constitutional integrity and sovereignty, guarantees the independence of subjects of federation in matters within its competence (Пастухова, 2007).

This state regardless of the constitutional or contractual nature of its forming, operates within the basis of a common nationhood and sovereignty, the decision of the federal constitution, which delineated the competence and powers of public authorities and the subjects of the federation, a mechanism of mutual control and responsibility. This mechanism does not exclude the equality and independence between the federation and its subjects in the exercise of their constitutionally-defined terms of reference and powers. At the same time it implies a certain subordination of the subjects of the federation with the federal constitution and the hierarchy of state power. The effective functioning of a federal state as a coherent state and the joint implementation of the Federation and its subjects of a national sovereignty are ensured only through this.

Constitution of the Russian Federation in the Articles 71-73 delimited competences and powers of public authorities and the federation of state power of subjects of the federation, highlighting the exclusive competence of the federal government and subjects of the federation and co-actors.

The exclusive competence of the subjects of the federation is not transferred, and defines itself by the residual principle subjects of the federation and providing some autonomy in dealing with these issues. For all its positive aspects (in terms of independence of subjects of the federation), this model of the separation of powers has certain disadvantages.

First of all, Russia's Constitution contains an exhaustive list of issues «within the competence of the federation” i.e., Federation in fact can not solve any other issue except those that is listed in Article 71 of the Constitution. Probably this is not correct. In matters relating to the protection of territorial integrity, the security of the state in political, economic, legal, or cultural terms, the federal government should have the right to take the solution to any problem that is important for the entire state.

Secondly, the second circumstance causes another complexity: the objects of the joint jurisdiction of the federation and the subjects. Generally in practice joint management can not exist. The joint competence involves not only the scope of a joint federal government and state bodies of the federation but the

joint rights and responsibilities, which can not be. As a result around the joint powers conflicts in the formation of a federal state in Russia began to emerge. They are claimed by both sides: the Federation and the subjects of Federation.

Currently, there are different opinions about the need to change Article 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “Joint management of the Russian Federation and the Federation subjects: from the proposals to narrow the scope of the joint jurisdiction of the federation and the subjects to develop a model of division of powers between the center and the regions, which enshrines only exceptional objects of the Federation everything else turns the actors, but also establishes the possibility of a federation under certain conditions to regulate, if necessary, some areas of relations that go beyond the limits of its exclusive jurisdiction (Пастухова, 2009).

Dynamics of processes in the division of powers has gone through the full cycle: from excessive decentralization in the 90’s of the last century to over-centralization, which is indicator of instability in the Russian Federation. Adoption of new federal laws governing the scope of separation of powers, has reached a level when it not only doesn’t lead to the ordering of social relations, but on the contrary, more and more disorganizes them.

In order to further consolidate the unity of political, legal and economic space of Russia as a guarantee of state sovereignty it is necessary to increase the process of creating a mechanism of the ensuring public integrity of the Russian Federation. Statesmen, politicians, lawyers still have a lot of work and the improvement of Russian legislation relates to sovereignty.

Investigation of the legislative framework of the Russian Federation testifies to the fact that the huge work has been done to bring the content of other adopted regional laws into conformity with the Constitution, constitutions of republics and the statutes of the Federation’s subjects. However, this work is not completed yet. The particular attention is required to improving the mechanism of realization of state sovereignty within the country. As the conclusion in this process it is important to fully ensure the supremacy of federal law in pursuit to eliminate the contradictions in the implementation of regulations Federation and its subjects.

The National Security Strategy of Russia until 2020, approved by presidential decree of May 12, 2009, says: “The national interests of the Russian Federation in the long term are ... to ensure the inviolability of the constitutional order, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation.” Thus, researchers have another signal to increase attention to the subject of state sovereignty.

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## THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: THE WAYS OF INTERACTION

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The Russians were able to defend their rights in national courts only, the highest of which were the Supreme Court, the Supreme Arbitration Court and the Constitutional Court. After Russia ratified the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in May 5, 1998 Russian people got the right to be protected at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

According to the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of Article 15 of the Russian Constitution, Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is the part of the Russian legal system, and it has priority over the national legislation. The problem is that the Constitution did not define the status of the judiciary law made by international courts, one of which is the European Court of Human Rights. It is interesting to see how these Courts try to solve this problem (especially the Constitutional Court).

The relationships between national and international courts can be expanded in one of three scenarios. The first scenario contemplates advancement of the principle of severe priority of the national courts' decisions over the international courts' decisions. This principle may be applied only to all spheres of national existence simultaneously. It can not be real. Russian Constitution stated that international law principles are the part of the Russian legal system. The second scenario presupposes full subordination of the national courts' decisions to the international courts' decisions. It is also equally inadmissible because in this case the state can lose its sovereignty and independence. Is there a third scenario which is better for both sides? Yes, there is. It is interaction between these Courts. This kind of relationships is the subject of this study (Бурков, 2009, с. 18-23).

The Russian Constitutional Court applied the Convention irrationally on the first stage of interaction between these Courts. Decisions of the Russian

Constitutional Court contained only a reference to an international act. This method was criticized by many researchers, one of whom was G. Danilenko (Danilenko, 1998). He suggested that the Russian Constitutional Court had to adopt a method that was used by the European Court of Human Rights. This way matched to the paragraph «b» Part 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. It pointed out that judges did not have to use only the context of the treaty when they were interpreting it. They also had to take into account the subsequent practice of the international treaty which established the regarding its interpretation for its parties.

When the Constitutional Court began to apply the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, it made some serious mistakes. By August 2004, 54 judgments had quoted the Convention. Of these only 12 made references to the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. First, 10 out of 12 decisions of the Constitutional Court did not contain references to the paragraph of the Strasbourg Court's judgment which the quotation was taken from. In 7 cases the source of the publication of Strasbourg Court's judgment was not indicated. Two of Constitutional Court's decisions did not contain the titles of the judgment made by the European Court of Human Rights. Finally one of them had a wrong date of the Strasbourg Court's judgment.

The Constitutional Court Act of February 2, 1996 N 4-P stated that international court decisions could lead to a review of some cases by the highest courts of the Russian Federation. Therefore, the highest courts of the Russian Federation got the powers to reopen the case and change the prior decision. It is the new approach for the Russian Federation where the courts' decisions, especially international, are generally not considered as a source of law.

Similar legal principles were reflected in other decisions of the Russian Constitutional Court after Russia had ratified the Convention. For example, in the Constitutional Court Act of January 25, 2001 the Constitutional Court again underlined that the Convention is the part of the Russian legal system. It also noticed that the Russian Federation recognized the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. So the Constitutional Court made the statement about the obligatory applying the Convention in national courts.

Development of interaction between the Constitutional Court and European Court of Human Rights had a continuation in the Constitutional Court Act of February 5, 2007. The Constitutional Court explained that the Russian Federation recognizes the legally binding interpretation of the Convention, the data in the European Court rulings against any country. In other words the European Court has been recognized as a source of Russian law and enforcement.

The Constitutional Court also refers to the Convention's principles and the leading case of the European Court of Human Rights to justify their decisions. "We use them as supplemental arguments, as the criteria and landmarks. It seems to me that such use enhances judicial safeguards of the rights and liberties of Russian citizens. The burden upon judges' conscience and legal conscience is always enormous, but the risk to commit an error is decreasing

due to the Convention and judgments or decisions of the European Court. They help to get to the very heart of the law. It seems to be of more importance to understand — in each individual case — whether the legislature violated the requirements of the Constitution while introducing some restrictions upon human and civil rights and liberties, since introducing such restrictions the legislature cannot but encroach upon the very essence of the law. This is why it is necessary to refer to the Convention and to the jurisprudence of the European Court”, Valery D. Zorkin, the chairman of the Constitutional Court, said in his interview to the journal “Human rights. Case law of the European Court”. (Портнов, 2007)

The decision of the Russian Constitutional Court from 26 February 2010 consolidated interaction between the Constitutional Court and European Court of Human Rights. The Russian Constitutional Court issued the decree that the decisions of European Court of Human Rights can lead to review cases in Russian civil courts. The judgment N 4-P stated that the Parliament had the obligation to introduce “... a mechanism of the European Court of Human Rights’ final judgments’ execution which would secure the adequate compensation for violations of rights determined by the European Court”.

The Constitutional Court also highlighted that it was necessary to fix the mechanism which would be used for implementation of the Strasbourg court decisions in the Civil Procedure Code. Despite the fact that the Constitution of the Russian Federation has already stated priority of international law norms over national law so far the opportunity to reopen a national case on the basis of judgment by the European Court of Human Rights has only existed for criminal and commercial cases. It was not recognized under the Civil Procedure Code. Since the Constitutional Court issued this judgment though the parliament must amend the Civil Procedure Code to introduce a mechanism to give effect to judgments by the European Court of Human Rights against Russia. Thus, the joint activities of the Russian Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights can ensure compliance, implementation and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are the purpose of these courts.

Interaction between the Russian Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights is the double-sided process. The pilot cases of the European Court of Human Rights against Russia are good examples (Чернышев, 2009, с. 83-102). The Court played the role of the constitutional court in the “Burdov against Russia” case. It expressed its views on improving the legislation of the Russian Federation for its compliance with the Convention. The Court focused upon the fact that Russia has already lost a large number of similar cases but it did not make the conclusion. It affects the work of the European Court negatively. The point is that the amount of similar cases against Russia increases extremely and it causes the European Court of Human Rights’ congestion. Finally, the Strasbourg Court has linked its position to the highest Russian Courts. The European Court of Human Rights pointed out the efforts made by these courts to solve this problem.

Each judgment of the European Court is not only judicial, but also a political act. When these judgments are adopted in favor of the protection of rights and freedoms of citizens and the development of our country, Russia will always rigorously observe them. When the judgments of the Strasbourg Court are doubtful from the point of view of the essence of the European Convention on human rights itself, and, more directly affect national sovereignty and basic constitutional principles, Russia has the right to work out protective mechanism against such decisions. The problem of correlation of the judgments of the Constitutional Court and the European Court should be resolved in the light of the Constitution.

It is clear that it is too early to talk about the stable model of interaction between the Strasbourg Court and the Russian Constitutional Court. However, there are some positive aspects of this interaction. The most important of them is the beginning of the collaborative process: the Constitutional Court accepts the European Court as a source of law, and the Strasbourg Court pays tribute to decisions of the Russian Constitutional Court in cases against Russia.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation as a democratic, sovereign state establishes priority of human rights and freedoms and guarantees their enforcement on the basis of juridical equality according to generally recognized principles and norms of international law. The duty of the State to recognize, observe and ensure the protection of human rights on the basis of the constitutional provisions refers to the fundamentals of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation. The supremacy of law, implying the priority of human rights and supremacy of “legal law” – this is an idea unifying the Constitution and the Convention, the activities of the Constitutional Court and of the European Court of Human Rights. Protecting the Constitution, the Constitutional Court protects the Convention as well as an integral part of the Russian legal system. In a constant dialogue and mutual impact the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court enrich their practice and therefore join the national and supranational juridical institutions efforts in modern world order (E-resource: <http://www.ksrf.ru/News/Speech/Pages/ViewItem.aspx?ParamId=40> ).

Implementation of the European Convention into the Russian legal system responds to our country’s needs of legal development. Therefore, the only possible choice for us is to construct such legal order that would meet the international standards accepted (first of all, by Russia itself) and primarily – in the area of human rights

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## FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN RUSSIA IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> – THE BEGINNING OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURIES

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The law “On Press” was passed in the post-Soviet Russia 20 years ago. June 1990 became the date which freedom of speech and freedom of press originated from. These are unshakeable principles for any civil society. Existence or nonexistence of freedom of speech in Russia is the subject of different discussions among politicians, international organizations but it is yet not deeply explored by scientists. This article aims at researching the question of freedom of speech in Russia in the 20<sup>th</sup> – the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

200-year anniversary of Russian press was celebrated in 1903. Liberal journalists started the campaign of fight for freedom of speech. They submitted requests and petitions, even a conservative duke Mescherskii advised Nicholas II to give the freedom. But destiny of publishers and their publications was still decided by the counsel of four ministers. As for provincial press, it continued to be under total censorship. This was the way until the Manifesto of October 17, 1905 was signed by Nicholas II which gave the people of Russia “firm principles of civil freedom on the basis of real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, meetings and unions” (Манифест 17 октября 1905).

In fact, censorship was not that severe even before October 17. In reality publication of journals and newspapers depended on professional unions that were organized in autumn of 1905. That was the time when the union of journalists was also established. It decided not to obey the censorship union and arrange strikes or passive opposition in case the government pressure occurred (Витте).

Thereby, the Manifesto of October 17, 1905 only consolidated de jure what had existed de facto. Russia of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had almost all political freedoms: both freedom of speech and freedom of press. “Censorship, considerably weakened at the beginning of the century, was liquidated in 1905 and was revived only as a war censorship in 1914. Even the Bolshevik “Pravda” was published legally since 1912, and when it was closed down for evidently illegal publications it was immediately reopened under a different name but with the same editorial board. In political life, only those parties that openly propagated extremist and terrorist goals were banned” (Шамбаров, 2007).

The end of freedom of speech in Russia came with the victory of the October revolution. In a day after the Bolsheviks came to power they prohibited all journals and newspapers besides their own. Though they made a reservation that the measure was forced and temporary: “As soon as the new order gains strength, all administrative influence upon press will be ceased, it will have complete freedom within legal liability according to the widest and most progressive law. <...> This statute is temporary and will be abolished by a special decree as soon as normal conditions of social life will appear” (Декрет о печати).

A single-party press system and tough limiting freedom of speech – these were the results of the October Revolution for the Russian press. It became an orderly instrument of political fight against dissent. Newspapers glorified the party and wrote only about great success. The main goal of the Soviet mass-media for long decades had become creating a joyous picture of labor days of Soviet people full of enthusiasm and selflessness.

“Normal conditions” came only after more than 70 years later. On June 12, 1990, the law “On Press and Other Mass-Media” was passed in the Soviet Union. The work on the project went very hard. Not all of the deputies understood the necessity of the document; some of them even sabotaged passing the project. “The only comfort in not having such a law in the USSR, the most



“smart” deputies ironically said, was that other countries such as Great Britain and the USA do not have it either. <...> The situation on the first uneducated sight was really the same. With the only difference: they haven’t already had the law on press but we haven’t had it yet” (Ярошинская).

The authors of the project had to fight for the fundamental positions without which freedom of speech is nothing more than demagoguery. The law “On Press” stated that the press is free, censorship is inadmissible, any citizen can establish a newspaper or any other mass-media, and interference in the work of press is forbidden. Besides, the law permitted not only state but also private sources to finance mass-media (Закон “О печати”). The document strictly regulated the rights of a constitutor against an editorial board. Many periodicals refused from constitutors in favor of editorial boards or staff later on.

The Russian mass-media became a really independent institution and had enormous power in the last years of M. S. Gorbachev’s government (Засурский).

But truly “golden” age of the Russian mass-media began when B. N. Yeltsin came to power. In fact, it was due to press support that his governing became possible. Journalists played a great role first in his fight against the president of the USSR for independence of the Russian Soviet Republic and then in his fight against the State Committee of National Emergency for independence of the new country.

Putshists underestimated the power mass-media gained during Gorbachev’s government. Their decree № 2 held up publishing all periodicals except for several central papers that were to inform people of only official point of view, central TV broadcasted “Swan Lake” instead of infomercials. But people took radios outside and listened to the first independent radio station “Echo of Moscow” that gave live all information it had about what was going on in the White House (Ельцин, 1994).

B. N. Yeltsin paid journalists back. As much as they criticized the president, his policy and his government he had never allowed himself to sacrifice freedom of speech. «He remembered that he came to power on the tide of glasnost defending freedom of speech as a fundamental value. He couldn’t allow himself to silence journalists even if they lied openly carrying out instructions of their owners. He believed sponsored lie was less evil for the country than state censorship» (Немцов, 2007).

Even in the hardest times – during the first Chechen war – when the government was flooded with criticism not only from independent but from the state mass-media as well, not a single journalist was punished for his material. «If in those days, and these were crucial days when every anti-war report on TV was apprehended by my assistants as betrayal – if we had accepted extraordinary measures limiting freedom of speech, split of the country would have been inevitable. And the society could go a very different way. With willpower I forced myself not to pay any attention to excessive unfair criticism. And gradually a common line, a middle line prevailed in the society» (Ельцин, 2000).

In June 2010 it was 20 years since the time when the law «On Press» that gave freedom of speech to Russia came into effect. This jubilee passed unnoticed. Considering the present state of three branches of the authorities' power and the influence of the fourth one, we can see that it has tarnished significantly. Freedom of speech does exist: anyone may say what he wants. The only problem is the authorities do not respond to journalists' criticism any more. Press lost its influence on the state and public structures (Ненашев).

Modern society and journalists themselves see freedom of mass-media, establishing and publishing newspapers as something quite natural, something that has been forever. «Gained through so many sufferings, in political fights freedom of press often becomes a ticket to another world. If in the USSR the powerful KGB sent «renegades» to Perm camps or mental clinics for underground «samizdat», today brave journalists receive a bat-kick or a controlling shot in the head for a legal publication about ugly actions of some criminal kingpin in power. Literally, journalism is becoming obsolete, turning into a permanent PR-project, and mass-media is transforming into newspaper-and-journal «farms» where movers and shakers buy journalists as cattle. This is on the one hand. On the other hand, freedom of speech, as a well-known journalist Lidia Grafova has said, turned into freedom of hearing. For the authorities» (Ярошинская).

Thus, freedom of speech has existed only for a very short time in a hundred year history of Russia. So the society did not have enough time to learn how to use it. The Russian mass-media entered the 21<sup>st</sup> century legally free but in fact dependent, if not from the authorities then from the finance.

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## FOOTBALL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: IS THERE A LINK?

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Sport is declared as a thing without nations and states, without anything that is not connected with it. But we must remember that sport is very popular and it plays an essential role in our life. That is why nowadays sport is becoming a political, religious and national means of fight.

Sport connects different people: poor and rich, common workers and politicians, aristocrats, scientists and showmen, business stars. Sport events attract attention of millions of people. This is one of many reasons why these events are opened by state leaders and representatives of governments visiting biggest football matches. There are famous words in Russia “Oh, sport! You are the world!” But the meaning of it is changing. Now it is not only a slogan for togetherness in the name of sport. The world political arena is becoming more and more global. So many other areas of social life depend on it. Sport, football in particular, is not an exception which is not surprising. Sport is very profitable. This is one of the reasons why sport is used as a political instrument.

Sport victories are very important as they symbolize the part of national character. The official ideology of every country uses sport, football in particular, in order to demonstrate superiority of national political and economic systems, validity of government’s acts (Фомин, 2008). Sport success also intensifies foreign politics. During big sport competitions the majority of official meetings and negotiations begin with congratulations or talks about international sport events.

Football is one of the most popular and profitable kind of sports. Thus, FIFA includes 208 members – national football federations which is more than number of the UN members (Ланфранши, 2005). The game has high popularity in Europe, South America, Africa and partly in Asia.

Participation in football events has made African states the members of international community. Thus, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana have appeared in the world arena as “football states”. So African countries compensate their remote location for participating in competitions (Золотухин, 2009).

World Football Cups are the greatest invention of FIFA. They are football holiday for millions of people. Nowadays World Cups bring high income and authority to their organizers and participants. That is why countries try to get the right to hold the competition. International competitions are becoming the way of making a huge profit (Пукшанский, 2002).

There is an opinion that assignment of places in the final part of a competition has political, economic underlying reasons. For example, unequal number of European and Asian teams is quite controversial. It explains why Asian teams

try to be members of professional continental associations. Thus, membership of Turkey in UEFA did not only help to improve the skills of Turkish footballers, but also helped to fulfill the wish to be the part of the European Union. Let us look at some examples in history. Israel took part in the World Cup in 1970 as an Asian state. Since then their political status has changed. Now Israel is a confident player in the European arena. In 2006 Kazakhstan entered UEFA. We can say that one of the main reasons for it is the desirable integration into Europe (Золотухин, 2009).

There are many more examples, connected with World Football Cups which have been organized since 1930. It is known that fascists interfered into the World Cup in France in 1938 and even planned to arrange the final match between Germany and Italy. FIFA couldn't resist it. But Germany did not reach the final which was actually between Hungary and Italy. Mussolini sent a telegram to the Italian team before the match. There were only five words in this telegram: "the victory or the death". The Italian team won 4:2. The text of telegram became known after the World War II (Красов, 2006).

In a football match, the rituals – the flag waving, the national anthems, the collective chants –and the language that is used (attack, defense, forward) create the perception of war. In fact, a real war has actually broken out over football. In 1969, Honduras and Salvador clashed after a qualification game for the World Cup. This event is named the "football war". Three thousand people were killed. The football match was only an excuse as there were other reasons for conflicts, first of all, economic reasons for Honduras and its politics towards citizens of Salvador. But that match became the final event before the war started (Николаев, 1970; Pascal, 2006). Two decades later football became a cause of the Civil War in Yugoslavia (Винокуров, 2006).

The big scandal happened during the World Cup in FRG. It was caused by the military coup in Chile in 1973. According to a Soviet spokesman, the national football team of the USSR refused to go to Chili for a qualification game as the stadium was turned into a prison. The USSR declared about the changed location of the match. FIFA denied the request, the Soviet team did not go to Chili and as a result the technical defeat of the USSR was admitted (Гойхман, 2003; Филагов, 1973).

On the one hand, football matches seem to revive national rivalries and conjure the ghosts of past wars. During the Asian National Cup final in 2004 between China and Japan, Chinese supporters wore 1930's-style Japanese military uniforms to express their hostility to the Japanese team. Other Chinese fans brandished placards with the number "300,000". It was a reference to the number of the Chinese murdered by the Japanese army in 1937. But can one really say that football is responsible for currently bad diplomatic relations between China and Japan? Of course, not. Hostility on the football pitch merely reflects the existing tense relations between the two countries, which carry the weight of a painful history (Pascal, 2006).

Before the 18<sup>th</sup> championship in 2002 anti-American and anti-Israeli speeches of Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad caused a new scandal.

American senator John McCain even suggested the Congress should pass the resolution about removal of Iranian team from participation in the championship. However the main reason for this project was not just words of the Iranian president, but the refusal of Iran to stop the uranium program (Терновая, 2008).

On the other hand, football can also initiate international cooperation and diplomatic relations. The joint organization of the World Cup 2002 by Japan and South Korea helped to accelerate bilateral reconciliation. The performance of the South Korean players was even applauded by North Korea. Sport, indeed, seems to be the best barometer of relations between divided Korean people. However, the World Cup 2002 was not only a sport, cultural and economic event, but also a large-scale political campaign which was organized on all levels of social life by the government and mass media. The union of politics and sport was the Korean vision of the World Cup in the Republic of Korea (Пироженко, 2002).

Finally, on 6th September, 2008 Turkish President Abdullah Gül traveled to Yerevan to attend a World Cup qualifying match between Armenia and Turkey. On 14 October, 2009 Armenian President Serzh Sarkisian was expected to attend another Armenia-Turkey match in Istanbul — as long as Ankara makes moves to open the Turkish-Armenian border. Thus, “football diplomacy” between the two countries took place.

Indeed, Gül’s daytrip to Yerevan marked the first visit of the Turkish leader to Armenia in the entire history of the two nations. The real trouble had begun before country even existed — Armenians were always viewed as second-class citizens in the Ottoman Empire, and things got really nasty when more than 1 million Armenians were killed under Ottoman Turkish rule between 1915 and 1918. Since then, the question of whether the mass killing of Armenians should be declared as “genocide” has remained unanswered and caused the complete lack of diplomatic ties between Turkey and Armenia. Another reason is the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute and the opening of the Turkish-Armenian border. In other words, in spite of exiting difficulties and diplomatic problems football had positive impact on the dialogue between these states.

People would probably stop associating sport with war but the yellow press is a real obstacle to that. Thus, before almost every match between Britain and Germany some collages appears in British tabloids. They show some famous German players in military uniform of the Third Reich. Because of that, the British government always has to apologize (Винокуров, 2006). National, racial and religious prejudices penetrate in almost all aspects of social life, including sport. In any case, we should not confuse these two different terms: national identity and nationalism. For example, in Catalonia the main local football club – “Barcelona” – is the main national symbol, but not a nationalistic one (Kuper, 2003).

To sum up, it is impossible to separate football from politics nowadays. Sometimes football is really abused, but we should hope that there are more positive examples. Football can definitely promote peaceful solutions to military con-

flicts. Football allows limiting confrontations. The spectators of a match can enjoy the mythical excitement of battles taking place in the stadium knowing that neither the players nor they will suffer any harm. In other words, in spite of any problems, the main idea of sport – the unity – exists and works. Politicians should remember their target is reconciling differences, but not creating new ones.

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## THE ACT OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1976: TOWARD DIRECT ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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The European Parliament, direct universal suffrage, drafts, Act of 1976.  
The issue of universal suffrage to the European Parliament is rather urgent nowadays and has a great importance in the process of the European in-

tegration research. This problem is mainly studied in the works of European researchers, but there are a lot of original sources that helps to study the issue of direct elections to the Europarliament. The basic source in the process of the introducing of direct elections is Act concerning the election of representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage of 20 September 1976. The objective of the work is to analyze the Act of 20 September 1976 and its role in the process of universal suffrage implementation. The goals are to examine pre-history of the issue of direct elections to the European Parliament, to study the Act of 20 September 1976 and to compare it with previous drafts.

The problem of elections to the European parliament by direct universal suffrage rises to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty that was signed on 18 of April 1951 in Paris. It initiated the existence of the first integration structure in postwar Europe. Besides solving of economic problems, the Treaty established a parliamentary structure of ECSC - Common Assembly. Particularly, the Treaty gave the choice to the Member States of whether to designate representatives from their own national parliaments or to have them directly elected by universal suffrage. However the second, more democratic, way of the Common Assembly's forming wasn't used during initial stage of Community's activity. As G. Spedale, a member of Assembly, noted later: "... the designation of members of the Common Assembly by national parliaments eliminates the firmest opponents of the Community, but undermines the representative nature of the Assembly" (Piodi, 2009).

In 1957 the Member States signed the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. Article 138 (3) of the EEC Treaty stated that the Assembly should draw up proposals for elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States. So the Common Assembly set up a Working Party on European elections to work out a draft convention. The purpose of the Working Party was to present a preliminary document to the Committee on Political Affairs and Institutional Matters, which would discuss it and draw up guidelines for further work. The Party had twenty meetings between 22 October 1958 and 7 March 1960, some of them spanned several days (Palayret J.-M., Bardi L., 2009).

As a result of its activity the Working Party adopted the final document on 12 January 1960. The document was complex and consisted of five reports, a draft convention, and a proposal for a declaration and a motion for resolution (Piodi, 2009). The working out of the draft convention became the first serious step toward direct elections to the European Parliament. The Convention was a compromise between the supporters of extension of integration process and the supporters of keeping of the sovereign state's political influence. In spite of the Working Party made a lot of concessions to national governments, certain fundamental principles of the future electoral system were laid down by the Convention. This showed the firm intention of the Member States to electorate the members of the Common Assembly by direct universal suffrage (1960).

However the Convention wasn't adopted by the Council of Ministers. It took almost 15 years to ratify the document concerning the issue of direct election to the European Parliament.

In the beginning of 1970-th the idea of direct elections to the European Parliament was revived. The Political Committee considered that the time had come to renew this idea with a report, presented by Mr. Schelto Patijn, member of the European Parliament. The reason for this initiative can be inferred from the report itself: the 1960 draft Convention had lapsed, since the transitional period had expired. Mr. Patijn stated that the Community had three new members and took account of the fact that the goal of constructing the European Union by 1980 "meant the swift implementation of measures aimed at allowing greater participation of the people in the unification of Europe" (Piodi, 2009).

