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**Представляем  
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**Гуманитарные науки**

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**Presenting  
Academic Achievements to the World.  
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Proceedings of the conference for young researchers  
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Гуманитарные науки**

Материалы научной конференции молодых ученых  
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В сборнике опубликованы доклады участников гуманитарной секции научной конференции молодых ученых (студентов старших курсов, магистрантов, аспирантов), которая состоялась в НИУ «Саратовский государственный университет» 16 – 17 марта 2013 года. В сборник включены статьи с результатами исследований в области истории, международных отношений, социологии, философии, педагогики, психологии и филологии.

These are proceedings of the multidisciplinary conference «Presenting Academic Achievements to the World» which was held on March 16-17, 2013 at Saratov State University. The results of the research in humanities – history, international studies, social sciences, philosophy, psychology, pedagogy and philology were presented by students and post-graduates.

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# THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS AT SARATOV INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE 1920s

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**Key words:** The higher education, educational process, new teaching methods, Saratov, the 1920s.

In the 1920s, great social and political changes took place in Russia. The Bolsheviks came to power and tried to create a new society. A unique large-scale social and political experiment was implemented. All aspects of the society's life were changed. There were a lot of experiments in the higher education system, and the result of such experiments was the Soviet higher school system which was the basis of the whole higher education system in Russia.

After the Bolsheviks came to power, they faced such problem as the need for the radical reorganization of the university system. The Marxist ideology in then-Russia took a tough stance toward political opponents, and the slogan "you're either with us or against us" became a widespread one in social relations. But then the Government faced one problem: they could not sever ties with the Tsar's higher school at once because the large construction of the Society needed specialists in all fields of science and it was necessary to raise a new generation of communists-scientists. That is why the Bolsheviks had to use the *carrot and the stick* approach which sometimes was misunderstood in provinces.

In 1920-1921, the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic approved a number of decrees and orders, including *On the Reorganization of the System of Social Sciences Teaching in RSFSR Institutions of Higher Education* dated 3 December 1920, *Regulation on Management of Institutions of Higher Education* dated 4 March 1921 (this regulation deprived institutions of higher education of their independence), *On the Approval of General Standard Scientific Content to be Taught at all RSFSR Higher Schools* dated 12 March 1921, *Regulation on Institutions of Higher Education in RSFSR* dated 19 September 1921 which was the first Soviet Regulation of Higher School, etc. (Чанбарисов, 1988).

The Soviet Government tried to optimize the educational process in higher school and to make graduates of institutions of higher education useful for national economy. The Soviet Government was aimed at more efficient teaching methods requiring minimal day release. *Dalton-plan* was one of such methods.

Dalton-plan is a training method based on independent study of the main part of educational material. The method was applied for the first time by H. Parkhurst in Dalton, USA, in 1904-1920. In USSR, this method was called *brigade and laboratory method*. In accordance with this method, a group of a few students, a *brigade*, was formed. The brigade independently studied new material as a task given by a teacher. The teacher did not explain new material and just gave a list of books and sequence of activities. The most successful students became leaders of

brigades. They reported results of the brigade's work. There were neither exams nor tests. The brigade passed a test after the brigade's leader reported the work results.

The main innovation in teaching system was the introduction of active teaching methods and conveyer system. The introduction of the active teaching methods and conveyer system was a matter under discussion for a long time, while a lecture approach was strongly criticized.

By the middle of the 1920s, the lecture approach was again considered as an old and obsolete one. The most widespread argument was the ungrounded statement that a student attending a lecture just passively gets specially prepared knowledge. This matter was discussed during the Rectors' Meeting held in October of 1924. The report said that "the lecture system which is called *carrion freezing the fresh brain* should be filed in the archives". Also, the report said that a lecture would be useful only if books were too expensive or unavailable (Чанбарисов, 1988).

Of course, this discussion induced a storm of emotions from professors, teachers and some students. Not all professors and teachers approved of these innovations. Some of them were opponents of such innovations and the others supported them or just were neutral. Teachers that got used to conduct classes in the form of lectures and seminars just could not use those methods and criticized them. Thus, Mr. Golubev, Professor, was opposed to the active teaching method and said: "the lecture approach is the best one because a student learns how to explain things" (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92). Also, some people thought that the active teaching method "turned students into schoolchildren" (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92).

At the same time, the lecture approach was criticized as an obsolete one by both party cells and party students. The opinion that the lecture system was not effective, teachers and professors did not explain in detail the most important parts of educational material and lectures could not give much to students was a widespread one (ГАНИСО, Ф. 109, 184).

According to all reports and conclusions of the party leaders and faculties' party cells, the introduction of the active teaching methods exercises a salutary influence over the teaching system in general and conforms to modern methods and paces of personnel training. The elimination of the multi-subject system and the system of repeating a year, an increase in the ability to learn and, above all, an increase in attendance up to 95-100% - these indicators were considered by party cells' representatives in institutions of higher education as positive results of the active teaching methods and conveyer systems (ГАНИСО, Ф. 109).

The planning principle pertaining to the young Soviet State was introduced to the educational process as well. The Party viewed the development and introduction of new curricula and academic programs as a radical change of the educational process. The Soviet Government authorized the People's Commissariat for Education and State Academic Council to develop curricula and academic programs, and they began to develop standard forms. They started in 1920-1921 academic year but the developments of curricula were imperfect because they were developed without regard to relevant scientifically grounded principles. To the opinion of some representatives of State Academic Council, these curricula

embodied *the military and communist* attitude with its focused specialization (Чанбарисов, 1988). Professors were quite indignant at all those facts and they refused to give lessons according to new curricula, “to sign students’ record books” and “to be responsible to the society for students’ knowledge” (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92).

As already stated, the whole educational system was focused on national economy. Subjects not relating to material production were removed from curricula. The number of subjects taught was reduced and, as a result, the period of studies was reduced to 3-4 years. According the many professors, these changes were inappropriate for future specialists and their skills. The majority of students understood that they should not hurry and 3-year education would not be enough and they would graduate from their universities and institutes “with no knowledge” (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92). Some students thought that the only one way of solving this problem was to repeat a year at university or institute (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92).

In 1919-1920 academic year a subject teaching system was introduced to universities. This system allowed students to have a course of studies of unlimited duration but, in this case, it was impossible to plan the process of specialists’ training. In January of 1925, State Academic Council approved a term system which enhanced students’ sense of responsibility and arranged the university life (Чанбарисов, 1988).

Peculiarities of a new student community that considered professors’ lectures as something “difficult, unclear and obscure” both because of old style of giving lectures and a lack of students’ knowledge were taken into account in the process of search for effective teaching methods (Чанбарисов, 1988).

Lack of students’ knowledge at the time of admission to institutions of higher education slowed the educational process. A flow of students with a lack of knowledge came to institutes and universities because of the class factor that was applied in admission everywhere. In the beginning of the 1920s, 70% of RSFSR students were production workers, farmers and white-collar workers, and only 30% of students were the intellectuals (РГАСПИ, Ф. 17). Almost the same situation was in provinces. Thus, by the middle of the 1920s, 5281 students of Saratov institutions of higher education included about 40% of farmers, 30% of white-collar workers and 22% of production workers and less than 10% of the intellectuals (ГАНИСО, Ф. 27).

One of the most important problems of the Bolsheviks’ policy in higher education was to reduce old professors’ influence in institutions of higher education. For this purpose, students (mainly farmers and production workers that supported the Party line and followed it) were invited to Academic Councils of faculties and subject boards. The Party, in its turn, gave them full authority: to speak out against undesirable professors and teachers, to participate in the development of curricula and academic programs, to take part in the inspection of Chairs. Of course, these authorities gave them freedom and they could speak out against professors and teachers, using unkind and uncomplimentary remarks, and could give reasons for dismissal of them (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92).

But there were students with common sense who, in spite of their political preferences, supported professors and teachers at open meetings. They understood that professors’ knowledge and skills, in spite of political hostility, would be very

important for training of a skilled specialist. The others called such students “professors’ toadies” and tried to stop them (ГАНИСО, Ф. 92).

In conclusion I would like to say that a unique large-scale experiment in transformation of higher education was carried out in the 1920s in our country. The young Soviet state did not have any experience in the construction of the Society that is why even absurd theories were applied to the practice. The result of this experiment is the Soviet higher school system which is the basis of the modern higher education system in Russia.

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## THE ROLE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

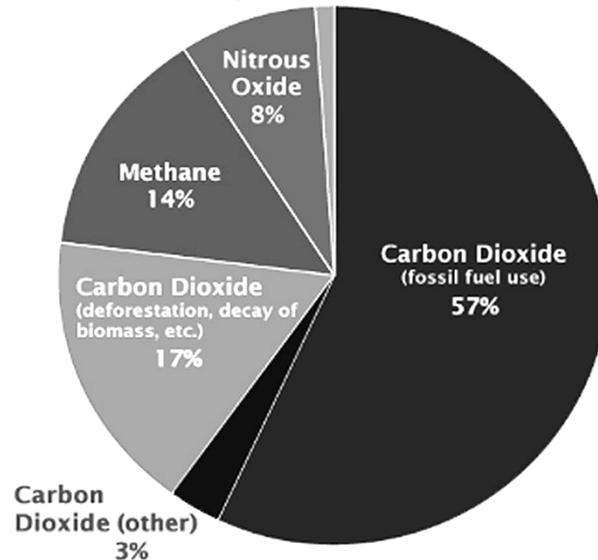
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**Key words:** renewable energy, climate change, sustainable development, mitigation, decarbonisation

One of the greatest challenges we have to meet in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is Global Climate Change (GCC). Most scientists agree that the main reason for this is the growth of the world greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions in the atmosphere. More than 50% of all these emissions result from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) for energy supply. (Ochs, 2012) (Table 1.)

# Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas



Source: IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), 2007

Table 1.

GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, nitrous oxide and some types of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which are produced by human activity.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a primary manmade greenhouse gas. Fossil fuels combustion accounts for 90 % CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. (Ochs, 2012)

It is evident that the demand for energy is fixedly increasing. All societies require energy services to meet basic human needs and to serve productive processes.

In the view of Dieter Helm, Professor of Energy Policy at the University of Oxford: “Since 1900, the global population has more than tripled and the consumption of energy (largely fossil fuels) has increased more than tenfold. Climate change has been caused by the way resources have been consumed, and climate change policy necessitates a substantial change in the allocation of resources.” (Leal-Arcas, 2012)

In this connection, the international community needs low-carbon energy for climate change mitigation where renewable energy sources play a key role.

There are six main types of renewables: bioenergy, solar energy, geothermal energy, hydropower, marine energy and wind energy. Many of these renewable technologies are less vulnerable to storms and floods, and most of them rely on less water to operate. The potential for using renewable energy to mitigate climate change is truly global.

Some countries and regions, including China, India, Japan, South Korea, and most parts of Europe (Germany, Spain, Denmark and Portugal) are running out of fossil fuels rapidly. As Alexander Ochs, Director of Climate and Energy at the Worldwatch Institute said, “In 2011, for the first time, investments in renewable

energy sources were higher than those in conventional energy. As a result of its Energiewende (“energy transition”), Germany now supplies 27% of its electricity from renewables”. (The German Energiewende, 2012). Costa Rica has pledged to be carbon-neutral by 2021, covering 100% of its electricity supply from renewable sources. Municipalities, provinces, and countries around the world show similar ambitions.

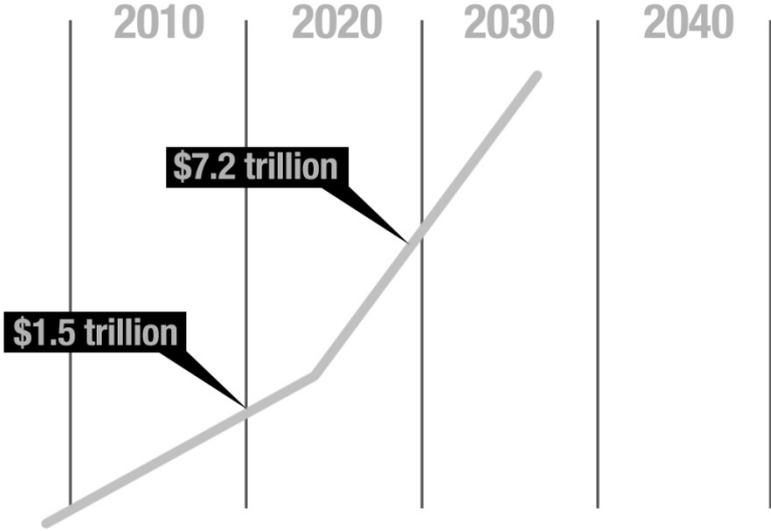
Thus, only a limited set of countries have made progress in promoting renewables in their energy mix, however, obstacles remain and greater efforts are needed. What factors constrain the adoption renewables worldwide?

Firstly, at present, the percentage of new and renewable energy sources in the world energy balance is still not high because of appropriate technologies’ high costs.

The IPCC warned that further development of the sector will require a significant investment in the next two decades – of as much as \$1.5 trillion by 2020 and up to \$7.2 trillion from 2020 to 2030. (IPCC, 2012) (Table 2.)

Secondly, the policies of some states restrain elaboration and implementation of renewable energy sources. For example, oil exporting countries are not interested in damping demand for this energy source.

Thirdly, there are non-economic barriers, for instance, administrative hurdles, obstacles to grid access, poor electricity market design, lack of information and training.



Source: IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), 2012

Table 2.

As a consequence, the following question appears: what are the requirements for governments to implement effective support policies for renewables?

- ✓ It is necessary to make arrangements for ensuring economic efficiency of using renewable energy sources by means of more active help in the field of scientific research and experimental-design developments.

- ✓ Governments have to embark on financial resources mobilization, technology transfer on mutually beneficial conditions, increase of potential and

spread of new and existing environmentally safe technologies in developing countries and emerging economy countries.

✓ Countries should provide favorable conditions to proliferate and operate and renewable energy sources and more productive energy consumption.

✓ Governments have to create binding obligations related to the consequence of energy generation - greenhouse gas emissions. In other words, a clean energy revolution supported by law is needed.

However, to gain these goals the world leaderships are to carry out such a policy which would assist at the integration of renewable energy sources into the existing energy systems and sustainment of its advantages for the climate change mitigation.

To summarize, continued climate change is already inevitable. Our need to adapt to future changes in our environment is becoming more urgent by the day. And again, renewable energy sources hold enormous advantages over fossil fuels. The role of renewables in the climate change mitigation is significant. Renewable energy sources will allow to contribute in a clean global energy decarbonisation revolution. Undoubtedly, only through international cooperation, assisted by international law regulation the required clean energy revolution can be achieved.

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## **GEOPOLITICAL CHANGES IN THE MODERN WORLD AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE SITUATION ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA**

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**Key words:** The Korean peninsula, the 1990s, reconciliation, confrontation, geopolitics, changes

Since the Cold War, the system of collective security was based on the confrontation of two big alliances led by the superpowers. On the Korean peninsula, this system was regulated by the balance of two “triangles”: the USA-Japan-Republic of Korea and the USSR-China-the Democratic Peoples’ Republic of Korea. It reduced the level of tension and kept stability in the region.

The creation of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea was connected with the triumph of the socialist way of state development. This country was totally the product of the Soviet foreign policy. This explains why, from the very beginning, the DPRK had the most socialist orientation, Soviet-Chinese, to be precise. Having lost its main ally and patron at the beginning of the 1990s, North Korea had to find ways how to exist without its help and strike out for itself.

The South Korean state continued to be involved into the American sphere of interests and followed the pro-Western policy. The United States deployed their troops on the South Korean territory which they saw as the bridgehead for their influence in Northeastern Asia. Due to American help the Republic of Korea became one of the so-called "Asian tigers".

The early 1990s became the beginning of the contradictory epoch full of diplomatic conflicts, repeated aggravation of the international situation and constant escalation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. The great powers have played an important part in these events which continue to attract the attention of the whole world community.

Nevertheless, great changes took place on the way to conciliation in the relations between the two Korean states. Their mutual recognition began with their entry into the UNO in September, 1991 (*Лу, 1999*). Hereupon, the Agreement of conciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchanges was concluded in December. It became the beginning of the official recognition and the end of the jural ambiguity in Korea. At the same time the South Korean party put forward a proposal to make the nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula. Thereby, in February, 1992 another basic document was signed. It was the Mutual Declaration of making the Korean Peninsula the nuclear-free zone (*Ткаченко, 2000*). Moreover, the president of South Korea Kim Yen Sam proclaimed three stages of the Korean unification:

1. The conciliation, cooperation and overcoming hostility;
2. The Korean community and creation of the mechanism of peace-keeping and cooperation;
3. The united state and the adoption of the Constitution (*Ткаченко, 2000*).

Still, the United States had other plans in the region. They wished to preserve their military presence, which increased the level of tension and could not favor peaceful development. After the collapse of the Soviet Union the USA planned to solve the problem of the Korean unification by force and on their advantageous terms. This would mean a geopolitical victory of the USA and the defeat of their rival in the region – China. From the very beginning the Framework Agreement between the USA and the DPRK, which was signed in 1994 and had a clause about building the atomic reactor in the DPRK, was understood by the USA as a means of freezing the Korean nuclear programme. In other words, the Department of State was waiting for the collapse of the North Korean regime (*Тригубенко, Толорая, 2008*), which had to be not far off, especially after the death of the Korean irremovable leader Kim Ir Sen.

A few words should be said about the metamorphosis of the Russian policy in the region. Since the 1960s there was an idea of normalization and maintenance

of relations with both Korean states in the USSR. The problem was in absolute lack of diplomatic contacts with the Republic of Korea. For all that, the Russian Federation became the first country which established relations with both states. Russian policy in the region was revised totally because Russia regarded the USA as its main political and economic partner and ally. The first visit of the South Korean leader Ro De U took place in December, 1990 in Moscow, and the Agreement concerning the basic principles of bilateral relations was signed. The main aim was to overcome the confrontation of the previous decades (*Торкунов, 2008*). In September 1991, the diplomatic relations between Russia and the Republic of Korea were established (*Лу, 1999*). The Republic of Korea saw the opportunity to protect itself against the aggression from the north and to embody its economic interests on the Russian eastern parts.

At the same time the Russian position in the DPRK was shaken and the trust of North Korea was undermined. The DPRK reminded the Russian Federation that the USSR had promised to not establish diplomatic relations with the RK. The North Koreans regarded such actions as a tacit annulment of the alliance treaty between DPRK and the USSR signed in 1961. The Russian Federation answered that the Treaty would be modified or, moreover, annulled (*Тен, 2004*). Actions like those threatened the escalation of relations. The DPRK stated that it forced to work out the weapons alternative to American nuclear weapons in South Korea. The restoration of the Russian-Korean relations took place in 1994 when active diplomatic contacts were resumed. Concerning military presence in the region, Russia yielded to China and to both Korean states (*Лу, 1999*).

The problem of the North Korean nuclear weapon which cannot be solved until nowadays became the “stumbling block” since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since the 1960s North Korea has been interested in nuclear weapon in order to ensure its security. The DPRK stopped to share confidential information with the Soviet Union and refused to join the Moscow Treaty which forbade nuclear tests in three spheres and the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968.

In South Korea, the attempts to get nuclear weapon were stopped by the USA. In 1976 American missiles with nuclear warheads were deployed on the territory of the RK in exchange for its refusal to create its own bomb (*Ткаченко, 2000*). The American policy needed its nuclear weapon there, not the South Korean one.

In 1984, the DPRK raised the question of building its nuclear power plant but the USSR claimed that it would be possible only after North Korea would join the Non- Proliferation Treaty. The DPRK signed the Treaty next year but until 1992 it did not allow inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit the country. This became an unprecedented case in the whole history of the IAEA (*Корейское урегулирование и интересы России, 2008*).

In February, 1990 it was for the first time announced that the North Korean atomic bomb was created. The Chairman of the Committee for State Security mentioned in his report that the first North Korean nuclear explosive was assembled. Its test was not planned to be hidden from the international community (*Ромашкина, 2006*).