The Political Committee began by sending out a questionnaire to Members of the European Parliament and national parliaments. The questions concerned the electoral system, the dual mandate, conflicts of interests of the European Parliament's Members and their term of office, the number of Members and the distribution of seats between the nine Member States, as well as the expediency of a transitional period, as proposed by the 1960 draft. The Political Committee spent almost year discussing of the report till it was adopted on 7 November 1974. On 14 January 1975 the Assembly adopted an almost identical version of the report (Palayret J.-M., Bardi L., 2009). The 1975 draft Convention essentially consolidated the same issues as those 14 years previously, updating some solutions to reflect the new political situation and the accession of three new Member States (Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom), following which the number of Members of Parliament rose from 142 to 198.

The new draft was based on the principle of not proposing a regulation until this was necessary and feasible. This principle was first applied in the issue of the electoral system. An electoral system common to the nine Member States, six of which had a proportional system, two - a majority system and one - a mixed system, seemed premature to majority members of the Parliament. That's why the draft stated that the Parliament should draw up a uniform electoral system. Until that time, the elections would take place based on national provisions, as had always been the case (Patijn, 1975).

Concerning the date of the elections, the draft proposed the following solution: each Member State should announce the date within a timescale defined at Community level and could make it coincide with other domestic elections. The draft indicated that the first elections should take place by the first Sunday in May 1978, so the Parliament had to work out a proposal for a uniform electoral system by 1980 at the latest. The draft referred to national laws for the minimum voting age for candidates, as well as for eligibility of parties. Conversely, the term of five-years-representation was agreed at Community level (1975).

So in 1960 members of the European Parliament, after extensive study, concluded that it wouldn't be possible to introduce a uniform electoral system



in all Member States in the nearest future. However 15 years later, as political structures of the Member States become more similar, the level of uniformity should be necessarily increased, noted Mr. Patijn (Patijn, 1975). The European Parliament should work out a uniform electoral system for the elections to be held after 1980. It should take account of political development in the Member States and settle further details uniformly. According to the draft, 1980 was a target for carrying out this obligation by the Parliament (1975). That's why some representatives of the Parliament hoped that the first elections could be held in accordance with this uniform procedure.

Despite continued opposition, the issue of the dual European and national mandate was consolidated in the draft as it was in Convention of 1960 (1975). However, Mr. Patijn insisted that it was no longer compulsory, as in the system of designation by national parliaments, but merely possible (Patijn, 1975). This meant that the new Convention leaved it to the individual members to decide whether, in addition to this European mandate, they also wish to keep their national parliament's mandate.

So in spite of the purpose of direct elections was to grant the European mandate independent status alongside a national mandate and to enable all members to carry out their obligations completely in the European Parliament, this provision of the draft created a special status for a particular group of its members. The only difference from the Convention of 1960 was that the present document provided that the loss of a national mandate would not lead to the loss of a European mandate (1975). So the representatives of the Parliament should completely concentrate on the problems of European Communities. The continuously increasing workload that was connected with the common European matters made it impossible for representatives properly to carry out both national and European duties. As stated Mr. Patijn: "Only the introduction of direct elections could make a fundamental improvement possible" (Patijn, 1975).

Initially the European Parliament should consist of 550 members. This number was based on a calculation method strictly pegged to the population of each Member State: six representatives for the first million inhabitants and one representative for every 500 000 inhabitants thereafter. This number of seats was subjected to certain criteria: adequate representation of all peoples, balanced representation of Community citizens, representation of all political groups present in each Member State, representation, wherever possible, of national minorities and the harmonious functioning of the European Parliament. As well as these criteria there were political considerations, such as not reducing the existing number of representatives of each Member State (Patijn, 1975).

However the Committee on Legal Affairs amended this number and the Assembly had to reduce the number of representatives to 355 based on an explanation given by Hans Lautenschlager, a reporter for the Committee on Legal Affairs. He used mathematical principles to explain how the proposed

distribution of 355 seats would be better solution for minimizing the weighted advantage of smaller countries and the disadvantage of larger countries. The reporter proved that a higher number of seats would be advantageous only for the larger countries. Hans Lautenschlager underlined that the aim of fair representation was “to establish a Parliament which, overall, created a European policy without giving the impression that some countries had to keep other countries at bay by offering ‘rewards’ (Lautenschlager, 1976). So according to the draft convention of 1975, the distribution of the 355 seats was as follows: Belgium should have 23 members of the Parliament, Denmark - 17, Germany - 71, France - 65, Ireland - 13, Italy - 66, Luxembourg - 6, Netherlands - 27 and the United Kingdom - 67 (1975).

The Council of Ministers instructed its own Working Party to examine the draft Convention and decide whether the elections would take place in May/June 1978. In a letter to the President of the European Parliament, Georges Spenale, the committee chairman, Giovanni Boano, expressed the Committee’s view that the elections would take place in 1978 with a number of seats and a distribution essentially in line with the criteria of the draft Convention (Palayret J.-M., Bardi L., 2009).

This led to the declaration of 15 September 1976 in which the President-in-Office of the Council, Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, declared to the Parliament that, in a few days’ time, on 20 September, the Member States would announce the Act concerning the election of representatives to the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, originally planned for the end of July 1978. An impassioned debate followed, in the knowledge that all of the details of the Act had been finalized and that therefore any specific complaints only amounted to political posturing. The resolution that concluded the debate would seal the agreement of the European Parliament on the number of seats and their distribution between the Member States, and hoped for swift ratification of the Act (Piodi, 2009).

This was essentially identical to the Draft Convention of 1975. The only exception was for the composition of the European Parliament and for the fact that the Council had to decide the date of the first elections. Under the Act, Parliament had 410 members, distributed between the Member States (1976). This distribution differed from the proportional system of the four largest countries, recognizing their equal political dignity, and for Luxembourg on account of its smaller size. Mr. Patijn, speaking before the Assembly, complained of the attitude of governments that were less advanced than the European Parliament towards the way in which the proportional distribution was decided. However, he expressed his satisfaction with the final result, since the total number of members was close to that proposed by Parliament itself (Patijn, 1976).

The issue of direct elections to the European Parliament was essential to enable the population of the Communities to take immediate part in the process of European unification. That’s why a European Parliament elected by direct suffrage was an important part of a political union in Europe. The Act of

20 September 1976 became the most serious and the first official step to that direction. Due to this document the first direct elections to the European Parliament were taken place in June 1979. The Act showed resolution of European politicians to make the European Parliament a real democratic representative institution.

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## QUADRUPLE ALLIANSE CITIZENS IN THE SARATOV VOLGA REGION DURING WORLD WAR I

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History turning-points always attract extra attention of different researchers. It concerns the First World War in particular. At that time several critical points came together which resulted in peculiar situation of multiple *crises* - in political, economic and other spheres of public life.

This peculiarity draws constant interest to this theme throughout the last hundred years. One may note that the studies of World War I take a special position in modern historiography. Quite large number of aspects has already been studied, but some require further research. In Russia this situation seems even more complicated because in soviet works the First World War has always been a little lost behind the events of October Revolution and the Civil war.

As a result not all of the aspects of the topic were covered. There are still large research fields that had never been examined. One of such fields is the history of German and Austro-Hungarian citizens, who were in Russia at the moment when the War began. Prisoners of war taken by Russian Empire may also be added to the group. Whereas the problem of prisoners of war is much better studied and defined, while the destiny of those civil citizens remains almost an absolute riddle.

It is necessary to say that nowadays the aspects named above are basically studied on the regional sources. The research work is concentrated basically on collecting new data and presenting new facts about POWs. Such work is been done on the base of Middle-Ural, Siberia regions, and the Far East. This kind of research had never been done on the base of local sources of Saratov. That is why it has been decided study this aspect of life in Saratov Volga region. Having the territorial limits defined we set ourselves the task to find out the destiny of citizens of the Quadruple Alliance in Saratov Volga region. It should also be noted that the category "Citizens" we use includes both prisoners of war and civilians, who in the performance of their official duty or according to some circumstances stayed in region as of the beginning of World War. In Saratov region this research has some extra-currency because of a great role, which the German POWs have played in revolutionary events in this area.

However within the limits of present work it would be desirable to consider in details one aspect of the designated theme – namely the events in the Saratov Volga region during the first weeks after the beginning of the First World War. As it is known, the Saratov region has traditionally been closely connected with Germany, and German-speakers composed a considerable part in regional ethnic card. Besides, this German-speaking part of the population influenced the economic and cultural development of Saratov heavily. Probably, it was the favorable atmosphere that made those citizens of Germany and Austro-Hungary came to the province and live here for years and even decades. Thus they did not accept the Russian citizenship and frequently kept strong links to the native land. Though there were also those who could only be formally ranked as foreigners – it was only their surname that betrayed their origin. Children in such families were often given Russian names. The stories of families Bernard or Meyer can illustrate both types of behavior.

The first family consisted of Emil Bernard and his wife, who arrived to Russia from Strasburg in 1869 to build the railway line Saratov-Tambov. In 1887 the first baby was born. It was a son called Feofil, who received German citizenship. This family did not hasten to become Russian citizens though they had been living in Russia for about 20 years. The reason for it was that in this case they were supposed to lose «all rights and privileges». Feofil had lived in Russia for his whole life, but in the term appointed had left for Germany where spent 4 years serving in the navy. And keeping close connections with Germany and its citizenship he never visited the country again.

As for Karl Meyer he arrived from Saxony in 1896, to take part in railway building as well: the Moscow-Kiev-Voronezh line to be exact. Karl had travelled a while around Russia and only having his job left he settled down in Saratov where he became a teacher of artistic forge in Aleksandrovsky handi-craft school. We learn these details of his biography from the letter of his wife, Olga Meyer, to the Governor of the Saratov region asking to affect her husband's destiny. She writes: «being a mother of this family, Russian on my birth and education, I could bring up my children in Russian spirit only and now I am absolutely amazed by the misfortunes fallen on our heads without our fault. I do not know at all where to go with my small children: among Germans we are Russian, and among Russian – the German citizens».

In many aspects these lines show the typical feelings of foreign citizens, who were firmly connected with Russia but remained foreigners.

The citizenship received special meaning after the beginning of World War. According to the Old Style the war beginning dates back to July, 19<sup>th</sup>. On July, 26<sup>th</sup> appeared an order of the Minister of Internal Affairs, ordering to arrest all the German and Austro-Hungarian citizens serving in the Army. As for civil Germans and Austrians – they were allowed to stay in the places of residence or to go abroad. But already on July, 29<sup>th</sup>, when the countries of the Quadruple Alliance announced the conscription of all men liable for call-up, the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have also changed. Now it initiated emergent imprisonment of all males from 18 to 45 years old. After that they were immediately dispatched to Vjatsk, Vologda and Orenburg provinces. Few reliable people could remain in the region but had to give a written recognizance not to leave.

The same day the governor's office begun gathering quantity data about German and Austro-Hungarian citizens arrested in the districts. In Kamyshin district 11 people were found, in Kuznetsk – 3, in Tsaritsin-13, in Hvalynsk district – 1, in Volsk district – 3, in Serdobsk district - 2, in Atkarsk district – 6 people. In Saratov the number of foreign citizens was much bigger: by July, 29<sup>th</sup> 29 people had already been sent to Orenburg and other provinces. On the night of the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 95 more German and Austrian citizens were detained. Besides, in the following few days 41 more people were found and arrested. The total number of Quadruple Alliance citizens arrested in Saratov province exceeded 200 people.

The lists of arrested people may offer useful information to a researcher. Those lists contain short curriculum vitae, giving the chance to investigate age structure of the group given and make a representation of their professional accessory. Arriving to Russia German and Austro-Hungarian citizens had to change a profession quite often. Here they worked as brewers, adjusters, gardeners, confectioners, musicians, participated in building of railway roads<sup>1</sup>. Many were engaged in private business. For example German citizens were the owners of weapon shops Trejbal and Onezorge, the owner a hat shop Botlik, the owners of factory and a warehouse of agricultural tools Ert, the owner of

sausage shop, the owner of a carriage institution Neumann. In Saratov region also lived the doctor of chemistry George Band, quite a famous artist Charles Lutts, students of the Saratov and St.-Petersburg universities, some managing directors of large enterprises and a number of ordinary office workers.

As a result of mass arrests a number of enterprises remained without key administrative figures. That is why the staff or the owners of factories tried to interfere to the dispatch of arrested foreign citizens. For example, the employees of Gantke factory have petitioned the Governor for reviewing the sentence of Stanislav Melentsky who was the manager of the factory<sup>2</sup>. The petition did not remain without attention - Melentsky was released. Thus, possibly, the main reason for such decision was his bad health. Answering the question, why he had refused from getting Russian citizenship he explained: changing his passport to a Russian one he would have been ranked as a petty-bourgeois while on the right of his birth he was a nobleman. So keeping the citizenship he could use the lawful privileges.

We can see that the beginning of the First World War changed the life of German and Austro-Hungarian citizens. It was marked by a wave of arrests, searches and the resettlement to other provinces. Those people who once dared to leave to Russia and remain here, had to change their **residences**. As those men in internal exile were usually followed by wives or their whole families, it is evident to assume that they left Saratov province for ever. At the same time, it is necessary to mention that the overwhelming majority of foreign citizens raised petitions for taking out Russian citizenship. So, in the destination points they could locate as competent citizens of the Russian empire.

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## THE ISO 14000 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS: PURPOSE, GENERAL REQUIREMENT, APPLICATION

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At present environmental protection and rational use of resources in conditions of rapid growth in industrial production is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Search of new ways and approaches to solving environmental problems in industrial production will become more evident. The main one of these ways in the world is generally recognized environmental management. In the most general environmental management can be defined as a complex varied activity, aimed at implementing of environmental objects of projects and programs.

The introduction of environmental management systems in organizations improves environmental indicators and decreases negative environmental impact. Moreover, the introduction of environmental management system (EMS) can help to strengthen the management system in a whole.

The concept of «environmental management system» was first clearly defined and explained in British Standard BS 7750 in 1992. The environmental management system is a part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practice, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy (Боголюбов, 2002).

British Standard BS 7750 was a model for international standards of series ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 14000. ISO 14000 also used the proven model of international standards for quality control systems (ISO 9000), according to are certified of the moment more than 70,000 companies around the world.

The advent of ISO 14000 - a series of international standards for environmental management systems in organizations and companies is called one of the most important international conservation initiatives. ISO 14000 in distinction from many other environmental standards is not focused on the quantitative parameters and technologies. A series of standards ISO 14000 consists of a large number of standards. Most standards were accepted in Russia as national

(the system GOST R). In particular, one of the objectives of the research was the identification and the study of the ISO 14000, which functionate on Russian territory (E-resource: <http://www.ecoline.ru/mc/articles/iso14000/index.html>). Examples of some of the relevant standards with an indication of their status in the Russian Federation are presented in Table 1.

*Table 1*

List of series ISO 14000

Number	Name	Status in Russia
Principles of Environmental Management		
ISO 14001	Environmental management systems—Requirements with guidance for use	Accepted 01.10.2007
ISO 14004	Environmental management systems—General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques	Accepted 01.01.2009
Instruments of environmental management and evaluation		
ISO 14015	Environmental management - Environmental assessment of sites and organizations	Accepted 01.01.2010
ISO 14031	Environmental management — Environmental performance evaluation — Guidelines	Accepted 01.10.2001
ISO 14062	Environmental management— Integrating environmental aspects into product design and development	Denied
ISO 14063	Environmental management — Environmental communications — Guidelines and examples	Accepted 01.04.2010
Standards, which was oriented products		
ISO 14020	Environmental labels and declarations — General principles	Accepted 01.07.2000
ISO 14040	Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework	Accepted 01.06.2010
Glossary		
ISO 14050	Environmental management — Vocabulary	Accepted 01.11.2010

As it is seen from this table, all standards can be divided into three groups: the principles of environmental management, instruments of environmental management and evaluation and standards, which was oriented products.

It is assumed that the system of standards will ensure the decrease of negative environmental impact at three levels:

- organizational - by the improvement of the ecological “behavior” of corporations;
- national - by the creation of a significant addition to the national normative base and a component of state environmental policy;



– international - by the improvement of conditions of international trade.

The key concept of the ISO 14000 is the concept of environmental management systems in an organization. Therefore the central document of the standard is ISO 14001 « Environmental management systems—Requirements with guidance for use». It does not contain «absolute» requirements to the impact of organization on the environment, except that the organization must declare its desire to conform to national standards in a special document. In distinction from other documents all requirements are «audited» - it is assumed that the conformity or non-conformity of a particular organization to requirements can be ascertained with a high degree of certainty. Namely conformity to ISO 14001 is the subject to formal certification. All other documents are considered as subsidiary, for example, ISO 14004 contains a detailed guide to building an environmental management system; a series of documents 14010 defines the principles of auditing of EMS. The series of standards ISO 14020 is aimed at a number of different approaches to environmental labels and declarations, including the eco-label (a sign of approval). ISO 14031 provides guidance for evaluation of the environmental performance for an organization. Series 14040 defines the methodology for « evaluation of life cycle assessment», which can be used as an evaluation of the environmental impact, associated with the products of the organization (such an evaluation requires by ISO 14001) (E-resource: <http://www.ecoline.ru/mc/articles/iso14000/index.html>)

ISO 14001 defines requirements for environmental management systems, helps organizations formulate environmental policy and objectives with consideration of legislation and information about the most significant environmental impact of its activities and its products. The standard is applied to any organization that seeks:

- to introduce, provide functioning and improve the environmental management system;
- to make certain of the conformity of its activity to state policy of environmental protection;
- to certify the environmental management system by an external organization;
- to realize a self-evaluation of the conformity of system to international standard ISO 14001;
- to demonstrate this conformity to other organizations.

ISO 14001 settles requirements for an environmental management system, which is based on a dynamic cyclical process of planning, introduction, monitoring and analysis.

Environmental management system must correspond to the following requirements:

- to allow the organization to develop its own environmental policy;
- to have a possibility to identify the environmental aspects on the basis of the organization's activity at present and in the future;
- to determine the significance of environmental impact;

- to group the requirements of laws and normative acts, which regulate environmental protection activities;
- to identify priorities, goals and objectives of environmental policy;
- to help in the development of structure, program of introduction and realization of the goals and objectives of environmental policy;
- to contribute to the planning, control, environmental monitoring, audit and critical analysis of environmental policy and environmental management;
- to allow to adapt to changing circumstances (Боголюбов, 2002).

Officially ISO 14000 standards are «free». They do not change the legislative requirements, and provide a system of determining how the company affects the environment and how they make the requirements of legislation.

An organization can use ISO 14000 standards for internal needs, such as model of the EMS or format internal audit of environmental management system. It is assumed that such a system gives the organization an effective instrument with which it can manage the its total impact on the environment and lead its operations in correspondence with various requirements. Standards can be used for external needs in order to show clients and public the conformity of environmental management system to modern requirements (E-resource: <http://www.ecoline.ru/mc/articles/iso14000/index.html>).

The most well-known Russian company, certified according to the international standard ISO 14000 for the creation of an environmental management system (information from press releases and official sites) is presented in Table 2.

Table 2

List of companies that received a certificate of conformity of ISO 14001

Oil companies	Motor companies	Chemical companies	Metallurgical companies
OAO «LUKOIL»	OAO « KrAZ»	Concern «Stirol»	ZAO «Russian copper company»
AO «Tatneft»	OOO «Toyota Motor»	OAO «Kazanorgsintez»	OAO «Revdinsky zavod OCM»
OOO Factory «Kaliningradgazavtomatika»		AO «Kazcink»	OAO «Karelsky okatysh»
OOO NESTE Saint Petersburg		OAO «Voronezhskintez-kauchuk»	Cherepovets metallurgical combine
		Arkhangelsk pulp and paper mill	Aksusky ferroalloy factory
		Kotlas pulp and paper mill	OAO Lipetsk metallurgical company «Svobodny Sokob»
		Bratsk pulp and cartonboard mill	

Oil companies	Motor companies	Chemical companies	Metallurgical companies
ООО НЕСТЕ Saint Petersburg		ОАО «Lakokraska»	
		ОАО «Novosibirsky zavod himkoncetratov»	
		ОАО «Sayanskhim-plast»	

Also ОАО «Onezhsky LDK», «Inguletsky GOK» were introduced EMS.

The main economic benefits of environmental management are defined by a variety of advantages that were marked by companies listed above:

- strengthening of the organizations, based on environmental responsibility and competence;
- additional possibilities of effecting consumers and increasing a competitiveness of products and services;
- drawing of attention of international organizations and international community to organizations;
- additional possibilities of having business relationships abroad;
- advantages of territorial and national environmental leadership;
- additional possibilities of development and strengthening of dealings with agencies of state environmental control;
- foundation for increasing of the corporate value of an organization.

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## NUCLEAR WEAPONS: HISTORICAL LEGACY AND THE PRESENT TIME. THE ILLUSION OF SECURITY IN THE EPOCH OF MULTIPOLARITY.

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Nuclear weapons` proliferation in XX – XXI centuries, balance of forces, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, nuclear programs of Iran and the DPRK

Nuclear weapons have played and continue to play the most important, but very peculiar role in the history of humanity during 65 years from the moment of its creation and the first test by Americans in bombardment of Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. We can highlight, at least 5 stages, when this role has changed to a great deal:

1)1945–1949. The USA was a nuclear monopolist in this period. Economic hegemony of Americans in the countries of West Europe was confirmed by possession of new super – power weapon with colossal destructive power. The balance of forces was broken. The world stood on the threshold of the Third World War, in which the USSR could encounter serious resistance of the USA, which was the nuclear monopolist even despite the Soviet Union had powerful ground forces and considerably developed military – industrial complex.

2)1949–1961. American leadership was shocked by the test of atomic bomb by the Soviet Union on the Semipalatinsk's testing area in 1949. The monopoly of the USA on nuclear weapons was undermined. Now the Pentagon had to consider different sceneries for working out plans of probable war, according to these plans Soviet side could strike the USA, may be not so powerful, but a considerable retaliatory blow. This fact shows that unstable, but so necessary for the world balance of forces appeared in this period. But nobody had special illusions of bright future in conditions of increasing arms race and working out of new plans of mutual obliteration.

3) 1962. Caribbean crisis, which started in October 1962, showed in an obvious way, how fragile was balance of forces, which was established between two superpowers. Caribbean crisis changed psychology of people of that time, it made them realize the fragility of the peace and necessity of nuclear disarmament for preservation of the peace. Historians consider that solution of crisis was the first step on the way to tension reduction.

4) 1963–1995. The USSR, the USA and the United Kingdom signed the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signing of this document allowed to quicken negotiations within framework of once a taboo subject of the status of nuclear powers definition. The treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NNPT) was signed in 1968 by the USSR, the USA and the United Kingdom and all states of the world with the exception of India, Israel and Pakistan. It was prolonged in 1995. This treaty laid the foundation of control on non – proliferation of nuclear weapons. It provided, that «each nuclear-weapons state (NWS) undertakes not to transfer, to any recipient, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to assist any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices».( Article I) and also «each non-NWS party undertakes not to receive, from any source, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices; not to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices; and not to receive any assistance in their manufacture».( Article II). At the same time, this treaty did not forbid to develop nuclear power industry. We should say

that in this period of 1963 – 1995 representatives of political elites of different states as well as respected researchers in the field of international relations started to evaluate the role of nuclear weapons in the world history in a new way (Linklater, 1995). In particular, famous scientist Kennet Waltz advanced very paradoxical proposition: bipolar system of the world is more stable, than multipolar (Waltz, 1988). In fact, military conflict between superpowers was impossible in this system, because there was a threatening possibility that any side could use nuclear weapons (Миршеймер, 2008).

5) Since 1995 and to our days. In 1990s, tectonic break in a geopolitical structure of post bipolar world revealed the whole spectrum of problems, which remained from times of the Cold War. Among other problems the problem of nuclear weapons` proliferation stood out. Pakistan and India tests of nuclear weapons took place in 1998, we should say, that India carried out the first test in 1974. These events put the system of NNPT under threat, because they demonstrated, that states can develop their own complex of nuclear arms disregarding the positions of parties to the treaty. The position of Israel remains debatable and ambiguous. It does not admit that it has nuclear weapons, but at the same time, Israel does not deny this fact. But, perhaps, for the world community the most interesting recent themes for discussion were nuclear programs of Iran and the DPRK. Iranian leadership has asserted and continues to assert, that they carried out enrichment of uranium solely with an aim of obtaining of necessary fuel for functioning of nuclear power station in Bushehr. The USA tries with the help of economic sanctions to make Teheran to reveal its plans and allow specialists of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its territory. The situation is so tangled, that even winning by Americans to their side Russia and China with the help of mechanisms of Security Council of the UN does not allow them to influence on Iran, but only complicate the process of negotiations. For a long period of time the DPRK announced its wish to develop nuclear power industry in peaceful aims, but the USA tough sanctions, which showed American concern about this nuclear program, made North Korean leadership in the course of time make a decision about the necessity of nuclear weapon development in order to guarantee national security. The DPRK has gone out of NNPT and conducted its nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009.

One of the most relevant problems in modern phase is opportunity for proliferation of nuclear weapons among terrorist organizations. Nowadays even not very rich countries of the world are able to create nuclear weapons. Besides, there is a real threat, that such states as Pakistan can sell nuclear technology, for example, to «Al – Kaida».

Multipolar world in its modern configuration make only illusion of security for humanity, but does not guarantee it in reality. What measures are necessary for ensuring stability? Some possible steps could be useful:

Firstly, it is necessary to reconsider some articles of NNPT, which have not been changed with the course of time as it could limit interests of nuclear superpowers. Such state of affairs turned NNPT into an archaic document.

Secondly, it is necessary to correct work of IAEA, activity of which in some countries has discriminating character. At the same time, Agency conducts qualitative monitoring of nuclear infrastructure not everywhere, that makes certain threats.

Thirdly, it is necessary to save nuclear – free status of Latin American and African states. Situation with non – proliferation of nuclear weapons in Africa became complicated, because of the presence on the continent extremely politically unstable countries, such as Sudan and Somali, which could become a base for terrorists, who are interested in possession of super – power weapons to blackmail of world community. That is why special control for these states is necessary.

And finally, fourthly, India, Pakistan and the DPRK should be accepted in the nuclear club, because they de-facto possess such arms and we should not close our eyes on this. Acceptance of these states in the club should be connected with founding in them constant representation of IAAE, which will carry out control of their nuclear objects. At the same time, obtaining of status of nuclear power by Israel will incur a big displeasure of Arabian states of the Middle East and will make Iran develop its nuclear elaborations and start making nuclear weapons. Therefore, to save peace in this region, it is necessary to deny the right of these states to acquire this status in the future, if they will want it and also to find ways for establishment of constant control for their activity in nuclear sphere, which is almost lacking now.

Multipolar world gives opportunities for a great amount of variants of nuclear technologies development, but time will show if it is possible for the mankind to shift from illusions of nuclear security to real control over nuclear power.

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## BELLA CHAGALL: THE GREAT MUSE OF THE GREAT ARTIST

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At all times artists were inspired by the muse: she could be their beloved and their adviser, the ideal of sensuality and the model of chastity, she could raise them to heavens or plunge into despair, anyway, she always was a source of inspiration and creative energy for artists. These great muses of the great artists such as Fornarina (Raphael's muse), Saskija (Rembrandt's wife), Gala (Dali' wife), Olga Hohlova (Picasso's wife) have entered into art history for ever, Bella Chagall was one of them. However Bella became not simply the inspirer for Chagall: her image was eventually mythologized and became a part of the artist's iconography, one of the major elements of his microcosm – the lyrical heroine eternally following her lover.

Bella Rozenfeld was born in Vitebsk on December, 15<sup>th</sup> 1895 in an orthodox Jewish family. She was the youngest of eight children of Shmuel Noah and Alta Rosenfeld. Her parents, owners of a successful jewelry business, were members of the Hasidic community and conducted their family life according to Jewish tradition. Despite the patriarchal way of life in Rozenfeld' family, their sights were wide enough to give the chance to Bella to receive secular education, so she studied in Moscow on female courses of historian V.I.Gerie. Bella was an outstanding person, she knew classical European painting very well, theater, poetry (she opened the poetry of Charles Baudelaire to Marc Chagall). (Маршечко Д. 2006) She also attended Stanislavski's drama school and contributing articles to the Moscow newspaper *Utro Rossii*.

In 1909, while on a visit to Vitebsk, Marc Chagall met charming Bella, though she was only 14 at the time, the two fell in love immediately. In *My Life*, the artist's memoirs, Chagall described his first meeting her: "And I have understood: this is my wife. Her eyes are shining on a pale face. Big, prominent, black! These are my eyes, this is my soul". (Шарал М., 2007) And Bella was later to write about her first early impression of the artist too, she compared him to a wild eyed animal: "He steps as if he were afraid to put his foot on the ground. Has he just awoken? His hand has risen and forgotten to come down again... When he opens his mouth, I hardly know whether he wants to speak or to bite with his sharp, white teeth. Everything in him is movement, a pirouette; he is never still for an instant. As though he were afraid of everything. At every moment he is poised to leap into the air and flee." (Шарал Б., 2006)

Bella Chagall possessed the gift of the talented writer. Her literary work included the editing and translation of *My Life* from Russian into French in 1931. Her major work, *Burning Lights*, written in Yiddish in France in 1939, was published in English in 1946. In *Burning Lights* she documented her childhood memories according to the festivals and holidays of the Jewish yearly

cycle. The title is an allusion to the festive candles lit during the holidays in her childhood home. Marc Chagall executed the drawings while Bella was writing *Burning Lights*. He accompanied the book chapter by chapter in drawings that convey tenderness and love. In his introduction to the 1947 edition of the book, he compared Bella's words and phrases to "a wash of color over a canvas." In her second book, *First Encounter*, she described her early acquaintance with Chagall and the blossoming of their love. This book is divided into two sections: *First Encounter* and *From My Notebooks*. *First Encounter* tells of Bella's romance with Marc and *From My Notebooks* continues in the vein of *Burning Lights*, telling of Bella's childhood and everyday life in Vitebsk. Writing in the voice of her childhood self, she placed female experience at the center of her luminous narrative and used fairy-tale humorous and kindly style in her memoirs.

Thus Marc and Bella met like two creatures of the same species, favored by the same gift and the same precious knowledge that their childhoods, later consecrated by destiny, would continue and would re-echo throughout their whole existence. Moreover, they have the faculty of describing their childhoods in a discreet and dream-like fashion, in a particular style, the style of a fairy tale. (Cassou J., 1965)

The couple finally married on July, 25th, 1915 and their only child, Ida, was born the next year. Chagall's painting reflects his happiness from the marriage in such masterpieces as *The Birthday (1915)*, *Double Portrait with Wine Glass (1917)*, and *Over the Town (1914-1918)*. Artist's work now expressed the hymn to love in its most radiant form. From the time of their first meeting until their engagement, the figure of Bella had already appeared repeatedly in his canvases, and was always presented in the most graceful and tender form imaginable. The motif of flight now emerged in full force, justifying the learned interpretations that associate it with love. The sky belongs only to the lovers; it is the scene of their pleasure and jubilation. In *The Birthday (1915)*, the miracle is a domestic one – occurring at the painter's lodgings, in his room, amidst his furniture – and is occasioned by the bunch of flowers brought by his fiancée. Then, after the wedding celebrations, the sky opens up. In *Promenade (1917)* the husband has both feet on the ground, but at arm's length his wife spins around at extraordinary heights. In *Over the Town (1914-1918)* he holds her in an embrace and carries her off in a great soaring flight, and everywhere below are the houses of the town like toys. Finally, in the *Double Portrait with Wineglass (1918)* the wife is supporting her husband on her shoulders in a no less extraordinary triumph of love over the laws of gravity and the limits of human strength. The coloring of greens, blues and pinks is fresh and lively and of an infinitely warming tenderness.

Then came the pictures of the kiss, among which there is the *Lovers in Blue (1914)*, completely bathed in celestial ultramarine; but even more delightful than this, if that were possible, is the series of pictures *Lovers in Pink (1916)*, *Lovers in Grey (1917)*, in which the two profiles are inclined towards



each other, no longer in a kiss, but with all the lines complementing each other in a combined movement, an overall proximity that is a symbol of the kiss. In their exquisite melody of line, and their no less exquisite lightness of coloring, these are the purest, the simplest and at the same time the most intense and resounding pictures ever to have issued from the inspiration of love. (Cassou J., 1965)

Chagall's wedding pictures were also a subject he would return to during all his life and, probably, fully demonstrated the attitude to his sweetheart. The reality is invariably merged with the mystical world in his art, therefore archetypal situations such as death, birth and wedding are especially valuable for the artist. In *Wedding (1918)*, *Newly-married on Tour d'Eiffel (1939)*, *Artist and His Bride (1980)* the figure of bride – the dark-haired woman in a white dress – always is airy and weightless, and in her deep dark brown eyes we can see attaching to the secrets of universe. This is the image of the eternal femininity, the affectionate wife and mother.

During those heavenly years the artist infinitely repeated the shape of his young wife. On one of canvases – *Bella with White Collar (1917)* – she is represented with a prayerful worship, as a deity towering over all everyday and passing. She reminds Renaissance Madonnas with all of her tiniest spirituality. (Каменский А.А., 2005) It is a woman who can embellish and fill the everyday reality with beautiful harmony. Spiritually of a woman embrace the near and dear ones with invisible rays and inflame the surrounding world with the fire of the Spirit and sacrificial love. The passion of her heart introduces into the kingdom of true love, harmony and beauty. (Ефимов Э.М., 1996)

The couple had loved each other strongly from the moment they first met, and had lived happily together as husband and wife for 29 years. But in 1944, a tragedy struck the painter: Bella Chagall died of a viral infection. For Chagall, this was a heavy blow, he was paralyzed by loss. More than just the object of his affection, Bella had been his muse and his kindred soul, with the same ironic, light-hearted approach to life, which can be read easily from the texts of her works. For the first time since childhood, Chagall set aside his brush and easel. He would be unable to paint for many long months, almost an entire year and when he did resume painting his first pictures were concerned with preserving Bella's memory.

People often personified their aesthetic ideals with the images of beautiful women. Images had a great aesthetic message, enabling in the viewers' imagination and mind, an idea of the all-mighty and triumphant beauty organically integrating spiritual, lofty and earthly entities. (Ефимов Э.М., 1996)

In Chagall's creativity the theme of love is invariably connected with image of Bella. She was a constant subject in her husband's art, often represented as a beloved bride. Her dark prominent eyes look at us from canvases of all periods of his creativity, including the latest (after Bella's death) and her features can be recognized in all female images depicted in his paintings. The motive of flight, soaring, separation from the reality that was typical for Chagall's

art is often connected with the love theme. And, frequently, love in his paintings is their joint flight with Bella combining spirituality with earthly love. Marc Chagall created a fairy tale, a mythology, in which his great muse Bella Chagall live in unity with surrounding world personifying the joy of love.

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## BUILDING COMMITTEES OF THE RUSSIAN TOWNS IN XIX CENTURY

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The rule of Nicolas I is time when the government tried to regulate all spheres of the state's life. The huge bureaucratic staff supervised activity of local and central organs. The municipal services and a face-lift also did not stand aside. In 30s-40s years of XIX century Building committees were created in many towns of the Russian empire. These organizations had to support regularity of building and they were occupied with the questions of towns' face-lift. It is necessary to mark that it was not the first and not a unique measure on regulation of a town planning. Compilation of town plans in second half XVIII – first third XIX century, creation the Commission about a stone building of St.-Petersburg and Moscow in 1762 and Building committee at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of 1806 preceded to it. In 1820 years on southern suburb of empire Building committees (in Odessa and Taganrog) and Building department (in Feodosiya) were established. They were engaged in assignment of places for private building (according to the city plan), observation «behind correctness and diligence of structures» and had to control over construction of state buildings. The Building committees which appeared in 1830-40th differed from them by wider permission that was registered in Position about the arrangement of each town.

There were some reasons of Building committees' establishment. At first, the plans of towns that were made in Petersburg had plenty of inaccuracies.

Frequently they did not consider landscape singularities of country, did not mention that townspeople did not have money to build stone houses. Difficult procedure of these plans' correction did almost impossible the observance of a regularity principle in towns in practice. It was necessary to create such organs which would watch over rightness of building in the provinces. Secondly, there was a need in the organizations responsible for repair of various town constructions. Inhabitants frequently did not cope even with the repair of their own houses. Thirdly, the various town objects, which amount gradually grew, needed constant survey and looking after. Building committees were created in 17 towns of empire for the solution of these problems: in Arkhangelsk, in Vladimir, in Kazan, in Kaluga, in Kiev, in Kronstadt, in Nizhni Novgorod, in Orel, in Ostrov, in Rezhitsy, in Saratov, in Tver, in Tiflise, in Tula, in Uman, in Kharkov and in Yaroslavl. This list is made on the basis of the Full Code of Laws of the Russian empire, and it can be incomplete.

Governors of that region, where were towns, were chairmen of Committees. Except them, leaders of nobility (provincial or district), chiefs of works, engineering staff-officers, policemen, architects and mayors were members of these organizations. In some provinces this list could be expanded taking into account local specificity. So, for example, in Saratov two deputies from merchants, in Orel – the commander of an internal garrison battalion, in Tiflise – two assistants to the architect and the land surveyor, in Tula – the commander of local small-arms factory and a member of armourers' department, in Uman – the commander of the first district of military settlement were committee-men also. And these people should solve the plentiful town problems. Their duties included control over that building would be carried out strictly under old plans, supervision over a working order of houses, bridges, water-pipes, areas etc. For execution of these functions at the disposal of Committees there was money, building materials and manpower (it is interesting that prisoners were used as labor). The Money resources making so-called «the Auxiliary capital» were used not only by Committee, but also by townspeople who were getting loans for construction of houses (and sometimes, as in Kaluga, also on repair). The Committee was selling building materials through the shop in which tools for erection of buildings were on sale. If money sufficed, it was possible to build lime and brick's factories. However in some towns granting of building materials was not a duty of Committees.

The scheme of building activity was simple enough: the inhabitant, wishing to construct a house for him, addressed his requests to Committee. After a time he was getting the building drawing, and also, as a loan, – money, building materials and workers. It is clear, that not all people could return the loan at once in full. Houses of debtors were rented before payment of the entire sum. People, feeling extreme need, were getting the grant, but its size was less than usual. The considerable part of Positions about the arrangement of cities which in 30s-40s of XIX century affirmed for many provincial and district centers is devoted to nuances of realization of similar schemes.

Building committees had a lot of others, not less important, affairs. They had to look after the arrangement of vacant town places which could not be left empty. Besides, Committees had to watch over a condition of public buildings, and earlier this care laid on departments which were settled down in them. Now town commissioners inspected these buildings every month and transferred data on their condition in Building committees.

Also these organizations were watching over paving of streets and construction of fences, the arrangement of channels and water-pipes and repairing of bridges, in Kiev – also for palace and other gardens. If the condition of these objects was unsatisfactory, Committees allocated money, materials and workers for debugging.

Committees had their own Offices. The bookkeeper and some clerical attendants helped to manage the affairs. Often the bookkeeper fulfilled duties of the treasurer. All affairs registered in magazines, receipt and the expense of money – in the sheets. At the end of each year Committees reported to the commissions that were created specially for this purpose by governors.

This theme was not studied well, so it is difficult to make accurate conclusions on value of Building committees. However, from later description of towns in which these organizations were, it is possible to find out, whether there were any results of their activity or not. And in this sense autobiography of architect Andrey Dostoevsky is very indicative. He worked as the city architect in Ekaterinoslav, and noticed about street building: «All provincial towns in which I lived and which visited, always have one ostentatious street in which the best structures are concentrated and which makes pride of a town. I haven't found such street in Yaroslavl! All streets were decently built, but in Yaroslavl I haven't met hovels which pretty often meet in other towns...» (Dostoevsky, 1999). On the basis of this fragment it is possible to make a conclusion that, at least, Yaroslavl's Building committee consulted with a problem to create a town image, that is impossible to tell about others.

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## CREATING THE IMAGE OF RUSSIA IN AMERICAN POLITICAL DISCOURSE (BASED ON AMERICAN PRESS)

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Political discourse might be considered as the site of political struggle in as much as power is exercised and enacted in discourse. Power can be won,

held and lost not only in physical and brutal actions of civil wars or military coups, but also in the battles of words, tones and even styles (Chilton, 2004; Chudinov, 2006).

Russia and America have long viewed each other through stereotypes, political rhetoric, and fear. On the Russian side, the image set forth by the political and (state controlled) media elite is America as a violent and rapacious expansionist power marauding through middle eastern countries, setting up missile defense shields on Russian borders, expanding NATO, and encircling Russia in a ring of military hardware. This vision helps galvanize political support in opposition to a seemingly omnipotent threat. From the American perspective, political discourse encourages us to see Russia as a dangerous, unstable country, hoping to return back to its Soviet roots, and looking for confrontation with the west.

At present the mass media purposefully form social opinion and have a great influence on almost all fields and institutes of society, including politics, education, and religion. Many researchers point out that our world is subordinated to the rule: an event is really important when it is covered in the mass media.

The purpose of the paper is the investigation of the image of Russia in the foreign mass media. The analysis is based on newspaper articles from *The New York Times* and *Business Week* for 2008-2011.

The notion “image” itself is polysemantic. It can be internal (the image of a country created in people’s minds) and about its place in the world) and external (it is oriented to the view of a country established outside the national cultural field, what “others” think about “us”).

The image of Russia, as well as the image of any other state, is always concrete. It is constantly being adjusted according to changes in swift-flowing life and adapted to new conditions in the country and abroad. The attitude of the society towards Russia and the dynamics of Russian-American relations depend largely on the description of Russia in the American press.

It is difficult to create the positive image of Russia in American society. This is due to insufficient information resources, prepossession of the West to Russia and unfavorable state of things in Russia itself. Analysing the materials in the American press, it is possible to single out the following overarching topics: the ruling authorities in Russia, economic environment, Russia and its citizens, censorship and freedom of speech. Undoubtedly, all these topics are very important and are worth consideration, but we will focus on the ruling authorities in Russia.

The American mass media pays significant attention to the ruling authorities in Russia. It is well known that the image of any state depends on the political will of its leaders, their efforts to strengthen the country. An important aspect of perception of a politician is the impression which s/he produces – the image of a politician. The value of the image to achieve political success is vital, as the image is one of the means of manipulation and psychological influence on the crowd.

The image of a politician is an image that is specially formed in the eyes of various social groups. It does not arise spontaneously, but through persistent efforts of the politician himself and his team. Image is a formed stereotype that is used in political communication.

Let's analyze linguistic means of creating the image of the ruling authorities in modern Russia.

In spite of the fact that the President of the Russian Federation is D.A. Medvedev now, a great number of articles is dedicated to the former president V.V. Putin, who is described as the most popular politician of the country. The superlative degree of adjectives is often used:

*Mr. Putin remains the country's **most popular** politician (The New York Times, March 2, 2008).*

Doubts about who is really running the country are often heard in the American press. The situation in the country is often described ironically.

*Vladimir Putin's Russia (The New York Times, February 9, 2009); The first big question is just how **the Putin – Medvedev team** will work (The New York Times, February 9, 2009); Mr. Medvedev **ostensibly has more power, but he and Mr. Putin are seen ruling the country together, and it's not clear who has more power** (The New York Times, February 7, 2008).*

The American mass media give an assessment of Vladimir Putin's politics, comparing his successes and flops. Let's have a look at the following examples:

*Vladimir Putin's **fight against corruption and bribery** in Russia is **the biggest failure of his decade in power...**; Putin's **second-biggest flop** was his **attempt to rein in so-called oligarchs and reduce their influence** (Business Week, August 12, 2010).*

Adjective *big* is used in the superlative degree and collocates with the nouns *failure* and *flop*, which helps to create a negative image of the politician. The verb *fight* belongs to the lexico-semantic class of cooperation and prevention and combines with nouns with the evaluative component (*corruption, bribery*). The verbal lexeme of quality change *reduces* combines with the low informative noun with broad semantics *influence*.

*Putin's main successes were **improving relations with the West, improving living standards and strengthening Russia's international prestige** (Business Week, August 12, 2010).*

The verbs of quality change *improve* and *strengthen* are used with the nouns *relations, prestige*, which have broad semantics, and with the nouns devoted to social-economic events: *living standards*.

D.A. Medvedev's politics is described in the following way:

*Medvedev, who Putin picked as his successor after reaching the constitutional limit of two consecutive terms in 2008, **is struggling** to step out of Putin's shadow by pushing a Russian "Silicon Valley", **attacking corruption and building ties to U.S. president Barack Obama** (Business Week, September 9, 2010).*

Describing Medvedev's politics, American journalists use the verbs *to attack* and *to build* that belong to the lexico-semantic class of achievement and overcoming. These verbs have combinability with the nouns *corruption* and *ties*, which have a definite evaluative component.

*The New York Times* gives the following quotation, defining Medvedev's politics.

*Since taking office in May 2008, he has **promised many anti-corruption measures, but little has changed*** (December 24, 2009).

The use of antonyms *many – little* describes the result of his work (He had promised to do a lot, but did nothing).

There is a constant comparison of the two Russian presidents: the former president V.V. Putin and the incumbent president D.A. Medvedev. Multiple means of expression are used in this case.

*The Moscow metro bombing that killed at least 38 people today show President **Dmitry Medvedev is no closer to uprooting homegrown terrorism than his predecessor, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin*** (*Business Week*, March 29, 2010).

The epithet *homegrown (terrorism)* contains an evaluative component and has a negative connotation. The verb *to uproot* belongs to the lexico-semantic class of cooperation and prevention and in combination with the epithet *homegrown terrorism* forms a substantive-verbal expression, which in turn acquires a positive connotation. The adverb *no closer* has a negative connotation and with combination of this substantive-verbal expression *uprooting homegrown terrorism*, the expression *Dmitry Medvedev is no closer to uprooting homegrown terrorism* acquires the negative connotation.

The following quotation describes what kind of president Russia needs.

*People won't understand why Russia can't **choose a new, more modern-looking person who is more open to the outside world. Everyone is fed up at seeing the same face*** (*Business week*, January 18, 2011).

Repetition of the adjective in the comparative degree *more modern-looking, more open* is used to emphasize the idea. The phrasal verb *fed up* is used to establish rapport with the reader.

The image of the ruling authorities in Russia is created by the American mass media with the help of above mentioned means of expression. According to the American press, the executive power in Russia seems to be unstable and insecure.

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## COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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There is presently no part of the world that is immune from terrorism. The threats are real and call for a firm response from states. The response should, however, be proportional to the danger involved and carefully tailored to address it, bearing in mind that the danger includes not only the harm done by terrorism, but also the harm done to the fabric of our societies by disproportionate responses that undermine democracy itself.

(Arthur Chaskalson, ICJ President, South Africa Opening speech, ICJ Biennial Conference, Berlin 2004)

How resilient is the human rights norm in the counter-terrorist era?

Terrorism is not a new problem, nor is there anything novel in the government tendency to justify repressive policies by reference to the terrorist threat. Yet it is only in recent years, with the greater scale and pervasiveness of contemporary terrorism, that a sustained global focus on security has emerged.

The new global security agenda poses significant normative threats to the existing human rights framework. Governments are increasingly taking actions in the name of counter-terrorism that violate basic human rights norms. International bodies such as the United Nations are not only failing to impede such actions, but are in some ways encouraging them.

A central concern is that now, more than in the past, it is not authoritarian states but instead Western democracies that are opposing human rights protections. Led by the United States, these countries are threatening to override human rights guarantees and nullify the gains that the human rights movement has made in recent decades.

How the human rights movement responds to this challenge will likely define the landscape of human rights for many years to come. (Mariner Joanne, 2006)



A significant casualty of the struggle against terrorism has been respect for human rights. All those who have worked to promote human rights, in both domestic and international settings, have commented on the rise in the incidence of abuse. Not only do terrorists violate the lives of innocents, but state authorities, too, stand accused of acting indiscriminately, opportunistically, and illegally in their moves to counter terrorism. As UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan noted at the Madrid Summit in March 2005; “international human rights experts, including those of the UN system, are unanimous in finding that many of the measures that States are currently adopting to counter terrorism infringe on human rights and fundamental freedoms.” (U.N. Doc. SG/SM/9757, 2005; Hoffman Paul, 2004)

The legal and human rights community is struggling to meet this global challenge in an effective and coordinated way. Policy-makers dismiss general statements of human rights principles as unrealistic and the public in many countries seems ready to accept an erosion of rights. Some states have faced cycles of terrorism and counterterrorism for decades, yet policy-makers are not listening to the lessons of history. Despite signs of an emerging rhetorical acceptance by democratic states that their fight against terrorism should not jeopardize democratic values, there is still little agreement on what this means in practice for the work of the police, the military, antiterror units and the courts.

The human rights price of excessive counter-terrorism measures:

- Detainees tortured to extract information and torture “outsourced”
- Suspects transferred to countries where they are at risk of torture
- Indefinite or secret detentions, often without charge or trial
- Protective reach of the courts cut down, detainees held without habeas corpus.
- Fair trial guarantees ignored, rights of defence cut down and rights of appeal removed
- Criminalization of political and social dissent
- Freedom of expression threatened
- Erosion of democratic checks and balances
- Discrimination against minority communities
- Vague definitions of terrorism misused (ICJ Eminent jurist panel, 2004)

So, let’s speak about specific human rights challenges in the context of terrorism and counter-terrorism.

1. *The right to life.* Both international and regional human rights law recognize the right and duty of States to protect those individuals subject to their jurisdiction. In practice, however, some of the measures that States have adopted to protect individuals from acts of terrorism have themselves posed grave challenges to the right to life. They include “deliberate” or “targeted killings” to eliminate specific individuals as an alternative to arresting them and bringing them to justice.

2. *Challenges to the absolute prohibition against torture.* The prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is

absolute under international law. It is a peremptory norm—or a norm of *jus cogens*<sup>56</sup>—and is non-derogable even in states of emergency threatening the life of the nation under international and regional human rights treaties. The prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment does not yield to the threat posed by terrorism or to the alleged danger posed by an individual to the security of a State. In practice, however, States have often adopted policies and methods to confront terrorism that, in effect, circumvent and undermine this absolute prohibition.

3. *Transfer of individuals suspected of terrorist activity.* Particularly since 11 September 2001, some States have reportedly extradited, expelled, deported or otherwise transferred foreign nationals, some of them asylum-seekers, suspected of terrorism to their country of origin or to other countries where they allegedly face a risk of torture or ill-treatment, in violation of the principle of non-refoulement. In the context of counter-terrorism, some States have made use of diplomatic assurances, memorandums of understanding and other forms of diplomatic agreement to justify the return or irregular transfer of individuals suspected of terrorist activity to countries where they may face a real risk of torture or other serious human rights abuse. This practice raises a number of serious human rights concerns.

4. *Liberty and security of the person.* All persons are protected against the unlawful or arbitrary interference with their liberty. This protection is applicable in the context of criminal proceedings, as well as other areas in which the State might affect the liberty of persons. In practice, as part of their efforts to counter terrorism, States have adopted measures which have an impact on the liberty of persons, such as: pretrial procedures for terrorism offences, including provisions concerning bail and the remand of persons in custody awaiting trial; pretrial detention (detention before laying a criminal charge against a person for the purpose of further investigating whether that person was involved in the commission, or assisted in the commission, of a terrorist offence); administrative detention (detention to prevent a person from committing, or assisting in the commission of, a terrorist offence); control orders (imposing conditions on a person, short of detention, to prevent that person from committing, or assisting in the commission of, a terrorist offence, including the detention of a person awaiting determination of immigration or refugee status); and compulsory hearings (detention and compulsory questioning of a terrorist suspect, or non-suspect, to gather intelligence about terrorist activities).

5. *Profiling and the principle of non-discrimination.* In many countries, especially in the USA there is a discrimination of foreigners, based on race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, nationality, property, birth, immigration status, or other status. Mainly I speak in this respect about the discrimination in Arab, Asian and African countries, especially among the Muslims.

6. *Due process and the right to a fair trial.* Guaranteeing due process rights, including for individuals suspected of terrorist activity, is critical for

ensuring that anti-terrorism measures are effective and respect the rule of law. In particular, the circumstances are rare in which a military court will be the appropriate venue to try a civilian.

7. *The principle of legality and the definition of terrorism.* The existing international legal framework on counter-terrorism sets out obligations in relation to terrorism, without providing a comprehensive definition of the term. Calls by the international community to combat terrorism, without defining the term, might be understood as leaving it to individual States to define what is meant by it. This carries the potential for unintended human rights abuses and even the deliberate misuse of the term.

8. *Freedom of expression and the prohibition of incitement to terrorism.* Incitement to terrorism is a strategy commonly used by terrorist organizations to further support for their cause and call for violent action. A troubling trend has been the proscription of the glorification (*apologie*) of terrorism, involving statements which may not go so far as to incite or promote the commission of terrorist acts, but might nevertheless applaud past acts. While such statements might offend the sensibilities of individual persons and society, particularly the victims of terrorist acts, it is important that vague terms of an uncertain scope such as *glorifying* or *promoting* terrorism are not used when restricting expression. A joint declaration of experts on freedom of expression explains that “incitement should be understood as a direct call to engage in terrorism, with the intention that this should promote terrorism, and in a context in which the call is directly causally responsible for increasing the actual likelihood of a terrorist act occurring.”

9. *Freedom of association.* The right to freedom of association, like the right to freedom of expression, is a platform for the exercise and defense of other rights, such as political participation rights and cultural rights. Human rights defenders often use this right as a legal basis for their action. It is central to a democratic society. However, it is often limited by States in their response to a real or perceived terrorist threat.

10. *Surveillance, data protection and the right to privacy.* Most States have stepped up security at airports and other places of transit, for instance by collecting biometric data from passengers (such as eye scans and fingerprints), photographs, passport details and the like. States have for a long time provided their security intelligence services with powers of surveillance, including wiretapping and the use of tracking devices. Some States have significantly extended these surveillance powers in recent years. All of these practices involve the collection of information about a person. They therefore limit the privacy of such persons, as well as raising questions about how the data are to be protected. Interference with privacy also arises in the security screening and searching of persons.

11. *Economic, social and cultural rights.* Efforts to address the human rights implications of terrorism and counterterrorism measures have tended to focus on the protection of civil and political rights, with little attention paid

to their impact on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. Yet it is clear that terrorism and measures adopted by States to combat it are both influenced by and have an impact on the enjoyment of the economic, social and cultural rights of affected individuals, as well as on broader development objectives. (UN Fact Sheet No. 32, 2007)

There is a need to move from principle to a more sophisticated and detailed exploration of the issues. What are the acceptable limits of counter-terrorism measures? What is the nature of today's security threats and how different are they to past threats? Do these threats justify changing existing rules of international human rights and humanitarian law? How should laws and policies change if they are both to confront terrorism effectively and respect human rights and the rule of law? The legal community worldwide must now take a leadership role in articulating how the rule of law can be respected in addressing terrorism in its many complex global and local forms. (ICJ Eminent jurist panel, 2004)

An effective international strategy to counter terrorism should use human rights as its unifying framework. The suggestion that human rights violations are permissible in certain circumstances is wrong. The essence of human rights is that human life and dignity must not be compromised and that certain acts, whether carried out by State or non-State actors, are never justified no matter what the ends. International human rights and humanitarian law define the boundaries of permissible political and military conduct. A reckless approach towards human life and liberty undermines counter-terrorism measures. The promotion and protection of human rights is central to an effective strategy to counter terrorism. (Commission on Human Rights, 2002)

We need to establish a special monitoring mechanism on human rights and counter-terrorism to examine the effect of counter terrorism measures, law and practices on human rights in countries worldwide; examine the compatibility of these measures, laws and practices with international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law; and make specific and timely recommendations to states on safeguarding human rights while combating terrorism. (Human Rights Watch, 2004)

*We speak about laws and policies. But we should never forget that this is about people, about families. Terrorism creates victims. Counter-terrorism is creating new victims.* (Howen Nicholas, 2004).