To sum up, the main changes that took place on the Korean Peninsula at the beginning of the 1990s it should be noted that: firstly, Russia was able to stabilize its relations with both Korean states, but it kept aloof from participating in the regional affairs and it was Russia's main geopolitical mistake. In 1994, Russia proposed a plan to solve the North Korean nuclear problem at the multilateral forum but this initiative was ignored (*Корейское урегулирование и интересы России, 2008*). Secondly, the USA were waiting for the collapse of the North Korean regime to include this country in their sphere of influence. Thus, the main aims of the DPRK's foreign policy were to preserve its statehood and to defend its national interests on the international arena. It was the first reason for active development of nuclear weapon in North Korea. Thirdly, positive changes took place in the relations between two Korean states: several basic treaties and agreements were concluded, which gave the opportunity to hope for further cooperation. One should also bear in mind that China and Japan were increasing their economic and political influence in the region and it was impossible not to take into consideration their impact upon the situation on the Korean Peninsula. Thus, it may be concluded that the Korean affairs have moved from the periphery to the center of the world policy.

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# TV AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION, AN AGENT OF SOCIALIZATION AND MEANS OF LEISURE FROM THE YOUTH POINT OF VIEW

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**Key words:** TV, media, communication, young audiences, socialization agent of socialization, communication, mass media, social institution, societal level, individual level, functional loading, information integrative cultural and educational recreational management functions.

The background study of the need analysis is not studied enough - specific interactions of modern television as a mass medium with youth affects the formation of cultural orientations and religious views of young people in society. Communication and the means of transmission and processing of the media are playing an increasing role in the socialization of young audience, the continuity of socio-cultural and spiritual values and traditions. It becomes important to study the various interactions between television and one of its most popular consumer groups - youth.

TV, suitable for mass production, appeared in the late 1930's and still plays a prominent role in society. Gradually, it embedded in the daily life of humanity and occupied most of the leisure time, it became a universal publicly available source of information about the world and now it is the arena of television where socio-political, cultural, spiritual and educational needs of the audience converge.

In the information society TV position only strengthens and it remains a priory source of information, despite the Internet popularity. Much of the research is devoted to TV problems such as the effect on the propensity of crime commitment (Gerbner, Anderson, Hodge, Tripp), the effects of mass communication (G.Donahyu, J. Klapper, U.Lippman, M.MakKombs, E.Noel - Neuman, E.Rubinshteyn, L.Festinger, K.Hovlend, J. Halloran, D.Shou), the role of television in political life. The view of television as a social institution goes back to the tradition of structural-functional analysis (S.Boll-Rokeach, M.DeFler, G.Lassuel, P.Lazarsfeld, R.Merton, etc.).

Russian theoretical foundations of mass communication sociology were developed by G.P. Bakulev, T.M. Dridze, V.P. Kopecky, M.M.Nazarov, G.G. Pocheptsov, F.I. Sharkov, etc. The problems of mass communication in the context of popular culture were studied by A. Zakharov, S.J. Kagarlitsky, A.V. Costin, E. Shapinskaya, V.A. Shapinsky, etc.

However, the influence of television on the socialization of young people is not fully investigated. It is important to identify not only its impact on the opinions, attitudes and behavior of young people, their values formation, patterns of action in today's society, but also what is the opinion of young people about the functioning of such a component of the social system as television, from the point of view of three perspectives: as a social institution performing its functional load, as an agent of socialization and a leisure activity. These three items can give us a complete and most accurate picture.

It is particularly important to consider the youth audience trends in today's society, because of the fact, that the formation and development of values experience great dependence on external information factors more and more. Also, young people are of interest as the generation, which in the near future will become the basic productive and social forces in society, and their values will largely determine the spiritual culture of the whole society. This demands constant monitoring of the sociological views of young people on television.

TV operates on two levels. The first level is societal, which is presented in the operation of television as a social institution, means of communication, business, professional and creative solutions of tasks of social knowledge. The second level is individual (attributes of everyday life, a source of knowledge, information, entertainment and leisure facilities) that are an integral part of the lifestyle of modern personality.

Television as a media institute covers all sectors of the population, especially those who remain outside the influence of other mass media. Also TV is part of a complex system performing many various functions: information function - meeting the needs of society in obtaining information about themselves (in social, economic, political and spiritual spheres), cultural and educational functions - involving the culture of human society (the demonstration of value orientations, morality, style of communication, broadcasting cultural activities, simplification of some segments of the elite culture adopted and represented for exposure to a mass audience), integrative function - maintaining the normal functioning of society, strengthening of society values and priorities, the formation of sense of ownership, combating destruction for society trends; administrative function - direct impact on the population, promoting a way of life with a set of political, moral and spiritual values; recreational function - recreation in accordance with conscious or formed audience preferences.

It is particularly important to investigate the youth audience trends in today's society because of the fact that the formation and development of values experience greater dependence on external information factors. Secondly, young people are of great interest as a generation, which in the near future will replace the basic productive and social forces of society. Therefore, its values will largely determine the spiritual culture of the whole society. This causes the need for continuous monitoring of the sociological impact of television on the young audience, including Saratov city.

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## UNDERSTANDING THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

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The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a potential free trade agreement (FTA) among 11, and perhaps more, countries. The United States and 10 other countries of the Asia-Pacific region— Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam—are negotiating the text of the FTA. (Костюнина,2012)

The Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership, as it was originally known, was conceived in 2003 by Singapore, New Zealand, and Chile as a path to trade liberalization in the Asia-Pacific region. Brunei joined negotiations in 2005, and the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (P-4) agreement was concluded in 2006. In March 2008, the United States joined the negotiations to conclude the still outstanding investment and financial services provisions. President Bush notified the Congress of his intention to negotiate with the existing P-4 members on September 22, 2008, and with other countries, Australia, Peru, and Vietnam, on December 30, 2008. After a period of reflection on U.S. trade policy, the new Obama Administration decided to continue with the TPP negotiations. On November 14, 2009, President Obama committed the United States to engage with the TPP countries “with the goal of shaping a regional agreement that will have broad-based membership and the high standards worthy of a 21st -century trade agreement”. In October 2010, TPP participants agreed by consensus to the inclusion of Malaysia as a negotiating partner. Canada and Mexico participated for the first time in the 15th round of negotiations in Auckland, New Zealand in December 2012, after joining the talks in June 2012. Japan and the TPP partners are conducting bilateral consultations on its possible entrance as well. In addition, Thailand formally expressed its interest in joining the negotiations during President Obama’s trip to the country in November 2012. Other countries that have expressed interest in TPP membership are South Korea, the Philippines, Laos, Colombia, and Costa Rica. (CRS, 2013)

With 29 chapters under negotiation, the TPP partners envision the agreement to be “comprehensive and high-standard,” in that they seek to eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods, services, and agriculture, and to establish rules on a wide range of issues including foreign direct investment and other economic activities. They also strive to create a “21st-century agreement” that addresses new and cross-cutting issues presented by an increasingly globalized economy. (Schott, 2013)

Many policy observers, however, note the absence of China, the region and world’s second largest economy, from ongoing negotiations. The degree to which a potential TPP agreement and its participants are prepared to include China, as well as China’s willingness or interest in participating in a comprehensive, high-standard agreement, will help determine if the TPP truly has the potential to become an FTAAP. With the agreement’s focus on expansion throughout the

region, the current negotiating partners may wish to establish disciplines now on certain aspects of the Chinese and other Asia-Pacific economies. This may, in part, explain the push for potential new disciplines on State-owned enterprises inside the TPP. (Uchiyama de la Puente, 2012)

The TPP is a big deal in both economic and political terms. The TPP11 has a combined GDP of almost \$21 trillion and \$4.4 trillion in exports of goods and services. Adding Japan and Korea would expand aggregate GDP to \$28 trillion, or 40 percent of world GDP, and would increase exports of goods and services to \$6 trillion, or about 27 percent of world exports. (C.L. Lim, 2012)

Russia was not assumed to be part of track, but as a member of APEC it would be a candidate for the FTAAP. Until such an agreement is reached (2020 in our scenario), Russia would suffer slight trade diversion leading to losses of around 0.1 percent of GDP. But if Russia does gain access to the FTAAP as an APEC member, its income gains would be 9 percent of GDP, one of the largest of all participants. Its exports would rise by 28 percent relative to baseline. In effect, the FTAAP would offer Russia entry into Trans-Pacific markets, as well as impose policy changes that would boost Russian competitiveness. Of course, many changes—including broad services and investment liberalization—would be required, and Russia may not be ready politically to accept such reforms. But if Russia is committed to opening its markets and building regional ties, it could emerge as the surprise champion of region-wide integration. (Schott, 2013)

Although the TPP could offer potential benefits to the US and other participants, it faces significant challenges. First of all, after battling two brutal and long wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and one devastating financial crisis, the US has lost much of its charisma, which once helped to marshal international support and build the Bretton Woods System and other heavyweight global institutions. The US leadership aims at building a quality TPP that remains to be tested and the resources it could command in this pursuit are far from certain. Second, the TPP comprises economic giants and some smaller countries, which are at different development stages and follow different political systems. Therefore, there is a challenge on how to reconcile interest conflicts and make all the participating nations agree to a comprehensive and legally binding FTA agreement in such a short period of time. In addition to the diverse backgrounds of member states that may hinder the TPP negotiations, domestic opposition from any single state also poses a real threat for a quick establishment of a comprehensive, high-standard, broad-based FTA in the future. Last but not least, the viability of the proposed TPP to some extent hinges on China's support. Apparently, China is left out of the TPP, which will embrace the world's № 1 and 3 economies. Since China is America and Japan's second and first largest trading partner respectively, and China has already signed the bilateral FTA agreements with Singapore, New Zealand, Peru and Chile, who are also member states of the TPP, China's absence from the TPP not only casts a shadow over this regime's long-term development, but also complicates its own efforts to promote regional economic integration. (P.A. Petri, 2012)

The value of the TPP, however, goes well beyond its impetus to trade and investment. The TPP serves as an instructive negotiating laboratory that could yield useful precedents for other trade initiatives. The TPP is a central pathway for

economic integration in the APEC region and hopefully will also inspire new global trade talks. Perhaps even more important is its strategic value in reinforcing economic and political relationships among the Asia-Pacific countries.

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## REGIONAL POLICY IN SARATOV OBLAST

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Regional policy is considered to be one of the main aspects of any state policy. This article is devoted to the regional policy of Saratov Oblast. We are going to focus on some elements of the regional policy in Saratov Oblast during the last 3 years (2010, 2011, 2012).

Regional policy is usually defined as the system of sanctions that can be used to achieve specific goals (Гладкий, Чистобаев, 1998). Regional policy is connected with a partial redistribution of resources between regions in order to even territorial differences. As a result the territorial structure of a society is optimized. Regional policy is also an important way to regulate economic development of a region. As many other economic phenomena regional policy is usually characterized as subjective and dynamic process that is conducted by federal authorities towards a region.

The current situation in the regional development of our country is caused by a combination of the following factors: the results of the economic crisis, the disintegration of the economic space, political instability and ethnic conflicts. Since all the processes and problems of any federal state are reflected in its regions, all above mentioned factors may also be referred to Saratov Oblast.

Taking into account that regional policy is an integral part of the national strategy for socio-economic development it is possible to single out its main directions. As a rule these directions cover socio-economic, demographic and environmental aspects.

We will focus our attention on the main trends of the regional policy in Saratov Oblast. It is important to mention that period under consideration covers 3 years: 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The first aspect of our analysis will be considering the standard of living. The key component that is connected with the standard of living is an average nominal wage. Having analyzed all the figures during the last 3 years we can say that the wage increasing tendency can be observed in our region. Thus, the average nominal wage in April 2012 was 20,400.7 rubles. Comparing to March 2012 it increased by 1%. The increase by 20% since April 2011 can be considered as an indicator towards some positive trends in the standard of living in Saratov Oblast.

In the period from January to April 2012 salary from the minimum to the maximum level in sector organizations differed by 10.5 times (from 3880 to 40,798.2 rubles.).

A special place here is taken by the companies that produce oil and carbons. In organizations of this type the maximum level of wages exceeds the average wage in Saratov by 1.9 times. The minimum wage, on average lower by 5.5 times, is observed in textile and clothing industries. These figures illustrate that the type of an organization is an important factor that defines the average wage level.

Now we will analyze the minimum living wage rate. It is also a crucial factor in a region's economic and social policy. In this case we consider the period from September 2012 to December 2012 (the fourth quarter of 2012). The highest rate of minimum living wage was observed among the working-age population. It accounted for 6215 rubles. Children occupy an intermediate category in minimum living level. Their living level is 5467 rubles. The lowest figure is observed among pensioners. Their minimum living level; is 4549 rubles. We can see that the difference between the highest and the lowest levels of minimum living wage (about 1500 rubles) is not so little. And it puts the pensioners at the lowest level in living conditions.

Summing up the standard of living, we can make a conclusion that in general the standard of living improved in the mentioned period. But negative trends towards elderly people can still be seen.

Now we will move on to the next component of socio-economic policy. This is the labor market. In December 2012 the number of employees of large and medium-sized organizations in the city amounted to 246.000 people.

At the late December 2012 the number of job seekers applying to Unemployment Benefit Office for assistance in finding a suitable job was 3692 people.

In April 2012 there were 691 unemployed people which is 434 less than in April 2011. In December 2012 there were almost 600 (594) people registered as unemployed. This figure is lower than in December 2011. The difference is 314 people. This fact indicates that the government is taking certain steps to improve the economic situation and in the unemployment reduction in particular. However, in December 2012, the number of employed people is less than in the same period of 2011. The difference of 126 (more than 100) people.

Positive trends were observed in the level of unemployment. By January 31, 2013 the unemployment rate was 0.67% of the working population at the working age. This figure is lower by 25.6% compared to the same period last year. The decline once again illustrates some positive trends in unemployment situation.

So, there are some negative trends in unemployment rate as well as the positive ones.

Production of goods and provision of a region can serve as an example of a high level development of socio-economic situation in a region. Thus, in 2012, in the period from January to December, turnover of organizations (except small businesses) amounted to 414.7 billion rubles. It constitutes 108.7% in relation to the period from January to December 2011. This fact demonstrates that production of goods is changing to the better.

The industrial production index of the core activities of large and medium-sized organizations in January-December 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 was 99.8% including mining operations – 118.9%, manufacturing – 99.8 %, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water – 91.8%. These numbers show that despite little decline in index of core activities the rest numbers are either the same or we can observe a little increase which is a positive factor in the economic development of our region.

The volume of shipped own-produced goods, works and services to large and medium-sized enterprises in the January-December 2012 amounted to 127.2 billion rubles, including: mining – 9.7 billion rubles, manufacturing – 100.6 billion rubles, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water – 16.9 billion rubles.

So the production sector either remained at the same level (which is also a good fact) or it increased.

The next key component of regional policy is demography. It is connected with such indicators as the amount of population, tendency toward increasing / decreasing population, birth and death rates.

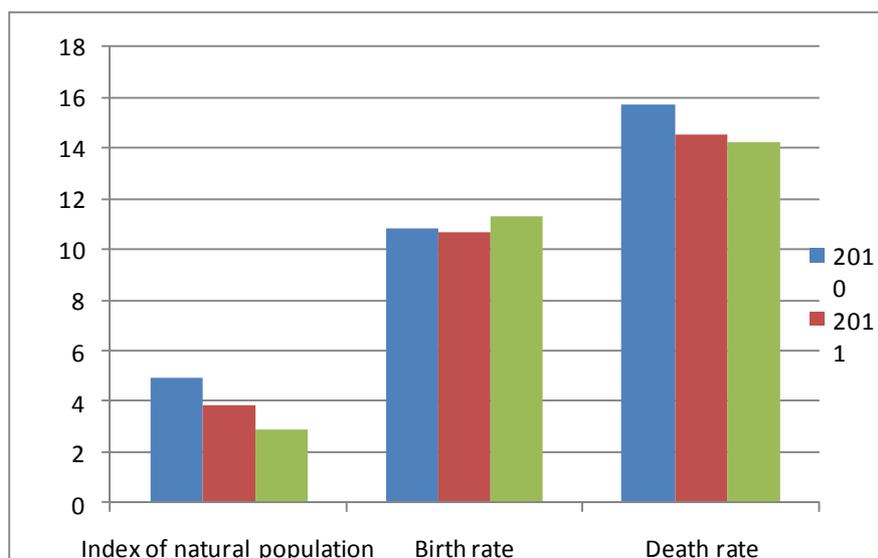
We can observe some changes in demographic trends during the mentioned period. According to Russian State Statistics Committee the population of Saratov Oblast in 2012 constituted 2,508,754 people. Compared to the previous years, there is a decrease in population by about 15,000 people.

Now we will consider the birth rate. In 2012 the number of births per 1,000 people was 11.3. The trend is to increase the birth rate compared to 2010.

Let us move on from the birth rate to death rate. We observe some positive trends here. In 2012 it was 14.2 ratio (number of deaths per 1000 people) and within the period of 3 years it decreased by 1.5 per cent.

One of the main reasons of population decline in the Saratov region is migration. People do not want to remain in the Saratov region, because here they cannot find a well-paid job. They prefer to go to more developed large cities.

Thus, we can draw some conclusions. We can observe negative and positive trends in the standard of living and in the unemployment rate. The production sector has not changed a lot. Demographic changes are least hopeful. The standard of living, labour market, unemployment rates and demographic trends provide us with the information that can help us better understand the current situation in regional policy in Saratov Oblast.



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# THE WAY TO THINK: SACRED OR PROFANE, COMPLETE OR CLIPPING

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**Key words:** *consciousness, perception, tradition, religion, spirituality, profane, secular, culture, mass-culture, clipping mind, self-actualization.*

Speaking of a man we speak also about things that surround him with which he somehow intervenes. Thereby, each anthropologic system includes not only the man, but a man and his surroundings, both external and internal. We can depending on the goal of our study case refer to only visual phenomena or on the contrary, exceptionally to the spiritual sphere, but in both cases we eventually come to mentality of a man.

In the modern world we can mark out two main types of thinking: the traditional, and the one that does not fill in traditional pattern which we entitle formally *clip-like* thinking.

The first one is the way (method) of thinking which is solid, it is thinking of sacral traditions, philosophy, academic science, culture in the true meaning of this word, not in modern wrenched interpretation.

The second one is clip-like thinking, it is splinted, mosaic.

## *1. Traditional thinking*

It is solid, person can percept the matter of thought as a whole and therefore form a full-fledged conception of matter. It is called traditional because it directly connects us to some kind of tradition, for example religious which is all-in-one concept of perception of the world and man's place in it, with definition of a man himself, his meaning and paradigm of life.

## *2. Clip-like thinking*

The author of this term is a modern philosopher F.I. Girenok who implies in it nonlinear thinking of the modern human opposite the conceptual thinking (thereby the difference between the normal conceptual and clip-like thinking is in its proof bases and demonstration systems). Fyodor Girenok supposes that conceptual thinking is a remnant of the past and does not play a significant role in the modern world (Гиренок, 2008, 2010). We will talk about clip-likeness not in a strict interpretation of Girenok, but in a more general meaning implying fragmentariness, lack of perception of the whole, etc. (Огнев К.К., Виноградов В.В., 2010), therefore "clip-like thinking" of an individual is a mechanism of a corresponding clip-like perception.

Consciousness of a clip-like man shows a clip instead of the whole picture. The title clip itself points out fragmentariness and crumbliness of information. So, things perceived from surroundings plus imaginary constructions – all are infinite consequence of clips going one after another, often not connected to each other.

A clip-like man has "a conscience directed not on contemplation and analysis but on fastened acquisition of information"(Гиренок, 2010).

Speaking of the phenomenon of clip-like consciousness, clip-like perception, we can see a man incapable of critical thinking and of adequate evaluation of issues.

Tradition teaches exactly the wholeness of thinking – man of Spirituality can apprehend his objective reality as a whole because he knows (or because of insight or premonition) its final objective. This man has no mechanism of “infinite zapping”. Such mechanism emerges only when a man searches something. Indeed, a modern man (a profane one) often is in a constant chase – for himself (Himself in the world and the World in himself), when a spiritual man, being connected to some tradition already has definite foundations of his existence (Фришайф, 2005). What can a modern world give to an ordinary man, who is outside of any kind of tradition? Search of the meaning of life becomes infinite because of the fact that an ordinary man is always satisfied with inconclusive answers.