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THE SOUTH STREAM PROJECT.  
«ENERGY DIPLOMACY» OF RUSSIA

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Gazprom is the world's largest gas company. It has more than 60% of Russia's and 17% of the world's reserves. Gazprom exports gas to 32 countries and continues to gain market share on traditional foreign markets ([www.south-stream.info](http://www.south-stream.info), 2010-11-15).

Russia and Europe are linked together by the decades of mutually beneficial cooperation in the energy sector. It is a fact of common knowledge. The existing European infrastructure has become incapable of meeting gas demand in the long run. Thus, it is the South Stream project where Russian interests exactly coincide with the ones of the European Union. From one side – South Stream is the result of cooperation between Russia and Europe in the recent decades, from the other – this is a new level of cooperation. The project implementation is an ambitious goal for both strategic partners.

It is undeniable that Europe will require ever more energy in the future ([www.south-stream.info](http://www.south-stream.info), 2010). In order to meet the increasing demand for gas and provide energy security for Europe, Gazprom is making substantial investments to develop new gas fields, transport routes, storage facilities and trading hubs across Europe. Moreover, the recent events in Ukraine demonstrated that the mitigation of transit risks is a key factor for Europe's energy security. Russia and Europe must work hard to diversify energy supply routes in order to diminish the risk of interruptions, whether by transit countries or caused by natural disasters, accidents or terrorism.

No doubt that South Stream is a promising and very important project and it is a very interesting field for researching. In this paper we will deal with the diplomatic aspect of development of the South Stream project.

**Project companies**

The South Stream pipeline project was announced on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June, 2007, in Rome when the Chief Executive Officer of Italian energy company Eni Paolo Scaroni and the Vice-Chairman of Russian Gazprom Alexander Medvedev signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for construction of South Stream (Energy Publisher, 2007). According to the Memorandum

South Stream will run from the Beregovaya compressor station on Russia's Black Sea coast underwater to the port of Varna in Bulgaria. From there, it will divide into two – the south-western route would cross Greece and the Ionian Sea to southern Italy, while the north-western pipeline would go through Serbia and Hungary to end in Austria.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 2008, Gazprom and ENI established a special-purpose company named South Stream AG in Switzerland on a parity basis (Forbes, 2008). The new company is responsible for the offshore feasibility study as well as construction and operation of the offshore section of South Stream's offshore lengths across the Black Sea.

Moreover, in 2009 the largest French energy company Électricité de France (EdF) showed interest in the South Stream project (Reuters, 2010). But possibility of a new shareholder generated the conflict between Russian and Italian companies because of sharing the share in South Stream. Neither Gazprom nor Eni agreed to give their shares to French company. In the end they found a compromise. EdF received 10% of shares from Italian part. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 2010, Gazprom, Eni, and Électricité de France published a joint press release confirming that EdF would join the project.

In June, 2010, it was declared that the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Dutch gas infra-structure company N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie Marcel Kramer became the Chairman of South Stream AG (RIA News, 2010-06-19).

#### **Agreements with European countries**

In order to build the overland segments the Russian government signed intergovernmental agreements with Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Hungary in 2008, with Slovenia in 2009 and with Croatia, Austria and Romania in 2010.

The preliminary agreement between Russia and Bulgaria on Bulgaria's participation in the project was signed on the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 2008 (AGI News, 2008). It was agreed to set up an equally owned company to build and operate the Bulgarian section of the pipeline. The agreement was ratified by Bulgarian Parliament on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July, 2008.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 2008, Russia and Serbia signed an agreement to route a northern pipe of South Stream through Serbia and to create a joint company to build the Serbian section of the pipeline and large gas storage facility near Banatski Dvor in Serbia (Reuters, 2008). The agreement was ratified by the Serbian Parliament on the 9<sup>th</sup> of September, 2008, paving the way for Gazprom and Srbijagas to sign a cooperation agreement on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February, 2008. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of December, 2008, Gazprom and Srbijagas signed an agreement which lays down the principles of cooperation during pre-investment and subsequent phases of the South Stream project. The agreement stipulates that Gazprom will own 51% of the joint venture, while Srbijagas will hold a 49% stake.

Hungary and Russia signed an intergovernmental agreement on South Stream on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, 2008 (RIA, 2008). Russia and Hungary agreed to establish a 50-50 joint venture to transform MOL's Pusztaföldvár-Dus gas field in Southeast Hungary into an underground gas storage facility.

Greece signed an intergovernmental agreement with Russia to join the South Stream project on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April, 2008 (Downstream Today, 2008). The Greek Parliament ratified the agreement on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September, 2009. South Stream is of vital importance to satisfy Greece's increasing energy demand, which is expected to double in this decade.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 2009, in Sochi, in presence of the Prime Minister of Russia Vladimir Putin and the Prime Minister of Italy Silvio Berlusconi, the gas companies of Russia, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece signed an agreement on construction of the South Stream pipeline (Standard, 2009).

However, some countries broke their promises and tried to go back on agreements. For example, Bulgarian government statements on the 11-12<sup>th</sup> of June, 2009, conclusively disavowed Russia's project to build the South Stream gas pipeline (Moldova.org, 2010). The government, led by the Prime Minister Boyko Borisov and his GERB party, suspended Bulgaria's implementation of the project immediately after taking office in July, 2009. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of June, the Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Marin Raikov declared that the EU-backed Nabucco gas transportation project constituted "Bulgaria's top priority," whereas South Stream raised many questions. In a first reaction from Moscow, the governmental Rossiyskaya Gazeta wrote that Bulgaria delivered a heavy blow to Russian energy interests in the Balkans. Gazprom's long-time partner in untransparent business, Rumen Ovcharov, blamed the United States for "pressuring" Bulgaria to disavow these projects.

However, the South Stream project attracted attention of other European nations. For instance, in 2008, Gazprom held several preliminary discussions with representatives of two Romanian companies, Romgaz and Transgaz, exploring the opportunity to develop the existing transit infrastructure and to build new capacity on the Romanian territory, taking into account the planned South Stream pipeline network running across South and Central Europe. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of October, 2010, Gazprom and Transgaz S.A. signed a Memorandum of Intent to prepare a feasibility study for South Stream in Romania (RIA News, 2010-10-13). On the 25<sup>th</sup> of November, 2010, the Gazprom delegation paid a visit to Romania (Русская газета в Болгарии, 2010). The meeting pointed out that the feasibility study on the Romanian section of South Stream had been completed. The parties found it worthwhile to further scrutinize the projected gas pipeline construction in Romania. It is not clear nowadays where the main segment of South Stream will be built: in Bulgaria or Romania. But specialists think that Bulgaria has changed her decisions because of the Russian-Romanian agreement.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 2010, Bulgaria and Russia signed two agreements on the South Stream gas pipeline project during the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's visit to Sofia (SETimes.com, 2010). The shareholder agreement for a 50-50 joint venture to build and run the Bulgarian section of the pipeline carrying Russian natural gas to Europe and the articles of association of the company were signed by Gazprom CEO Alexei Miller and the head

of the Bulgarian Energy Holding (BEH), Maya Hristova. “The material benefit for Bulgaria is obvious,” the Russian Prime Minister said, hailing this move as “a key step towards the implementation of the pipeline”. Speaking at a joint press conference with his Bulgarian counterpart, Putin suggested that other European companies may join South Stream. Aside from French company EDF, some German firms have expressed interest in it, Gazprom said earlier.

Let us look at other examples of intergovernmental agreements. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of November, 2009, followed the talks between the Slovenian Prime Minister Borut Pahor and the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, the agreement on the terms of which a part of the pipeline would run through Slovenia to Northern Italy was signed by the Russian Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko and the Slovenian Economy Minister Matej Lahovnik in Moscow (Bloomberg, 2009-11-14). On the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 2010, there was a meeting of Presidents of Russia and Slovenia. Dmitry Medvedev and Danilo Turk announced that they were very satisfied with development of the project ([www.president.ru](http://www.president.ru), 2010).

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, 2010, the Russian Energy Minister Sergei Shmatko and the Croatian Economy, Labor and Entrepreneurship Minister Djuro Popijac in the presence of the Prime Minister of Russia Vladimir Putin and the Prime Minister of Croatia Jadranka Kosor signed an agreement on construction of a South Stream section through Croatia (Lenta.ru, 2010-03-02).

Gazprom and Austrian company OMV signed a Cooperation Agreement on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 2008, but Russia and Austria signed an agreement just on the 24<sup>th</sup> of April, 2010 (RIA News, 2010-04-24).

In October, 2010, the Gazprom delegation visited Macedonia ([www.gazprom.ru](http://www.gazprom.ru), 2010). Possibility of the connection Macedonia with this project was discussed at the meeting. The sides decided to wait for technical researching results and then to make a decision about an intergovernmental agreement.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of August, 2009, the Prime Minister of Russia Vladimir Putin and the Prime Minister of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in attendance of the Prime Minister of Italy Silvio Berlusconi signed a protocol routing the pipeline through the Turkish territorial waters (Bloomberg, 2009-08-06). In 2009 Turkey granted Russia a permit for exploration activities in its exclusive economic zone within the South Stream project. Relevant studies have been completed. The 1<sup>st</sup> of November, 2010, was identified as the date for receiving Turkey’s permit for unhampered construction of a new gas pipeline across the Black Sea.

### **Reaction of other countries**

South Stream is designed to bypass Ukraine, so it is obvious that Ukraine’s position towards this project is negative. The Ukraine’s government tells Russia that Ukraine is a reliable transit country for Russian gas (EurActiv.com, 2010). “We are ready to pump and transit gas. We want to invest in southern pipeline modernization. We are ready to extend guarantees to Russia for years ahead that Ukraine is a reliable transit country for them, for any volume of gas”, Mykola Azarov, the Ukraine’s Prime Minister, said. But after



the gas crisis of January, 2009, it is a problem of confidence. Construction of South Stream is yet to begin. There are some agreements between Russia and Ukraine: a long-term agreement for the supply of nuclear fuel, plan to establish a joint aircraft-building consortium, a lot of common Ukraine-Russian projects are underway. But if there is no agreement for gas supply signed, does it mean that we risk to cease cooperation in other areas? It is unpredictable.

The European Union also has some claims to South Stream. The EU regulator urged Bulgaria to amend its South Stream natural gas pipeline agreement with Russia to conform with EU law and make sure third parties are given access (Lenta.ru, 2010-11-15). “We would like to see that stated very clearly in the intergovernmental agreement,” Marlene Holzner, the European Commission energy spokeswoman, said. The European Union wants more competition in its energy markets and less dependence on Russian gas imports.

The geopolitical plans of the USA prevent normalization of Russian-Ukrainian partnership (Global-Politics.co.uk). The USA criticize offensive strategy of Gazprom, using the rhetoric about volatility of Europe from it, and offer to create a new European pipe line without participation and in pass-by of Russia. It’s about “Nabucco”.

This proposal was rejected by the Energy Minister of Russia Sergei Shmatko who said: “South Stream is more competitive than Nabucco” and “Nabucco and South Stream are far from being competitors” (Bloomberg, 2010). According to Gazprom’s plans, the South Stream gas pipeline will run across some of the Nabucco participants. However, the issue of the feedstock supply to South Stream has never been a subject of debate, since Gazprom has an immense resource base and invests heavily in the development of new fields, while the resources are still not enough to fill Nabucco. One of the factors is that the participants in Nabucco see Russia as a potential gas supplier for their pipeline. Nevertheless, South Stream and Nabucco are not only competitors, but alternative projects. After all, Europe’s projected need for additional gas supplies will exceed the aggregate capacity of both pipelines.

### **Prospects**

Well, South Stream is an important part of the Gazprom strategy providing for more sufficient natural gas supply to Europe and supply routes diversification. The new pipeline system is designed to significantly improve energy security of the European Union and reliability of Russian gas supply to Central and Southern Europe. The project helps overcome the crisis, increases the participating countries’ income and creates new jobs. It is a source of foreign direct investment. The project helps develop the energy sector across the continent, including underground gas storage systems and the power generation industry. This means the entire Europe needs South Stream.

The construction is to start in 2013 and the pipeline is planned to be commissioned by the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 2015 (ITAR-TASS, 2009).

In conclusion, it should be noted that once constructed, South Stream will forever protect Europe against energy crises and cold winters.

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## THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AS A FORM OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

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The research of young people's deviant behavior is an urgently needed one because one of features of the development of modern Russian society is transformation of all spheres of human activities. The dynamism of social pro-

cesses and rapidly arising and changing crises, aggravation of contradictions and conflicts attract interest to the research of young people's social deviancies and deviant behavior because young people are the most vulnerable to these phenomena.

This article deals with young people's auto-destructive (self-destructive) behavior as one of the forms of deviant behavior, such as chemical abuse or substance abuse.

Frants Sheregi researched this problem in his work *Deviation Sociology: Applied Researches* (Sheregi, 2004). Also, the following scientists researched the problems of modern society's deviations:

Yu. V. Selivanova, *Deviant Behavior and Problems of Research Thereof in Modern Russian Sociology* (Selivanova, 2000),

V.G. Popov, *Criminogenic Effect on Youth* (Popov, 1998).

Also, V.A. Popova, O.A. Kondratyeva researched the similar issue in their work *Increase in Drug Use in Russia as a Step to National Disaster* (Popova; Kondratyeva, 1998).

This problem is an urgent one, because it is not fully described in Russian literature and needs further systematic research. This problem cannot be fully researched thus there are prospects for further research.

The method of public opinion survey was used during this social research. The structural and functional approach was the methodological framework for the research whereas author's questionnaire survey data was the empirical framework for the same.

100 respondents (14-25-year-old people) who use psychoactive substances were questioned during the survey.

The following conclusion can be made on the ground of the data received during the research: psychoactive substances are specifically used by young men. The proportion of men and women who use drugs is approximately 4:1.

Financial situation is directly related to the use of psychoactive substances.

According to one of hypotheses, drug addiction more frequently occurs in young people who have families with low level of income but this hypothesis is ungrounded because the majority of respondents have good families with middle or upper-middle income.

During the research it was revealed that the young people who took part in the public opinion survey know a lot about types of psychoactive substances. According to 42% of respondents, psychoactive substances are narcotic drugs, 33% of respondents believe that psychoactive substances are the substances giving new emotions, 21% of respondents answered that psychoactive substances are hazardous drugs and 4 % of respondents told that psychoactive substances are substances used in medicine.

The majority of respondents (51.4%) use cannabis products, 17.7% of respondents have used medicines, 14.4 % have tried or use hallucinogens. 6.6% of respondents use inhalants, 5.5% – use opium products, 0.6% – have used or use *Trigan-D* and the same number of respondents use *Thujone* (absinthe).

83% of respondents who use psychoactive substances prefer “smokable” products (Cannabinoids).

Also, the most popular psychoactive substances are glue, ephedrine and home-made products (home-made substances) used by 3% of respondents (1% of 17-19-year-old and 2% of 20-22-year-old young people).

Cannabis products, medicines and glue are still popular among young people because these products are cheap, easy to find and to make.

The reasons why young people use psychoactive substances were revealed during the research. 13.8 % of respondents use these substances “socially”, 27% of the young people use psychoactive substances which are easy to find and 29% of respondents believe that they can easily give up using them at any time.

Young people start using psychoactive substances when they are out. 38 % of respondents tried psychoactive substances for the first time in parks, on beaches, in the streets. The majority of respondents are turned to psychoactive substances by their friends in their free time when they don’t study and don’t work. They try psychoactive substances for the first time when they are 15-17 years old, and this fact disproves one of the hypotheses of decrease in the average age of drug addicts (14-15 years old). But, there are people who tried psychoactive substances for the first time when they were 7-10 years old in their schools, also they can be turned to psychoactive substances by their family members. Thus, it is necessary to think of measures to prevent the use of psychoactive substances among children.

Young people are well informed about hazard caused by psychoactive substances. Mass media (TV, radio, advertisements, lectures and brochures) is the main source informing them about hazard caused by psychoactive substances. School and university teachers, more than parents, prefer talking to young people about hazard caused by psychoactive substances. May be, that is why young people know about hazard but try to express their protest and to attract their relatives’ attention by using these substances because this age group of young people underestimate their social importance and feel unfairly treated and misunderstood by their parents.

The other hypothesis that young people who use psychoactive substances are often involved in criminogenic environment is also not fully grounded. This conclusion can be made on the basis of the fact that in most cases young people buy psychoactive substances with money they earned themselves and not with money they steal or thieve. We can look at the matter from another standpoint because some young people who use psychoactive substances are on bad terms with law-enforcement agencies. Thus, we cannot make a definite conclusion that young people are often involved in criminogenic environment related to deviant behavior.

The overwhelming majority of young people, because of their age, ambitions and self-confidence, believe that they can easily give up using psychoactive substances and only a little part of this age group understand that they can do it only if they make serious effort or with somebody’s help.

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## SOUTH AFRICA PARTICIPATION IN SADC AND IBSA COOPERATION

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The article is devoted to problem of international cooperation and South Africa participation in this process. I analyze aspects of South Africa first decade after apartheid (system of legal racial segregation), including foreign policy events, when her leadership had to take decision to international cooperation in order to combat poverty, drought and external pressure.

The reform process enabled South Africa to join various regional and international organizations and thereby created the opportunity to play a constructive role in promoting regional and international cooperation.

The quest for regional cooperation and integration among SADC member states is taking place amid developments such as increasing globalization, regionalization and stratification of the international economy, increasing concern for good governance and democratization, and increasing adoption of stabilization and structural adjustment measures.

It is therefore the firm belief of the South African government that the challenges of Africa can only be met through cooperation across national boundaries and by the conscious pursuit of common interests. The states of Southern Africa share a common destiny and are interdependent; it is the aim of the South African government to promote regional cooperation as a means of maximizing growth and national welfare. South Africa, by virtue of its economic strength, can play an important role in the development of the Southern African region and in international organizations.

While the country's interests cover international affairs and relations in all parts of the world, South Africa's relations with African states, especially those in Southern Africa, include a wide variety of activities ranging from technical cooperation, trade links and tourism to cooperation in respect of transport infrastructure and power generation.

Thereupon it is very important to analyze SADC and IBSA cooperation.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) started as *Frontline States* whose objective was political liberation of Southern Africa. SADC was preceded by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on April 01, 1980 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration (Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation). ([www.sadc.int/](http://www.sadc.int/)) There is no doubt that development cooperation and assistance at both bilateral and multilateral level in Southern Africa is a matter of the highest priority for the Government. During the past decade this function has been repeatedly highlighted by other line function Departments, the Cabinet and the President. (Nzo, 1996). For most of the last decade, Southern Africa recorded rising real growth rates, falling inflation, improved fiscal deficits, favorable terms of trade, declining total debt, and low current account balance. (Southern Africa regional integration strategy paper 2011 – 2015. African development bank. African development fund. 2010).

The formation of SADCC was the culmination of a long process of consultations by the leaders of the then only majority ruled countries of Southern Africa, thus Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, working together as Frontline States. In May 1979 consultations were held between Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers responsible for Economic Development in Gaborone, Botswana. Subsequently a meeting was held in Arusha, Tanzania in July 1979 which led to the establishment of SADCC. On August 17, 1992, at their Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration that effectively transformed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The objective also shifted to include economic integration following the independence of the rest of the Southern African countries. Currently SADC has a membership of 15 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The SADC vision is one of a common future, a future in a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist between the peoples of Southern Africa.

The objectives of SADC as stated in Article 5 of the Treaty remain relevant but Member States underscore the need to ensure that poverty alleviation is addressed in all SADC activities and programs with the ultimate objective of eradicating it. HIV/AIDS is as a major threat to the attainment of the objectives of SADC and therefore is accorded priority in all SADC programs and activities.

The objectives of SADC as stated in Article 5 of the Treaty are to:

- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- Promote and defend peace and security;
- Promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the Region;
- Achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment;
- Strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region. ([www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/64](http://www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/64))

South Africa has focused its development assistance programs mainly on states in the Southern African region. In principle priority is given to neighboring countries sharing common borders, with the emphasis on those countries with the greatest needs. In the light of geographical, economic and other practical considerations, present-day development cooperation and interaction extend to all parts of the African continent, including the Indian Ocean islands (Nzo, 1996.)

South Africa's development cooperation program offers various forms of assistance are based on the following foundations: South Africa is of the firm belief that, considering the interdependence of African countries, especially in a regional context, cooperation in the building of collective self-reliance is imperative for survival and growth. Being an African country, South Africa has the advantage of possessing expertise applicable to African conditions and can therefore play a leading role In the development of t he Southern African region. (Nzo, 1996).

Other successful example of integration is IBSA (The India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum). The official announcement of the dialogue forum was made on 6 June 2003, with the signing of Brasilia Declaration by the ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries. The declaration focused on issues of common concern such as the reform of the UN.

The political results are evident in the number of joint positions expressed in heads of state and government declarations and in ministerial communiques.

IBSA's coordination success is mainly evident at the UN, with a 96% vote convergence rate. Particularly noteworthy was IBSA's role at the World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting in Cancun (2003) in pressing for fundamental changes to the developed world's agricultural subsidy regimes. The WTO negotiations laid bare the diverse, sometimes controversial approaches adopted by members to trade, and highlighted how existing differences represent serious obstacles to finding common ground in the South. Nevertheless, it can be argued that IBSA's functional leadership in the WTO negotiations and the UN reform debate has served as a countervailing force in the current global order.

IBSA's trade indicators show great promise. Intra-IBSA trade has grown from \$3, 9 billion in 2003 to just over \$10 billion in 2008. Although South Africa has benefited from the growth, South Africa's role has been much smaller, given the country's comparatively small economy. Also, South Africa could be hurt by the influx of Indian goods, for example, or only be used as a regional access point.

To strengthen IBSA's joint positions and mutual interests, representatives have also met during forums such as the Human Rights Council, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Antarctic Treaty, thereby effectively putting Africa's issues on the contemporary world agenda. At the Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change (2009), IBSA, together with China, brokered an agreement with the US in trying to define a common position on emissions reductions and climate aid money. At its 2010 summit, it was agreed IBSA would collaborate more closely within BASIC towards building a common position at the upcoming Conference of the Parties meeting on climate change in Mexico (November/December 2010). (Arkhangelskaya, 2010).

South Africa, and specifically the Department of Foreign Affairs, is actively engaged in developmental activities which aim to improve the general socio-economic conditions of the people of Africa and especially the people of Southern Africa.

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## THE INTERNET AND INTERNET RELATIONS

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In 1996 John Perry Barlow, a famous specialist in the internet security, wrote the declaration of the independence of cyberspace (Barlow, 1996) where he said:

“Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel, I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. I declare the global



social space we are building to be naturally independent of the tyrannies you seek to impose on us. You have no moral right to rule us nor do you possess any methods of enforcement we have true reason to fear.”

Barlow was the first to say that Internet is a unique jury space, where every person is equal to every person, where the old rules and the national borders do not exist. The Internet is a different place because of the speed and the accessibility of communications, the ability of people to publish instantaneously.

The Internet is decentralized, that’s why it is so effective. It imposes no restrictions. Anybody can start a discussion on any topic and say anything. In some repressive regimes – Myanmar, Saudi Arabia and so forth – the governments have tried their best to centralize the Net. But even in this case, there is a leakage, and it’s very difficult to keep information out. As Internet pioneer John Gilmore puts it, “The Net interprets censorship as damage and routes around it.”(Elmer-Dewitt, 1993)

There is an interesting online phenomenon which is called The Streisand effect. It means that any attempt to hide or remove a piece of information has the unintended consequence of publishing this information more widely and to a greater extent than if no contrary action had been attempted. This effect is named after American actress Barbra Streisand, in 2003 there was an incident in which her attempts to suppress photographers of her residence in California, who made these photos publicly available on the Net, only generated further publicity. As a result, public awareness of the pictures increased substantially and they became popular on the Internet, with more than 420,000 people visiting the site over the following month.

Practical difficulties to censor information, the great speed of its spreading, decentralized structure of the Net, the absence of national borders attract people.

Over the last ten years the Internet has spread over hundreds of different countries.

According to the latest statistical data, one third of the world’s population has an Internet connection. And the number of users will be increasing (Internet World Stats, 2010).

The world’s population is 6.8 billions people and 28.7% of them are internet users – nearly 1.9 billions. The number of users has increased in 5 times since 2000. And it is only the beginning.

The leader of this movement towards total Internet expansion are Asian countries and, of course, China due to its quantity of population, but Asia keeps the sixth position in the rate of internet penetration, only 21.5% of Asian people has an internet access. On the other hand, at the top of this rate is North America where 77.4% of the population has an ability to surf the Net.

As the main aim of this search is to find out what the influence of the Net on the recent events in Northern Africa was, it is necessary to comment on the situation in this region. Algeria (penetration is 13.6% 4.6% of African users), Tunisia (34%; 3.2%), Egypt (21.2%, 15.4%), Morocco (33%; 9.4%) have the

leading positions in all rates and though the penetration is comparatively low the Internet has a great impact on of the public opinion of these countries. Bahrain is an absolute leader in the Middle East – 88% of penetration of the Net among its population.

It is not a coincidence that all this countries were put in the same line. We also can join Russia to this group. There has been unrest in these states over the time of the last three months. As The New York Times says (Kirkpatrick, 2011) modern websites such as Facebook, Twitter, Wikileaks have a great impact on these events as they helped to organize protests, communicate grievances, and disseminate information.

Tunisian revolution began in December 2010 and led to the ouster of the longtime President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in January 2011 but street demonstrations have continued to the present day. The protests inspired similar actions throughout the Arab world: the Egyptian revolution began after the events in Tunisia and also led to the ouster of Egypt's president; protests have also taken place in Algeria, Yemen, Jordan, Morocco, Lybia.

The Tunisian rebellion was set off after a fruit vendor, Mohamed Bouazizi, burned himself to death after being humiliated by the police. His desperate act led to protests, which were recorded on mobile phones, posted on the Internet, shared on Facebook and eventually broadcasted by Al Jazeera. One interesting observation: demonstrators used social nets (Facebook) for the coordination of their actions that's why this revolution was named cyber-revolution. Tunisian rappers wrote songs which criticized the state power; they were uploaded on YouTube and served for antigovernment propaganda. WikiLeaks published materials proving political corruption and it also contributed to the fall of the president and its ruling political rally.

Widespread dissatisfaction with the policy of Egyptian government developed into the revolution after the murder of Khalid Said. Mr. Said, a 28-year-old Egyptian businessman, was pulled from an Internet cafe in Alexandria last June by two plainclothes police officers, who, as witnesses say, beat him to death then. Mr. Said was not an activist or involved in politics. But human rights advocates said he was killed because the local police believed he had shot a video showing officers with illegal drugs. Such a video did eventually show up on YouTube. The police had told Mr. Said's family that he was involved in drugs and died from swallowing a package of marijuana while in police imprisonment. But witnesses denied that account, telling their stories in YouTube videos.

Within five days of his death, an anonymous human rights activist created a Facebook page – We Are All Khalid Said – that posted cell phone photos from the morgue of his bloodied face, and YouTube videos played up contrasting pictures of him happy and smiling with the graphic images from the morgue. By mid-June, 130,000 people joined the page to get and share updates about the case.

It became the biggest dissident Facebook page in Egypt with more than 473,000 users, and it has helped to spread information about the demonstra-

tions in Egypt, which were ignited after a revolt in neighboring Tunisia. Political activists that were striking on the Tahrir Square made posters with photos of Khalid Said, he was their symbol.

Mr. Said's death may be the good example of the special power of social networking tools like Facebook in a police state. Gamal Eid, a lawyer and executive director of the Arabic Network for Human Rights Information in Cairo says: "Said was just a guy who found evidence of corruption and he published it. Then when people learned what happened to him, when people saw pictures of his face, people got very angry."

Facebook offered Egyptians a rare possibility to unite against government abuses. Facebook has been the social networking tool of choice for human rights activists in Egypt. There are five million Facebook users in Egypt, the highest number in any Middle Eastern or North African country. Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and cell phones made it easy for human rights advocates to get out the news and for people to spread and discuss their outrage in a country where freedom of speech and the right to assemble were limited and the government monitored newspapers and state television.

In the last two years human rights advocates have also turned to Twitter and to YouTube, the third most visited Web site in Egypt after Google and Facebook. YouTube, which have been used to upload dozens of videos showing Egyptian police torture and abuse, has become an enormously powerful social media tool as more people have been able to capture and share video on cell phones.

Last June, besides providing regular Facebook updates about the Mr. Said's death, the anonymous administrator of the Facebook page began posting invitations to join street protests in Alexandria and Cairo, which spread to nine other cities. Mohamed El Baradei, the former chief of the International Atomic Energy Agency, was among thousands attending the protest in Alexandria.

The protests took place sporadically until the beginning of the revolution in Tunisia, after which the Facebook group began inviting Egyptians to a protest on the 25th of January.

Pro-Mubarak supporters began jumping into the Khaled Said Facebook page's conversation. They created wall posts and comments on the page, demanding that Mr. Mubarak is given a chance and spreading disinformation, including that the day of protest on Friday was canceled.

But that did little to keep Egyptians from protests. "If you think you can go on Facebook and tell the people to go home, it's too late for that," said Omar Ghoneim, who walked to Friday's protest.

Internet was switched off on the 28th of January but it didn't suppress the anger of nation and only provoked the continuation of the revolution.

Zbigniew Brzezinski believes that the Net helps the active, dynamic youth in the regions of Northern Africa and Middle East to change the present geopolitical hierarchy and calls this situation a great political awakening. (Brzezinski, 2011)

Within the topic the Internet and International relations it is necessary to mention WikiLeaks.

The developers of WikiLeaks proclaim that the principles on which the site is based are the defense of freedom of speech and media publishing. Only a free press can effectively expose deception in a government, reduce corruption and restore democracies.

The subject area of the documents on WikiLeaks is quite broad: war, killings, torture and detention; government and trade; suppression of free speech and a free press; diplomacy and spying; ecology, climate, nature and sciences; corruption, finance, taxes, trading; censorship technology and internet filtering; religious organizations; abuse, violence.

Among the most sensational releases of the last year are 92,000 documents related to the war in Afghanistan; around 400,000 documents concerning the Iraq War, which were called by the BBC the largest leak of documents in the history of the USA; 260,000 diplomatic American cables were given to WikiLeaks by a 22-year-old US Army intelligence analyst Bradley Manning. The contents of the diplomatic correspondence of various US embassies include comments about the host countries and its leaders. This release was called the 11 September of American diplomacy by the Italian foreign minister.

Nobody knows who stays behind WikiLeaks. There is information on its site that WikiLeaks is an independent global group of people with the idea of a free press. The group includes journalists, software programmers, network engineers, mathematicians and others. But some experts say that it is difficult for them to believe in this beautiful legend of the emergence of a new Comintern.

On the one hand, WikiLeaks is definitely in opposition to the US and some other governments, admittedly a lot of other organizations think about it with displeasure. And there are facts proving that: 1) at the beginning of the last year Wikileaks released a secret 32-page U.S. Department of Defense Counterintelligence Analysis Report discussing the leaking of material by WikiLeaks and how it could be stopped 2) a number of governments block access to any address with WikiLeaks in the name 3) since 2007, WikiLeaks has been attacked by the Pentagon, the Chinese Public Security Bureau, the Former president of Kenya, the Premier of Bermuda, the Catholic & Mormon Church, the largest Swiss private bank, and Russian companies.

But on the other hand, WikiLeaks is quite a suspicious organization. Even the spokesman of WikiLeaks, a famous 39 years old Julian Assange, has an interesting and doubtful biography. For everybody Assange is a mysterious person, who has suddenly appeared on the Net and introduced himself as a messenger that fights for justice. His biography doesn't give us any rational explanations of how he has managed to do it and forces some experts to think that Wikileaks is a big and dangerous US intelligence tool.

William Engdahl, a famous American political scientist, gives some interesting facts providing the idea that WikiLeaks can be used by the US government in order to police the Internet (Engdahl, 2010). He claims that a 22-year

old Bradley Manning, who is accused of the leak of secret documents, was a low-grade US Army intelligence analyst and simply couldn't have had an access to the classified files. As a result, the diplomatic correspondence which is stored on WikiLeaks is not secret at all. Engdahl says practically all the US Government employees could see it and 500,000 people around the world have an access to the Secret Internet Protocol Network (SIPRnet) where it is stored. Wikileaks was created to provoke international relations: 1) Hillary Clinton claimed "an attack on Americas foreign policy interests have endangered innocent people" 2) The British government calls publications on WikiLeaks a threat to national security. The activity of WikiLeaks gave rise to police the Internet. The US Department of Security has already begun to seize and shut down internet websites (web domains) posting there a "Department of Justice" logo. Engdahl is convinced that step by careful step freedom of speech would be taken away.

A well-known Russian writer and journalist Nikolai Starikov (Starikov, 2010) is sure that WikiLeaks will be used for a great American provocation. And the main goal of this project is the change in the Russian policy. WikiLeaks became famous after the publication of documents related to the war in Afghanistan. But nothing has changed after this release and the war didn't end. The fact that many more people died in Iraq was not viewed as shocking news. (120000 Iraqis have been killed during this war, according to secret documents, while the whole world was sure that the number of victims is about one million. The publications have already drawn a great attention to WikiLeaks and have proved that it is opposed to the USA, so people might believe the facts that can be false. Starikov supposes that WikiLeaks can compromise Russian government using faked-up materials as it is very profitable for the USA and nobody will think that it is its deal. The strong point in Russian policy is a tandem in our government, so Americans may try to break it. Assange has already warned about this situation: "we have material on many businesses and governments in Russia. It is not right to say there is going to be a particular focus on Russia".

In December of the last year there were ethnically motivated riots in Russia. They started after the murder of a football's fan Egor Sviridov in a clash between two groups of youth, one of which was recent migrants from the Caucasus. Street protests were organized in social nets and blogs. Was it a real display of public dissatisfaction or a good planned action which goal was to shake the government? If we answered this question we could understand if the Net is a tool for policy or a media source that promotes the freedom of speech. The answer to this difficult question might reveal the future.

Russian specialists in political studies (Викиликс – революция, 2010) and international relations suppose that we witness great changes not only in political hierarchy but structural changes in the whole society. Industrial revolutions have led to the emergence of a new ruling class – bourgeoisie. As our world is leaving the industrial level of its development and transforming to the

informational society it means that it will be a new revolution, which can create its own elite and establishment. Ideas are becoming a real power when they are seizing a consciousness of mass. This process which is difficult to control has already begun on the Net. Some analysts are sure that new elite will come to power in 3 or 5 years when another wave of a global economic crisis will start. Others believe that it will be a struggle for the right to control cyberspace and this fight will end in a division of the Net space between several states as it is happening now in China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Myanmar and some other countries. Time will show who was right.

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## ABOUT SOME PERCULIARITIES OF EMBODYING THE LINGUISTIC DOMINANT IN THE NOVEL “INVITATION TO A BEHEADING” BY V. NABOKOV

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Metalinguistic aspects, strictly linguistic aspects, Nabokov’s mirror code, animation of unanimated things, sinesthesia, sinesthetism

The novel “Invitation to a Beheading” has been examined from the position of its sense interpretation many times. Different sense dominants have been picked out: the novel-anti-utopia, existential novel, novel about a conflict of a poet with prose of life, etc. But we think that language can be named as a new dominant, although it is not absolutely semantic but formally-semantic.

That's why we will analyse language peculiarities which form their own linguistic reality and help to understand the ideological sense of the novel. This is the **aim** of our research. And the **main problems** are: 1) searching out the main linguistic figures of the novel that make up its language originality; 2) analysing the way how these figures work in the linguistic material of the novel; 3) analysing the way how the sense of the novel is refracted through the linguistic reality and cooperates with it.

We divide linguistic peculiarities into **2 large groups**: metalinguistic (superlinguistic or compositionally-linguistic) and linguistic proper.

**Metalinguistic aspects** are more general concepts. They joint linguistic and compositional figures of the novel. **Strictly linguistic aspects (linguistic proper)** are connected with linguistic figures that are found out on the phonetic, lexical and grammatical levels. Such a classification can help us to structure our research.

We won't describe all the peculiarities because there are a lot of them, and we will choose some interesting and unusual metalinguistic and linguistic figures proper.

Associative construction of the text and communicative disconnection of the dialogues seem to be the most attractive among the metalinguistic figures.

**Associative construction of the text** is a special type of construction, where "every event may become the reason of breaking the narrative"<sup>1</sup>, as such an event causes associations which might take away the reader from the main narration. Thus, "some logic gaps appear inside any paragraph". That means that the author's deviations in the text break the logic way of described events.

The example is the deviation in chapter I: "So we are coming to the end. The right, still untouched part of the extensive novel, the part, which we, in the middle of the tasty reading, slightly touched, checking out, how much it would stay, – suddenly it became completely gaunt: some minutes of the fast, like downhill, reading – and... terrible!"<sup>2</sup>. Before and after this deviation the author tells us about the residing of the main character, Cincinnatus C., in the chamber.

**Communicative disconnection of dialogues** or disparity of the characters' speech to the concrete speech situation means that questions and answers in dialogues contradict each other: they ask about one thing and get answer that doesn't fit the theme of the question.

Let's take an example. In chapter VI Cincinnatus asks about the fact when he will be allowed to see his wife, Marfinka, and the director of the prison

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<sup>1</sup> Иващенко Е. Г. Неполная определенность как способ лиризации прозаического текста (на примере романа В. Набокова «Приглашение на казнь») // Вестник АМГУ, вып. 24, 2004. с.89-90.

<sup>2</sup> All the translations are mine. Original text: «Итак – подбираемся к концу. Правая, еще непочатая часть развернутого романа, которую мы, посреди лакомого чтения, легонько ошупывали, проверяя, много ли еще, вдруг, ни с того ни с сего, оказалась уже совсем тощей: несколько минут скорого, уже под гору чтения – и... ужасно!»

starts to tell about the lawyer Roman Vissarionovich's illness. Moreover, after the pause he continues speaking about the lawyer's illness.

We see that Cincinnatus asks about one thing and is answered about the opposite thing. It looks like a dialogue between a person who can hear and a deaf one.

Regarding **linguistic peculiarities proper**, we will show some of them.

**1. Nabokov's mirror code** is an invisible lyric alphabet that gives us possibility to interpret the sense of the novel. The word is getting alive and becoming more independent, so "the sense of the word grows up and starts to predominate over its semantic," it is named "**antimphasa**"<sup>3</sup>. From this, we can make a conclusion that the mirror code possesses such a feature as antimphasia. The code itself is formed by the following figures:

**1) Lexical pair of demonstrative particles** "here-there" ("тут-там"). The opposition of them is constantly repeated in the novel: "...there tormented here cranks walk on liberty" (ch. VIII);

**2) Palindromes.** "Take the word "*murmur*" (ропот), " said Cincinnatus's brother-in-law to him, and read back to front"<sup>4</sup>. Two words – murmur (ропот) and axe (топор) – are compared.

**3) Iconic using of letters** (using of their graphic form): letters P and C (П и Ц) are the fist letters of two antagonists' names – Pier and Cincinnatus;

**4) Banal puns:** "Drink out the *wine* before the *wedding*"<sup>5</sup>. The execution is connected with the wedding,

**5) Cliches: theatrical** (with the publik's courteous permission – «с любезного разрешения публики»), **judicial** (according to the article of the law – «сверившись со статьей закона»), **conversational** (loads of troubles – «хлопот полон рот»).

**2. Animation of inanimate things**, i.e. personification. This is made through the usage of verbs and attributive forms of verbs (participles) that mean actions produced by alive creatures: "the table screamed because of malice" – «кричащий от злости стол»; «the ball ran in» – «вбежал мяч», ect.

But we can see a very interesting peculiarity here: objects can feel like people. This phenomenon is expressed with the help of different means:

● **Elements of phonetic play:** "Cincinnatus!" said the tray reproachfully"<sup>6</sup>. In this example the clanging of a tray is correlated with the main character's name which has become the object for **onomatopoeia**. Animation is in the fact that the tray didn't *clank* but *said*: "Cincinnatus!"

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<sup>3</sup> Иващенко Е. Г. . Неполная определенность как способ лиризации прозаического текста (на примере романа В. Набокова «Приглашение на казнь») // Вестник АМГУ, вып. 24, 2004, с. 90.

<sup>4</sup> Original text: «Возьми-ка слово «ропот», – говорил Цинциннату его шурин, остряк, – и прочти обратно».

<sup>5</sup> «Вот хлебни *винца* до *венца*».

<sup>6</sup> «Цинциннат! — сказал поднос укоризненно».



● **Adverbs of condition:** “said the tray *reproachfully*” – «сказал поднос *укоризненно*»;

● **Qualitative adjectives** served as a part of compound nominal predicate: “the lamp was dead” – «лампочка *была мертвая*»;

● **Characterization of relative adjectives** by the way of transferring the subject’s sign (subject is the person who produces action) on the object (the thing with the help of which the action is made or the thing that is influenced by action): “clear *contemptuous* hand-writing” – «чистый, *презрительный* почерк». *Contemptuous* is the characteristic of a writing person, his attitude; so there we see the transferring of the doer’s characteristic on the result of the action “to write” – on the handwriting.

● **Synecdoche:** “*the goblets tinkled when clinking*” – «звякали, чокаясь, бокалы»: it means that people tinkled by the goblets when they clinked glasses to each other. In this example we see the transferring of action from the subject to the object, and the object becomes the subject because it does operations that are special for the object.

Animation of things is connected with such Nabokov’s psychological characteristic as **sinesthesia** which is the phenomenon of perception when at the process of irritation of one organ of sense with its specific feelings, the feelings of the other organ of sense appear, or signals coming from different organs of feelings mix and synthesize with each other. A person does not only hear sounds but sees them at the same time<sup>7</sup>.

The “product” of sinesthesia in the text is **sinesthetism**. This is the combination of beginnings with different nature (sound-music, sound-color, color-smell) inside the limit of a concrete text<sup>8</sup>. In “Invitation...” we can find such aesthetic means as sinesthetic epithets, metaphors, similes.

● **Sinesthetic epithets:** chapter I: “the hot, throughout dark-blue day” («жаркий, насквозь *синий* день») is combination of **tactile** and **color**, so, the hot days in the novel are dark-blue; “said the director with short bass” («сказал директор *сдобным басом*») is combination of **sound** and **taste** and one of the so-called “**tasty**” epithets<sup>9</sup> («вкусные» эпитеты);

● **Sinesthetic epithets made of simile phrases:** “by the *stretched in width* voice” («*растянутым в ширину* голосом»). This is the combination of hearing and vision, and the epithet is made up of the simile phrase “the voice like the thing stretched in width («голос, как будто растянутый в ширину»).

● **Sinesthetic metaphors: vision-tactile feelings** (“the oil of twilight” – «масло сумерек»: the dark surrounds like oil) ; **vision-hearing** (“the complete confluence of dark and calm had ended” – «совершилось *полное слияние темноты и тишины*»); **color-thickness** (“gold, strongly brewed electric light”

<sup>7</sup> В. Набоков – синестетик // В. В. Набоков: Биография [[http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir\\_Nabokov](http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Nabokov)].

<sup>8</sup> Авраменко А. П. Слово как явление синэстетизма в творчестве Булата Окуджавы [Московский государственный университет им. М. В. Ломоносова: [ruslitxx@philol.msu.ru](mailto:ruslitxx@philol.msu.ru)].

<sup>9</sup> Струве Н., Агеев М. Роман с кокаином [<http://www.weborbита.com/list13f.html>].

– «золотой, крепко настоящий электрический свет»); **tactile feelings-hearing** (“the velvet calm of a dress” – «бархатная тишина платья». *Cincinnatus* seems to *hear* calm when he remembers about the *Marfinka’s velvet dress*).

Undoubtedly, this analysis of the language as one of the dominants in “Invention to a Beheading” is not complete. But we try to show how the world of Nabokov’s word may be interesting, and have chosen unusual aesthetic means for the analysis.

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## ENVIROMENTAL CULTURE IN THE ENVIRONMENT SYSTEM SECURITY

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In modern conditions when the anthropogenic and technogenic impact influence more and more on the nature around us, the question arises of finding measures to prevent such harmful effects. Environmental problems became critical and fundamental, importance of their consideration and permission are caused by the fact that they influence all spheres of life – social, political, economic, cultural. The legislation establishes a number of ways to protect the environment, which are entrusted the responsibility of every citizen the responsibility of the government and the state itself as a whole. Does this mean that the declaration this provision of law in the legislation would lead responsibilities to adhere to them? It is known that the execution of the law depends on legal awareness and legal culture of citizens. In the area of environmental law this relationship is even closer. The state of the environment fully reflects the legal culture of the Russian population, consequently to succeed in the field of environmental protection it is necessary to raise the level of legal culture. The article report focuses on the problems relating to the cultural level of citizens, which is a reflection of the natural environment.

The main priority and guarantee of the safety of the environment is a high level of ecological culture. Cause of substantial portion of environmental violations is the lack of environmental knowledge and wrongful conduct. Disrespect and disregard of the law, cluttering the territories, washing cars on the river banks and in the courtyards and other manifestations of environmental ignorance indicate a low level of culture and contempt for the urban community. In recent years leadership of our state has become more and more attentive to environmental aspects of economic activity in our country. Nevertheless at this stage of the world development, capitalist consciousness prevails over the ecological, today's profits – over tomorrow irreversible degradation of the environment. It is this contradiction to the existing economic and environmental factors caused by the need to improve ecological culture, the development of environmental justice and the greening of education. For this purpose it is more expedient to develop ecological outlook in people of all ages, different social and professional groups, as well as in life. The Federal Law "On Environmental Protection", in Chapter XIII «Fundamentals of Ecological Culture» contains requirements for the process of building an environmental culture.

For create an environmental culture in the society, improving the educational level, upbringing respect for nature and the rational use of natural resources in Russia, implemented environmental education through the dissemination of ecological knowledge about environmental safety, information about the environment and the use of natural resources (Устьянцева, 2010, с.42-47).

Environmental education involves:

- 1) Formation of knowledge about the relationship between man and nature, understanding that a man is not a master he is a part of nature
- 2) Formation of the system of the ecological values
- 3) Formation of the active approach to protection and restoration of the environment, according to a principle «think globally, act locally» (Хотунцев, 2002).

Substantial increase in the effectiveness of such education can be achieved by involving the public, including school audience. In some Russian regions practice of such introductions have already been established, particularly in the Saratov region. For example, in October of 2010 schoolchildren in Saratov performed planting about 100 000 seedlings of pine. Two years later seedlings will be planted on the territories of the region that were most strongly affected by forest fires. An important factor in the success of such activities is the awareness of students about need special attention to the problems of protection the environment. The practice of holding such events and activities shows the need for their guidance on environmental education for different social groups, especially the younger generation.

Regulatory frameworks in this area are:

- 1) The Federal Law of 10 January 2002 N 7-FZ "On Environmental Protection"

2) The Law of the Saratov Region on July 28, 2006 “On Environmental Protection in the Saratov region”.

3) The concept of ecological safety of the Saratov region in 2010-2020.

4) The concept of continuous ecological education of the Saratov region population in 2008-2018.

On the basis of these laws in addition to improving the education, these measures must be introduced in preschools which are focused on the formation of the conscious attitude of children to nature, the development of simple practical skills as well as on the development of environmental awareness. The lead agency in this area in the Saratov region is SEI “Regional Children’s Environmental Center”. The priorities in the work are teaching, research, educational and practical environmental activities which are realized during students work on ecological regional projects and programs: “The Legacy of Nature” and “Volga Care of the Young”. The results of this work are presented at the regional scientific and practical environmental conferences and contests: “Young Researchers Environment”, “Legacy of Nature”, “Live Earth”, etc. People’s awareness of the fact that they need to perform certain ecological function, is the main component of the ecological world and the main core of ecological culture.

Survey of Saratov Region residents, conducted in 1996-2007 demonstrated that the level of environmental concern of citizens is largely dependent on the current environmental situation. In addition public attention to environmental issues and their health is influenced by media coverage (Кожевникова, Кожевников, 2009).

Thus, only when the ecological situation is becoming a real threat, as area residents learn mainly from the media, environmental activism is increasing. Therefore, most people do not think about the consequences of their actions and at the same time taking care of a real environmental hazard, which is the result of their actions. These are some disadvantage of justice and legal culture of the population.

Meeting the challenges to improve the ecological culture requires bulky, considerable efforts from the people and the state. This process shouldn’t be left without the various business structures that are to blame virtually the entire array of environmental pollution. This area should be given a significant place in environmental education. The idea of collaboration between business and ecology is rather acute, and even now we can talk about the results. For example one of the most important eco-program TNK-BP – «Saratov refinery» has been called «The Elimination of the Historical Heritage». Thus, it is necessary to conduct propaganda among entrepreneurs through business seminars on the effectiveness of combining ecology and economics, as well as developing the social responsibility of business.

Accordingly, for the successful growth of ecological awareness and the strengthening of justice, it is advisable to implement broad social and ecological directed propaganda, organize environmental education and pay attention to the environmental policy of all social groups.

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### TEST RELIABILITY AS A CHARACTERISTIC OF KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT TOOLS

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The problem of unbiased evaluation of student's knowledge is an actual problem in modern pedagogy. Great opportunities belong to testing. Test, if it is made up properly, is an opportunity for objective knowledge evaluation, independent on both a teacher and an institution.

It is believed abroad that the higher the level of the test control in high school, the higher is its ranking. Most of the examinations (entrance and graduation), are carried out in test form.

With the help of testing you can, to some extent, evaluate pupils' knowledge while analyzing answers to test questions. In addition to the rating function in the learning process tests also fulfill educational function. The opportunity to select one of the several suggested answers develops mindfulness and critical thinking.

Compared with other forms of knowledge control testing has its advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages:

- 1) Testing is a more qualitative and objective way of evaluation.
- 2) Testing is a fairer method; it puts all students in equal conditions during monitoring and evaluation process eliminating the subjectivity of a teacher.
- 3) Tests are a vast instrument, since testing can include tasks for all subjects of the course. With the help of testing, you can define the level of student's knowledge of the subject as a whole and its sections.

4) Testing is more efficient from the economic point of view. The main expenditures for testing occur in the development of high-quality tools as they have one-off character. Expenditures for testing are significantly lower than written or verbal control.

Disadvantages:

1) The development of quality test tools is a long, laborious and expensive process. Standard test for the majority of subjects have not been worked out yet, and the developed ones normally are of very low quality.

2) A test does not allow checking and evaluating high, productive levels of knowledge associated with creativity that is probable, abstract and methodological knowledge.

3) There is an element of casualty in a test. For example, a student not answering a simple question can give a right answer to a more difficult one. It skews the test results and leads to the need of considering a probability component in their analysis.

To judge the test quality, its adequacy of students' knowledge evaluation, there are criteria for the test quality, such as reliability, validity, representativeness. Validity defines the measure of test aptness to serve the set goal – measuring and evaluating of students knowledge. Validity depends on the quality of tasks, the degree of completeness and the coverage of discipline material; the balance and distribution of tasks according to their difficulty, the method of selecting questions from a set of tasks, the interpretation of test results, the organization of data collection, the selection of a sample of subjects.

The extent, to which a sample can be used to test general population, is called the representativeness of test standards.

In my work I am studying the reliability of a test.

Reliability of a test is one of criteria of the test quality, of its stability in relation to measurement error. The reliability strongly influences the degree of homogeneity of groups of testes, their level of preparedness, the distribution of grades, maximum and minimum test scores and other factors relating not only to the test but also to the terms of its realization.

Investigation of correctness of tests and criteria of their quality becomes important in connection with the transition to new educational standards, where a bigger role is assigned to students' knowledge control, including the current control, final control of a discipline and control of residual knowledge.

First, the test of a tutor of the Department of “Materials science, technology and quality management” was examined. The study tests the reliability of the formula

$$r_{KR-20} = \frac{k}{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum p_j q_j}{s_x^2}\right),$$

(Where  $r$  – the coefficient of reliability of the test;  $k$  – number of jobs in the test – the sum of the variances of test questions – the total variance of

scores of subjects throughout the test) showed that this test cannot objectively evaluate students' knowledge, since the value of reliability does not satisfy conditions according to which the test is considered to be good.

The next stage of the research became an independent compilation of a test on the subject "Metrology".

When compiling of the test all the basic rules for the development of test tasks were followed:

1. Tasks belong to the same academic discipline (metrology).
2. In the test tasks are arranged in order of increasing difficulty.
3. Control material corresponding to the content of the discipline was used in the test.
4. In drawing up the test the criteria of content selection were taken into account.

In order to test items, arranged in order of increasing difficulty and belonged to the same topic, thematic structure of the test was compiled.

Each item on the test meets the requirements of the tasks in the test form. The purpose of each task is the identification of residual knowledge of the students in the discipline "Metrology". All tasks are characterized by brevity and logical form of statements; there is no need for additional oral explanation of the meaning of tasks, the vagueness and uncertainty of the form. All assignments are equally valued for all students (the correct answer, 1 point, incorrect, 0 points). Difficulty of tasks was determined after the empirical testing, with the calculation of the proportion of incorrect answers.

The test was given one of two variants of the test containing 15 test items. For each correct answer a student got 1 point, for each incorrect answer – 0.

To test the properties of the test tasks, the test form and the transformation of some of them in the test items, some calculations were made according to the algorithm proposed and tested by Avanesov V.

1) To test the properties of the test tasks a matrix of test results is used. The matrix of test results represents the results of the subjects in all verified tasks. The results of students passing the tests are presented in Table 1 for the first variant and in Table 2 for the second variant.

2) To determine the measure of difficulty of tasks. The difficulty of the tasks can be defined in two ways:

- Speculatively, based on the suggested number and nature of mental operations needed to complete the task successfully;
- Empirically, by testing tasks, with the calculation of the proportion of incorrect answers for each of them.

Empirically, the difficulty of tasks is determined by adding the elements of the matrix by columns, which indicates the number of correct answers received for each assignment ( $R_j$ ). The more correct answers in the task, the easier it is for this group of testers.

$P_j$  symbol means the proportion of correct answers and calculated by the formula:

$$p_j = \frac{R_j}{N}.$$

Where N is a number of subjects.

3) Similarly to calculated  $q_j$ , this is the proportion of correct answers, by the formula:

$$q_j = \frac{W_j}{N}.$$

Where  $W_j$  is a number of wrong answers, N-number of subjects.

4) Sum of scores for all subjects listed in the table gives the number 79 (1 variant) and 84 (for 2 variant). These equations represent the sum of all entries of the test tasks.