Secularized space-time of masses in its main human perspective loses skills of perception of the whole subject (the author now and then catches himself on a break-through of a mosaic picture of idea-meaning-image thoughts appearing instead of the whole and clear image of a matter at the present moment). As it was said, a modern human loses skill of whole-thinking, therefore, search of self, basics, purposes and objectives of his life become complicated and he being unable to find global and basic objectives is satisfied with inconclusive “sub-objectives”, which are infinite and generate each other, giving “Die Schlechte Unendlichkeit” (“foul subsequence”) (Гегель, 2008).

Two ways of thinking, traditional and clip-like in fact co-exist in space-time continuum of the modern era, though a man can have one of them or both at a time (with one of them as dominant).

In the Modern World Spiritual is often replaced by material, true is substituted by virtual. A person must overcome his “clip-likeness” first of all to realize the paradoxicality of the situation, he is in, must concentrate and analyze this situation coming to conclusions based on his innermost observations and not on the data from aside.

We can make a grievous conclusion: modern human often just *cannot think!* Even more, life in the modern world doesn't teach us how we should think (and inferiority of the modern education system is a valid confirmation of this fact). A flattering appraisal of the clip-likeness phenomenon (in the modern, i.e. secularized thus profane society) is another proof of this. Religious organizations are adequate on the appraisal of such phenomenon. The Metropolitan of Kaluga and Borov, Kliment in 2008 stated the position of the Russian Orthodox Church on the theme in such words: “Modern human in most cases is a bearer of so-called clip-like conscience. He has lost the integrity of perception. He is unlikely to define the meaning of his life” (URL: <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/atheism/news> of 5.02.2013).

Religious confessions and many philosophers and teachers, creative people (contrary to silent mass of consumers) suggest alternative methods of conscience forming (it is important to consider the fact that clip-likeness now is omnipresent in our life, in education system, thus youngsters are raised in a clip-like way. Clip-likeness has even come to infect the language itself (Фришайф В.А., 2005).

Alternate methods suggest the forms of education that are based on traditional concepts of morality, on the connectedness and wholeness of history (for example, for ROC these are values of the orthodox culture and so on) (Полохов Д., прот., 2010; Ценности православной культуры в профессиональном образовании и воспитании, 2009), in any case, these are concepts of morality that nurture man into one who is responsible on his actions, one who realizes his place in the world but not in virtuality. Education of such a man is possible with synergic cooperation of the state, confessions, creative people who are interested in solving this problem, and also teachers, psychologists and philosophers.

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## ANTI-MAGNITSKY LAW: LAWFULNESS AND EXPEDIENCE

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**Key words:** Magnitsky Bill, adoption, “Dima Yakovlev law”, foster parents, law-bound state.

On the first of January 2013 the Federal law “On Sanctions for Individuals Violating Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of the Russian

Federation” also known as « Anti-Magnitsky Law or Dima Yakovlev law» was enacted. According to the opinion of some public authorities (e.g. The Civic Chamber), it is nothing but the respond to the Magnitsky Bill that appeared in November 2012. As the Russian citizens’ rights were essentially infringed by the Bill, the measures were taken to ban some US citizens from entering Russia and suspend the activity of politically active non-profit organizations which receive money from American citizens or organizations.

However, the most heated debate was over article 4 of the «Dima Yakovlev law». It states that since the first of January 2013 the adoption of Russian children by the USA citizens has been forbidden. Is the law legal and well-grounded? What can be theoretical and practical consequences of its application?

To answer the first question let us take a look at the Federal Law on Basic Guarantees of the Rights of the Child in the Russian Federation (article 15). It establishes the protection of rights of those children who are in a difficult life situation, e.g. left without parental custody. According to article 124 of the Family Code of Russia, adoption (both domestic and international) is the preferable option in this case. It should be noted that international adoption is regulated by the “Agreement between the United States of America and the Russian Federation”. Recognizing the difficulties and challenges associated with international adoption, and in an effort to protect those involved from the corruption and exploitation which sometimes accompanies it, the Hague Conference on Private International Law developed the [Hague Adoption Convention], which came into force on 1 May 1995 and has been ratified by 85 countries as of November 2011. According to Russian legislation some principles of the Convention were violated. So part 2 of the fourth article of the Federal law “On Sanctions for Individuals Violating Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of the Russian Federation” terminates the validity of the Agreement between Russia and the USA.

The Russian adoption ban by American citizens was enforced in 2013 to secure children’s rights. But in my view, it needs to be revised as the Federal Law on foster parents should guarantee the protection of rights of Russian children and give them an opportunity to exercise their legal right – to live and be brought up in a family.

It should be noted that after the law “On Sanctions for Individuals Violating Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of the Russian Federation” was passed it brought a mixed reaction from the Russian state bodies. On the one hand, the Assembly of Federation Committee on Social Policy made a conclusion that the Russian adoption ban by American citizens is legal. The grounds for the conclusion are that “the competent public authorities of the USA are de-facto out of the Agreement regarding cooperation in adoption of children from the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 2011” because the abusive behaviour of adoptive parents and non-efficient measures of the USA taken to bring to account those parents breached the Agreement.

However, the Presidential Council for Civil Society and Human Rights disagreed totally on this point emphasizing the contradiction to the Federal law “On International Treaties of the Russian Federation”. It was also said that the Law “On Sanctions for Individuals Violating Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of

the Citizens of the Russian Federation” is contradictory to article 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. As article 72 proclaims that “the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation includes: coordination of issues of health care; protection of the family, maternity, paternity and childhood; social protection, including social security” it is, therefore, illegal to pass the law on the federal level without interacting with the regions of Russia.

The Presidential Council for Civil Society and Human Rights also stated that the law contains flaws in the juridical technique. Moreover, being accepted it can make grounds for corruption.

To prevent this, an on-line petition was organized with the demand to cancel the amendment banning the US adoptions. The petition was submitted to the Lower House on the day when the Dima Yakovlev Law passed its third reading. In this petition the emphasis was on the fact that the law deprives children of their right to live and be brought up in a family stated by part 2 of article 54 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation. The attention is also drawn to the fact that the law was passed after a very short period of examination (18 days). This number is quite astonishing because usually acts of Parliament take months to be passed.

According to some politicians, the whole situation means that the passed law is a part of the USA - Russia political game. On the one hand, the law is a retaliatory action towards the «Magnitsky Bill», because by passing this act the USA interfered with the internal policy of Russia. On the other hand, Russia made the adoption of Russian children impossible for the citizens of the USA. Undoubtedly, it is not connected with the purview of the “Magnitsky Bill”; therefore, children’s rights are the first to suffer in this situation. In my view, the Bill needs further optimization of article 4, because it can bring about violations of both internal and international acts of the Russian Federation. As article 1 of the Russian Constitution stipulates that “The Russian Federation - Russia is a democratic federal **law-bound State**...” it should take all possible measures to protect human rights.

The Federal law “On Sanctions for Individuals Violating Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of the Russian Federation” having the protection of human rights as the main goal, established the measures of influence on violators of the law. So, time will show if the law is expedient or not.

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## THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE BOLSHEVIKS AND THE MENSHEVIKS

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**Key words:** Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Civil War

The Civil War was an ordeal for Russia. Two parts of the once united RSDLP waged a battle of annihilation. Today the research of the roots of conflict is still of interest. The coverage of RSDLP split into the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks is necessary due to the fact that the answer to this question is different in the studies of different periods of time.

In the summer of 1910 Stalin (Koba) published his notes about the London Congress of the RSDLP in the newspaper "Baku Proletarian".

By reflecting on the reasons for the separation of the two factions the author came to the conclusion that the Bolsheviks' tactics was typical for the proletarians of large industrial areas, and the tactics of the Mensheviks expressed primarily the interests of craft workers and peasants. Hotbeds of Bolshevism were deployed in a purely Russian and Polish regions and Menshevism in the areas dominated by Jews, Georgians, etc. For Stalin "Menshevism was rabble flows" [1,1]. This implies the main reason for his opposition to the Bolsheviks.

In 1914 Lenin wrote that there had been Marxist and opportunist trends 20 years before in Russia. [2, 226].

Leon Trotsky believed that the differences did not matter, they all were illegal organizations. Lenin broke with Martov at the Congress forever and became friends with Plekhanov, but only for a while. [3, 185]

A prominent historian of Mensheviks saw the differences in the attitude to the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Liberal Parties as a fundamental split in future. The Mensheviks were essentially the party of peace. [4, 46]

During the Soviet period it was generally accepted that the party emerged due to the work of two fractions of unstable, opportunistic elements. [5, 42] They as opposed to immediate proletarian revolution relied on the "economists", the Bund, the Social Democrats wavering. The reason for the split was an organizational issue, which was further exacerbated by Martovites defeat in elections to the governing bodies of the party. It was believed that they were the originators of the split, because they joined Lenin's supporters in the tactical differences after the Congress. [6, 154]

There is yet another view. One more interpretation of the differences within the "Iskra" was associated with the type of revolutionary movement development on the way to the proletarian dictatorship in Russia. Future Mensheviks advocated a repetition of "classical" bourgeois revolutions in the West under hegemony of the bourgeoisie. Future Bolsheviks called for a new type of popular revolution headed by the proletariat. These contradictory positions were the dividing line between the Lenin's concept and the rest of the "Iskra" fundamentally. Organizational problems served only to the occasion of deconstruction of the theory and tactics. But this split affected only the tops of the party. Cohesion of the local committees was not shaken. [7, 74]

The very appearance of the Bolsheviks associated with the publication of a number of economic works of Lenin in the late 90-s of the century before last. They criticized passionately the views of populists and "legal" Marxists on the fate of socialism in Russia. A new typology of the country as a whole was given. On this basis not only the fight with liberals and monarchists was based, but the slogan of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" as a foundation of the party program. In the late 19th century part of the Russian Social-Democrats could not agree with a number of Lenin's ideas, the more so that there was a conflict over one issue in the Rules of the Party at its 2nd Congress. Therefore, the author acknowledges that no personal ambition, but the fundamental differences of views were the main reason for the gradual separation of the RSDLP. Recognition of Lenin's party organization as the subjective factor of the proletarian revolution in Russia made it unlikely to preserve the party unity. [8] Although Lenin later admitted exaggerating development of capitalism in Russia on the eve of the Russian revolution, but retroactively it was impossible to cancel a hot debate that raged at the 2nd Congress. On the whole, bolshevist pre-Revolutionary historiography represented mainly by Lenin was investigated in N.N. Maslov [9, 47] and A.I. Zeveleva's works [10, 125] in detail, often from apologetic positions.

In his article S.V. Tatyukin also points to the disputes relating to the "economism". Differences between Lenin and Plekhanov led to the weakening of the party unity before the 2nd Congress. The main cause of the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions of the RSDLP was wrong Martov's position, who proposed a rather fuzzy wording of party membership, and Lenin's defeat in a vote on the issue, strongly touching his pride. Lenin also "went too far" and excluded many veterans of the revolutionary movement from the editorial board of "Iskra". Personal ambitions of leaders, traditional Russian intolerance of dissent, lack of reliable information about the nature of the conflict led to him fouling tactical and

strategic contradictions. Thus, according to the author, the split in the party was initiated by subjective reasons. [11, 34]

Modern historians argue that the spread of the teachings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in Russia was fully in line with one of the main features of Russian political culture - the struggle between the "nationalist trend" and "westernizing" tendencies. It seems that this confrontation generated more social and cultural divisions of the 17th century, first reflected in the struggle between slavophiles and westernizers, and then among the Russian socialists. Already in the 1880-s socialist movement in Russia split in expressing the nationalist trend of populists and Marxists, who considered the socio-economic and political development of Western Europe to be inevitable, and therefore to become a model for Russia and for the world.

"However, not all Russian Marxists were consistent Westerners. In the Russian Social-Democratic split Mensheviks led by prominent Russian Marxist Plekhanov remained faithful to orthodox Marxism and thus became the successors of Western tradition "[12, 177]. On the other hand, "pochvennicheskoe" within the Russian Social Democracy was personified by Bolsheviks.

There is also a parallel to the concept of what a Bolshevik is - a person who is capable of great things. And there is nothing more ridiculous, disgusting and despicable for a Bolshevik than thinking of small actions and careful, methodical reform. Hence the infectious belief in the ideal of a distinctive feature of Bolshevism. The author believes that the Bolsheviks are all those who are willing to radically change society, regardless of the beliefs and lifetime. [13] Ivan the Terrible, Peter I also had features of Bolshevism, because they supported the drastic course of action.

Urilov I.H. wrote in his article that the split had occurred prior to 1903, the Congress formed two factions, but the formal talks on a unified RSDLP ceased in March of 1918, when the Bolshevik Party was renamed the RKP (b) [14, 15]. The Mensheviks weren't the party of "new" radicals, but they were of a moderate Western type. Unlike the Bolsheviks, the Mensheviks placed the principles of democracy and viewed the idea of an armed uprising with caution. There were personal differences.

This problem is considered by A.A. Zinoviev in his book "Communism as a Reality. The Crisis of Communism". It is suggested that the isolation of Bolshevism from Menshevism is not an accident or caprice of history, and it is the natural result of the entire previous history of Russia. Bolshevik radical ideas of socialism clerics by the beginning of XX century, rooted deeply in the lives and minds of its people. [15, 493]

Summarizing all the above, it should be recognized that perhaps Peter's reforms through synergistic "butterfly effect" led to the emergence of the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions in the once united party. This is confirmed by the fact that most of the authors considered in this paper see the roots of the party split in ideological conflicts, not in personal or other motives. Ardent supporters of Lenin, and they may be considered the Bolsheviks, remained loyal to the national thought and action, speaking for the ideals of the general population. It was the part of the society that more than the others were subjected to the influence of revolutionary

populism and sought to eliminate the Petrine Europeanized elite, thus overcoming the split in society and occupying “the nationalistic” position. Mensheviks also sought to connect the intelligentsia and the masses of workers and peasants, but in a completely different way - pulling the latter to the cultural level of the elite. And they both consciously or unconsciously sought to overcome the contradictions generated by an epoch of Peter I, but extremist slogans of the Bolsheviks were more apparent to revolutionary crowds.

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## **“THE DIARIES OF MARTIN KLAASSEN” AS A SOURCE FOR HISTORY OF VOLGA GERMAN MENNONITE COMMUNITY**

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Nowadays modern historians give more and more attention to the “person in history” problem, to inner world of a person and his perception of historical events. In the middle of the XX century the method of “everyday history” has become an actual trend in the studies of European scholars, whose books and articles deal with everyday family life, habits and customs. Besides, this method of investigation allows scholars to increase the amount of historical sources and to give an opportunity of considering historical events through the prism of the concrete person perception. In their studies a special place is given to historical sources of personal origin – diaries, letters, memoirs and etc., in which the thoughts, feelings, moods, public conscience, the level of spiritual life, and people’s psychology of a certain historical epoch are displayed.

The sources of personal origin have a huge value for studying the Volga German colonists’ history. Using this method, researchers reduce the number of “white spots” in history and have a chance to get into the inner world and everyday life. “*Martin Klaassen Diary*” [1] is a striking example of the diary of a German inhabitant in the middle of the XIX century. The diary of Martin Klaassen has miraculously been preserved. It made a long trip: by horse and wagon from West Prussia to Russia. From there the diary was carried again by horse and camel caravan to Central Asia. Then it returned to Russia by horse and wagon, and then crossed the ocean by ship to the United States of America in 1884–1885. From the U.S.A. it travelled to Manitoba in 1918. In the middle of the XX century the diary was placed in the Archives at the Mennonite Heritage Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba. In Manitoba Martin Klaassen's diary was transcribed from the original Gothic German to Modern German, and then translated into English by Esther Bergen, Martin Klaassen's granddaughter.

First of all, we should say a few words about the author. Martin Klaassen, the author of this work, was born on April 15, 1820 in the village Schönsee, Western Prussia. His family belonged to the Protestant religious movement which was called “Mennonitism”. This name was given after the name of the ideological founder – the Dutch priest Menno Simons (1492-1559).

Menno Simons considered that a state is alien to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. Accordingly they denied all attributes of the government rule. War, violence and army service were rejected by them. They explained it that Jesus Christ fought against enemies without any arms in his hands; he fought against his enemies with “*the sword of his mouth*” [2; 307]. Therefore all Christians had to follow him. According to the Mennonites, all weapons belong to “the Kingdom of Devil”. A person can struggle against injustice only with patience, silence, hope and the word of God. Because of religious persecutions in the Netherlands the Mennonites had to leave their homeland, having taken refuge in the Western Prussia, which was a part

of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1540 the King Sigismund I (1506-1546) allowed them to arrive in his Kingdom. Mennonites settled down at a short distance of the cities Elbing (Elbląg), Danzig (Gdańsk) and in the Vistula River mouth, Western Prussia. In 1772, 1793 and 1795 the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was divided into three parts between the Russian Empire, Prussia and Austria. All Mennonite territories in Western Prussia became the part of the Kingdom of Prussia. Nevertheless, the Kings of Prussia granted them all privileges that the Mennonites had under the rule of Polish Kings. First of all, they had religious freedom, but their economic rights were curtailed by every possible means. Under the pressure of the hostile economic policy the Mennonites had to move to the Russian Empire in 1787, 1793-1796 and 1804. They were given lands in the south of the country, where they found some colonies, united in some districts. The Molotschna Mennonite district, in which the wealthiest immigrants lived, was well-known in Russia.

In 1848 the Prussian government launched an all-out attack against the rights of Mennonites. After the long discussions in Parliament the law, repealing former Mennonites privileges, was adopted. According to this law they should be called up for military service. In fact it meant that the Prussian authorities deprived them of rights of religious freedom. They had to address an appeal to the Russian government with the requests of migration to Russia. In 1853 the Mennonites of Western Prussia, having granted the lands of the former „Salt Road” (“Am Trakt”) in Samara region, began an active resettlement.

Against this historical background Martin Klaassen spent his childhood and youth. In the beginning of the 1850s he made a two-year trip to Russia to find a place for living. After Martin Klaassen had come back to Prussia in November 1852, he began to keep this diary. There were a few periods when he skipped for several weeks, and for the last months of 1870 he wrote very little. From June 1870 to August 1880 we have no record of any diary. The fact that he wrote a book during this time may have kept him too busy. The diary was written in Gothic German, but there were several paragraphs written in Greek letters and two written in a self-made cryptogram. As the contents of these sentences were very personal, he did not want just anyone to read them. Mainly these paragraphs were devoted to his cousin Renata Schultz. When he was a young man, he fell in love with her. But they could not be together, so Martin Klaassen had to write letters to her on the pages of the diary. The last letter he wrote in November 1853, when he had already settled in Russia: *“Beloved Renate! Short and full of disappointments was the dream of our happiness. It was mixed with visions of indescribable pain. Now I am far from you, and although our hearts beat with undiminished friendship for each other, our eyes may never meet again, the hands may never softly be placed one in the other; though far from each other, each goes separate ways...”* [1; 30].

As is seen from his diary, Martin Klaassen was a man with many diverse interests. He knew a bit of French, which is evident when he uses appropriate words in that language: plaisir, cours, jeune, comptoir, maleur, ferme, etc. Then there are some Russian words, expressions and a few sentences: kratschma, semljenk, tarantas, etc. It should be noted, that he was not interested in farming as his father, and it caused him many struggles before his moved to Russia. After his

trip in Russia Martin Klaassen felt that his future vocation would be realized in that land. In Russia he was promised religious freedom; it was the place where he could practice his faith according to his convictions. He wrote: *“I hear a voice in me that encourages me clearly to do my part in service for the general well-being of humanity...I feel a desire for a sphere of activity corresponding to my strength and ability in which I could fulfill my vocation. But how will I find such a place? Or where can I look for one? In Russia! I hear the Lord's voice saying, In Russia!! Yes, In Russia! I have no doubt that there would be a place for a person like me”* [1; 8]. He decided to take his chance. Martin Klaassen left home in 1853 and travelled with a small group of settlers, arriving in the Molotschna Colony by horses and wagons a month later. During his 8-month stay at the Molotschna Colony, he worked in the village office, as a secretary and an accountant. In June, 1854 he moved to the “Am Trakt” settlement on the Volga, and his first work was as a surveyor, measuring the land for settlers in various villages. He was also somewhat of an architect and a carpenter, helping to plan and build various buildings. In 1854 he secured a position as a teacher in the village of Hahnsau where he taught for 5 years, then in Koepenthal for 20 years. In 1855 Martin Klaassen married his cousin, Maria Klaassen, née Hamm. Seven children were born from this union, but only four survived: Michael (1860–1934), Maria (1862–81), Jacob (1867–1948), Helena (1876–1935).