5) To define the measure of difficulty LDT, equal to  $\ln \frac{q_j}{p_j}$ , this is called the logit difficulty of the task. Symmetrically logarithmic knowledge is introduced, LLK-logit level of knowledge equal to  $\ln \frac{p_i}{q_i}$ , where  $p_i$  is the fraction of correct answers of the test using the formula

$$p_i = \frac{Y_i}{k}.$$

Where  $Y_i$  is the number of correct answers of the test, and the symbol k denotes the total number of tasks.  $q_i$  – the proportion of incorrect answers using the formula

$$q_i = 1 - p_i.$$

6) A convenient measure of variation is the variance of points, denoted by  $s_y^2$ . The amount of variance of test questions and total variance of the subjects throughout the test version were calculated

$$S_y^2 = \frac{S_y}{N-1}, \text{ where}$$

$$SS_y = \sum (Y_i - M)^2 = 9,48 \text{ (For 1 variant) and}$$

$$SS_y = \sum (Y_i - M)^2 = 10 \text{ (For 2 variant).}$$

Hence, for an option

$$S_y^2 = \frac{SS_y}{N-1} = \frac{9,48}{6} = 1,58 \text{ and}$$



$$S_y^2 = \frac{SS_y}{N-1} = \frac{10}{6} = 1,6.$$

for 2 variants, respectively. From tables 1 and 2 that for 1 and 2 variants of the test  $\sum p_j q_j = 1.27$  and  $\sum p_j q_j = 0.742$ , respectively.

7) For the first and second variants of the test the reliability coefficient was calculated. Change of the value of the variances of tasks and the total variance of the test lead to a change in the reliability of the test, which is evident from the structure of formula Kuder – Richardson. Thus, the formula Kuder – Richardson 20 reliability coefficient test in the first variant is:

$$r = \frac{k}{k-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum p_j q_j}{S_y^2} \right) = \frac{15}{15-1} \left( 1 - \frac{1,27}{1,58} \right) = 0,2.$$

and the second variant:  $r = \frac{k}{k-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum p_j q_j}{S_y^2} \right) = \frac{15}{15-1} \left( 1 - \frac{0.742}{1.6} \right) = 0,57.$

8) Consider the results of testing. Table 1 shows that the greatest difficulty was 3, 12 and 14. Tasks 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15 were fulfilled by all students. That is, these tasks, according to Avanesov V. are not the test (Avanesov, 1998). Question 5, which none of the students managed to cope with, was not testing. That is, when further developing the test, these questions need either replacing or paraphrasing. Based on their reliability coefficient we can conclude that the test requires considerable alteration.

Consider Option 2. Questions 4 and 11 were the most difficult. Tasks 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 were fulfilled by all the participants tested. These tasks should be excluded from the test.

It should be noted that the test is an adequate tool for evaluation of knowledge only when it is carried out in a group of people, when a detailed analysis of its tasks and the appropriate adjustments are made.

The result of this study is to receive the algorithm of the test, to evaluate students' knowledge adequately. Algorithm can be used by any interested teacher of «Materials, Technology and Quality Management» to oversee the students' knowledge.

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Table 1

Results of the test (1 variant)

<i>N<sub>g</sub></i>	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13	x14	x15	<i>Y<sub>i</sub></i>	<i>pi</i>	<i>qi</i>	<i>pi/qi</i>	<i>LLK</i>
<b>1</b>	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,3862
<b>2</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	13	0,8666	0,1333	6,5	1,8718
<b>3</b>	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,3862
<b>4</b>	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10	0,6666	0,3333	2	0,6931
<b>5</b>	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,3862
<b>6</b>	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	0,6666	0,3333	2	0,6931
<b>7</b>	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	0,6666	0,3333	2	0,6931
<i>R<sub>j</sub></i>	7	7	2	6	0	5	7	7	7	7	4	3	7	3	7	79				
<i>W<sub>j</sub></i>	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	0					
<i>p<sub>j</sub></i>	1	1	0,2857	0,8571	0	0,7142	1	1	1	1	0,5714	0,4285	1	0,4285	1	11,3				
<i>q<sub>j</sub></i>	0	0	0,7142	0,1428	0	0,2857	0	0	0	0	0,4285	0,5714	0	0,5714	0					
<i>p<sub>j</sub>·q<sub>j</sub></i>	0	0	0,2040	0,1224	0	0,20408	0	0	0	0	0,2448	0,2448	0	0,2448	0	1,27				
<i>q<sub>j</sub>/p<sub>j</sub></i>	0	0	2,5	0,1666	0	0,4	0	0	0	0	1	1,3333	0	1,3333	0					
LDT			0,9162	-1,791		-0,9162					0	0,2876		0,2876						

Table 2

Results of the test (2 variant)

N <sub>0</sub>	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13	x14	x15	Y <sub>i</sub>	pi	qi	pi/qi	LLK
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,4
2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,4
3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,4
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	14	0,93	0,07	14	2,6
5	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	0,73	0,27	2,8	1
6	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	0,73	0,27	2,8	1
7	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	0,8	0,2	4	1,4
R <sub>j</sub>	7	6	3	1	7	7	7	7	7	6	1	4	7	7	7	84				
W <sub>j</sub>	0	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	0					
p <sub>j</sub>	1	0,85714	0,4	0,1	1	1	1	1	1	0,86	0	0,6	1	1	1	12				
q <sub>j</sub>	0	0,14286	0,6	0,9	0	0	0	0	0	0,14	1	0,4	0	0	0					
p <sub>j</sub> /q <sub>j</sub>	0	0,12245	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,12	0	0,2	0	0	0	0,74				
q <sub>j</sub> /p <sub>j</sub>	0	0,16667	1,3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0,17	6	0,8	0	0	0					
LDT		-1,7918	0,3	1,8						-1,8	1,8	-0,3								

## MARGARET THATCHER'S EUROPEAN POLICY

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Conservative government, Great Britain, European Economic Community, European integration, Margaret Thatcher, national interests, national sovereignty.

In the second half of XX<sup>th</sup> century the United Kingdom had lost all of her colonies. It was a disaster for Britain's foreign policy, because it undermined her influence in the international arena. Therefore by the 1980s the UK was no more than a middle-ranking power. The main aim of Foreign Office was to reconsider and modernize its strategy in a fast-paced world, as particularly in Europe. This article evaluates Britain's European policy that Margaret Thatcher pursued as leader of the Conservative party.

Euro integration is widely accepted in all fields of policy, economy and international affairs. This type of collaboration between nations has been rapidly developing during the recent decades. Alongside the development of the critical attitudes towards the Thatcher's European policy have come academic studies attempting to understand and explain the aggressive course towards the European Economic Community (EEC) (Матвеев, 1989; Gaffney, 1996). Some commentators, for example, suggest that M. Thatcher had restored Britain's standing in the world (Pugh, 2003). Others, including some British political leaders, suggest that many critics of Thatcher European strategy do not fully understand what they are criticizing (Перегудов, 1996; Lemaitre, 1988). This paper comments briefly on different stand on European policy. The material of the research paper is based on a wide range of sources of Britain's Government, memoirs and official speeches of Thatcher. The methods implied are analysis and comparison.

Initially Great Britain tried to avoid taking part in the European co-operation developing under the France control. As the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin said, Britain was simply 'not part of Europe' (Pugh, 2003). However the 1970s were exceptionally hard years for Britain, characterized by lower growth of world GDP, growing gap in the balance of payment, stagnation in economy (the UK was in the 13<sup>th</sup> place in industrial production volumes) (Матвеев, 1989). In these conditions the House of Commons approved British entry in the Community by 309 votes to 301 (Parliamentary debates, 1971). In January 1972 Britain actually joined to the EEC. Notwithstanding, the British people were opposed or indifferent to membership of the Community. Both the Conservative government and Labor leaders explained that this decision was a compulsory measure.

The terms on which Britain joined the EEC was unfavorable. They concerned budget payments, participation in the Common Agricultural Policy,

cancellation of preferences in trade with the Commonwealth countries (De L'ecotais, 1980). The issue of EEC moved to the centre of the political stage, as the result all the country's problem were fixed the blame on Europe. This broadly predestinated anti-Europeanism promoted by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, when she became Prime Minister in 1979.

The European strategy of M. Thatcher designated in opposition. Thus, it was weighed and developed policy. Thatcher adopted a reasonably pragmatic attitude to many European issues. 'I decided that the time had come to strike out against what I saw as the erosion of democracy by centralization and bureaucracy and to set out an alternative view of Europe's future' (Thatcher, 1993). Being a supporter of membership in the EEC, at the same time Prime Minister disapproved ideas of federal Europe. In the words of M. Thatcher 'Europe is, in truth, synonymous with bureaucracy – to which one might add 'to', 'from' and 'with' bureaucracy if one were so minded'(Thatcher, 2002).

From the very beginning M. Thatcher occupied a tough stance towards European Community. Prime Minister's actions were motivated by her concern for British national interests. She not only declared necessity of reduction the budgetary payments, but also wanted to receive reception offset against overpayment in previous years. In Birmingham at 'Youth for Europe' rally M. Thatcher declared: 'The United Kingdom pays more than any other Member Country to the Community Budget, even though we are the seventh poorest of the nine' (Thatcher, 1979).

At the Dublin European Council Thatcher asserted that the United Kingdom paid far more than it received in spending to her European partners. Her declaration was like a challenge: 'We are not asking the Community or anyone else for money. We are simply asking to have our own money back' (1979). Her arguments were successful. The EEC agreed on an annual rebate for the United Kingdom, amounting to 66% (Перегудов, 1996) of the difference between Britain's EU contributions and receipts.

The vision strategy of European integration was embodied in the speech by M. Thatcher in Bruges on 20 September 1988. She confirmed that Britain's future is connected with the EEC; however it depends not only on Europe. The baroness underlined that the Community is not 'an institutional device to be constantly modified according to the dictates of some abstract intellectual concept' (1988). Thatcher stressed that cooperation between the sovereign states should be the major principle of integration, 'each with its own customs, traditions and identity' (1988). That is why the proposals of tax unification, Labor and immigration legislation had been apprehended very painfully. M. Thatcher opposed signing of Schengen agreement, assuming cancellation of customs barriers in the European Economic Community.

Perhaps the most central object of the Conservative government during 1980s was to eliminate the role of European legislation in the social development of Britain. On debate in House of Commons the Iron Lady declared: 'It is quite absurd to try to impose on very different countries with different social

services the same level of social services. It would either mean enormous burdens of extra costs on employers, and therefore more unemployment' (1979). It is remarkable that unlike in Europe where the major role in social policy played the trade unions, in Great Britain dominated a policy of the monetarism, directed on decrease in a role of trade unions. Economic reorganization pursued by M. Thatcher, assumed creation such system in which the state would not dominate over people's life.

This is not by accident that M. Thatcher refused in every possible way signing 'Social Charter' which guaranteed social and economic rights and improvement of working conditions and manufactures. Put the other way round that is all against what the Iron Lady desperately struggled (Pugh, 2003). However, M. Thatcher precisely noticed that refusal of the 'Social Chapter' will not prevent the Commission's attempts to impose Britain the highest social expenses. The foresight of the baroness had justified in 1997 when Great Britain was necessary to sign this document.

The Conservatives government headed by M. Thatcher believed that a creation of the European Central Bank would be a threat to the pound and opposed the plan of membership of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (Lemaitre, 1988). British Prime Minister opposed and obstructed economic integration on the grounds that it was a threat to a free market economy. She told to 'Sunday Times': 'We think it is wrong on its own to put all the powers in the hands of a European bank accountable to no one. No democratic body' (1990). She was specifically against Economic and Monetary Union, and replacement national currencies by a single currency. 'It seems like cloud cuckoo land. If anyone is suggesting that I would go to Parliament and suggest the abolition of the pound sterling – no! We have made it quite clear that we will not have a single currency imposed on us' (Debate in the House of Commons, 1990).

Mrs. Thatcher was forceful and vigorous at the political stage. The European leaders thought Thatcher as unabashed and unpredictable British patriot. She had gradually ceased to exploit national interests as a political weapon. This feature of Prime Minister commented by French journalist as follows: 'There must be a guide to how Mrs. Thatcher functions. It would be better to find it before she exploits the mistakes, indecision or dreams of those who have no choice but to work with her' (Lemaitre, 1988).

To summarize M. Thatcher has brought in relations with the European partners hardness and purposefulness. She achieved revision of unprofitable principles for British economic, political cooperation and financing of Community's budget. Her balanced approach to European policy has allowed Britain to remain at the bargaining table with a right to vote. She wanted to change Britain's relationship with the European Community by means of negotiation; sometimes it was rough and emotional. It is important to note that nowadays British government adheres to Thatcher's policy in some significant issues. For example, Great Britain has not joined to the Schengen agreements and accepted uniform European currency. Britain's political stance has reflected in the Lisbon Treat which

called to replace constitution of the EU. Firstly, Britain has kept a full freedom of action on international arena. Secondly, because of furious resistance of Great Britain in the Treaty was only a reference to the Charter of fundamental rights and freedoms. Therefore the British government protected the gains in struggle against trade unions, reached in the early eighties by M. Thatcher.

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## RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE BALTIC STATES: VESTIGE OF THE PAST OR CHANCE FOR THE FUTURE? (THE CASE OF LATVIA)

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Language is the soul of every nation. Everyone identifies himself, his culture and roots with the help of the language. It plays great role in upbringing of new generations, so it is obvious that the future of every nation depends on its

language. That's why every person feels the threat seeing any limitation or discrimination of his/her language. There are a lot of conflicts and contradictions under these circumstances on the post-Soviet space. One of the most marked and discussed situations can be seen in the Baltic States, particularly in Latvia.

The problem of Russian-Latvian (as well as Russian-Lithuanian and Russian-Estonian) language correlation was plainly notified and raised in the Perestroika Period, and a lot of serious discussions started. Russians were accused of the Baltic States inhabitants' rights infringement. Russian language was said to hinder the development of Baltic national languages (Хирша, 1989). Certainly there were a lot of opposite opinions and the disputes on this question are still carried on. (Латыши в СССР). But nowadays accent is being made on the Russian's rights infringement because today the Russians are a national minority in the Baltic States.

After the Soviet Union collapse, the Baltic Republics became independent. National governments came to power and started to carry out a new policy. Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian were declared as the only official languages. This fact as well as the others caused very high percentage of inhabitants (mostly Russians) who were refused citizenship. The reason was that they knew the language deficiently. (Постановление). The national governments made this new law about citizenship with the idea that most of Russians would learn the language or leave the country. But the rates of naturalization and emigration are so low that incorrectness of such prognosis should be acknowledged nowadays. So today about 17% (Сколько в Латвии неграждан?) of Latvian population are still "non-citizens". It is necessary here to explain that "Non-citizens" is a special category of inhabitants in Latvia and Estonia. They have a permanent residence permit and even a special passport but they do not possess a number of rights, for example, the rights connected with taking part in elections or service in the armed forces and public institutions. Most of "non-citizens" are Russians (Гущин, 2010). We can conclude that there is a disparity in law between the Russians and representatives of the "state" nationality.

Today in the Baltic States there is an observed co-existence of two major ethnic communities. Separated especially by the language and to some extent by legal status they are located in different information spaces, and almost do not want interact with each other. It is obvious that maintaining of such situation is abnormal and leads to increasing contradictions within the society.

Nevertheless Russian language is still actual in the Baltic States. A survey conducted by Latvian newspaper "Latvijas fakti" in 2005 showed that the most common language in the country is Russian. 94% of the inhabitants can communicate with the help of it. (94% жителей. 2005). Russian is actively used both by Russians and by members of other national minorities living in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (such as the Ukrainians, the Belorussians, the Jews and the others). It is worth noting that Russian is often used even by the members of the "state" nationality. Recently some news agencies reported that unofficially Russian had been accepted as working language for



the NATO military exercises which took place in Latvia. "Having English as formally written language of the military exercises army commanders from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia decided to keep up the communication in Russian". (Рабочим языком учений НАТО стал русский, 2010). As follows from the above Russian language can be the basis of the integration and cooperation in the Baltic Region.

On the 2nd October, 2010 Parliament Elections were held in Latvia. Despite the fact that the issue of the language has a significant place in the campaign of all parties, we cannot say that this problem is the most important in Latvia. Economic problems are much more acute today. There was a hope to the EU and the U.S. help but it did not materialize. The country is mired in debt and loans, with no funds to pay them. (Экономическая катастрофа, 2010) Experts are increasingly pointing out to the importance of economic relations with Russia. Much of the exports from the Baltic States are going to Russia, where, unlike in the EU, these goods are competitive. It is logical that those who speak Russian undoubtedly succeed in the establishment and development of trade relations. People who know both Latvian and Russian are more often offered with a job in firms. It is very important under circumstances of high unemployment.

Besides the economic benefits of the Russian language conserving in the Baltic countries there is a positive side to the culture. Knowledge of two languages expands the people's worldview, allows finding different ways to looking at familiar things. Knowledge not only of their own culture, but culture of the people living nearby, enriches the spirit. Moreover everyone knows that the legacy of Russian classics is appreciated worldwide. Let's not forget also that the Russian language is one of the six working languages of the UN. It is actively used on the all of the post-Soviet space. So Russian can still be useful in making contacts in this spacious region.

The Baltic States rightly consider themselves to be in Europe and try to focus mainly on the European experience in all aspects of life. Why not pay attention to the language policy in the region? Perhaps the most striking example is Switzerland, where we can see the peaceful cooperation of four official languages, among which there are French and German. Switzerland is one of the most economically developed countries in the world and no one speaks about any pressure on its internal affairs from the side of France or Germany.

In light of this we can say that governments of the Baltic States could make efforts not to fight the Russian language but to create motivation for Russians to study the official languages. Such measures could allow the representatives of Russian-speaking community to integrate into the political and cultural space of the Baltic States, to feel citizens of the country, and their loyalty would certainly increase. In the Baltic States favorable environment of cultural interaction and atmosphere of mutual respect should be created, then every citizen, regardless of his/her nationality, would feel personal responsibility for the fate of their country.

Russia also should not turn a blind eye to this problem. There are several both economical and cultural reasons for its attention. First, the Baltic countries are our neighbors, and any relations with them are extremely important for Russia both as themselves, and in the general context of relations with Europe. Secondly, for large parts of the Baltic States' population Russia is interesting not only for business relations but also for its culture, as the historical homeland. If Russia will support the Russian language in the Baltic States (of course, in accordance with their national legislation and pointing for Russians there of the need to explore the official languages), the Russian language in these countries will promote cooperation between Russia and the Baltic States, which may even warm political relations between these countries. Third, Russia should help resolve the language problem in the Baltic countries because this problem is a constant source of conflicts. The Question of Russian language can be used at any time by radical groups to incite ethnic hatred and provoking open conflict. There have already been a lot of such examples on the post-Soviet space. Naturally, such a scenario may not be in the interests of any of the Baltic States or Russia.

For 20 years the Baltic countries have been developing of their own. Nobody is trying to challenge the right of peoples of the Baltic States to self-determination, spread and development of their national languages. However, it is undeniable that the normal life of the state is possible only while respecting the rights and interests of all its citizens. From this standpoint, well thought-out policy towards the Russian language could become a source of stability in the region. There is no need to take the desire to preserve the Russian language in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, as an attempt to undermine their sovereignty and undermine the rights of Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian people. Russian language in the Baltic countries is especially effective tool for economic development, and at the same time, the undoubted resources of spiritual and cultural enrichment.

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## RELIGIOUS STUDIES: PROBLEMS AND RISKS

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Religious Studies like any other science includes risks which can be divided into 4 groups:

- Risks dealing with person's inner peace;
- Problems of self-determination of Religious studies;
- Consequences of globalization;
- Methodological problems of educational process.

The problems of the first group are caused by spiritual life as a subject of research. Any system of beliefs might transform persons' mind. This risk is also probable when somebody studies a system of beliefs professionally. Inexperienced students are more likely to fall under negative influence and get affected on his or her state of mind and social life. Religious groups where intolerance, fanaticism and strong excitement are key features cause mental disorders (Пашковский, 2006).

Students who have chosen their denomination might face another problem. The debates concerning personal faith are likely to occur because students of Religious Studies department usually belong to a certain religious group. So, if a student is not experienced enough in disputes or communication with representatives of other religion he will avoid being too persistent while expressing his opinion in order not to hurt somebody's feelings. The fact that he fails to prove his point of view will be a real disappointment for the student. Generally speaking, the problems of the first group depend on student's inner circle where guidelines for future are developed.

The second group of risks is associated with the self-determination of Religious Studies referring to Russia. Needless to say that Religious Studies is a field in its own right, but it includes a number of sub-disciplines such as history of religion, philosophy of religion, psychology of religion and others. So, in this case Religious Studies might be defined as a multi-disciplinary study of religious beliefs, behaviors and institutions which incorporates various sciences. Another problem of this group is legacy of previous generations of religious scholars. Religious studies (Russian-speaking branch) origins in works of Lomonosov, Tatishchev, Anichkov and other personalities of XVIII century. The rise of Religious Studies in Russia was during the period from midst XIX till first quarter of XX centuries. After that became a steady decline, when there were plenty of people who studied religions, but most of them were under control of the Soviet administration. These controlled scientists did not do in-depth research of religion because the greater part of their work was a revision of socialist ideas about the subject. Of course, views on a particular subject of religion have always been tinged due to influence of forces varying from

Russian Orthodox Church to Liberal and Revolutionary ideas. Socialism followers changed the face of the Humanities dramatically but situation was not absolutely hopeless. Religious Studies like other areas kept some traditions of pre-revolutionary sciences. So, modern scholars have inherited the religious knowledge of the past (Смирнов, 2009).

Since Religious Studies integrates discoveries from a wide range of subjects, such as sociology, history, ethnography and others, there are some key features which identify Religious studies. At first, the way religion is studied differs from the ones which sectology (non-academic discipline which exists only in Russian Federation and studies various cults as a potential danger for society) and theology offer, because it provides results which are bias-free to a considerable extent. Secondly, the variety of approaches used for studying a religious system is wide, so not only the data from other areas is included but the interpretation of it differs from issue to issue.

Talking about the condition of the science, the consolidation of academic community grows slowly. Nevertheless, the attempts of achieving the high level of competence of foreign science are rather successful.

By consequences of globalization is meant the fact that information can be easily spread around the world. So, any ideas including religious beliefs reach all more or less developed countries and get implanted easily due to widespread practice of adopting cultural innovations quickly. In this situation studying religion can hardly help people avoid harmful denominations.

There are two opposite opinions about the power of religion nowadays. On the one hand scientists suppose that religion is losing its influence on people's minds, so they become indifferent to religious customs, ceremonies and institutes (Ерышев, 2003). On the other hand, recent studies show that the influence of religion is increasing in society, despite the fact that politics and arts have become secular and did not leave enough space for religion.

In any case humankind can not reject religion completely because it is a part of human's nature.

The methodological problems of educational process are the last issue of this article. The risks start at the selection of applicants because the Unified State Exam does not give an opportunity to evaluate their creative thinking and ability to reflect ideas efficiently. This risk can be partially solved with the help of conducting religious contests where gifted students from schools can be selected.

While doing a university course in religion, one might face the problems caused by computerization. Internet articles are used instead of qualitative books during the preparation for workshops and exams. Such an approach excludes pluralism of thought and capability to analyze the deep semantic content (Коломин, 2006). However, under no circumstances should we describe computerization as an utterly negative tendency as long as information has become much more available. As well, the prevalence of gaining information over philosophic reflection of an issue is a risk to form the thinking habit which

is not useful for Religious studies. So the teacher should require a balance between traditional and innovative methods of providing information, and at the same time develop the students' ability to think.

To sum it up, I would like to say that preventing various risks is the object of every person interested in studying Religious Studies. Students and the staff of the department should work together to solve all problems which appear. As William James said: "Wherever you are it is your own friends who make your world".

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## CREATING THE SELF-IMAGE OF A POLITICIAN: DISTANCE MINIMIZATION STRATEGY

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The issue of creating of the image of a politician has attracted attention of many political scientists, psychologists and sociologists. But in recent years linguists have also reflected on this problem, since "the image of the political leader is usually created by language means" (Паршина, 2004, с. 44). The question has long interested such scholars as A.M. Tzyladze, O.N. Parshina, O.S. Issers, G.G. Potcheptsov and others.

The presented paper covers the issue of creating the self-image of a politician and offers the analysis of Hillary Clinton's autobiography *Living History*, which shows how power distance is established and maintained by language means in political discourse. An attempt has been made to demonstrate the importance of distance minimization strategy for efficient communication between the authorities and people.

In order to understand the essence of the notion "image" and relevant means for its creation I will compare the image with a product (the object of sale), like Georgy Potcheptsov did. It is a well-known fact that any product should be attractive in order to be sold. Hence, the product should have a posi-

tive image, which means to have a pleasant “wrapping” and nice “filler”. The object of this survey is the latter.

The “filler” or the image might be created in two ways: spontaneously (under the influence of different factors without the object of the image involved) or intentionally. The last way mentioned is the most desirable and effective. Therefore, in this paper I will consider the intentionally created image.

The image – is a controversial term which can be defined in a different way. For example, O.N. Parshina defines image as “an intentionally created picture, the concept of an object provided with extra-values (human and moral) which brings about its much more emotional perception” ” (Паршина, 2004, с. 43).

A.M. Tzyladze considers the image of a political leader as a concept formed in people’s minds as a result of long influence, highly stable and highly capable to resist any change (Цуладзе, 1999). But practically image is a dynamic phenomenon: it is altering together with the changes taking place in the politician himself/herself or in the people’s minds. Hence, image is an unstable phenomenon, which should be constantly and intentionally “fortified”.

The image of a politician is also defined as “a concept existing in the mind of the electorate; a result of direct perception of the politician, of his political activity, PR-activity, activity of the mass media” (Петрова, 2007).

All this allows me to conclude that image is an intentionally created concept which exists in the mind of the electorate and needs constant and intentional “fortifying”. It should be added that image is to be created in accordance with the interests of the electorate and for the electorate.

All that was told about the image itself can be said about the self-image, as one of the types of the image (by V.A. Dauletova).

Self-image is a result of intentional work. Self-image is the concept of a person created intentionally by the person himself/herself, reflecting only those features which in his/her opinion is to be emphasized in order to gain people’s affection.

So during the process of creation of the self-image as the type of the image we should bare in mind that:

- it is oriented on the interests of the majority. “Speaking with a vegetarian about the steak” is not effective;
- it is important to take the culture type into account.

A Dutch scholar G. Hofstede, who has been studying culture types, defines culture as a collective mental program, a part of pre-determinacy of our world perception universal for other representatives of nation, region or group, which distinguish us from representatives of other nations, regions and groups. He offers four dimensions for describing the culture:

1. individualism – collectivism
2. power distance (large – small)
3. uncertainty avoidance (strong – weak)
4. masculinity / femininity

The second dimension – power distance – is relevant for the present survey. The distance between the powerful and the people might be different: large and small. Hence, there are hierarchic vertical and horizontal structures of power relations.

A vivid example of a vertical power structure is Russia, of a horizontal power structure – the USA. In the US politicians pay great attention to the minimization of the distance between the powerful and the people, the power structure is more democratic, “such values as equality in relations and individual freedom are in the focus of attention” (Харламова, 2010).

The self-image goes through two major stages of development:

1. The stage of modeling and positioning (the political subject gains important and necessary characteristics from the point of view of the electorate). At this stage a politician chooses particular language means, strategies and tactics which will help him to create his/her self-image;

2. The functioning and development stage.

At the first stage of self-image development the self-presentation strategy is most efficient. It is executed through such tactics as *self-idealization* (creation of an ideal but realistic portrait of oneself through the use of positive and negative personal characteristics and appeal to authority) and *self-positioning*. The speaker also resorts to such techniques as identification and distancing (Иссерс, Паршина), identification with the role, opposition/contrast, and appeal to one’s own principles, values and priorities. At this stage the focus is shifted to the two core moments: *who* the politician is creating his image *for* and *why* the electorate should be interested in his/her candidacy in particular. The law of positioning is the priority of advantages over the general characteristics (Почепцов, 2001, с. 26). Thus, in order to set oneself up more effectively, a politician should demonstrate his/her advantages, not just general characteristics. If the goal is to create a positive image of a person, positive characteristics valuable for a certain society are usually enumerated.