Martin Klaassen was a very capable and dedicated teacher. When he was asked to teach at “Am Trakt” he felt an inward fulfillment. He wrote: *“I don't know in what other capacity I could serve the Mennonite community better than to dedicate myself to teaching the children and youth”* [1; 35]. He gave himself to the task wholeheartedly. This is evident by many preparations he made throughout his teaching career. He wrote his own textbooks and lessons in such subjects as: Russian History in German; Russian History in the Russian language; World History in German; Church History; Russian Grammar; German Grammar; An atlas for Nature Study; Astronomy, with a chart of the stars and planets; he made his own globe; he taught the Russian language to adults. He also loved music. He led the church choir, taught singing in harmony, and sang solos. His son Michael Klaassen remembered: *“Quite early in life I was allowed to go to church with my father, who was Vorsänger (led the singing) and to sit beside him on a little bench”* [3; 2]. Above all he enjoyed writing, and he was a talented writer (poetry, songs and articles). Many reflections and long prayers in his diary show this. He also wrote poetry. But only one notebook has been preserved, and that means he must have written five or more altogether. His descriptions of great outdoors show that he was a lover of Nature. He was interested in botany, making many trips into the ravine to look for wild flowers and plants. He also took field trips with his students. He drew portraits in pencil, sketched plans for villages, and wrote many funeral letters with the appropriate artistic borders. In the late 1860s the Mennonite Colonies in Russia asked him to write a book on the history of the Mennonitism. The book “Peace Position from Apostolic times to the 19th Century” was published in 1873 and used by schools.

There are many thoughts about Russia in this diary. When Martin Klaassen lived in the Molotschna Mennonite district, he received much information about the

political system and officialdom in Russia. He noted that civil service in Russia was quite unique and divided into ranks according to “Table of Ranks”. First of all, there was a great difference between military and civil ranks, and the first had special privileges above the other. If a person has served in the army and achieved a high rank, he was eligible for a higher position in the civil service than one who had worked up merely as a civil servant. He saw a great contradiction of the Russian Empire political system: *“In Russia only the nobility is favored with service merits”* [1; 41]. Martin Klaassen gave an unprejudiced portrait of the Russian officialdom: *“...when the officials seek wealth and riches they are like the leech and are liable to seize the property of the unfortunate”* [1; 31]. He considered that one person could not protect himself from the fraudulent Russian officials, and hoped to get some results with complaints, not lawsuits. He could settle his matters *“only by winning...favor through suitable presents, given at the right time and in the proper manner...Proper justice can often be obtained by bargaining”*. Martin Klaassen gave good advice to succeeding generations of officialdom: *“If you want to work for the good of our people, let your word and deed never be influenced by your feelings, but always by discernment, illuminated by the light of the Spirit of God”*.

Through Martin Klaassen's diary we feel that we learn to know him as a person. He bares his soul, reveals his way of thinking, and shares his faith and his inner convictions. Martin Klaassen wanted to find differences of the Christians from other people. He got to the idea that *“only the basis of his life [a Christian life] is different, more firm”* [1; 42]. A truly Christian should love *“the Lord, your God from all your heart, all your soul and with all your strength, and you should love your neighbor as yourself”* [1; 42]. Religious feelings, edifying talks, discussions, and regular repeated devotions do not make a Christian, but *“rather active love practiced to your fellow believer, any person, not for the sake of self-righteousness, but for the sake of Christ”* [1; 42]. The reader of the diary is deeply impressed by Martin Klaassen's devotion to his Lord, his Christian faith, as well as his conviction regarding the principles of non-resistance and peace.

In 1880 Martin Klaassen and his family joined the group of the illiberal Mennonites, who were waiting for the Doomsday from day to day. They wanted to make “Great Trek” to Central Asia, where they would survive after the Doomsday. During their trip they had to go through the deserts, where there was no water. As a result Martin Klaassen did not stand this severe test. In October 1881 he was smitten by typhoid fever. He died on November 25, 1881 in Bukhara. At the request of his father, the diary was continued by his elder son, Michael Klaassen. On November, 27 he wrote: *“Towards evening we buried our father. The coffin was not quite ready, so we had to lay him on boards placed on a bed frame, and cover him with the lid of the coffin. Since we had to hurry, he was buried in a very shallow grave”*... [1; 224].

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## LOVE AS A MORAL REGULATOR IN THE LIFE OF GENERATIONS

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As individuals, we all know enough about ourselves and about the society we live in. We are used to think that we understand our actions, and do not need sociologist's tips. And to some extent this is true. Many things we commit in daily life are caused by our own understanding of the existing social arrangements. Yet there are certain limitations of this self-knowledge, and one of the main tasks of sociology is to show that they do exist.

People commit many acts based on their common sense judgments about themselves and others, they often appear to be false, incomplete or are a consequence of poor awareness.

If we turn to the history of philosophical and sociological thought, we will see that in a complex system of social relations and links and social relations, thinkers tried to identify the main determinants. According to Hegel, the main determinants were legal relationships which united all ties together. Kant thought that this role was performed by moral relations. According to K. Marx, a profound economist, the owner and the direct producer cannot exist without each other. Relations in the process of production of material goods determine all other types of relations and certain hierarchical relations contribute to the social integrity. M. Weber regarded the typical believes, expressing demands and interests to be factors of integrity. E. Durkheim was of the opinion that collective consciousness was the main factor. He considered the weakening of mutual believes and feelings to be the reason of social relations weakening.

Many scholars turned their attention to the issue of love. Sorokin expresses the idea that the energy of love is the only creative force in the community supporting the existence of any social structures. He calls people producing the energy of love "the apostles of love."

E. Durkheim argues that when people are united and bound by love with the group they belong to they easily give up their interests for the common goal and fight for their existence with great tenacity.

Thomas Merton in his book "New Seeds of Contemplation" writes about love, "If I am created in the image of God, the cause of my existence is love for the God. Love is my true nature. Commitment is my true "I". Love is my true nature. Love is my name".

"Love - is not a mystical miracle that appears out of nowhere and nothing can be done with it, but it is the phenomenon with its own laws which can be controlled," - wrote E. Sushko.

According to I.S. Cohn, love may be unusually intensive, or last eternally, or be equal to altruism or mystery.

"The source of all emotions is love in general, which is divided into the kinds of love: self-love, and love to our surrounding," states V. Mukhina.

This problem was also studied in the works of D.N. Unadze, R. Mey, Otto F. Kernberg, L. Stevenso and others.

It is hard to argue with each of these scientists, but let us dwell on the moral relations, namely, moral regulators. What makes us think and stop before any decision is taken, when we are faced with difficult choices that influence our behavior? Duty, conscience, fear, shame, morality - here are some of the vast amount of moral controls that rule our behavior. A very significant point is if love in different age groups (youth, adult, elderly people) is different and if so in what ways.

To understand this one should bear in mind the words of the Apostle: "Love is patient, love is not jealous, love does not parade itself, is not puffed up, seeketh not her own, is not provoked, thinks no evil, does not rejoice in iniquity, but rejoices in the truth, bears all things, trusts, always hopes, always perseveres."

It is quite important to identify the following issue: can love retain its importance in the course of life and remains unchangeable and permanent?

The moral nature of love is revealed in its aspirations and is much more than simply being the other sex. The latter is characterized by direct sensory impulses and by the identity of its individual uniqueness. The aesthetic side of love is manifested in the fact that a beloved one becomes vitally important. The imagination of people in love becomes richer. They experience admiration, joy, pain, doubt, suffering that can be reflected in their actions. This topic is relevant in all times and for all generations all over the world.

Love exists as a tendency which is expressed in its social nature, but it can be developed into a stable phenomenon as well.

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## CITIZENS' LIFE STRATEGIES

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Life strategy is a personal orientation determined by socio-cultural conditions and specific social characteristics. It makes personal life more effective and qualitative. In other words, this personal concept aims at implementation a personal unique life style. (Абульханова-Славская, 1991)

The major determinant of human's life strategy means taking responsibility for their lives, reflecting about life, constructing system of values and life goals. Life goals and values can be attributed to qualitative characteristics of life strategy as they reflect us the content - something people aspire for. (Муздыбаев, 2004)

Each person has a unique way of life organization, evaluation and consideration, as in the course of life any individual plays various roles, namely, that of a subject of communication or a subject of activity.

As a subject of life, a person integrates his/her abilities in various life spheres (professional, private, spiritual and material) and correlates them with the life goals and aims. An individual can also find appropriate time and place for a better achievement of the goals set.

Thus, life strategy is an integral phenomenon based on definite rules governing personal behavior. No life strategy is permanent.

The strategies succession is determined by personal life changes, especially those connected with age. Any life strategy aims at harmony between an individual and his/her personal environment. Sooner or later, any harmony comes to the end and leads to a contradiction or conflict. To create a new kind of harmony a person needs to change the previous lifestyle. Then the previous line of conduct should be changed to create a new harmony. Though the harmony of the individual with the environment cannot be constant, a number of harmonization's successions in a personal lifetime may be still discussed.

Life strategy is selected on the basis of the missions, goals, current situations and their assessment for a better achieving the life goals.

The sphere of distribution of strategic types is defined by the level of socio-economic and cultural development, by means of production, the level and quality of life, existence of legal regulation, degree of people's participation in state government, by the influence of traditions, ideals and beliefs.

Bellow follows the experimental part of my research of major life orientations and their priority.

The survey of 2012 involved 200 respondents, including 47% of men and 53% women. Speaking about the marital status of the respondents, it should be noted that half of the respondents are married (50% of total respondents). The share of unmarried is 33%, 9% are divorced, 4% are separated. The proportion of the respondents in the so called civil marriage is 3.5% of the total number of respondents. The number of widowers/widows was 0.5%. The married respondents

possess life strategies focused on the family, the interrelations among its members and material well-being.

Considering what is the most important issue in the respondents' lives we concentrated on the personal needs and obtained the following results. For 20.3% of the respondents the most important thing in the life was love of relatives and friends. For 18.6% of respondents the priority was a good income. 17.6% consider the main necessity in life to be providing material comfort for the family. For 10.1% and 10% of respondents the most important things in life were to make a career or develop a business and have warm relationships with people, respectively. 7.6% of respondents believe friendship to be the most important thing. For 5.8% and 3% the most important things in life were to gain recognition and respect and develop their creative abilities, respectively. For 2.8% shopping was a priority. For 2.3% of the respondents the main thing was sexual relationship. For 1.4% and 0.4% of the respondents it was important to have good friends and strong health, respectively. 0.1% of respondents were undecided. Analyzing the data, it can be concluded that for almost a half of the respondents the most important things in life were well-being, love and material comfort of the family.

Considering the respondents' meaning of life, it became clear that for the vast majority (66.5%) the meaning of life is in their families well-being. 7.8% of respondents believe the meaning of life lies in the health of their families. For 7.2% the meaning of life equaled to their self-realization. 6% the respondents consider the main purpose of life to be material prosperity. 4.8% of respondents believe happiness and their work to be the meaning of their lives. For 1.8% the meaning of life was material independence, and for 1.2% it was study. It can be concluded that for a significant part of the respondents, the meaning of life was to achieve their families' happiness and well being.

Considering the question of how the respondents see themselves five years later, the following results are obtained. Almost half of the respondents (49.6%) see themselves in a marital status. 12.9% of the respondents see themselves as successful entrepreneurs. 8.6% of the respondents see themselves working according to their specialty, and 8.6% see no changes in their lives in a 5 year period. 7.9% of respondents see themselves happy. 6.5% and 4.3% of the respondents see themselves financially secure and university graduates, respectively. And only 1.4% are going to be housewives 5 years later. The survey shows that a significant proportion of respondents aims at founding a family, having and bringing up children and maintaining family relationships.

The analysis of the respondents' future goals shows the following: 28.1% aim at ensuring the future of their children, 14% plan to start business, 13.5% of respondents want to have their own apartments, 13.1% dream of earning a lot of money, 10.8% of respondents hope to change their jobs, 6.9% are eager to continue their education, 5.9% plan to get a good education, 4.7% of the respondents want to get a job, 1.7% of respondents are undecided, and 1, 2% want to retire and devote themselves to their families and homes.

It can be concluded that now and in the near future, a family is the most important thing for a human being. The family is the source of joy and happiness, as well as duty and responsibility. All over the world, in spite of the volatility of

modern social situation, people sacrifice their careers for their families and children. Though, there is an opinion that a career and well-being occupy the prior place in the life of younger generation, it is not quite true. Even at this age when people seem not to reflex on the meaning of life they consider a loving friendly family to be prior. Such things as career and self-realization come the next.

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## HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIBET: TIBETAN AND CHINESE VIEW

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**Key words:** Tibetan Issue, human rights, ethnic, national, social, suffrage

There are a number of ethnic aggravating conflicts in the People's Republic of China and one of them is connected with Tibet. In fact, the problem is that Beijing states, Tibet has been an integral part of China from time immemorial whereas the Tibetan part insists on being independent even before 1949 de-facto and de-jure. The Dalai Lama XIV who was the head of the Central Tibetan Administration, known as "the Tibetan Government in Exile", has recently refused from his political authorities and now he insists only on full national autonomy of Tibet within the PRC. Beijing refuses to allow Tibet more autonomy while acknowledging the Tibetan autonomous region as a part of the PRC and accusing the Dalai Lama of separatism. The conflict is quite controversial. Nowadays, the main complains of the Tibetans are connected with the breach of their human rights. So it is necessary to analyze the issue of observance of rights in Tibetan Autonomous Region of China (which was established in 1965) from different points.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination defines it as any distinction, restriction or preference based on race, colour, national or ethnic origin which effect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or other fields. It introduces the right to education and training, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to equal pay for equal work, the right to public health medical care, social security and social services, the right to participate in elections on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the conduct of public affairs at any level and the right

of women to control the number and spacing of children. (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965)

China agreed to eliminate racial discrimination within its borders but the Tibetan side states that China breaks this commitment.

They say Chinese policy in Tibet is carried out without real participation of the Tibetans; there are many Chinese settlers there; they control the most significant political and business positions and discriminate against the Tibetans in employment and education; the Tibetans are under the control that have led to repressions of Tibetan religion, culture and so on.

For example, China passes laws in the field of education. However, studies show that it is much more difficult for Tibetan children to gain access to education than it is for Chinese children. It is caused, firstly, by the lack of schools in rural areas where 80% of the Tibetans live and, secondly, by better financing of Chinese schools. Moreover, under the law, all children in China are entitled to a free education, but some reports indicate that Tibetan children have to pay. (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001). More than that, according to the UN information in 2005 there were 55% of the Tibetans who had no education at all (Tibet: a Human Development and Environment Report, 2007).

Further, Tibetans are not able to learn about their culture, language, or history. A barrier for them is the overwhelming use of Chinese in most schools in Tibet. Educational curricula for 'minority' nationalities, particularly the Tibetans, are controlled by the government. Their purpose is to give right political ideology to students, not skills or knowledge (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001).

Racial discrimination against Tibetan workers can be seen in encouragement of Chinese population to transfer into Tibet and get job there. The Chinese get higher salaries and pension and tax exemption in Tibet. It is easier for Chinese immigrants to get business permits and bank loans (Перемещение населения и контроль над демографическими процессами). As a result Chinese settlers now control major areas of business. For example, one of the conditions for job finding is a political examination for proving tolerance to the government (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001).

Further, the Tibetans do not get reasonable medical assistance because of high prices in medicine, low incomes of the Tibetans, extra costs and location of hospitals (the majority of them are in cities, not in rural areas). That leads to death cases among the Tibetans.

The Tibetans report that hospitals require Tibetans to pay high security deposits which is not necessary for Chinese patients. In addition, the Chinese receive discounts on the medication (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001). Finally, mainly urban hospitals receive central financing instead of hospitals in rural areas (Tibet. Proving Truth from Facts, 1993), though 80% of the Tibetans live in the countryside. As a result there is a high death rate in Tibet (Социально-экономические условия жизни и колониализм).

Moving on, the Tibetans cannot actively participate in self-government. Each level of government in Tibet is monitored by the central Communist Party of China. The fact that no Tibetan has held the post of the Secretary of the Communist

Party in the TAR is another indication of discrimination. Besides, the elections in Tibet are strongly controlled by the Chinese government. There is no opposition to Party principles or policy (Тибет: права человека и законность, 1997).

Besides, political purges are organized from time to time. Thus, in 1998 a campaign to “purify the ranks of party members” was renewed. Supporters of the Dalai Lama were forced to retire. These reductions resulted in approximately 3,600 Tibetans losing their jobs” only in 1998 (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001).

Then, birth rate in Tibet is limited within Chinese demographic policy. Enforcement of these rules can be harsh: forced abortions, including late-term ones, sterilizations, economic sanctions, including fines or loss of employment (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001).

Violation in Tibet of the right to person’s security and protection against violence are reported. Political prisoners report torture. Number of deaths from abuse has increased in recent years. More surprising is the testimony from Tibetan refugee children reporting arrests for “political” offenses such as writing “Free Tibet” in schools (Racial Discrimination in Chinese-occupied Tibet, 2001).

Religion has suffered most of all. Unique relicts were destroyed. It is banned to support the Dalai Lama, to have his pictures or visit India without permission. The possibility to get religious education is limited (Тибет: права человека и законность, 1997). Chinese authorities interfere in traditions. Thus, they actually dictated their own candidate of the Panchen Lama which is inadmissible.

Finally, special rules exist which restrict the right of the Tibetans on free movement (Права человека, savetibet.ru): every Tibetan should be registered in a certain place and only there he may live and buy food.

On the opposite, the Chinese side emphasizes that the Central government does its best for Tibetan development. China states that regions of compact habitations of national minorities in China have the right to self-government according to the Constitution and the Law on Regional National Autonomy. Chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous districts should belong to a respective nationality. Besides, national minorities elect deputies to The National People's Congress (Национальная районная автономия в Китае).

All Chinese citizens who live in TAR and who are 18 years old have the right to elect and be elected. According to statistics nowadays the percent of the Tibetans on ruling positions in TAR, in average, is 74% (Новый прогресс в защите прав человека в Тибете).

Chinese official statistics claims about growth of lifetime, about population increase and building of hospitals etc (Новый прогресс в защите прав человека в Тибете). In TAR state standard of birth restriction is in force – no more than 2 children. Forced abortions are officially banned (Буяров Д.В., 2011). In 2008 in Tibet there were over 1000 educational institutions and the level of illiteracy went down and was only 5% (Белая книга: заметное повышение образовательного и культурного уровня населения Тибета).

In 1988 a special law about equal status of the Chinese and Tibetan languages in TAR was issued (Национальная районная автономия в Тибете, Белая книга).

For recent years the state financing of TAR is over 1,2 billion Yuan. The Central government reconstructs roads, builds railways and airports (Тибетский вопрос). There had been built over 500 power stations by 2008 (Перемены в благосостоянии тибетского общества). Since 2006 in TAR a special housing program has been launching (Tibet to provide housing for 52,000 farmers, herders in 2008).

Central government also states that it favours Buddhism development. Since the 80<sup>th</sup> over 300 million Yuan has been given for restoration of cloisters. Thus, in 1998 in TAR there were 1787 religious places and over 46000 monks (Новый прогресс в защите прав человека в Тибете).

We can make a conclusion that politics of the PRC in economy, religion, education and culture in TAR shows that the problem of development and stability in Tibet have not still been solved. The reason is in the fact that the Central government gives preference to the economical development while the main value is still religion for the Tibetans. Restricting measures regarding religion lead to negative results – rebellions and economic achievements cannot change Tibetan attitude to this issue.

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## **PRISONERS OF WAR IN SARATOV VOLGA REGION (1914 – 1922)**

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A lot of Russian research papers concentrate their attention on the problem of foreign Prisoners of War (POW). The research is based on the sources from different regions of Russia (for example, Siberia, the Far East, the southern part of Russia). The authors focus on the problems of POW's accommodation, living conditions and POW's labour (1). But the issues have never been studied on the basis of Saratov Volga region material. At the same time POW's stay and particularly POW's work contributed to the region's development. It should also be noted that investigating captivity conditions of World War I provides a brilliant example of duality, which was incidental to many phenomena on the civilizational break. Basing on the example of military captivity one can trace the origin of trends which were going to progress during World War II.

The research of Saratov sources has shown that in 1914 - 1922 the Saratov Volga region was an important center of POW's and internees' accommodation. The contingent of "civilian prisoners" was formed during the internment of foreign

citizens on the territory of the region, as well as by foreign citizens deported from western provinces. Though the group was not too big, it had a number of specific features. One of these features was their legal status: formally remaining citizens of another country, they lived in Saratov province or western provinces of the Russian Empire. These people were often strongly incorporated into the local economic and social life. By the beginning of the war some of them had entirely lost links with their homeland, but this fact could not prevent their deportation. Those of them who formally belonged to German or Austro-Hungarian army were treated as prisoners of war because after the draft beginning they were obliged to enter the army of their country (2, p. 3). The civilian prisoners who stayed in the Saratov Volga region during the war were under police supervision, but could live in civilian houses, and labor was not compulsory for them. Comparing the conditions with the status of other groups of displaced population, it becomes evident that civilian prisoners' status was intermediate between the position of a POW (fully controlled, compulsory labor) and a position of a refugee (no police supervision, no compulsory labor).

As for the prisoners of war, they arrived in Saratov province in two streams: from the front and from the locations within the Russian Empire. The main growth was due to the second stream. Among the prisoners housed in the Saratov Volga region many were fighting in the South-Western Front and were captured during the Battle of Galicia, as well as during the siege of Peremyshl. In addition, a fairly large contingent of Turkish POW's captured on the Caucasian front during Sarakamysh operation was placed in the region (3, p. 456-457).

The number of POW's placed in Saratov province was not constant. It was determined by the volume of urgent work in the region, so seasonal fluctuations of quantity can be traced. Having finished work on one of the objects they were moved to another one, possibly to another region of the country. Up to 1916 in the Saratov Volga region there were no large camps for residence of POW's, there were only "work camps" for POW's engaged in work. Within the Russian Empire POW's acted as removable labor force.

National structure of the POW's contingent in the Saratov Volga region consisted of the same national groups as POW's contingent in the other regions of the country. However, the ratio of those groups was a little different from the one in the other parts of the empire: the percentage of Slavic group was slightly lower than the average, while the number of Hungarians and Germans among POWs on the given territory was higher than the average. At the same time about 7% of POWs in the region were soldiers of the Turkish army: Turks, Arabs, Armenians. By early 1919 the situation had changed: the repatriation of Hungarians and Germans caused the prevalence of a group called "Slavs" in the region.

By January 1, 1916, officers made more than 5% of POW's contingent in the Saratov Volga region. They were Austro-Hungarian officers, who were placed in Tsaritsyn (4, p. 6-90). Geographic distribution of POWs on the territory was changeable, followed general laws of POW's contingents motion. In 1915 the largest number of POWs was placed in central districts of Saratov province. During the war time particularly large contingents were stationed in Balashov district. This

was presumably caused by the presence of a large railway junction in the district which enabled rapid transportation of POWs.

Obedying the pace of sowing and harvesting works, in the summer of 1915 the number of POWs in Saratov province increased up to twenty thousand people, but by the winter of the same year the quantity declined to seven thousand POWs. In 1916 similar dynamics could be observed: in the summer the contingent of over thirty thousand people was formed, while in the autumn the quantity of POWs working in agriculture decreased by 30%. After the reduction the contingent of POWs remained constant until 1917. During the period of the most extensive usage of POW's labor more than 6% of the total quantity of POWs working in Russia was conducted in Saratov province. Whereas in 1914 the Russian empire consisted of more than one hundred administrative units, the concentration of 6% POWs in one province can be considered as a high one.

The number of POWs involved in working activity in the region proves that forced labour in the area was widespread. Moreover, the nature of forced labour usage was systematic rather than episodic (as was typical previously). During the period viewed the biggest part of them was working in agriculture. From 60% to 96% of POWs were assigned to small farms. The exceptions were the Petrovsky, Serdobsky and Kuznetsky districts, where most of the POWs were distributed to large farms. However, even in 1916, the contingent of POWs allocated to agriculture of Saratov province, offset only 43% of workers demanded in farming (5, p. 556).

During World War I time the level of POWs allocated to industry did not exceed 10% of the total contingent of POWs in the region. In this situation, the advantage of having POW-workers was given to the companies carrying out state defense orders or producing goods demanded by the army. As a result, prisoners involved in industry joined almost exclusively the companies that had defense contracts. The employment of POWs at the state works and on the railway within the region was not widely spread. But they managed to make a significant contribution to the economy of the region and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities.

The activity of the First and the Second Volga survey-and-constructing parties played an important role in the development of the region. Before the war these organizations had started to study climate and drainage characteristics of the Volga region. They had also developed a plan of improvements in Kamyshin, Nicholas, Tsaritsyn and Novouzensk districts pointed at water arid zones recovery and increase of arable land in the region. During the war all the surveys and constructions of these two parties were made entirely by POWs (6). Therefore, the contribution made by prisoners of war in the development of reclamation in the area is difficult to overestimate.

Regarding the living conditions established for POWs in the Saratov Volga region, they were mostly similar to the conditions made for POWs in other provinces of Russia. In most cases the POWs working in agriculture were fully maintained by the tenants. In small farms POWs often lived, worked and ate together with the owners of the land, sharing the hardships of a peasant life. In large farms, POWs were often housed in 'barracks' and had separate meals. In large farms POWs were often claiming that they had extra working hours or were provided with improper food. One of the most problematic issues connected with

the presence of POWs in the region was clothes provision. In most cases, the cost of purchased clothes eventually went to the local Zemstvo. However, shortage of warm clothing affected seriously the health of prisoners of war.

Difficult living conditions of POWs in the Saratov Volga region were partially offset by the activity of the Danish and Swedish missions of the Red Cross (5, p. 439 – 459). Charities they provided, as well as multiple inspections of places where POWs were working, helped raise the morale of POWs, although they could not really change the situation.

Arrival of POWs changed the epidemiological situation in the area. Despite the arrangements aimed at insulation of POWs from the general population which included special infrastructure for transportation of POWs (separate platforms at railway stations, special sources of water and toilets, etc.), the sanitary measures could not prevent spread of diseases. POWs from the Western Front brought dysentery, Turks from the southern fronts brought typhus. Soon it provoked the epidemic which also affected indigenous population. However, the sanitary system made for POWs during the war time was up-to-date for the time and became the prototype for organizing similar measures in the neighboring regions.

It should be mentioned that in the Saratov Volga region POWs could enjoy freedom of movement and freedom of contacting with the local population. In most cases relations with the residents of the province were favorable, sometimes sympathetic. The reason for this was the long experience of cross-cultural communication with the representatives of German ethnic group located in the Volga region. This experience of the local population made it easier to accept the German-speaking POWs as a non-threatening force. Relationships with captive Slavs were also traditionally favorable. Taking into consideration the public policy of providing captive-Slavs preferences in terms of content, as well as separating Slavic POWs from other nationalities in the course of the work, their particular, sometimes even privileged position in Russia can be stated. However, in Saratov province the above mentioned requirements were not always fulfilled and in several districts Slavs were placed together with the other prisoners of war.

POWs in Saratov province actively responded to the events of revolution in Russia. During the Civil War they entered both Bolshevik- and anti-Bolshevik military formations. In August 1918, during fights in the Volga region, the group of former POWs in Saratov's garrison consisted of more than 400 people. After the establishment of Soviet power in the Saratov Volga region, on this territory there several "national cells" were created – unions aimed to provide propaganda and political education for POWs. In June 1918 evacuation and repatriation of displaced persons from the Saratov Volga region began. For this purpose "Saratov board on POWs and refugees" was established to repatriate POWs and internees from the Volga region. After that propaganda became more relevant. Until the end of 1918 the committee repatriated over 26 thousand people (7, p. 53-54). A substantial proportion of the repatriates were Germans and Hungarians. Some of the POWs who had gained administrative jobs in the province remained in the area until November 1922.

The facts of POWs residence in the Saratov Volga show the combination of two major trends which determined the form and content of captivity during World War I. On the one hand, the military command and the local community perceived prisoners of war as respectable defenders of their homeland. During the first war

year there were attempts to provide POWs with good living conditions, familiar food, as well as with the traditional scheme of weekends and holidays. What is more, these conditions were incomparably better than those provided to the local workers. On the other hand, it is evident that utilitarian approach to the labor of POWs became stronger as the war went on. Of course, utilitarianism of this era did not go beyond the "reasonableness" or "practicality." But the principle of compulsory POW labour which had been formulated during the war, evolved into one of the main features of "total war" and significantly influenced the philosophy of totalitarian society. During the war time the general attitude towards POWs was dramatically altering which caused the changes to worse in the living conditions which were supposed to be provided to captive foreign citizens. It was the disappearance of humanity in attitude to the POWs, as well as the devaluation of POW's status (from a respected defender of his country to the disenfranchised working unit) that finally reformed the features of captivity in military conflicts of XX<sup>th</sup> century. The example of compulsory POW s labour during World War I shows first timid moves towards mass usage of the oncoming years. However, the obvious continuity of captivity in two world wars confirms the idea of a deep strong connection between them.

The study of available sources about the conditions of POW's residence on the territory of the Saratov Volga region, as well as considering new information on the issue helps to differentiate the image of captivity during World War I. It also gives a chance to identify its fundamental differences from the captivity conditions in other parts of Russia.

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## SWORD IN HEROIC AND EPIC FANTASY

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**Key words:** sword, fantasy, heroic, epic

From ancient times to this day sword is considered to be one of the noblest weapons. It is associated with numerous legends and traditions and is surrounded by a halo of mystery and heroism. For many people sword is a symbol of romance.

Swords are described in a great number of literary works, epos, mythology and folklore of various countries, and often the weapons are not less legendary than their owners. Nearly everyone must have heard about the famous sword of king Arthur *Excalibur* (which is so full of magic that even its sheath stops bleeding) or Roland's sword *Durendal*. According to Russian folklore, *sword-kladenets* of heroes Svyatogor and Ilya of Murom could get in the hands of only those who knew how to handle it (Словарь русского литературного языка, 1956). In Japanese mythology there is a sword called *Kusanagi*, which comes, according to the legend, from the tail of the eight-headed dragon. It is one of the symbols of power of the Japanese emperors. In the Bible the *Fire sword* is mentioned, owned by a cherubim, who protects the way to the tree of life, after the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden. The Hindu God Vishnu is depicted with a *flaming sword* in his hands (Список знаменитых и легендарных мечей, электронный ресурс).

As the main type of weapon, the sword was the symbol of war, strength and power, and as the main instrument of "God's judgment" it was the symbol of supreme justice. For many people, highly admiring its magic power, the sword also meant the divine intelligence, insight, phallic power, fire, light, separation and death. The loss of the sword in battle was tantamount to the loss of strength, so a broken sword symbolized defeat. According to "Iliad", bronze swords had already been used by the Greeks in the Trojan War time, but at those times this weapon was of secondary importance. In the Roman era of the sword became a symbol of war (Оружие, электронный ресурс).

In the Middle Ages, due to the fact that only rich warriors could afford it, the sword was considered an aristocratic weapon and was passed on from generation to generation, as a precious jewel and the symbol of courage. In the western tradition the sword became the weapon of the knight - the defender of light from the forces of darkness.

The world of fantasy is, in the most cases, very alike to that of the Middle Ages. Medieval entourage is one of the characteristic genre signs of fantasy, so it is impossible to do here without swords and other kinds of cold weapons – in its cutting, stabbing and slashing variations. Most often it is used in the works of two kinds of this genre - *heroic* and *epic* fantasy.

*Heroic fantasy* is most often called '*sword and sorcery*'. This term was first used by Fritz Leiber, in 1960 (Фриц Лейбер – биография, электронный ресурс).

Heroic fantasy describes adventures of individual characters, physically strong and experienced warriors, who solve their problems with the help of strength and agility. These characters, very often, are not portrayed as models of kindness and loftiness, they might be pirates, thieves, mercenaries and even tramps.

In contrast to epic fantasy, the problems of a character in heroic fantasy are usually local and personally related to the character and his or her friends, or some separate area (ФЭНТЕЗИ, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС).

Tales of chivalry can be called the beginning of this kind of fantasy. The first full-fledged representative of heroic fantasy is the saga of Robert E. Howard about *Conan the Cimmerian* (Творчество Роберта Говарда, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС).

Different kinds of weapons get a lot of attention in the stories about Conan: “He inspected the weapon the girl had given him, and smiled grimly. Whatever else she might be, she was proven by that dagger to be a person of practical intelligence. It was no slender stiletto, selected because of a jeweled hilt or gold guard, fitted only for dainty murder in milady's boudoir; it was a forthright poniard, a warrior's weapon, broad-bladed, fifteen inches in length, tapering to a diamond-sharp point” (The hour of the dragon, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС).

During his travels Conan changes weapons very often, and none of them remains with him for a long time or, contrary to the established tradition, gets its own name.

Howard became the founder of the *canonical heroic fantasy*: pseudo-medieval background, colorful descriptions of continuous battles of the main hero with the countless hordes of enemies and bizarre magic (Меч и магия, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС). Among the foreign authors of heroic fantasy there are, for example, Lin Carter, Fletcher Pratt, Michael Moorcock and many others.

In Russia this genre fared on the base of Slavic culture, and grew into a special kind of fantasy called “*Slavic fantasy*” (Maria Semenova, Yuri Nikitin, Pavel Molitvin, Elizaveta Dvoretzkaya, Maxim Melehov, etc.).

Novels about Volkodav (Wolfhound) by Maria Semenova are often called “Russian Conan” (Книги Марии Семеновой, ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС), but weapons in Semenova's works are given a much more profound meaning. Volkodav's sword is not just a great weapon, it is a separate character, with its own name (“Solnechnyi Plamen”), memory and even its own will.

The protagonist, Volkodav gets a magnificent sword in a fight with the leader of the robbers Zhadoba. This sword comes to Volkodav later in a dream (in a male appearance), to tell who and for what reason forged it: “We, swords, do not like unjust hands... You've seen me leaving Zhadoba. I will not forsake you, if you do not bring dishonor on me” (Семенова, 1999).

Later Volkodav, without any hesitation, gives his sword to the slave-trader to buy one of the slaves. The sword keeps the promise and returns to him. The sword for Volkodav is a true friend and comrade-in-arms, endowed with magical power; so the protagonist treats him as a living being, with great respect.

The tradition to give weapons magical power has come to fantasy from epos and folklore. Folklore of different peoples is rich with various plots revealing different values of sword: magic swords, swords that can make their owner invulnerable or invisible; speaking swords that can put or remove spells, swords

that can lull to sleep and to carry through the air, etc (Меч. Энциклопедия символики и геральдики, электронный ресурс).

It was believed that in the process of sword-making secret skills and knowledge were applied. Due to this belief people used to think that swords had supernatural power. That could be the cause of the numerous legends about magic swords, and the use of sword as the emblem of magical craft.

Sometimes magical swords could be given as a gift by the gods or powerful spirits. Swords, animated by magic, behaved like living beings. If a knight committed some act, staining his honor, the sword, refusing to serve an unworthy one, could rust, break or simply crash out of his hands. These magical powers of swords are reflected in fantasy: "One day Volkodav will learn this and, with a belated gratitude, remember the promise of the sword not to leave him until he stains the sword with some unworthy act" (Семенова, 1999).

As a reasonable creature with a soul, every sword in ancient times had its own name: Roland's sword was called *Durendal*; El Campeador's sword was called *Colada*; Beowulf's sword was *Hrunting*; Arthur had *Excalibur*, etc (Список знаменитых и легендарных мечей, электронный ресурс).

This tradition has been adopted by fantasy: Mstivov's sword (M. Semenova, "Valkyrie") is called *Spata*, Volkodav's sword is *Solnechnyi Plamen*, Artemis Entreri gets a sword called *Charon's Claw* (R. A. Salvatore "Icewind Dale"), Eragon has *Brisingr* (C. Paolini "Eragon"), etc.

*Epic fantasy* (also called *high fantasy*) is the most common type of literary fantasy. The works of this genre usually show the long-term struggle of the heroes with the enemy who takes the side of evil and possesses supernatural powers. Events affect the entire fantastic world, where large-scale wars take place. The task of heroes is to save the world or, at least, a large part of it.

The first work of epic fantasy is considered to be «the Lord of the Rings» by J. R. R. Tolkien. There are a lot of famous foreign writers, such as Roger Zelazny, Ursula K. Le Guin, Robert Jordan, etc (Повелители магии, электронный ресурс). In Russia the largest representative of this kind of fantasy is considered to be Nik Perumov.

There are more than enough swords in epic fantasy. Those people who were fond of reading the works of Tolkien in their childhood, remember *Glamdring* – Gandalf's sword, the *Sting* - an Elven knife used as a sword by Bilbo, and later by Frodo, and *Narsil* - Elendil's sword in possession of Aragorn. Tolkien, however, does not provide a detailed description of the weapons, involved in the book. Most researchers have to dig the information about them on the basis of detailed descriptions of the characters and their peoples and comparing them with the prototypes of the earth peoples and states.

Nik Perumov is much more careful with the details of the weapons that appear on the pages of his books. Descriptions are very colorful and rigorous. The most famous swords from his works are *Immelstorn*, the wooden sword of Danu, *Dragnir*, the diamond sword of the dwarfs and *Black Sword* - the two-handed sword of the Owner of the Downpour, the sword of People (all of them appear in the novel "The Diamond sword, the wooden sword"). Perumov's works are full of

many other kinds of weapons: axes, halberds, spears, bows, crossbows, daggers and even scythe.

In Roger Zelazny's «The Chronicles of Amber» many characters have swords, for example, *Gravswandir*, prince Corwin's silver sword and *Werewindle* that belongs to prince Brand. In one of the volumes of the Chronicles the *Vorpal sword* is mentioned, which appeared first on the pages of L. Carroll's works.

Unfortunately, many authors of the fantasy books, even though talented and popular, did not have extensive knowledge in the field of cold weapons (and swords in particular), and used to make disappointing mistakes in the descriptions. However, with the development of this genre, the situation is improving. It may be due to the fact that the reader has become more curious and picky, he or she is interested in a detailed technical description of the weapon, its precise characteristic and properties.

Fantasy is actively moving beyond the scope of literature, expanding its frontiers to the movies, computer and role-playing games, etc. It becomes more important to understand how to apply a specific weapon, its features, efficiency and suitability for the character.

It is not enough for the role-players just to know what weapon is in the hand of the character – a sword or a broadsword. It is important to understand what are the advantages and disadvantages of each specific weapon. Game players and moderators who know a lot about medieval weapons, often change standard rules. They try to take the morphological peculiarities of the weapon into consideration, its shape, weight, length.

For many centuries sword has remained the most revered kind of weapon.

On the one hand, it is a formidable weapon, which brings life or death, on the other hand, it is the most ancient and powerful force associated with ancient magic and sorcery. In fantasy, with its pseudo-medieval surroundings and the presence of magic as one of the most important elements, sword occupies a prominent place, being a favorite weapon of the majority of characters: warriors and wizards, bards, and mercenaries, kings and paladins, evil hunters and adventurers.

Sword can be called one of the main archetypes of fantasy and almost an indispensable attribute of the genre. It is also a part of the visual art based on the fantasy works. Impressive fantasy weapons, created by artists, can be found in cinema, computer games and illustrations for the novels. A lot of official art and fanart is based on the swords and other weapons of fantasy characters.