At the second stage the distance minimization strategy prevails. It helps to establish rapport with people, to interact with them, and, thus, to create the illusion of the distance minimization. This strategy is executed through the two major tactics: audience consideration tactics and dialogization tactics.

Let’s analyse the audience consideration tactics. This tactics implies the recipient’s tendency to believe everything familiar. But what is supposed to be done in order to make the audience believe and trust a politician?

The main aim of any politician is to transfer from the category “foe” to the category “friend”. Naturally we trust only “friends”; foes make us suspicious or even aggressive. Having this in mind, we cannot always be objective in perceiving positive attitude expressed by the politician. Otherwise we get under the influence of the cognitive dissonance, which means that our negative attitude to the person is automatically transferred to the content of his speech (Почепцов, 2001, с. 130).

In the present work I will try to show how Hillary Clinton creates her self-image on the example of her autobiography *Living History*.

To execute the audience consideration tactics, Hillary Clinton uses the following techniques:

1. Detailed personal information:

- The politician describes his/her private life:

*We had to find a new school in Washington for Chelsea, who was almost a teenager... Bill and I wondered how we could give her normal childhood in the White House... we had already decided to bring Socks (black-and-white cat) to Washington, although we had been warned that he could no longer roam free... (p.155)*

*We had been asleep for only a few hours when we heard a brisk knock on the bedroom door:*

*Tap, tap, tap.*

*“Whuh?”*

*TAP, TAP, TAP.*

*Bill bolted up in bed, and I groped for my glasses in the dark, thinking there must be some sort of emergency on our very first morning. Suddenly the door swung open and a man in a tuxedo stepped into the bedroom carrying a silver breakfast tray... the first words this poor man heard from the forty-second President of the United States were, “Hey! What are you doing here?”*

*You never saw anyone back out of the room so quickly (p.166).*

- The politician refers to his/her personal experience, which may cause sympathy and win affection of the electorate:

*But on that first day ... I felt lonely overwhelmed and out of place. I met girls who had gone to private boarding schools, lived abroad, spoke other languages fluently...I have been out of the country only once.*

*We returned to New Heaven and rented a ground floor ... for seventy-five dollars a month. That brought us a living room with a fire place, one small bedroom, a third room that served as both study and dining area, a tiny bathroom and a primitive kitchen. The floors were so uneven that the plates would slide off the dining table if we didn't keep little wooden blocks under the table legs to level them. The wind howled through cracks in the walls that we stuffed with newspapers.*

- The politician describes particular events in detail. Hillary Clinton thoroughly describes all the events needed to create her self-image. For example, she recalls her school-years, years in Westley college and Yale, the White House reception before Bill Clinton's inauguration.



*Then we went to the White House, where the Bushes greeted us at the North Portico with their spaniels, Millie and Ranger, darting around their legs. They were very welcoming and put us at ease... (p.161)*

The text of the autobiography also contains a lot of personal names: names of hotels (Mayflower Hotel), books (*Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoyevsky), pieces of art (Picasso's *Guernica*), organizations (The Organization Committee), names of teachers, politicians, and colleagues.

2. Appeal to universal values (*God, family, motherhood, etc.*):

*We wanted to share these first days and nights in the White House with our closest friends and family. (p. 167)*

*On the other hand, I believed that being a mother was the most important job I had ever had. (p. 147)*

*After President Bush called Bill to concede, Bill and I went into our bedroom, closed the door and prayed together for God's help... (p.153)*

3. Appeal to specific values relevant for a certain society (*freedom, peace, leadership, democracy, God, happiness, dream, responsibility (social responsibility), self-reliance, hard-working*) (Вашталова, 2009):

*The campaign would offer ... "leadership that will restore the American dream, fight for the forgotten middle class, provide more opportunity, demand more responsibility from each of us and create a stronger community in this great country of ours" (p.133)*

*He called "Americans to a "season of service" on behalf of those in need at home and those around the world whom we must help to built democracy and freedom". (p. 163)*

*You know, I suppose I could have stayed home and baked cookies..., but what I decided to do was fulfill my profession, which I entered before my husband was in public life. I've worked very, very hard to be as successful as possible. (p. 143)*

4. Expressing personal opinion on the situation or object, this coincides with the opinion of the majority of the electorate:

*Americans wanted new leadership. Twelve years of Republicans in the White House had quadrupled the national debt, produced large and growing budget deficits and led to a stagnant economy in which too many people couldn't find or keep a decent job, or afford health care insurance for themselves and their children.... With rates of crime, unemployment, welfare dependency and homelessness climbing, the Bush Administration seemed increasingly out of touch. (p. 150)*

## 5. Slogans

Put people the first

*Take criticism seriously, but not personally.* (p. 144)

*Fail to plan, plan to fail.* (p. 136)

To create her self-image, Hillary Clinton uses dialogization tactics. This tactics is expressed with the help of different means, such as:

### 1. Intertextuality:

After the war, my dad started a small drapery fabric business... We lifted up the screen and moved down the table, over and over again, creating beautiful patterns, some of which my father designed. My favorite one was “Staircase to the Stars”.

“Staircase to Stars” is a kind of a metaphor reflecting Hillary Clinton’s character and her wish to move up, to reach the stars.

### 2. Rhetorical questions:

If I was serious about substantive policy issues, they reasoned, why was I talking to a reporter about food and entertainment? Conversely, if I was really worrying about floral centerpieces and the color of table linens, how could I be substantive enough to head a major policy effort? What kind of message was I sending, anyway?

### 3. Question-answer sets:

“The women asked me questions to try to relate my experience to theirs. “Do you have cattle in your home,” said one. “No,” I replied, grinning at the traveling press corps., “unless you count the press room”.

Using the dialogization tactics Hillary Clinton tries to establish rapport with the recipients. During the conversation she makes them think about her actions as the right ones, enforcing her own point of view. She also brings out the best personal qualities by means of the dialogue, which is useful for creating and fortifying of the self-image.

With the help of all tactics and means mentioned above the politician can minimize the distance between himself/herself and the people, which gives the politician a chance to win people’s confidence and to gain people’s affection. It is very important because the more people like the politician, the more successful s/he is supposed to be.

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## ADMIRAL NELSON'S MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN: A MODERN RUSSIAN VIEW

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Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758-1805) is one of the most distinguished figures in British history. He became famous mainly for his brilliant victories over the French at Abukir and Trafalgar, which turned out to be the bloodiest and the most significant navy battles of the entire epoch of Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. Throughout two centuries the attitude to this man has been changing from admiration to criticism and vice-versa, but on the whole the image of a legendary person with an extraordinary fate is still preserved.

In Britain much has been written about Nelson. As a rule, he appears to be a hero and a role model. The world historiography also follows this tradition. For sure, the works of his first biographers (for example, R. Southey, the famous poet, whose book was published several years after the admiral's tragic death) expressed nothing but blind and sentimental adoration mixed with overwhelming sorrow for the great man the country had lost in his hour of triumph. Nevertheless a century later A. T. Mahan, an indisputable authority in academic circles, admitted Nelson's exceptional manager's qualities. In the XX century new facts revealed from his biography attracted the attention of researchers (for instance, C. Oman, O. Warner). During the last decade, a new surge of interest towards this outstanding person is observed, connected with the celebration of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Trafalgar battle (1805). According to C. Hibbert, one of Nelson's last biographers, such popularity can be explained by the fact that the famous admiral is a truly national hero. He was regarded as such during his lifetime and fully deserved the worship of common people and the reputation of a celebrated naval commander. (Hibbert, 1995, p. 450)

In pre-revolutionary Russia Nelson's biography didn't enjoy wide popularity among historians. Some attention was devoted to his naval tactics. For example, an article by A. Sakovich dedicated to the battle of St. Vincent can be mentioned. During the Soviet period the situation changed and the researchers' attention towards Nelson's personality intensified. However, they didn't give high praise to him. Quite the contrary – he was constantly compared to the famous Russian admiral and Nelson's contemporary, F. Ushakov (1744-1817). It is noteworthy that even British historians considered the combined actions of these two commanders in the Mediterranean and Nelson's behavior during that period to be a spot on Nelson's reputation. In the works of Soviet classics he was also reprimanded for borrowing elements from Ushakov's naval tactics. In short, according to the Soviet point of view, the evaluation of Nelson's deeds and his role in history can be most precisely expressed in A. Herzen's quotation, dedicated to the Trafalgar Column: «A useless monument to an unworthy man! »

So, what evaluation of Nelson's deeds, most appropriate and based on fact, should be made in Russia nowadays?

It must be admitted that the beginning of Nelson's career was similar to those of many other naval officers' of that time. A son of a country clergyman, he enlisted in the Royal Navy at the age of 12. His uncle commanded the vessel Nelson was assigned to and often used his official position in order to help his nephew's rapid advance. By the age of 20 he had risen from midshipman to commander. When the uncle died, the young captain soon fell out with the Admiralty and was sent ashore without any hope of getting a ship. For a few years he lacked a command. It was only in 1793, when Britain entered the French Revolutionary Wars, that Nelson was recalled to service.

Given command of a battleship and assigned to the Mediterranean, he soon started a long series of battles and engagements that would seal his place in history. During the siege of Calvi (Corsica) he lost sight in his right eye. After distinguishing himself in action and the British victory over the Spanish in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent (1797), Nelson was promoted to rear admiral. Later in the year he lost his right arm at Tenerife. Despite his injuries, he didn't leave actual service. In early 1798, after having already rendered considerable services to his country, he was appointed commander of the squadron whose mission was to pursue and destroy the French fleet which was carrying Napoleon's army to Egypt.

After the victory in the decisive Battle of the Nile (August 1798), which made Napoleon's conquest in Egypt useless, Nelson started for Naples. At first, his only aim was to repair his damaged ships. Despite his plans he had to remain there for nearly two years, because Southern Italy was involved in political struggle. The British admiral initiated the Neapolitan invasion in Rome, occupied by the French, an operation that turned out to be a total failure. Nelson then rescued the Neapolitan royal family from the French invasion in December 1798. They fled to Sicily on board his flagship.

In early 1799 the French took possession of Naples and set up the Parthenopean Republic. It didn't exist long. In summer 1799 the royalist commander, Cardinal F. Ruffo, entered the previously lost capital with his troops and made a generous peace with the Neapolitan republicans. But Nelson, on his return to the Neapolitan Gulf, annulled the treaty, as far as he was convinced in the impossibility of signing peace with mutinies. As a result, repressions swept over Naples. Nelson did nothing to prevent such course of events. Civil war in the Neapolitan Kingdom coincided with his romance with Lady Emma Hamilton (1765-1815), a charming young wife of the British Envoy to Naples. Baring in mind that she was the Queen's confidante and, at times, played a more important role in politics than her husband did, it is natural to suppose that she got an opportunity to influence her beloved in behalf of the Neapolitan dynasty. It is precisely the fact that explains why direct orders of the Admiralty remained ignored: Nelson often refused to obey them on the grounds that his presence in Naples was politically necessary.

Meanwhile, Russia and Turkey intervened in what was going on in the seat of war. The Russian fleet was sent to the Mediterranean to help the British and the Turkish in their combined actions against the French. The relations between the allies, despite outward acts of courtesy, were not developing to the best advantage. This situation affected the interaction between Nelson and Ushakov. Each of the admirals tried to discover the other's intentions and to upset his plans by all possible means. The sticking point was taking control over such important strategic points as the Ionian Islands and Malta. The controversy between the commanders increased after the island of Corfu had been conquered by the Russians. In fact, both Ushakov and Nelson continued to act separately in behalf of their states.

The protection of interests according to the principle that «the end justifies the means» is a natural phenomenon, but this gave most Soviet researchers the cause to blame and criticize the British ally. Academician E.V. Tarle, comparing Nelson and Ushakov, was convinced in absolute professional and moral superiority of the Russian admiral. From his point of view, Ushakov's success in the Mediterranean campaign was suppressed by the bourgeois historians on purpose, while Nelson's deeds were deliberately overestimated and praised. According to Tarle, the British admiral proved to be a courageous commander and a devoted patriot, but he had no respect neither for the defeated enemy nor for the cost of a human life. He wasn't on his best behavior as an ally. Nelson desperately needed Russian help, but at the same time resorted to various tricks in order not to let the Russians take advantage of their achievements. Being extremely polite in his correspondence with Ushakov, he didn't even conceal his hatred of the Russians. In the researcher's opinion, such attitude could be explained only by envy. (Tarle, 1956, pp.224-225) Later on, some of Tarle's judgments were disputed. In particular, the thesis that Ushakov excelled Nelson in talent was, after all, refuted in Soviet historiography.

The topic of Anglo-Russian confrontation in the Mediterranean in 1798-1799 was carried on in the works of A. M. Stanislavskaya, in which special emphasis was made on the diplomatic relations of the two countries. Nelson was described as one of Russia's most consistent and persistent ill-wishers, whose views vividly represented those of the British ruling classes. Nevertheless, the historian tried to find a reasonable explanation for Nelson's dislike of the Russians and insisted that it could be justified. The British admiral realized the opportunity of expansion in the Middle East, which could be seized either by Britain or by Russia. He didn't want Britain to be left behind, that's why he tried to prevent the Russians from holding and improving their position in the Mediterranean. It was clear enough that the Russian fleet wasn't going to stay in a supporting role in this seat of war. After the surrender of Corfu Nelson did everything to stave off the danger of Russian consolidation in the Ionian Islands by bringing some of them under British protectorate (the island of Zakynthos, for example), but unsuccessfully. Still he managed to get his revenge, having succeeded in his effort to keep Malta, which had been previously conquered by Napoleon on his way to Egypt. Nelson also did his best to drive a wedge between the Russian and the Turkish commanders, warning the Turks about «the Russian danger». He regarded the conquest of the European Turkey («the territory to the west of Constantinople») as Russia's main goal. In 1803 he even suspected Russia of being involved in a secret agreement with France, according to which Turkey was subjected to partition. As a consequence, Nelson turned out to be a strong advocate of British invasion in the Middle East, openly hostile towards the Russian-Turkish alliance. His line was based on the principle that Britain and Russia should never unite to achieve a mutual goal, because such alliance had always been «unnecessary and useless» for his country. (Stanislavskaya, 1962, pp. 261-262) To evaluate such assertions of the Soviet researcher from the modern point of view, it should be mentioned that Nelson's attitude to Russia was more pragmatic than simply negative. It can be easily proved by the negotiations between Paul I and Napoleon, which were underway in 1800. Their main aim was the creation of a Russian-French alliance against Britain. As a matter of fact, this circumstance led to the assassination of the Russian Emperor in March 1801.

It was V. G. Trukhanovsky, the author of several articles on Nelson and, later, his biography, published at the turn of the 1970-1980s, who spoke of the famous admiral in a sympathetic, more or less unprejudiced way. In his works Nelson appears to be neither a walking vice, as he was usually depicted in the Soviet Union, nor a walking virtue. On the contrary, having traced his career, Trukhanovsky had portrayed Nelson as an idealist who had to face severe reality. The historian considered him to be an outstanding, though inconsistent, personality. Nelson's negative qualities were inseparably connected with the «aggressive, racist, bourgeois state that was at that time on its rise». (Trukhanovsky, 1984, pp. 330-331) A man was only a product of his time and society. Still the researcher didn't deny that Nelson possessed a lot of positive qualities:

a gifted naval commander, devoted to his country and expecting his people to do their duty as well, he had a strong will-power which helped him to give a dare to the hypocritical, sanctimonious morals or to violate the orders of the Admiralty if needed in the interests of his state.

In summary, it should be acknowledged that on the whole the assertions of most Soviet researchers concerning Admiral Horatio Nelson can't be regarded as objective and reliable. As a rule, they arose under the ideological influence of the former times and had nothing to do with historical science. In modern Russia Nelson's biography needs better comprehension and careful revision.

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## SIMULATION MODELING AS A MEANS OF FORMATION OF STUDENTS' RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TO MANAGERIAL DECISION MAKING

***O. V. Sherstneva***

This article deals with the issue of the use of active methods of training (AMT) when forming the skills of independent and creative management decision making under the conditions of gaming simulation, increased motivation and emotionality of students.

The increasing dynamism of social life, beginning of the Russian market transformation period, strengthening of the requirements to specialists' qualification – these are the reasons why we must overcome gaps between general and professional education and gaps in interdisciplinary links. The main objective of the traditional professional training is to turn students to the general-

ized experience of the society's social practice. The main method is memory school, i.e. memorization of prepared teaching material. According to A.A. Verbitsky, in this case a student's activity is *scissored out of the space-temporal, life and activity contexts* (Verbitsky, 1998, p. 96-100). This fact results in decrease of students' interest in training and profession. Thus, graduates of institutions of higher educations face difficulties when they start to work, because their course of studies included only transfer from a sign (information) to a thought, but a thought will be transferred to an action later, outside their institution of higher education.

Unconventional active methods of training (AMT) or intensive training techniques can help overcome these contradictions. These techniques and methods can help students to form team work models, determine a lot of interaction functions and types create an activity scenario and control fulfillment of the same, correct a simulation process. Intensive techniques can help specialists become highly-skilled professionals, form the managerial thinking and develop a personality in general. Usually, there are the following features of active methods of training:

**Problems.** The main goal is to create a problem situation for a student. A student's knowledge is not enough to find the way out (to make a decision and find an answer) and he/she has to form new knowledge with the help of a teacher and with participation of other students. He or she has to use someone else's and his or her own professional experience, logic and common sense. The best variant is the problem that has an ambiguous solution and even a specialist or a teacher cannot find an unambiguous solution.

**Conformity of educational and cognitive activity** to the nature of future practical (tasks) duties and functions of a student. First of all, it concerns personal contact and relations with colleagues and bosses. To form students' emotional and subjective perception of professional activity, we should implement it. The approaches to implementation of this feature are fully described in the contextual training theory. That is why this feature can be interpreted as contextual training.

**Peer teaching.** Many types of lessons conducted using active training methods are based on team work and discussions. This feature does not deny teaching individualization, but the same must be reasonably combined and skillfully used. School students' intelligence development experiments showed that team work had more influence on students' development than intelligence factors.

**Individualization.**

Requirement of educational and cognitive activity organization taking into account a student's individual abilities and capabilities. The feature also implies the development of self-control, self-regulation and self-training skills.

**Research of studied problems and phenomena.**

Implementation of this feature allows formation of the starting points of the skills which are necessary for successful self-education based on analyzing



and generalizing skills, as well as the skills of taking imaginative approach to the use of knowledge and experience.

**Directness and independence of students' interaction with teaching information.**

The traditional methods of training are as follows: a teacher (as well as a teacher's didactic materials) performs the role of filter filtering teaching information. If the training is active, a teacher is at the level with students and assists in students' interaction with teaching information. Theoretically, a teacher leads their independent work thus following the principles of cooperative pedagogics.

**Motivations.** Individual, team, independent and regulated educational and cognitive activity intensity is developed and maintained by the motivation system. The motives used by a teacher include the following:

- Professional interest
- Creative nature of educational and cognitive activity.
- Competitiveness and games at lessons
- Emotional impact

Thus, created problem, creativity and competitiveness mobilize body reserves rapidly. Emotions activate a human and make him or her do an act.

Intensive training techniques activate a student's activity potential: from perception level to the level of social activity, responsible managerial decision making [1, page 109]. According to A.A. Verbitsky, a specialist should not be "brought up" in a socially sterile "test-tube" where he or she shares information with a teacher and vice versa. He or she must be a social relations carrier. As a result, not only a qualified performer, but also a creative personality who needs the opportunities for self-actualization, self-organization and self-development, is trained (Verbitsky, 1991, p.28).

The use of this training technique results in a unique reconstruction of professional activity in the forms of training interaction. This professional activity dynamically transforms from the beginning to the end of a training course. There are three forms of such training interaction:

- Academic work,
- Quasi-professional activity,
- Educational and professional activity.

From the positions of sign-oriented and contextual training, to achieve the aims of formation of a specialist's personality in educational institutions of professional training system, it is necessary to organize training that ensures *transfer, transformation of educational and cognitive activity to professional activity. Also, the activity's needs, motives, aims, means, subject and results should be changed* (Verbitsky, 1991,p.12).

Determination of the training aim and content as well as forms of student activity's organization makes us choose suitable training methods. To our opinion, simulation modeling is the most suitable method for quasi-professional activity organization in the educational process of students specializing in

different fields, also it helps organize collaboration with a teacher in order to achieve the results of formation of responsible attitude to managerial decision making.

T.P. Timofeevsky, A.L. Lifshits, V.F. Komarov, R.F. Zhukov, V.Ya. Plyatov, A.P. Khachatryan, I.P. Syroezhkin, L.I. Kryukova, V.B. Khristenko and other scientists made considerable contribution to the development of business and simulation games in Russian science. Beginning from the middle of eighties, this direction was supported by the Association of the developers of social and gaming simulation (SDSGS).

In our country, the purposeful development of means, methods and forms of thinking organization (T) and thinking activity (TA) was started at the turn of fortieth and fiftieth and now it is intensively and widely developing. Two types of games were designed and created as a form of practical realization: at the beginning of sixtieth – mind and methodological games (MMG), in 1979 – organization and activity games (OAG).

The first foreign management game was created by the American Management Association. Searching new training forms which would allow practical lessons on making company management decisions, scientists of this Association and other organizations created in 1956 a computerized management game and, on 27 May 1957, they performed their first experiment. 20 Presidents of major companies took part in this experiment. In the autumn of the same year, the American Management Association's workshop on managerial decision making was started. A game held the central position in this workshop. Then, the games simulating production and economic operation functioning became business, or management, games. This term is now widely used in foreign and Russian literature (Verbitsky, Bakshaeva, 1997).

In simulation teaching models, a student studying material should learn new information and, using this information, should try to include him- or her into the situations of professionally important problem solution. In this case, a *unit of work is a subject action which is aimed not only at learning information contained in a text but also at achievement of practically useful effect on basis of this information* (Verbitsky, Bakshaeva, 1997, p.107)

In social teaching models, a person's subject competence is formed alongside with social competence by means of entering the interactive groups which are the social models of future professional environment. Professionally important material is the basis of subject and socio-cultural development of personality and inclusion of personality into a profession as a part of culture. Simulation modeling implies the use of the contextual training methods and simulation forms which help recreate subject and social content of professional teaching activity.

There are two types of simulation forms and methods of contextual training: game (role-playing, business game, game designing) and non-game (analysis of certain and classical teaching situations, an "incident" method, following an instruction etc.) types. They differ in the type of role-playing approach

to the simulation model of professional activity (Verbitsky, 1998, p. 96-100). Necessity to solve the problem of wide recognition of gaming simulation's right to exist and enter all fields of activity allows us to consider gaming simulation not only as a training and research method but also as other prospects of perception and promotion of gaming simulation. Regardless of the content and purpose, gaming simulation is always an innovation in the field of its prospective application. Thus, the intensive techniques which became an integral part of contemporary educational processes are continuously developing and, undoubtedly, will become a principal factor of increase of the general and professional education level.

As the analysis of Russian and foreign scientific literature shows, now pedagogic theory cannot fully provide the process of training young specialists with the recommendations for the proper simulation of typical situations of responsible managerial decision making. This fact exacerbates contradictions between demand for specialists who are ready to begin work without any long period of adaptation and unreadiness of the simulation modeling process for training young specialists in management.

This contradiction shows that the problem of the use of simulation modeling as a means of formation of students' responsible attitude to managerial decision making is an actual one. Resolution of this problem is the aim of our research.

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## MILITARY TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND VENEZUELA

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Bilateral relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Venezuela have comparatively deep history. The President of the republic has been nine times to our country with formal visits. There is no doubt that ho-

rizons of cooperation between the states are extremely vast, but the main directions of its development are: energetic and military-technical. Venezuela's Secretary of State Nicholas Maduro says that strategic alliance between two countries serves to form multipolar system of international intercourse. In its turn, Russian guidance notes that in last years relations between our countries give the appearance of strategic partnership, and, to a large extent, it becomes possible due to confidential relations between leaders of the states ( Makeев, 2009, C. 88). However, bilateral relationships of this kind in Western Hemisphere drew the fire of the USA as political hegemony of this part of the world.

#### ***Ground and door-opener to the cooperation***

Everything begins in May, 2005 with the contract of delivery of 100 thousand the Kalashnikov guns. Venezuela faced the necessity of arms procurement of Russia later, in 2006, when the USA announced embargo on spare parts logistics to pursuit planes F-16 that are in the inventory of Venezuela. It causes disruptive reaction of the president Chaves. Appearing in Tripoli in May, 2006 he noticed that Caracas "finishes with American arm and is changing it over to the Russian equipment" (E-resource: <http://www.newizv.ru/lenta/71822/>). At that particular time an active dialogue about future cooperation began.

Total amount of the contracts, concluded in 2006, was in excess of \$3 billion. It is said about aircrafts SU-30 and helicopters MI-35 on behalf and acquisition of submarine boats "Amur" and other ships, and also about factory building of the Kalashnikov guns' production. According to Chaves, the arsenal like that was needed for defense against the United States. However, the US Department of State, in its turn, declared that purchased Russian arms are intended for Columbian militants. Substantive political background was in the fact that Chaves needed arms for empowerment in Latin-American region. For Russia this relationships are no more than dealing and not connected with desire to annoy Washington. Mr. Putin's words are the best confirmation, 'Our military technical cooperation is directed not to the third country, but to improving the economy and social standard of living' (Литовкин, 2007).

#### ***Cooperative army maneuvers of Russia and Venezuela in the Caribbean. Reaction of the USA***

Combined exercise that took place in November-December, 2008 on the ships of the Russian Navy became one of the most important events in the field of military contracts. So did the flights of strategic bomber Tu-160 to the Air Force base Libertador.

Maneuvers were taking place at the same time as Mr. Medvedev was visiting Venezuela on 26-27, November. The presence of detachment of Northern Fleet of heavy nuclear guided weapon cruiser "Peter the Great" laid significance. Neighboring Brazil and Columbia had neutral reaction on the events. The reaction of the United States was opposite. It was ambivalent. The official authorities were quite reserved. Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Shannon declared that the United States do not regard growing re-

lations between Russia and Venezuela as threat for their security. ‘Combined naval exercises, the visit of strategic bombers and weapons sales do not create military or strategic threat in the Caribbean’ (Анашкина, 2009, Ч.1. С. 163).

However, there is another position that proves disquietude of Washington about conducting a policy. According to the leading expert of Fund “Heritage” of Latin America R. Wolser, the appearance of the Russian squadron in the Caribbean had become a sign of growing entanglement of both geopolitical and international challenges of the US (Анашкина, 2009, Ч.1. С. 163).

The United States of America are absolutely sure that they have succeeded in the matter of power balance in the Western hemisphere and “bunch of Russian courts” couldn’t change it. Nevertheless, this quite confident position can be a subject to criticism. With the help of loud phrases the USA could not stop strategic cooperation between Russia and Venezuela. Moreover, they risk earning a strong and armed to the teeth neighbor that’s able to show mettle at one point.

### *Nowadays*

Today the horizons of military technical cooperation between Russia and Venezuela have expanded noticeable judging by the last visit of the President of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to Russia on 14-15, October, 2010.

During the summit meetings they reached agreements concerning building Russian atomic generating plant in Venezuela, collaboration in the space research and also regarding question of credits to Caracas to buy armament.

Beyond controversy, Venezuela is the largest importer of Russian armament. The cooperation is consolidating and developing. For our country it is strategic partnerships. Then, military footprint in the New World distantly reminds the time of the Cold War. However, the situation on the international political arena is absolutely different.