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## **"THE CLASSICS" OF THE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: THE COLOR REVOLUTIONS"**

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**Key words:** color revolution, coup d'état, external control, non-governmental organizations, "formula for the revolution".

What does "the color revolution" mean? Why has this term become very widely used in recent years and why in most cases is it associated with the United States of America? Researching this problem the author was trying to analyze without prejudice the forces that led to changes of the regime in different countries and focus the attention on the American influence in this process. The main goal of this research is not only to blame the U.S. for the struggle inside the countries, but to give objective facts that can prove the American impact on the "revolutions".

Let us begin with the essence of the color revolution as a phenomenon. After government changes in Serbia, Georgia and the Ukraine and appearance of the term "color revolution", a lot of sociologists declared that these were not revolutions, but just little "palace coups" (Кагарлицкий, 2007; Кара-Мурза, 2008). And most importantly, they are sure that the role of the external factor is minimal and that only the internal contradictions lead to the transformation procedures in these countries. For example, Dominique Arel, Chair of Ukrainian Studies of University of Ottawa, emphasized that the Orange Revolution was neither about a triumph of the neo-liberal economic model, nor about American geo-strategic interests, but rather about the systemic abuse of executive power in the Ukraine. The author stressed that the Orange Revolution was about the creation of a civil society "in real time, before our eyes" (Dominique Arel, 2005).

Nevertheless, it is widely believed that color revolutions have become a new political technology helping to change political reality in the specific country. Most Western researches today agree that a "color revolution" is a particular case of the geopolitical division of the world by the instruments of a coup d'état, in which the organization of a putsch is playing the decisive role. The putsch is masqueraded as national liberation or democratic movement. The goal set by a state-customer is destruction of the nation state and establishment of external control (Лебедева, 2007).

Let us move on to the concrete examples. There is a lot of evidence that the United States played a major role in organizing the event known as the "Rose Revolution". In particular, Mark McKinnon in the Canadian newspaper *Globe & Mail* stresses that "in February, billionaire George Soros began laying the groundwork for the overthrow of President Eduard Shevardnadze" by investing in exchange activists, conducting courses on "how to stage a peaceful revolution", and so on. Later, the fact that for a long time the new president and the government were receiving wages from the "Soros Foundation" was not hidden. The American officials in May of 2004 emphasized the fact that American democracy assistance was making \$10 million available in direct support for a free and fair presidential election process through the support of election administering, independent media and voter education, election monitoring and training, and opinion and exit polling. "We believe that this type of support reinforces what is already a very encouraging trend in post-independence Ukraine: namely, the growth of civil society," - such an announcement was made at Hearing of the European Subcommittee of the Committee on International Relations at the House of Representatives.

Right after the revolution in Ukraine a British academician Mark Almond wrote in his article in "The Guardian", "The upheaval in Ukraine is presented as a battle between the people and Soviet-era power structures. The role of Western cold war-era agencies is taboo. Poke your nose into the funding of the lavish carnival in Kiev, and the shrieks of rage show that you have touched a neuralgic point of the New World Order" (Almond, 2004). This statement means that the influence of western governments - especially American - was obvious but was hidden, and nobody confirmed it.

This is one of the main features of color revolutions. The system of preparation and implementation of a revolution is constructed in such a way that it

covers the participation of the U.S. government agencies in this process and their direct interest in its actual progress. To this end, the staff and financial resources of U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are mainly used. According to Western analysts, they are: Albert Einstein Institution, Freedom House, U.S. Agency for International Development and, of course, National Endowment for Democracy. In a recent documentary research of a Canadian journalist Mark McKinnon "The New Cold War: Revolutions, Rigged Elections and Pipeline Politics in the Former Soviet Union" the author characterizes the activity of the International Center on Nonviolent Conflicts, settled in Washington, as the clearest example of "buying revolution" and "privatization of business on the base of the color revolutions" (Лебедева, 2007).

If we consider non-governmental financial aid, we should not overlook grant programs which were basically going to support the structures close to the opposition forces. Part of them was directed at popularization of the opposition movement and the promotion of individual politicians at "round tables", giving them access to the media. Among foreign countries the USA was the leader in the number and size of grants awarded (Жильцов, 2012).

Returning to formal action we should regard the steps of the U.S. administration towards increasing pressure on the country's leadership and endorsement of opposition in Ukraine. Attempting to influence the Ukrainian authorities, the U.S. State Department noted the implementation of Senate resolution № 106 of September 6, 2004, ordering the U.S. executive branch to enter a range of sanctions against Ukraine if it finds irregularities in the presidential elections. At the same time, in official statements American diplomats acknowledge that the U.S. Government does not back any particular candidate in the election: "Our interest is in a free and fair electoral process that lets the Ukrainian people democratically choose their next president".

Ultimately many contemporary researchers and experts in international relations connect the American impact on the upheavals with the thesis of "the U.S. mission" in the world, which goes back to many centuries. Mostly they consider all these events as a national liberation movement against the "Russian yoke," which prevents the countries of Central and Eastern Europe from joining the advanced European democracies.

Thus, such a thing as "a threat to democracy" or "a commitment to the ideals of freedom" does exist. The classics of the U.S. foreign policy lies in an announcement that some spot on the planet is an area of American interests because of breach of democracy or freedom there.

It is of interest what Americans think about this idea of their politics. Maybe it is a slander?

In 2007 after the publication of the book by Mark McKinnon "The New Cold War..." Peter Ackerman, the founding Chair of the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict, used his main instrument of psychological warfare - an aggressive rejection of the obvious things, "Mr. MacKinnon claims that Peter Ackerman spread a "formula" for "revolution" from "Serbia to Georgia and Ukraine". In fact, our Center did not exist at the time of the October 2000 fall of Milosevic in Serbia, did not provide any materials to Georgians prior to the "Rose

Revolution", and did not provide any materials to Ukrainians prior to the "Orange Revolution". At no time did our chair or staff communicate with those involved in these events" (Ackerman, 2007).

However, from hundreds of publications, documentary evidence, interviews of participants of the revolution and information on the official websites it is well known that before creating his own company Peter Ackerman had been working at the Institute of Albert Einstein with his mentor Gene Sharp, whose "formula for the revolution": "From Dictatorship to Democracy: a Conceptual Framework for Liberation" was published in 5000 copies and distributed to activists of "Otpor" in Serbia, and then among "orange" revolutionists in Ukraine.

To conclude, it is necessary to consider the present day situation. Michael McFaul, U.S. Ambassador to Russia, officially declared that American NGOs had spent a total of 18.3 million dollars at ensuring Viktor Yushchenko's victory in Ukrainian election of 2004. Although before the revolutions the U.S. Government emphasized that the American interest was only in a free and fair electoral process, today the officials acknowledge that the previous administration were indeed involved in the revolutions in some post-Soviet countries.

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## **NATO’S PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE: RESULTS AND PROSPECTS**

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**Key words:** public diplomacy, NATO, the post-Soviet space

After the end of Cold War and collapse of the Soviet Union NATO encountered the problem of self-identification on the global arena. The policy of enlargement in the Eastern direction was chosen as one of the Alliance’s priorities. This strategy required preparation of the public opinion for joining the Alliance. As a mechanism of this plan realization of public diplomacy was used (Рогозин Д. О., 2010). The post-Soviet space became a testing area for informational and agitation work of NATO (Рогозин А. Д., 2008). This fact makes us think about Russian national interests in this region in the context of NATO’s public diplomacy strategy.

The subject of this paper is to analyze methods and evaluation of NATO’s public diplomacy effectiveness in the post-Soviet space.

The tasks of the research are: to examine institutional and conceptual dimensions of the North Atlantic Alliance’s public diplomacy and to analyze the specificity of NATO’s public diplomacy in the post-Soviet space.

After the collapse of the bipolar system NATO encountered the problem of its image in the new world. Air bombardments of Yugoslavia in 1999 made NATO’s leaders start hard work with the purpose of creating a positive image to

strengthen the Alliance's positions in regions, which had never been part of its traditional zone of geographical responsibility. Public diplomacy was chosen by NATO as the best instrument for carrying out this task. The conceptual base of this mechanism is formulated in the «NATO Public Diplomacy Strategy». According to this document there are two methods of public diplomacy realization: 1) elucidation of NATO's position in different issues for mass media; 2) direct interaction with people who form public opinion in NATO's partner countries in the framework of seminars, briefings and visits. Today the mechanism of North Atlantic Alliance's public diplomacy works in the following way. NATO's Public Diplomacy Division plays a broad spectrum of roles: it organizes programs of visiting NATO's headquarter for foreign delegations, informs people in NATO's partner countries about the Alliance's activities. NATO Contact Point Embassies in partner countries help NATO's Public Diplomacy Division to realize its informational functions. Let us examine the use of NATO's public diplomacy in the post-Soviet space in detail.

We presume that the most successful example of NATO's public diplomacy's realization was an informational campaign which had preceded integration of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into NATO. Joining the Alliance was a quiet easy procedure for the Baltic States. It was connected with the coincidence of anti - Russian attitudes of political elite and the basic part of the society. As well as other Eastern European countries - former members of the Warsaw Pact, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania made their own choice against Russia, not for NATO and its potential imperial ambitions. At the same time political establishment of the Baltic States asserted that entry of these countries into NATO was a logical step as peoples of the Baltic region are members of the Euro-Atlantic family of nations and they share traditional democratic values of the West. For NATO's public diplomacy the integration of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became a good possibility to demonstrate effectiveness of NATO's enlargement in the Eastern direction. These countries should have been an outpost for entering the post-Soviet space. This implied their active participation in informational and agitation work with other ex-Soviet republics using the mechanism of Contact Point Embassies. However, insignificant political influence of the Baltic States does not allow them to play such a responsible role. This fact makes NATO employ NATO's Public Diplomacy Division for organization of contacts with people and political elites in the post-Soviet space.

Today many experts speak about NATO's active work over public opinion of GUAM countries. The integration of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Azerbaijan into a military-political alliance has not been considered by Brussels seriously for a number of reasons. It is connected with the fact that Moldova does not have sound resources and exclusive strategic location, but at the same time there is an unsolved Pridnestrovian conflict there. Besides, the majority of people, according to public opinion poll's data, oppose entry into NATO. The integration of Azerbaijan in the Alliance is hardly possible today because of its population being mostly Islamic. In this situation the decision of NATO's leadership to integrate Azerbaijan into the North Atlantic Alliance could lead to erosion of geographical and civilizational identity of NATO.

Many famous Western politicians announced that entry of Ukraine and Georgia into NATO was a solved question. Such statements became possible because of Colour revolutions results which reoriented the vector of Ukrainian and Georgian development to the West. New presidents started practical wide-ranging cooperation with NATO. The decision of Bucharest summit about future Alliance's enlargement and integration of the Ukraine and Georgia into NATO became an indicator of these countries' success in democratization. However, after the victory of Victor Yanukovich in a presidential race of 2010 the interest of Alliance to the Ukraine diminished and today the work of Public Diplomacy Division is not so active there as before.

A different situation exists in Georgia which remains in the focus of NATO's attention now. This can be confirmed by the words of the NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen who spoke about invariability of Bucharest summit's decisions concerning Georgia's entry in the Alliance during his visit in Tbilisi. A good example of NATO's special attention to Georgia is organizing of such an event as «NATO's week in Georgia».

Another strategic area of the post-Soviet space where the Alliance has its own interests is Central Asia. NATO uses public diplomacy in Central Asia not so actively because of several reasons: 1) absence of communication channel and lack of mass media development; 2) growth of Islamic and anti-Western moods which counteract the perception of information from Americans and Europeans; 3) existence of authoritarian regimes which can afford themselves to practically ignore public opinion in the question of strengthening cooperation with the Alliance.

In general, the strategy of NATO in Central Asia is based on the intensive work with elites for the creation of a positive image of the Alliance. We suppose that only in Kazakhstan public diplomacy is used more actively than in other countries of this region.

One of the most interesting examples of NATO's cooperation in the post-Soviet space is the relations between the Alliance and Belarus. On the one hand, the North Atlantic Alliance is constantly criticized by Belarusian leadership. On the other hand, Belarus and NATO have been actively developing practical mutually beneficial cooperation in different spheres during several years including use of Belarusian territory for cargo transit to ISAAF troops. Citizens of Belarus hardly know anything about projects of Minsk and Brussels (Розанов, 2012). This situation can be explained by the decision of President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko not to demonstrate the results of cooperation with the Alliance to keep the support of anti-Western conservative electorate that opposes NATO's policy. Spokesmen of the Alliance do not have an opportunity to spread information about joint projects on the territory of Belarus properly as the Belarusian leadership controls mass media. However, Public Diplomacy Division informs the Belarusians about the NATO's activity through NATO Contact Point Embassy, which organizes visits of Belarusian politicians, experts, representatives of NGO's and students to the NATO's headquarter and carries out other events to create a positive image of the organization. It is obvious that NATO's specialists in the

sphere of public diplomacy will start real work with Belarus after the end of Lukashenko's epoch.

To sum up, we should say that public diplomacy has become quite an effective instrument for the realization of the NATO's strategy in the post-Soviet space in recent years. It has improved the attitude to the Alliance and has allowed creating a base for realization of mutually beneficial projects which expedited the procedure of entry into NATO for some Soviet ex-republics. However, evaluating public diplomacy of the North Atlantic Alliance we should state that it is a negative factor for the Russian foreign policy in this region in the long-term outlook. Creating its own positive image the Alliance generally discredits the image of Russia especially in the youth's opinion. The Russian Federation should actively employ foreign experience in the sphere of public diplomacy that will help to secure the status of the leading regional power in the future.

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# **THE INFLUENCE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL THEORY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA (XX<sup>th</sup>-XXI<sup>st</sup> CENTURIES).**

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The necessity of implementing reforms in the system of Russian education requires the study of the development of the educational thoughts in different countries for its subsequent usage in a national pedagogical process.

There are many directions in the development of educational thought. They are usually based on specific philosophical, sociological and psychological movements. The history and the theory of the development of the pedagogical thought in the USA is not an exception. In the XX century the educational system of world's leading countries including the USA came into a conflict connected with a new situation in the society. The sophistication of manufacture and the necessity of higher professional qualification; scientific and technical revolution and the speed of change in all possible fields made new demands on the society. It was urgent to pay attention to the human factor, admitting the limited possibilities of the technology development.

It was possible to come out of the recession by reforming the system of education. The USA education's reformers realized that they had to solve not only the problems connected with the content, the organizational and management structure, but also they had to work out the policy focused on the ideals and the interests of the society.

The USA educational science examines the variety of trends which are directed to the search of ways supporting the efficiency of the education. These movements are based on the ideas of the educators and the reformers of the past and have historical roots including new approaches and ideas.

One of the areas of the USA reformative education science was an appeal to pragmatism that was found on the practical value of a determined phenomenon. John Dewey, the USA philosopher, sociologist, psychologist and educator, is considered to be an originator of pragmatism. To his mind, a child is simultaneously the sun, which is surrounded by the means of education, the basis point and the center of everything (John D. Pulliam, James J. Van Patten, 2007).

The teacher sees the main purpose of cognition in finding the ways of obtaining knowledge. In education, the research method should be used to help a student to formulate and solve problems independently, to stimulate a cognitive activity and to connect the development of the world with their own experience. (Dewey, 1924)

The supporters of pragmatism (J. Dewey, B. Bode, S. Pratt, S. Washburn) see the teacher's role in the collaboration with students and in leading students into the process of intellectual search. The teacher's role logically matches the vision of the learning process as a complex of problematic vital situations, which actualize the students' needs in knowledge required for their resolving.

The content of education should be centered on students, their motivational sphere, their interests and vital demands that arise out of the physical and social peculiarities of the medium which a student comes into contact with. Consequently the content of education should include knowledge and skills that will immediately help a student to interact with its environment and to transform it.

Therefore, unlike the traditional theory of education, this emphasizes the transmission of past abstract achievements in the name of more abstract achievements of the future. Pragmatism appeals to the teaching of knowledge and skills which will bring tangible benefit to students.

In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was an appeal to the educational ideas of the twenties. The interest to the project-based method, “non-directive teaching”, mutual learning and the method of “learning contracts” was renewed in the practice of the education. This concern is connected with the fact that all these methods are focused on the assistance in socialization, provide the opportunity of choosing a school subject and a teaching method. The reduction of the quality of knowledge derives because of the violation of the systematic exposition. It was manifested in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and it is still confirmed nowadays.

In the 50<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup>, the concept of the programmed learning, basing on the behavioural science, founded by an American psychologist, Burrhus Frederic Skinner (1904-1990), became widely spread. The behavioral science is a direction in psychology which explains human behaviour by means of observed and measured responses to the environmental stimulus. The behavioral sciences’ slogan was the notion of behaviour as a monitored system of reactions to external and internal stimulus.

The representatives of the programmed learning introduced the process of studying as a formalized control object, which was even compared with training. In the course of studying a student had to be influenced by different motives supporting his activity. The process of studying was represented as a detailed ramous plan which involved various teachers’ and students’ questions and answers. It allowed creating the theoretical background for “training-oriented teaching machine” which could displace teachers in future. In the next decade, the interest to the programmed learning began to wane.

In the 50-80ies, the humanistic ideas relying on individual capacities, students’ interests, the idea of all-round development and the formation of personalities became widely spread. Such well-known American scientists as Carl Rogers (the USA), Abraham Maslow (the USA), Charlotte Buhler (Austria and the USA) and others were involved in the development of psychology and pedagogical basis of the area.

The requirements and individual’s interests in the course of these ideas are considered to be prioritized in comparison with the society’s values and demands. Therefore it is recommended to focus on children’s cognition; the student has a right of choosing a subject and teaching methods. The opposition of the person and society which greatly limits the goals of education is observed in the ideas of humanistic pedagogics.

The attempt to unite the ideas of the behaviour science and humanism into constructivism was launched in the USA; the new development became the object

of total control in educational theory, teacher's training and educational policy. The constructivism's supporters confirm that if the information is acquired through a simple transfer, it is poorly integrated with existing knowledge; respectively the acquired knowledge should be a high degree of internalization. The psychological constructivism represented by J.J. Piaget insists on the development of the individual child in accordance with their interests and requirements. The process of education is to be individualistic by nature and to be centered on a pupil.

The educational ideas of the US scientists lie at the root of the educational system. The concepts are reflected in the development of models, structures and methods of teaching in the system of higher education in the USA. The leading ideas of philosophical and pedagogical concepts of the XX century are used in the practice of higher education. The application of the humanistic ideas confesses the importance of people's deep feelings and emotions, not the importance of objective circumstances, thoughts and actions.

Theoretically, the ideas of C. Rogers, the humanism's supporter, were implemented in the method "Counselor-student" suggested by Ch. Curran. Following the Rogers' concept, the students are treated not as a class, but as a group of people in need of therapy and teacher's consulting; the main teacher's aim is to establish such interpersonal relationships in the group which could help to reduce the level of anxiety and to raise self-esteem and empathy. The advantages of the method are its truly humanistic nature, personal orientation and lack of stress, as well as the elimination of psychological interference from the affective sphere and the fear of making a mistake and "all-knowing" teacher. A teacher becomes a counselor, who, in order to create internal motivation at the induction comprehension of speech material in the classroom, makes use of a student-centered approach. The importance of the method's application comprises student's high motivation and their usage of self-education approaches.

The implementation of the pragmatic conception of freedom is presented in the form of a contract between a teacher and a student, concerning the content of the individual training course as a part of Dalton plan, aimed at the possibility of individualized student's development and the development of his or her social experience by mastering the skills of cooperation, responsibility and independence in learning and cognitive spheres. The principle of interaction reflects the fact that human life is a combination of various situations that are collectively referred as experience. A situation is the interaction between the internal and external conditions: the internal conditions mean coercion from outside, while the external conditions imply self-motivation.

The conception of the programmed learning, developed by a psychologist B.F. Skinner, supposes the usage of the hardware to provide information to students and to present the results of learning. Moreover it insists on dividing the educational material into portions, which each student master according to the level of his abilities. This individual approach ultimately allows mastering the material fully and successfully. The elements of the method are found almost at all levels of the USA educational system, many textbooks and learning computer programs are based on it.

The purpose of teacher's education in the USA lies in the development of a set of determined methods of teaching, while the quality control is carried out by means of standardized testing. The content of American teacher's training education continues to be based on the deconstruction of teaching in composite elements that is a behavioral approach. The strengthening of the behavioral positions is supported by the standardization of education, conducted by public authorities and nongovernmental organizations. The standards are the examples of behaviour; according to the behavioral approach any form can be developed. The standards of teacher's training education are mainly concentrated in the legislative states (obligatory standards) and also in the acts of national nongovernment organizations (voluntary standards). The standards' implementation is controlled by the certification, teacher's licensing, institutions' accreditation and the programs of teacher training education. Thus behaviorism is the historic supposition of current movement for the standardization of education at all levels, including teacher training education.

The test methods have become an essential part of the educational process, used by thousands of teachers and professors that proves social-pedagogical value of testing. Universalism, the huge potential opportunities for the application in education, a reasonably high degree of objectivity of the acquired testing results again tells about the social-pedagogical value in the system of education in the USA. A test culture is developed in the society that makes educational testing cover a wide range of issues. (Zagvosdkin, 2009)

Testing in universities remains one of the basic methods of controlling students' knowledge. The process of learning is computerized, a teacher spends little time to check the level of students' knowledge: testing takes about 5-10 minutes. Tests can determine the level of students' training or their linguistic competence with the respect to the level of other students (norm-oriented test) or with respect to a certain criteria (criteria-oriented test). The usage of tests for monitoring is efficient because they organize the direction of students' mental activity and teach them to vary the processing of perceived information.

The analysis of the USA theory of education showed that the basic ideas of philosophical and educational concepts of the XX century are implemented in the system of higher education. The concepts of behaviorism, progressivism, humanism and constructivism serve the basis for various methods, approaches and ways of teaching in the USA higher educational institutions.

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## **THE PROSPECTS FOR RESOLVING CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN AFTER 2014**

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**Key words:** Afghanistan, the Taliban, conflict, withdrawal.

The problem of the internal conflict in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is one of the most acute at the moment. The civil war which has been going about 35 years requires immediate attention. Like many of the conflicts in the Middle East, the Afghan problem consists of ethno-religious, military, political and socio-economic components. Discussion of this issue is very relevant because peace throughout the whole region, not in one single country depends on a reasonable resolution of internal conflicts. The main purpose of this paper is to identify the most important steps on the way to inner peace building in Afghanistan. The goal will be achieved through the analysis of the existing situation, the possible risks after the withdrawal of the coalition forces in 2014 and the designation of necessary actions to prevent the destabilization of the situation in the state.

There are a number of serious problems in Afghanistan that threaten peace and stability in this country.

First of all, there are the radical groups of Talibs. Despite the fact, that the number of attacks undertaken by radicals in the first four months of 2012 were seriously reduced (by 17%), attacks on the government forces did not stop. We can only note the offset of the location of the attacks to the West and North of the

country while reducing the influence of the Taliban in the South (Мендкович, 2013).

Secondly, Afghanistan has a very difficult situation in agriculture. It is developing extensively and is extremely inefficient in almost complete absence of technology, infrastructure, and fertilizers. However, according to various estimates, the agricultural sector employs about 70% of the population (Окимбеков, 2012). It should be considered that much of the population is involved in illicit production and trafficking of drugs.

Thirdly, the social situation complicates the problem. Afghanistan is located at 172 out of 179 positions in terms of the Human Development Index in 2011. There is very low literacy among women (12%) (Human Development Report, 2011). There are a lot of problems with health care, unemployment and human rights violations. The ethnic component of contradictions adds to this number of difficulties.

However, more than a decade of presence of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan has also seen some success. For example, from January to April 2012 we witnessed the reduction of the number of civilian casualties by 20% compared to the same period last year. Also the pressure of resistance of the Taliban significantly decreased. According to some sources, the opposition fighting groups faced with a shortage of heavy and light weapons as a result of destruction of "hideouts" by government forces. The Taliban noticeably lost public support which is one of the most important conditions for the further preservation of stability. Thus, according to opinion polls in Afghanistan in 2011, the proportion of the population that more or less supports the Taliban reduced by about a half. This trend is observed even among Pashtuns. A significant success was achieved in the national Reconciliation program which involves the voluntary surrender of terrorists. In 2011 alone about 3,000 Talibs took part in this program (Мендкович, 2012). The world can also observe improvements in the transfer of authority for the protection of the internal legal order from ISAF forces to the national army and police. About 80% of all anti-terrorist operations in 2011 were carried out by government forces. However, these operations are still accompanied by international forces coordination. The revival of an infrastructure in the country is planned. The latest achievement in this field is the start of the construction of a new water supply in one of the largest cities of Mazar-i-Sharif which provides drinking water to about 700 families. This is only a single, but an excellent example of the positive dynamics.

Numerous researchers and politicians have repeatedly expressed concerns about the hurried withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan by 2014. But the fact of the withdrawal is already undeniable and irreversible, and forecasts should be based on these realities. There are a number of risks associated with the termination of powers of the ISAF. The greatest danger lies in the revival of the power of the Taliban. Chances are good that most of the Pashtuns (almost the entire south and south-east of the country) will support the Talibs at the slightest weakening of the power of the current President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai. In this connection, some political analysts doubt the ability of Karzai and his supporters to remain in power at least until the end of "The

Reforms Decade 2014-2024". A growing production of opium poppies will only provide financing for the Taliban. One should bear in mind that in the absence of humanitarian and technical support of the rural population by the international community, citizens can once again become radicalized. Moreover, it should be taken into consideration that at this time the combat capability of the government forces is a big question. Pakistan can play its role in the destabilization of the situation whose territory is now used by key figures of the Taliban.

In order to break this vicious circle of the government and Hamid Karzai's army's weakness, the uncontrolled production of narcotics and dangerous resurgence of the Taliban the world must act on all fronts simultaneously. First thing which needs to be done is to create an economic and infrastructural base in the country which will become a reliable support of Karzai and his supporters. If people have the opportunity to be engaged in a highly productive legal agriculture, to educate their children at school and receive appropriate medical care, they would have all reasons to trust a democratically elected president. The key role in this task should be humanitarian and technical assistance with the mediation of the United Nations. Also, it is imperative to attract public and private investments. The region is industrially underdeveloped, and while some branches of the economy are in extreme decline, large investments can bring significant dividends. In particular, the UK is ready to invest about \$15 million into the mining industry in Afghanistan.

Speaking about military security, surely, the U.S. intention to leave 3,000 to 10,000 troops, according to various estimates, in Afghanistan after 2014, is at least ill-advised. This quantity is clearly not sufficient. In this case, in addition to 10,000 troops for Afghanistan, they will need numerous military advisers, private military companies and if there is an acute need, return of a part of a contingent. Afghan army is still not combat-ready. Its training will take much longer time.

Furthermore, presence of international observers and the media at the planned presidential elections in 2014 is necessary, which in a certain sense will be able to demonstrate a democratically elected government as legitimate in the eyes of the Afghan people.

In addition to that, the cooperation of the concerned parties and regional organizations can also contribute to the establishment of an internal political dialogue in the country. In the future, such external negotiators may be Pakistan, Russia, USA, China, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. International organizations should include, above all, the SCO and the CSTO.

To summarize, acting consistently, deliberately, but at the same time constructively and decisively the world community can make a significant contribution to the development of civil accord in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Measures taken within the country and abroad will be effective only in case of integrated and coordinated actions, as opposed to isolated attempts to stabilize the political and economic situation. It is difficult to make too optimistic forecasts. Haste and carelessness in decision-making can lead to the most tragic consequences.

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### «THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION» OR THE COMING CHAOS IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

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**Key words:** the Middle East, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the «one-state solution», the «two-state solution», Israeli settlement construction, inter-Palestinian reconciliation.

The Middle East is where Africa, Asia, Europe and the USA meet. Islamism, terrorism, and oil fields have transformed this volatile region into the center of the collision of state interests. The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of the most complicated

problems in the region. This is one of the major sources of instability in the Middle East and the threat both to regional and international security.

The research is relevant due to the recent events that are expected to change the future course of events: the Israeli «Pillar of Cloud» operation was carried out in Gaza in November, 14; and Palestine was given the status of UN observer state in November, 29. It should be noted that the «Arab Spring» events and, as a consequence the growing Islamic influence and threat of terrorism are additional factors of instability in the Middle East.

The goal of my research is to prove that a «two-state solution» is the only acceptable approach to resolving the Middle East issue. So, the following objectives are set: to consider the «two-state solution» and the «one-state solution» of the Middle East problem, to identify the advantages and disadvantages of each approach considering the serious current changes taking place today in the region; to think over the implications of each alternative of the Middle East settlement.

So, the two basic points of view can be sorted out from the sources on the subject. The supporters of each point of view offer two opposite tiebreakers: a «two-state solution» and a «one-state solution».

In fact, since the emergence of Israel on the political map in 1948 and up to now the international community has been making attempts to resolve the conflict basing exclusively on the first scheme resulting in the creation of two independent states. A «two-state solution» implies a lengthy complex negotiation process involving intermediaries and mutual concessions that will be painful for both parties, but are believed to be effective.

All the resolutions, sanctions, peace plans have turned out ineffective. Each series of negotiations was interrupted by bombings, rocket attacks and provocations. Why hasn't the peace been achieved so far? This question bothers the minds of all the parties involved: the fighting states, the "quartet" of the Middle East member states, the UN Security Council and all the countries carrying out intermediary functions in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Today the main obstacle to the resumption of the peace negotiation process is the Israeli settlement construction in the occupied territories. By the estimates of the Israeli human rights organization "Shalom Achshav", in 2012 the Israeli authorities announced tenders for construction of three thousand "housing units" on the West Bank and East Jerusalem. It was the highest figure for the last 10 years. According to non-governmental organizations, in the past year the Israeli authorities endorsed construction of seven thousand housing units, while in 2011 the figure was just over 1700, and about 600 units - in 2010. The unprecedented dynamics of construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories are presumed to jeopardize the possibility of settlement of the conflict based on the principle of peaceful co-existence of two independent states in Palestine. Israeli settlement activity has been marked to increase after Palestine achieved the status of the UN observer state. The planned large-scale development of the so-called zone «E1» is suspected to lead to East Jerusalem and West Bank separation from each other. In this case, East Jerusalem will become inaccessible to Palestinians. The Israeli writer, the founder of National Jewish Coalition for literacy, Leonard Fein writes, "The goal is to expand the Jewish presence in what

was traditionally the heart of the national Palestinian community and so to encircle the remaining Palestinian neighborhoods as to separate Jerusalem completely from the rest of Palestine. It amounts to a policy of decapitation” (Fein, 2012). L. Fein notes, “...Israel’s settlement policy in and around Jerusalem is not merely controversial; it is calamitous...” (Fein, 2012). The American diplomat Chas W. Freeman also said that Israel deliberately overwhelmed the two-state solution with “facts on the ground”; “Israel is obsessed with the land...” (Freeman, 2012).

Moreover, in December 2012 the Israeli government suspended the transfer of taxes and customs duties that are collected on behalf of and for the needs of the Palestinian self-government on the West Bank. This act deprived the PNA budget of about \$ 100 million a month (it is a third of the PNA budget revenue) and this was another «Israeli strike» in response to the successful appeal of the Palestinian Authority at the United Nations. In this way Israel demonstrates the actual rejection of the «two-state-solution» and makes its implementation impossible.

Let us consider the «one-state solution». This variant implies the existence of the only state in the disputed territory. According to this scheme, Israel is regarded as the only sovereign state in Palestine. So, an American politician, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives William Joseph Walsh (he had been a congressman until January 2013) views it as the only viable scheme, “The two-state solution has failed. Only a one-state solution - a single, undivided Israel from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea - will bring peace, security and prosperity to Israelis and Palestinians” (Walsh, 2012).

All the arguments in favor of this way of the Middle East settlement can be reduced to three points. First of all, all the attempts to reach a «two-state solution» have failed; all the efforts of the international community have not yielded any positive results. As William Joseph Walsh noted, “...doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results is insane...” (Walsh, 2012).

In the second place, today it is impossible to establish the Palestinian state, for the simple reason that inter-Palestinian reconciliation has not been reached so far; the contradictions between Fatah and Hamas have not been eliminated. This implies the following expectable question: who will govern an independent Palestinian state? Inter-Palestinian differences need to be settled if they hope for an agreement with Israel.

In the third place, it’s not reasonable to expect the revision of the Hamas ideology whose main purpose as before is wiping Israel off the face of the Earth.

After analyzing each argument in favor of the one-state solution it will be possible to evaluate the acceptability of this approach.

Actually, the international community has found that the Middle East settlement efforts failed. However, I believe, this is a solvable problem. An enforcement mechanism of the parties to fulfill the decisions passed by the international community should be created as well as a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these decisions. It is achievable.

The second is the problem of achieving inter-Palestinian reconciliation. Indeed, this is a very serious problem that requires a speedy resolution. However, the parties are actively taking steps towards the internal political unity in Palestine. So, in January 2013 the competing Palestinian parties, Fatah and Hamas agreed on

schedule steps to overcome the national division. Moreover, they have to start preparations for the general elections and consultations on forming a unity government. This problem also seems to be solvable, the more so that progress in this direction is noticeable.

As to the third position, allegedly making «two-state solution» not viable it seems most hopeless to overcome. So the point is that one of the parties is a fundamentalist Islamic movement Hamas that controls the Gaza Strip, and therefore, cannot be excluded from the negotiation process. But the catch is that Hamas has not recognized the state of Israel so far, it proclaims fight against Israel and its destruction as their major objective. Obviously, the required condition for the resumption of negotiations on the basis of the «two-state solution» is the revision of Hamas ideology.

Despite all these obstacles, I am convinced that the easier one-state solution will not bring security and stability to the region. Israel is not able to achieve security by itself because today's Israel is isolated and surrounded by hostile neighboring Arab states. Israel is totally dependent on external diplomatic, economic and military support. Israeli's inflexible, uncompromising policy is one of the factors provoking Islamic terrorists to active actions that are one of the major threats to global security nowadays. This issue is getting a larger scale and new forms under the growing influence of Islamic groups because of the events of «the Arab Spring». As A. Pastukhov noted, "Today the Greater Middle East has entered a period of fundamental changes ..." (Пастухов, 2012). What will the coming changes lead to? What policy will Egypt, Jordan, and Syria conduct towards Israel? For example, Syria has still remained a rather passive «enemy» of Israel; now its foreign policy will depend on the outcome of the civil war in country.

Reflecting on whether the «one-state solution» might provide the security of the region, it is necessary to regard the situation on the Israeli-Palestinian border. The last months of the previous year and the beginning of 2013 brought about a lot of armed clashes on the Israeli-Palestinian border. So, in February 2013 a new wave of protests started with the slogans of solidarity with Palestinian prisoners in Israel one of whom had died. The protest actions, accompanied by clashes with Israeli troops, are not dying down. Most recently, in February 26, militants in the Gaza Strip fired a rocket in the south of Israel. This has been one of the first rockets since three months of the Israeli-Palestinian truce. The number of victims in the clashes has exceeded one hundred. Tensions on the Israeli-Palestinian border are expected to increase. These events make analysts and journalists talk about the coming beginning of the Third Intifada.

Summarizing all the above, it should be noted that both points of view have the right to exist. However, I argue that the second scheme is unacceptable. Why? Obviously, after years-long struggle the Palestinians will not «voluntarily» give up the goal to create an independent Palestinian state. Today, not only the Arab countries in the region are taking the Palestinians' side, but also a growing number of members of the international community. Therefore, when taking the concept of the «one-state solution» as a basis for negotiations, the firmness of PNA intentions and amplification the PNA international position must be considered. In my point of view, the escalation of the conflict and bloodshed in this case is inevitable. The growing security risks in the region in terms of unprecedented social unrest and

dramatic political changes in the Arab world must be taken into account, too. The region can be called explosive: local conflicts and clashes can develop into a «big war». Therefore, the efforts of the international community should focus on the prevention of an armed conflict. The recognition of the state of Israel as the only sovereign state in Palestine, on the contrary, threatens to unleash chaos in the Middle East. The creation of a Palestinian state, providing the achievement of mutual concessions, would make the Arab-Israeli confrontation pointless. Only the «two-state solution» can offer a real security to Israel and can protect the ever more fragile prospect of a democratic and Jewish Israel living at peace with its neighbors. The achievement of peace for Israel now depends on the fundamental change in Israel itself.

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## **BUREAUCRACY AND OLD BELIEVERS: HISTORY OF THE CHAPEL IN HVALYNSK**

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**Key words:** Old Belief, Hvalynsk, chapel, bureaucracy, town-planning.

The schism of the Russian Orthodox Church began in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century as a result of reforms of patriarch Nikon and was directed at unification of ecclesiastical ceremonies. In the upshot of these measures a lot of people broke with the Orthodox Church and they started to name themselves Old Believers. They did not admit introductions and were repeatedly repressed for it by the authorities. Some documents from State Archive of Saratov Region can tell us about a strong confrontation of governmental authorities and Old Believers.

Hvalynsk, a chief town of the district, was an eminent centre of Old Belief. There «...were founded a lot of skits and monasteries; the representatives of different Old Believers' currents were coming here from Moscow, Archangelsk region, the Caucasus, Ural and Zauralie. There existed an eparchy and the bishops were ordained...» (Непочатых, 1998).

The history of the Old Believers' chapel in Hvalynsk can illustrate the attitude of the authorities to schismatics. It was built in 1814 and in the 1830-s it was already present on the plan of the town (Полозов, 2003). On September, 8-9, 1833 fire happened there, and it exterminated an ample quantity of residential houses, shops and barns. The chapel did not suffer there, but it was broken in some places because of using different extensive precautions. A petty-bourgeois Alexei Kozhevnikov, who represented Old Believers of Hvalynsk, asked for a permission to repair the chapel because of approaching cold weather.

In summer of 1834 the then minister of domestic affairs Dmitriy Nicolaevich Bludov addressed the Committee of Ministers with the request to solve this question. The emperor, relying on the decision of bureaucrats, commanded to permit to bring the chapel into the state that it had had before the fire, and local authorities had to see to it, that there were not any new annexes and improvements. Old Believers of Hvalynsk were informed about this decision. On August 24 Saratov governor Pereverzev permitted to fix the chapel.

All seemed to be going well: the Old Believers would fix their house of worship and get the opportunity to accomplish ceremonies there again. But on December 30 1836 Saratov Bishop Iakov got a report from archpriest Nicolas Remesov from Hvalynsk. The priest informed him that the Old Believers not only removed old damages, but also re-roofed a chapel and covered the old boards by new ones. These actions frustrated the direction of the emperor, and in connection with this circumstance the bishop asked the authorities to put schismatics on trial and to destroy the chapel, if the fact with the ceiling would be confirmed. The work was suspended, and the investigation began. Archpriest Remesov, Ratmann of Hvalynsk and besides 12 orthodoxes were involved in the inquest. The new boards

were found on the dome and on the roof of the sanctuary. It turned out that the fire did not damage the chapel because it happened in the neighbouring quarter. The parallel street was burned to ashes then and by the beginning of inquest it had already been rebuilt according to the plan.

The Old Believers of Hvalynsk vested fixing of the chapel on its warden, the merchant of the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild Nazar Lapoukhov. He hired a contractor and negotiated the work. The carpenters of another town entirely uncovered the roof, since it was all damaged, and were not in time owing to the order of mayor. The workers said that they had not noticed any damage made by fire and that they had replaced only decrepit boards by the new ones. The decision of replacing the old boards by the new ones was made by the schismatic community.

Mayor of Hvalynsk Ivan Kuzmin explained that schismatics protecting the chapel from sparks climbed up the roof without any special contrivances and damaged it by axes and hooks when they tried to stay on it. The town mayor explained that repairs of the chapel had been carried out without police knowing, and he had learnt it from archpriest Remezov. He read out an imperial permission to repair the chapel to Lapoukhov, but the merchant had to get not only an oral, but also a written permit from the local authorities, but he had not done so.