Venezuela is committed to the idea of multipolar world, against hegemony of the USA. A triangle is forming, triangular dialogue between Caracas, Washington and Moscow. Notably, the United States there are strict supervisor, which controls every step of the other countries. Certainly, they have reasons to fear. Chaves’ policy is unpredictable. By all means, he could not go the length of direct confrontation with the USA, but still could weaken their positions in the region.

We also can’t leave Russia without criticism. We use running into billionth contracts of delivery armaments with the explanation that we need. At the same time, Russia puts up its purse to Venezuela for that. It means, the goals are not so transparent. Not for nothing principle officers send more and more planes, tanks and ships to the Western Hemisphere. For the control over situation and the opportunity of adequate respond to distribution of American ABM systems in Europe. What a misdistribution of balance pans, so called ‘power balance’, in the world.

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## THE ENGLISH TOWNSWOMAN OF G. CHAUSER'S TIME: THE ISSUE OF WOMAN'S EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING (BASED ON «THE CANTERBURY TALES» BY CHAUSER)

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This article deals with the problem of studying some aspects of English townswomen's education and upbringing in the XIV-XV centuries. It reveals their possible school subjects and necessary skill in needlework and handicraft. These aspects are highlighted on the material of «The C.T.» by Geoffrey Chaucer, who was a famous English poet of the XIV century.

Today the problem, dealing with woman's history is very actual. It results from the fact of insufficient studying the literary sources of the pre-Renaissance epoch in general and the poem by Chaucer (among them) in particular. It is also important to emphasize, that «woman's problem», according to the material of «The Canterbury Tales» is weakly studied in our Russian historiography. Let's remind of Chaucer himself, that he was also a royal official, he was appointed an inspector of customs' collecting in London by the king.

The plot of «The C.T.» consists of the stories of the characters, who were the pilgrims, moving towards Canterbury to show reverence to Saint Thomas Beketh. «The C.T.» demonstrates the English society of the XIV century through this multifold crowd. Their stories allow to reveal the world perception of the main groups of the English society and also to study the aspects, linked with the sexes' interrelation and woman's behavior in society and family, and also her cultural and everyday needs that reflect the level of her upbringing, interesting for us. We should emphasize, that the most prominent character of «The C.T.» is a Wife of Bath. Her image is useful for studying marked aspects. Let's try to reveal her extent of education and upbringing.

T.B. Riabova supposes, that in the XIV century an attitude to the girl's training (teaching) was determined by the prevailing opinion of woman's weakness (especially her mind as imperfect). That's why there were two approaches to educational matter. The supporters of the first one didn't accept the idea of woman's studying. The supporters of the second one accepted the

necessity of the elementary education for the girls. They also believed that the girls from noble and ordinary families could be taught handicraft: poor girls would work and be useful for their families; the rich girls had to know everything about home economy to be a good mistress (owner) (Рябова, 1999).

According to the historians' points of view, in the XIV century the monasteries became the centers of education both for women and men. And schools for the girls were at convents. But only the daughters of nobles and rich townsmen could be taught here. The education fee for studying was very high. Inside these schools the girls were taught skills such as reading and writing. Besides, there were so-called elementary schools in towns, where the daughters of townsmen could be studied. The children were studying here from 6 to 12. The school course was limited to skills of reading, writing, studying of The Bible. The richest townsmen tried to give more prestigious education to their daughters, inviting home teachers. So during the XIII-XIV centuries the townswoman could get secular education (Рябова, 1999; Orme, 2001). And what about the universities? The historians emphasize, that women couldn't get education at universities, because it was supposed, that a woman was not able to get necessary knowledge and use it in practice (and everyday life), because this one was the part of men's matter (Рябова, 1999). Poor townswomen were illiterate (Рябова, 1999). That's why rich and ordinary townswomen could get education at convents, elementary schools in towns. But it is noteworthy to say, that elementary knowledge of writing and reading made it possible to acquire additional knowledge of the world through the books. As we mentioned, there was a tradition of girls' studying handicraft. L.P.Repina supposes that traders and craftsmen in towns brought their children into the other families. For example, in the XII-XIV centuries in Paris boys and girls began their studying at the age of 8 and 10 and studied for 6 years. Usually, the girls continued working in the house of their mistress till marriage (Репина, 1999). It is interesting to find out: if the girls could be taught at elementary schools and also get skills in handicraft? Let try to answer this question, researching the image of Wife of Bath. Chaucer named her as an expert in needlework, but besides he made her mind full of knowledge in many parts of science: ancient philosophy, literature, The Bible, history. For example, she referred to the biblical stories about Solomon, Abraham:

«Lo, heere the wise kyng, daun Salomon;  
I trowe he hadde wyves mo than oon»  
Or for example,  
«The wise astrologien, Daun Ptholome,  
That seith this proverbe in his Almagest» (Chaucer, 1993).

Thus, she knows about Ptolemy, who was a famous Greek scientist; besides, she names the Arabic version of his work, which is «A great system». A wife of Bath also speaks about great scientists and philosophers' opinions of nobleness, such as Seneca, Dante.

«Lo in swich maner rym is Dantes tale:  
...Prowesse of man, for God of his goodnesse...» (Chaucer, 1993).

Thus, the weaver is familiar with Dante's works, his thoughts about human nobility. But probably Chaucer put his own pre-renaissance discussions about nobility and dignity into her thoughts and reasonings. But obviously if the townswomen hadn't had this kind of knowledge, Chaucer wouldn't have put these features into her image. R.B. Burlin believes that the weaver is not so erudite, but she has big life experience. And a huge part of character's opinions, that refer to many authors, are just speculations of the poet himself (Burlin, 1977). Unfortunately, we don't know and can't determine if the weaver had gone to school or studied at home? But according to the character's tale, we know that she had been married for 5 times, and at first time at the age of 12. Probably at this age she could finish elementary school. We also don't have evidence about her family and parents. We have material only about her marriages. Maybe simultaneously with studying at school she could be taught handicraft. The version of self-education is possible. Let's try to research an issue of girl's upbringing in town. T.B. Riabova and N. Orme mention, that the authors of medieval didactic literature called for bringing up women from every group of society in Christian virtues, such as piety, religiosity, temperance, modesty, chastity, loyalty, industry, obedience (Рябова, 1999; Orme, 2001). T.B. Riabova supposes, that mother had to bring up her daughter according to industry first of all (Рябова, 1999). It is interesting to look into these rules, reflecting in everyday life. We should revert to the Wife of Bath again. If we speak about the problem of piety of this character, the extract of «The C.T. » is the main evidence: she always took part in pilgrimages into Boulon, Cologne, Santiago, Rome, Jerusalem. Thus, we should notice that our character was a religious woman, but simultaneously Chaucer notes:

«In al the parysshe wif ne was ther noon  
That to the offrynge before hire sholde goon;  
And if ther dide, certeyn so wroth was she,  
That she was out of all charitee» (Chaucer, 1993).

That's why he stresses the features, such as pride, hot-temper, without any piety. Then Chaucer continues: she liked laughing at a joke, chattering. That's why she was talkative, that was a sin for the medieval authors of the didactic literature. The virtue of silence wasn't characteristic for her image. She claims: the God demanded «to give love to everybody». That's why this reply became her justification of new passions and lovers. And here is her own revelation of real relation to three husbands:

«They loved me so wel, by God above,  
That I ne tolde no deyntee of hir love.



Wys woman wol sette hire evere in oon  
To gete hire love, ther as she hath noon» (Chaucer, 1993).

She also speaks about her hostility and disdain to old husbands, who were extremely old for her, a young lady. And this fact gave a possibility for «freedom of actions». The Wife confessed her treacheries and lied to her husbands. She regards these actions as a sin, but she didn't repent it, because she considered it an entertainment for the youth and the most important was her own opinion of the mercy of Lord to control men's force. She also didn't try to be a perfect wife and woman from her own point of view. Well, we should notice, that our character wasn't full of the virtues, such as modesty, temperance, chastity. But Chaucer admits the only fact, that she was an expert in handicraft, a good weaver, that's why we admit a virtue of industry as a quality of her temper. It is also interesting to find out, how our character could be brought up? We know nothing about her family. Maybe her parents didn't wish to burden themselves with her upbringing, and that's why very early, at the age of 12, married her to a rich old man. Besides, we should take into account passion as a characteristic feature of the Wife. That's why we should summarize, that the rules about girls' upbringing according to the medieval ethics sometimes hadn't been put into practice during the period of person's making. Education and upbringing of the girls at this time had gender tendency: only features are reflected in literature, which were necessary for a woman, mistress, wife. As we can see, education and upbringing one way or another «broke» the traditional line that led to the destruction of stereotypes of women's behavior in everyday life, family. And this one provoked freedom of manners.

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## LEGITIMAZING OF THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST POLICY IN THE VIEWS OF PRINCE E. UKHTOMSKY

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At the end of 19th century some Russian orientalists, geographers and public figures tried to legitimate expansion of Russian Imperia to the East. One of the trends in legitimation of the Russian Far East policy at the turn of the XIX and XX century was 'vostochnichestvo' or asianism of Prince E. Ukhtomsky. In spite of the growth of interests to imperial ideologies his views remains little-studied intellectual current.

Ukhtomskiy was writer of political essays, publisher of *Sankt-Peterburgskie Vedomosti*. He was close to Emperor Nicholas II and tried to play an active role in East Asian politics during the early years of Nicholas rule. So his views became the influential branch in intellectual life for several years in the 1890's (Schimmelpenninck, 1997, p. 189). But by 1900 Ukhtomsky's influence was waning.

He traveled for many times throughout Central Asia, Siberia and East countries and took part in Tsarevich Nicholas's "Grand tour" to the East. He interested in the Buddhist nationalities and they culture and saw the future of Russia in the Asia. Ukhtomskiy's views mainly were expounded in *Travels in the East of Nicholas II*. Ukhtomskiy became a close confidante and adviser to the Tsar on matters of Eastern policy.

Geopolitical ideas of Prince E. Ukhtomsky were based on historical and cultural closeness of Russia and the East countries and peaceful Russian policy which must be resulted in establishing of domination in Asia. He tried to present Russia as China's protector against the Europeans. He argued with advocates of conquering policy and insisted on peaceful Russian expansion to Asia. Ukhtomsky wrote that Russia wasn't a colonial state like Western countries but constituted a natural unity of its vast territory. He argued that Russia's special path comprised a greater affinity with Asia than any other European power. He thought that Russia and Asia's religious proximity indicated their cultural proximity. Asian admiration for Russia could be explained by a sense of moral values and Christian goodness. Treating with respect to foreign culture and tolerance were the basis of his views about Russia's peaceful expansion to the East. Prince Ukhtomskiy didn't refuse policy of Russianization but insisted on refusal of forcible conversion to Christianity and other national oppressions.

"Vostochnichestvo" of Ukhtomsky were founded on the naturally formed desire of the Asians for Russian patronage. Russian autocracy tradition had not only political but also sacred sense for the Asians. The East preserved the ideals of the past and Russian political system was the key factor which supported authority of Russia in the East: "Without it, Asia would be incapable of sincere liking for Russia and of painless identification with her" (Ухтомский. 1897. Т.

III. Ч. 5. С. 33). The same time many scholars in Russia thought that autocracy was the most important legacy of Russia's Asiatic past.

Russian autocracy was expressed in the image of "The White Tsar". Russian scientists tried to explain and find out the origins of this image since the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century (Трепавлов В.В. 2007. С. 4). The phrase "The White Tsar" appeared in many writings devoted Russian policy in Asia at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century (Laruelle M. 2008. P. 113). Prince Ukhtomskiy concluded that the peoples of Asia were instinctively drawn to the Romanov dynasty. He wrote: "The more actively Europe presses on Asia, the brighter becomes the name of the White Tsar in popular report and tradition" (Ухтомский. 1895. Т. II. Ч. 3. С. 214). The idea of the White Tsar appeared among the Asian peoples when the Russian medieval princes, driven by Christian spirit, defeated the Mongols thanks to their moral qualities.

Ukhtomskiy thought that Russia took the lead over the Asian countries but preserved their common political and cultural traditions: "There, beyond the Altai Mountains and the Pamirs, lies really the same boundless, uninvestigated Russia as that of the ages before Peter the Great, with an untouched store of tradition and quenchless love for the marvelous, with its humble submission to the elemental...yet bearing the stamp of a stern majesty on every spiritual feature" (Ухтомский. 1895. Т. II. Ч. 3. С. 2).

Prince Ukhtomsky held the conservative views and insisted on monarchy in Russian political structure. But he often criticized the various aspects of the Russian society. On the one hand, this caused discontent among the more conservative groups, but on the other hand, this position brought him together with liberal activists. However, the similarity was just visual, and the main motive in the actions of Ukhtomskiy was reference to the best traditions of Russian statehood but it wasn't the orientation to the European liberal values (Суворов В.В. 2011.).

According to E. Ukhtomsky Russia and Asia had many points in common and Russia belonged much more to Asia than to Europe. The image of "The White Tsar" was very popular among Asian peoples and Prince Ukhtomsky thought that Asia had a natural aspiration for Russia. He predicted that the Russian Tsar would eventually add China to his dominions, but such a union would occur peacefully, according to the logic of a common heritage and similar interests. Treating with respect to foreign culture and tolerance, ideas of Russian and Asian cultural and historical similarity and his reasoning about 'The White Tsar' were the basis of 'romantic imperialism' of E. Ukhtomsky. In addition to its influence on tsarist foreign policy, Asianism also reflected a profound unease with Russia's sense of itself and its place in the world.

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## DIVERSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN GAS SUPPLIES TO THE EU AND THE PROBLEMS OF ENERGY SECURITY

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Energy supply security has become one of the top issues on the EU's political agenda, especially after the gas crisis that occurred between Russia and Ukraine in 2009. The problem whether supply route diversification and such strategic Gazprom projects as Nord Stream and South Stream would be helpful to promote security of natural gas supplies to the EU is considered.

Russia is the world's largest producer and exporter of natural gas. Russia possesses 44, 38 trillion cubic meters and it's 23, 7% of the world's proved gas reserves (BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2010). 50% of Russian gas exports go to the EU and gas deliveries represent more than 25% of the EU's inland consumption. Moreover, sales of Russian raw materials to the EU contribute to over 40% of its federal budget and the EU represents almost 80% of cumulative foreign investment in Russia. This clearly shows mutual interdependence and creates a common ground for future cooperation. Realization of sustainable deliveries of natural gas to Europe is the main issue of the Russian economic and national security. The EU is also in great need of the Russian gas. Thus, Russia needs Europe as much as Europe needs Russia.

EU-Russia energy relations are very difficult but we are cooperating in the framework of the EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, launched in October 2000 at the EU-Russia Summit in Paris. Its main aim is to promote trust and transparency in the relations between two sides in energy sector (E-resource: [http://minenergo.gov.ru/activity/co-operation/russia\\_eu/](http://minenergo.gov.ru/activity/co-operation/russia_eu/)).

Russia has been a reliable supplier of energy into the European Union for many years, despite periods of internal difficulties. Likewise, the European Union continues to be the dominant market for Russian energy exports. The energy sector in Russia represents a major opportunity both for foreign investment and for export revenues. The need for investment in the sector has

been estimated at between €560 and €650 billion over the period to 2020 (E-resource: [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral\\_cooperation/russia/russia\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/bilateral_cooperation/russia/russia_en.htm)).

This strong mutual interest and interdependence means that energy sector is an ideal area in which relations can be improved significantly. Both the EU and Russia recognize the importance of working together towards a strategic EU-Russia energy partnership, given the importance of ensuring adequate energy supplies and appropriate energy prices for economic development across the whole of the European continent, as well as the long-term nature of investments in energy production and transport.

Gas imports into the European Union, 312 billion cubic meters in 2007, are projected to grow by 204 to 516 billion cubic meters until 2030 (E-resource: <http://www.nord-stream.com/en/the-pipeline/gas-for-europe.html>).

Growing EU dependence on energy supplies from the Russian Federation has recently become one of the most important issues on the EU's political agenda. This dependence is seen by many in the national capitals as posing serious risks to the EU's energy security. In this context, diversification of energy supply sources and transportation routes is often suggested as a possible way to minimize the risks for the EU of single source dependency (Feklyunina, 2008).

The first Ukrainian-Russian gas crisis (resulting from disagreement over the rules of the gas trade in 2006) lasted for only three days and had a relatively small impact on EU gas consumers. It was not the first time Russia had stopped gas supplies to its CIS customers – it had happened before with Belarus and Georgia – but an important new element was that EU countries were affected.

The recent gas crisis that occurred between Russia and Ukraine at the beginning of 2009 had a negative impact on the image of both countries. Kiev should settle debts of \$2.4bn., but had paid what it had recognized as its debt on 30 December. Russia accused Ukraine of stealing gas destined for Europe, the volume of which reached 65.3 million cubic meters from the 1st of January. Russia counted this as theft and started to reduce the quantities sent via Ukraine, halting them totally on 7 January. From the 7th to 13th of January transit of gas through Ukrainian territory was discontinued. As it turned out Ukraine was not a reliable transit country.

However, one should recall that it was Russia's decision to shut down all supplies (Christie, 2009), including those destined for European customers with whom Gazprom had no commercial dispute over gas prices. This disruption is far more complex in its origin and political connections than reported in the press. It had already cost Gazprom, as well as to the Russian economy, more than \$2 billion US dollars according to preliminary data (E-resource: [http://rim.fedpress.ru/id\\_127879.html](http://rim.fedpress.ru/id_127879.html)).

In spite of signing new long-term supply and transit contracts with the Ukrainian party there are concerns that the officials of this state can con-

tinue the policy directed at the breakdown of previously undertaken obligations. However in this situation there is the second victim, or rather victims – more than 20 members of the EU. Though the Yamal – Europe gas pipeline, which passes through Belarus, was brought into maximal use, it did not allow compensating the capacity of the Ukrainian gas transport system completely. Ukraine remains the most important Russian gas transit corridor: 65% (E-resource: <http://gazpromquestions.ru/index.php?id=34>) of all gas from Russia to the EU passes through its territory.

Therefore the EU, Russia and Ukraine must cooperate in order to ensure uninterrupted and guaranteed supply and transit of Russian gas to the European consumers in the long term perspective. Possible future gas supply crises could have very high economic and social impacts. Therefore the EU needs to be prepared to tackle security of supply in an effective way. To avoid any repetition of the recent crisis all interested parties must upgrade and diversify existing infrastructure. It is necessary to speed up the realization of new alternative routes for Russian gas exports – the Nord Stream and South Stream gas pipeline projects which meet the requirements of safety and ecological compatibility.

Nord Stream, initially also known as the North European Gas Pipeline, will connect the Russian Baltic Sea coast from Portovaya Bay near Vyborg with the German Baltic Sea coast near Greifswald. The pipeline will be 1,224 kilometers long (E-resource: <http://gazprom.com/production/projects/pipelines/nord-stream/>).

Shareholders are OAO Gazprom (Russia, 51 percent), E.ON Ruhrgas AG (Germany, 15.5 percent), BASF SE/Wintershall Holding GmbH (Germany, 15.5 percent), N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie (the Netherlands, 9 percent), GDF Suez S.A. (France, 9 percent) (E-resource: <http://www.nord-stream.com/en/our-company/shareholders.html>).

There are no transit countries for Nord Stream. This reduces Russian gas transmission costs and eliminates any possible political risks. Nord Stream will transport up to 55 billion cubic meters of gas each year (E-resource: <http://www.nord-stream.com/en/the-pipeline.html>) and will provide the most reliable gas deliveries to customers in Western Europe.

Nord Stream is an excellent project for securing Germany's energy imports (Larsson, 2007) and mounting gas needs without facing the risks to be vulnerable to supply interruptions caused by Ukraine or Belarus. Denmark was the 1<sup>st</sup> country who gave the green light to Nord Stream (E-resource: <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/denmark-gives-green-light-nord-stream/article-186632>).

The UK is also positive to the Nord Stream project. One reason is that the project has the subsidiary aim of connecting to the British grid. The Netherlands hold similar views as the UK, which is understandable as any connection to the UK would also pass the Netherlands.

The offshore route has caused concern among some countries that will be bypassed in the Nord Stream plan. Poland accused Russia of an attempt

to weaken the EU and NATO and tried to persuade its allies that the pipeline could undermine energy security for all (E-resource: <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/poland/091221/poland-russia-nord-stream>), although Sweden and Finland granted their approval for the pipeline to cross their territorial waters. Latvia and Lithuania are largely against the project because it does not provide any benefits to them, while the negative implications are numerous. Estonia is worried about the dioxins and other poisons on the seabed (E-resource: <http://www.europarussia.com/posts/844>).

Finland is concerned about the environmental aspects of the Gulf of Finland, especially about a vast number of World War II armaments lying on the seabed. Finally, and for obvious reasons, Ukraine and Belarus have been against the project as they will lose money and any counter-leverage on Russia.

However, Gazprom claims that the avoidance of transit countries on the Nord Stream route is not a political move. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev described the pipeline as a key link in guaranteeing global and European energy security (E-resource: <http://eng.news.kremlin.ru/news/16>). Of course, tension will remain in this region due to such countries as Poland, Ukraine and some others, but Nord Stream will not improve or worsen the security of the Baltic States.

It is clear that the EU supports this project and hopes that Russia will be able to fulfill its obligations to supply Europe with gas. Successful realization will become an example of effective international cooperation in economic and political levels. This is a new stage of collaboration between business, political institutions and nongovernmental organizations to develop energy infrastructure. Such an approach lays down the foundations of ensuring energy security and stable economic development, both of the EU and Russia.

The South Stream project is a proposed gas pipeline to transport Russian natural gas via the seabed of the Black Sea to Bulgaria and further to Italy and Austria. It is aimed at strengthening the European energy security. Gazprom (Russia) and ENI (Italy) have signed an agreement to build this new gas pipeline system meeting the latest environmental and engineering requirements which will significantly raise the energy supply security of the entire European continent. On June 19, 2010 Gazprom, ENI and French energy company EDF entered into a trilateral memorandum for EDF to join South Stream AG as a new shareholder. Meanwhile, the share of EDF will be not less than 10 per cent (E-resource: <http://www.gazprom.com/production/projects/pipelines/south-stream/>). South Stream total capacity will be 63 billion cubic meters per year. The pipeline will allow south and central European countries such as Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, France, Croatia ) to not only reliably meet their growing demand for gas, but also provide many economic benefits including job creation and tax revenue. It will also enhance energy security in Europe by providing a reliable and alternative transportation route.

Some critics argue that South Stream would compete with the EU backed Nabucco project that would bring Caspian gas via Turkey to the EU. The pipeline attempts to lessen European dependence on Russian energy. At the same time, there are some doubts concerning viability of supplies: except small volumes of Azerbaijani gas the Europeans do not have anything. As for Iran, it is known what instability is in this region and it is difficult to imagine how Iranian gas can appear in Europe at the present political situation. All Turkmen gas is almost contracted to China. Azerbaijan is ready to send to “Nabucco” half of the required gas. But where to get the second half? Turkey is ready to support Nabucco, but only in exchange for a rapprochement with the EU.

Its promotion was accompanied by numerous debates and discussions. In March, 2009 the project “alternative pipeline” is excluded from the list of priority projects that were funded by the European Union, and then turned back into it under pressure from the states of Central and Eastern Europe.

About 170 billion cubic meters of gas per year comes from Russia to Europe. Add to that Nord Stream and South Stream, this figure will increase significantly. And against this backdrop what will Nabucco give? 31 billion cubic meters. This will cover the needs of Europe only by 5-10%, not more. And this is the most optimal scenario. All three projects have a right to exist and to help solve the pressing issue of diversification of export routes of gas for Europe. But even if all critical problems will be solved, Nabucco will not weaken the Russian position in the energy sector.

Owing to its geographical proximity to Russia and a dominant position of Russian gas, The European gas market will continue playing an important role in Gazprom export policy. Diversification of gas supply routes is a crucial element in reinforcing the security of this market. Nord Stream and South Stream would also undermine Ukraine’s domination of pipelines to Europe, one of the biggest obstacles to Russian gas security supply to the EU. These projects will strengthen further cooperation in the long-term perspective and promote energy security both of Russian and the EU.

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## OIL & GAS INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA, THE WORLD IMPACT

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Russian oil and gas industry enterprises have been extremely significant perform the global demand for petroleum products has not abated, perhaps slowed down a bit during the current recession, but prospects of economic recovery will only add pressure to current demand forces.

Gas and oil industry experts have noted in their recent reports that the toxic agents deployed in the North American continent by BP will threaten the eastern half of it with total destruction. Despite the dire warnings, the report does raise the question as to whether the state-owned or a privately owned oil and gas industry is the better path to take by public policy makers. During the days of Gorbachev, Russia was forced to accept foreign investment in its petroleum industry to meet trade and market demands of its economy. During the transition years that followed, superpower status in the world was reclaimed on the back of oil and gas, but a similar tipping point is fast approaching the industry in Russia once again (E-resource: [www.gazprom-neft.ru](http://www.gazprom-neft.ru)).

Diversification was the primary priority for policy makers in Russia for the past decade. The government had established an objective to catch up with the world's most efficient and innovative economies. Large taxes were assessed on oil production to fund the expansion and diversification plan. However, budget deficit was the result and oil and gas remain the backbone of the economy, actually increasing its share of GDP over the period. It is known that

Russian reserves are number eight in the world, but it is number two in production. Industry analysts estimate prospective reserves at over twice as known reserves, but foreign investment capital will be a necessity to meet future production goals (E-resource: <http://www.gas-journal.ru/>).

To retain current production levels, Russia will need to modify its policy-making infrastructure in a number of key areas to attract the necessary capital. Forex indicators have noted a serious out-flow of capital from Russia, driven by domestic producers who see easier paths to wealth outside the borders. This flow must be reversed if material change is to occur.

First, the assets of existing refineries and production facilities were built and funded in Soviet times. The lack of reinvestment has been due to a 70 percent of production tax. Foreign companies have managed to profit by USD\$150 billion, but less than 40 percent of it has been reinvested in new drilling exploration or enhancement of ongoing operations. Incentives need to be created to encourage foreign investment.

The government also needs to make up its mind as to whether control should reside with the state or whether private ownership is the way to go. Two of the top eight oil producers are state-owned, but these two companies account for 36 percent of the production. As for the six private companies, it is difficult to discern what share in these entities the government controls. Fear of a government takeover persists, and legal mechanisms are required to ensure that ownership rights will be protected.

Another roadblock pertains to where production should proceed. Government policy cites Eastern Siberia, where costs are high and perceived prospects low as the targeted area for development gas and oil research. Private enterprise, if allowed to invest capital where it sees fit, would choose areas with higher potential and lower capital requirements in Western Siberia and the Caspian Sea. Freedom of choice is another prerequisite for foreign capital to return.

Due to turmoil in international capital markets following the recent European debt crisis, many Russian companies have decided to delay their IPO's and secondary private offerings. Large capital issues to meet the estimated USD\$1 trillion need for oil and gas development in Russia could never hope to be floated over the MICEX, the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, the largest stock exchange in the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe. The money will need to come from China, the U.S., or from Europe. Since 80 percent of the world's known reserves are state-owned, private companies are always searching for new investment opportunities (E-resource: <http://www.soagi.ru/>). Why not in Russia?

In late 2009, the Russian government published its revised energy strategy up to the year 2030. The primary objectives were threefold, to ensure sustainable economic growth, to help improve living standards in Russia, and to help strengthen the external, international position of Russia. Foreign investment is a necessity if these goals are to be achieved. Russian policy-makers need only

modify existing tax structures, provide legal protection from possible privatizations, and allow capital the freedom to seek its own reward on its own terms, if they are firm in their resolve to address the true market requirements for their strategy to be successful.

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