Saratov adviser Zybin suggested the police put Lapoukhov under arrest until a special order. Then Zybin got an errand to put Lapoukhov on the town guarantee without the possibility to leave Hvalynsk. Saratov bishop Iakov, getting to know that the merchant was under arrest, asked to leave him because he «personally knew his good character».

In the end Saratov chamber of criminal court decided to exile Lapoukhov and Kuzmin, the mayor, without a punishment. Lapoukhov was an old man, and Kuzmin was a 2<sup>nd</sup> guild merchant. Also the proceedings were instituted against the governor of Hvalynsk Antonovskiy who allowed unauthorized repairs by schismatics. The documents do not contain any information about his punishment. Also we did not learn anything new about the fate of the chapel.

The suspicious attitude to schismatics was going on during a few centuries. They were forbidden not only to build their new religious constructions, but also to fix the dilapidated ones. It was necessary to go through a lot of instances to obtain such permission. Moreover, the government did not forgive them their «liberties» and tried to suppress them as much as possible. Apparently, the Old Belief was a competitor of the Orthodox ideology and, if the powers could not eliminate it completely, they considered their duty to limit the rights of dissidents as much as it was possible.

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# CLASS RULES AS A DISCIPLINE ISSUE AT LESSONS OF ENGLISH

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Education at school is an important aspect in a person's life. In this period a person acquires the main moral principles and develops models of behavior. In other words, school is an essential aspect for creating a personality. Being one of the core subjects, the English language stands out prominently in the process of forming pupils' personality.

Currently when fast developing social and economic spheres and increase of people's intellectual and cultural level are integral features of life in our country, pupils' personal involvement plays an important role in English language teaching. However, sometimes teachers face the problem of lack of pupils' motivation to study this subject. In addition to this, the main obstacle especially for young teachers is bad discipline in classroom.

In this paper we aim at sharing our experience of inventing an unconventional scheme of class rules which was implemented during the school practice time in High school # 14 in Volgograd.

It is common knowledge that discipline is necessary in teaching any subject as well as English. According to Bezrukova, 'discipline is a combination of spiritual, social, psychological, political, ethic, moral and aesthetic maturity of a person, it is the level of a person's development in consciousness and will' (Bezrukova, 2000). Discipline is shown in people's behavior, whether they follow traditions, customs, norms and rules of behavior. Discipline in education is considered to be "the observance of rules, norms and requirements of pupils' activity regulation which is aimed at developing children's personality" (Bezrukova, 2000).

The main issue of good discipline is "collective elaboration of moral code containing rules and principles for children in the classroom, at school, in a group in a camp; it is like entering into agreement between pupils and teachers and its implementation (Panov, 1993). On condition that rules are worked out together with children, there is practically no risking that it will be impossible for pupils to understand what the requirements are. Moreover, personal involvement during the elaboration of rules and then their implementation will lead to the pupil's active participation during the lesson. As is known, the principle of active participation is one of the core didactic principles and the collective drawing-up of rules will be a good basis for its realization.

The virtue parents want their children to have is respect (Landreth). From our point of view, this is also the main trait that teachers want to develop in their pupils. L. Landreth draws our attention to the features which characterize lack of pupils' respect. They are the following:

- talking back;
- making faces (a non-verbal form of talking back);
- mimicking, repeating, of laughing;

- not listening;
- not following directions;
- not using rules of courtesy and manners (Landreth, 2002).

“Children need clear, specific rules for their behaviors, attitudes, and actions, and they need to know what will happen if they do not comply with these rules. <...> It is beneficial if the children themselves can take part in establishing certain rules” (Landreth, 2012).

Teaching respect becomes possible only by means of everyday practice, that is why it is important to inspire children to be respectful and also encourage them. Analyzing Landreth’s recommendations we have found out that it is essential to “understand the effect of entertainment on children” while teaching respect (Landreth, 2012).

During activities at the lesson it is important to analyze how useful they are because their effect can be both negative and positive. For example, a good way to study new words and to memorize them is the game “Crocodile” which is also a perfect method for creating a positive atmosphere in the classroom. It leads to pupils’ personal involvement and active participation during the lesson. The rule of the game is that one of the pupils should pantomime a word or a word combination without naming it while other pupils are to guess what it is.

During the lesson there can occur situations when pupils put pressure on each other. We agree with the opinion that “peer pressure during the teen years is a great obstacle in the development of courage” (Landreth, 2002). From our point of view, courage as well as respect is one of the most important traits in personality development and also in studies of English. Pupils should obtain and nurture this value in order to leave their comfort zone and be active at the lesson. They should aspire to a better result in their studies and consequently become more mature than they are.

During our school practice at school we found out that in order to establish good discipline it is necessary to work out class rules. To make these rules more memorable and efficient at the same time we decided to organize them in an extraordinary form. Having made up a ready-made code of rules we didn’t reveal any of the rules to our pupils. We intended the rule to be formulated by the pupils.

Having asked the question, “What is the greatest desire of a teacher to have in the classroom?” we immediately got the right answer – “Silence”. When we asked “What should a pupil have in order not to be afraid of taking part at the lesson?” we also got the desired answer – “Courage”. Then we asked about the quality which was essential for having good relationships between the teacher and his pupils and among the pupils as well. The answer was also the one which was planned in our scheme (Fig.I) – “Respect”. The next question “What is the best mark?” and the answer was “A”. Due to the fact that we had been teaching pupils of fourteen and fifteen, it was decided by a solid vote that they were quite “Mature”. We wrote the rules vertically and left space between “Respect” and “A”. We also capitalized the first letter of every word and encircled them. Consequently, the pupils noticed that we had a new word – “SCREAM” that consisted of the first letters and one letter was missed. We together deduced a conclusion that it was necessary to follow the established rules in order not to make the teacher raise the

voice. If all the rules were followed and the productivity was high, we had some time for “Entertainment”. The scheme of rules is below:

Silence  
Courage  
Respect  
Entertainment

A+

Mature

Fig. 1 Class rules.

At this lesson we understood that the scheme really worked. Although we had to remind the pupils about the rules three or four times, the majority of the rules were implemented. Sometimes we had only to point out to the blackboard and the children calmed down.

We managed to have good discipline, to motivate the pupils to be active and to create conditions for the development of their personality by means of this scheme. Due to the fact that it was established together with the children it was much more efficient and memorable.

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## THE PHENOMENON OF CONFORMITY IN INNOVATIVE SOCIETY

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**Key words:** innovative society, conformity, organizational culture, psychological types, "innovator", "adapter"

Most people associate the term ‘innovative society’ with modern development, new technologies, and fundamental changes in all aspects of their life. According to VZIAM polls (1), 63% of respondents in Russia believe that their future and professional development are closely connected with innovations.

The study of innovation can be applied in different spheres but the key role in innovative society belongs to people who develop and “consume” innovative ideas. Thus, psychological aspects of innovative society are to be considered.

Innovations cause changes or, in other words, certain instability in social and economic life, which ultimately affects every person - a member of society. In contrast, conformity/conformists support the goals which are set by the society and also use the approved methods to reach these goals.

Literature, propaganda and public opinion of the Soviet era interpreted conformity as a negative phenomenon which is opposite to the dynamic development of society. Today, this view seems to be rather ambiguous; therefore, the phenomenon needs to be analyzed carefully. Before we can embark upon research of innovation and innovative society there is a question we must address. What is understood by innovation? Obviously, Internet technologies which have dramatically changed the society are closely connected with innovations. Besides, Wikipedia (an open reference system) tells us that the term "innovation" comes from the Latin «innovatio» which is literally translated as "in the direction of change." (2).

Today, the term "innovation" means new ideas and solutions, advanced technologies which lead to the improvement of life of individuals and society as a whole. The most vivid example of innovations are nuclear energy, computers, cellular telephones, biochemistry and modern medicine – all of them have rebuilt the economy as well as the way of life.

It is a well known fact, that innovations involve not only technologies. The modern society actively adopts and implements a large number of social and organizational innovations. Social innovations update the way of life and re-arrange social structures; organizational innovations change management and structures in companies, municipal and state institutions. (3)

Without going into details, we note that the term ‘*innovative society*’ in most cases means modern society, which initiates, promotes and stimulates the creation and rapid implementation of innovations - key factors of the fast-growing economy and quality of life (3).

The innovative society is a new phase of development. In contrast to traditional and industrial societies, it does not take individual improvements and achievements, but constantly creates and implements innovations in all areas of science, technological and social life.

The subject of the article is to review the phenomenon of *conformity and conformal human behavior*. In most cases, human behaviour (in terms of organizational psychology) is shaped by the company where he or she works. But firstly, we must explain the concept of *conformity*. Conformity means the acceptance of specific norms and values which are typical of the group; the adoption of dominant orders, traditions and laws (4). Therefore, *conformist* is a person who changes the behavior under pressure of the majority. But why does he or she do it? The answers to the question vary considerably. In some cases, the person waives his point of view because of the fear of social group or the government. In other cases, the person sincerely believes that the dominant social ideas and values are correct and worthy of protection.

We analyze conformity from various points of view, in different professional occupations and cultures. This approach helps us better understand this phenomenon and conditions for its development.

O. Steklova in her work (5) analyzes the behavior of an individual as a member of the team. The term “culture” means ways of life, values and beliefs accepted by the majority and passed from generation to generation. We shall focus on organizational culture. Organizational culture is a social phenomenon which is characterized by a system of values, beliefs, norms and regulations shared by all members of the company or organization.

There are two types of organizational culture:

1) administrative (bureaucratic) culture

A bureaucratic culture is a hierarchical and formal organization that has several levels where tasks, authority and responsibilities are delegated between departments, offices or people. Complaisance is the main quality of a good employee. It means that all employees are simply obliged to be conformists.

2) speculative culture

A speculative culture is marked by extreme individualism, self-conceit and excessive vanity. In contrast to the administrative culture, a good employee is the one who is competitive and can defend his or her views.

However, conformal behavior is a very complicated phenomenon. So, for example, if an employee is expected to post a delivery, it is not appropriate for him/her to invent a new machine. It means that different positions in the company should be occupied by different kinds of employees. But for a number of positions, the most appropriate employees are still conformists.

Further, we will analyze innovative activity of a person presented by Dr. Yagolkovsky. According to Yagolkovsky, the subjects of innovative activity can be classified into innovators and adapters (6, p.90-91).

“Innovator” is a person who does not seem to be suitable for going through routine. People belonging to this type tend to break the rules established by the society and do not respect traditions. This type does not need any approval or support from other people. If “innovator” strongly believes in his/her ideas, he defends them even under pressure.

The opposite of “innovator” is “adapter” who is the embodiment of accuracy and reliability. He performs his duties efficiently and effectively. In most cases the team and management might rely on him due to his responsibility. “Adapter” rarely challenges the existing rules; he is obedient and demonstrates behaviour typical of conformists.

One of the recent studies shows that conformists, though useless at generating breakthrough ideas, dramatically increase innovations of a team. It can be explained by the fact that groups with a variety of cognitive types produce higher levels of innovation. And getting the right balance of types is a key factor.

So, we can describe the positive characteristics of conformity which contribute to innovations:

- stability (e.g. the environment in which innovators work);
- traditionalism

Furthermore, conformists are the consumers of innovative products and the simple rule for innovation is the following – “No users/consumers, no innovations”.

Thus, we have shown that conformity is an integral part of innovative process but within reasonable limits. Both types (innovators and conformists) provide innovation and, therefore, cannot be replaced. Innovators tend to generate original ideas, while conformists implement these ideas. Creative people are crucially important to innovation as they can see beyond the commonplace. Therefore, the key factor for a successful innovation team is the reasonable balance of innovators and conformists who constructively filter creative ideas that will work for the benefit of the organization.

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## **“TIME” IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY: CULTURAL VALUES AND LINGUISTIC EXPRESSION**

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One of the burning issues of today's linguistics is interaction between language and culture. Numerous attempts have been made to discover the way language reflects cultural behavior typical of a particular language community. It is important, however, that while exploring linguistic units of the language as a cultural proposition, special attention should be paid to cultural values, i.e. ideas or beliefs which societies have about what is considered important to have a high quality life (Ланьер и др., 1997)

One of the universal categories of human consciousness that is connected with both cultural behaviors and cultural values people live by, is that of TIME. Perception of time depends on the culture people belong to. Anthropologists distinguish between polychronic and monochronic cultures. According to Stephan Dahl, a British expert in marketing, representatives of monochronic cultures think of time as 'a road or ribbon stretching in the future', they do "one thing at a time"; time appointment is rigid and inflexible. Representatives of polychronic cultures handle many tasks simultaneously, work time is not clearly separated from personal time. (Dahl, 2000)

American experts in cross-cultural communication believe that in terms of time as a value, Russian culture and American culture are as different as they can be. Russian culture is polychronic. For example, the invitation "just to drink tea" turns into a festive meal that takes a lot of time; in spite of daily routine and busy work schedules, Russians always have time for walks and talks with friends. Americans belong to a monochronic culture: to them time is divided into fixed elements – seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks. Time is handled like a material: it is something being on, to be kept, filled, saved and earned. To be late and to keep Americans waiting can be perceived as an insult. People who cannot schedule time are looked down as impractical. (Hall, 1959). To prove this idea, the following English collocations which contain the word "time" are to be adduced: *'to use time', 'to lose time', 'to give somebody time', 'to gain time', 'to make the most of time', 'to bide your time', 'to play for time'*.

However, there is an abundance of phrases in the two languages which are practically identical: *«to save time» - «экономить время», «to kill time» - «убивать время», «выигрывать время» - «to gain time», «время летит» - «time flies», «время лечит» - «time cures».* The English "Time is money" is an equivalent of the Russian «Время – деньги». The following question is bound to arise: Is there correspondence between the phrases that people use in relation to time, on the one hand, and the value of time as a concept?

Speaking of "Time is money", we can say that this phrase was first used in America by Benjamin Franklin (*"Remember that time is money. He that can earn ten shillings a day by his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day,*

*though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, it ought not to be reckoned the only expence; he hath really spent or thrown away five shillings besides.*”) Moreover, the same idea in English is expressed in many sayings (*‘Time is gold’, ‘Time has a wallet’, ‘An inch of time is an inch of gold’, ‘Don’t waste five-dollar time on a five-cent job’*) which have no equivalents in Russian.

This may be regarded as an evidence of the connection between perception of time and cultural values. On the whole, the value system of Russians is alien to rationalism, materialism and pragmatism. According to N. Berdyaev, the Russian national character is characterized by preference of spiritual over material things: in Ancient Russia time was a sacred notion and supposed to be run by God, nobody could think of equating time with money. (Бердяев, 1990)

In order to go more deeply into the relationship between time, culture and language, we researched English and Russian dictionaries of phraseology. We have analyzed the material along the following lines - “past-present-future”, “early-late”, “fast-slow”. The results of the research are as follows.

There is practically no difference between the way English-speaking and Russian-speaking people look upon the PAST: *‘What is done cannot be undone’ – ‘Былого не вернуть’*; *‘What is done is done’, ‘Let bygone be bygone’ – ‘Что сделано, то сделано’, ‘Что было, то прошло’*; *‘Good old time’ – ‘Старые добрые времена’*. The only difference seems to be in linguistic expression of the idea; in contrast with Russian sayings, some of the English phrases are based on metaphors: *‘One cannot put back the clock’ - ‘Время вспять не повернуть’, ‘Let the dead past bury its dead’ – ‘Потерянного времени не веротишь’*.

The same holds true for the phrases related to the PRESENT. In both the cultures phraseological units emphasize the same idea - the importance of distinguishing between time for work and for leisure, but, again, in Russian the word «время» is rather frequent, while the English prefer to express this idea metaphorically: *‘Делу время, потехе час’, ‘Кончил дело – гуляй смело’, ‘Всему свое время’*; *‘Business first, pleasure afterwards’, ‘The morning to the mountain, the evening to the fountain’, ‘The morning sun never lasts a day’*. In both the cultures the language reflects the idea of great importance of the present moment. As we see from the examples, it is believed that what the people do at the present moment determines their success in the future: *‘Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня’, ‘Куй железо, пока горячо’, ‘Готовь сани летом, а телегу зимой’ - ‘Don’t put off till tomorrow what you can do today’, ‘There is no time like the present’, ‘Strike while the iron is hot’, ‘Make hay while the sun shines’*.

Still, in Russian there are proverbs which have no English equivalents, and which are supposed to reflect Russian national character: *‘Работа не волк – в лес не убежит’, ‘Отложить в долгий ящик’*. Russians work hard but are characterized by inborn laziness, long cold winters and short summers resulted in the habit of working in jerks. (Бердяев, 1990)

There is no doubt that people of both the cultures are worried about their FUTURE. As it has been already said, in both the cultures the future is determined by what you do in the present. As for the linguistic means of expressing this concern, the two languages have much in common, the metaphors are based on

similar images: *'Catch the bear before you sell his skin', 'First catch your hare, than cook it', 'Don't count your chickens before they are hatched', 'Never fry a fish till it's caught', 'Не дели шкуру неубитого медведя', 'Цыплят по осени считают'*.

At the same time, there are some phrases peculiar only to the Russian culture: *'Заглянуть в будущее', 'Погадать на короля', 'Кинуть жребий'*. They may stem from the Russian belief in destiny and fatalism which is rooted in our history: for a long time there was bondage (*krepostnoe pravo*) in our country and people got used to their life being controlled.

In both the cultures people value diligence and believe in getting up EARLY. Peasants began their workday before sunrise to fulfill all their responsibilities. But there are some meaningful differences. In Russian the idea of destiny and the God prevails, and the key phrases are related to the God and light. English phrases are mainly related to the images of birds: *'To rise at cock-crow', 'To sit till the cock-crow', 'The early bird catches the worm', 'to get up with the lark', 'to go to the bed with the hens', 'Кто рано встает, того удача ждет', 'вставать с петухами', 'Кто рано встает, тому бог подает', 'До света', 'Чуть свет', 'Ни свет, ни заря', 'Вставать с первыми лучам'*.

LATE as a concept and as a word is used both in English and in Russian: *'Better late than never' - 'Лучше поздно, чем никогда', 'It's never too late to mend' - 'Исправиться никогда не поздно'*. As for the metaphors, there are both similarities (*'After death the doctor' После гриппа – горчица*) and differences (*'It's easy to be wise after the event' - 'После драки кулаками не машут'*). But, the important thing is the existence in Russian of sayings which have no English equivalents, and which reflect such a national Russian feature as sluggishness: *'Хорошая мысль приходит опосля', 'Русский мужик задним умом крепок'*.

The opposition FAST – SLOW is expressed in the sayings which in both the languages express the same idea: it is better to do everything slowly than quickly. But in Russian the idea is described more emotionally. Compare: *'Rome was not built in a day', 'Delay is tantamount to death', 'The more haste, the less speed', 'Haste makes waste', 'Procrastination is the thief of time' and 'Москва не сразу строилась', 'Промедление смерти подобно', 'Медленно, но верно', 'Тише едешь – дальше будешь', 'Поспешишь – людей насмешишь', 'Быстро только кошки родятся'*.

To sum it up, phraseology as an important language component reflects cultural differences in time perception. At the same time there is no one-to-one correspondence between the language and cultural values of people. Also, different attitudes towards time can be observed not only in the content of phraseological units, but also in the images they are based on, and in the degree of emotional coloring. The all-important methodological principle of studies in the field of phraseology is the unity of the four categories: idiomaticity, conceptual determination, socio-linguistic determination, and connotativeness (Тер-Минасова, 2009). The results of the research presented in the paper prove the validity of this approach.

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## ARAB SPRING IMPACT ON THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE EAST

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The region of the Middle East has a great cultural heritage which has been existing thousands of years. It witnessed the earliest cities in the human history, rises and declines of ancient kingdoms. Different historical epochs interlaced there

with each other and gave birth to a unique complex – a mix of different religious beliefs and traditions so controversial internally and so interdependent at the same time.

66 objects or 7.2 % of the total number of the UNESCO world heritage sites are located in the Arab states (18). Some of them represent at least two thousand years of history and require careful attitude. However, political upheavals which started in Tunis in 2010 and still are at the boiling point in Syria threaten the existence of ancient artefacts in multiple forms. Among them are shell and gun fire, army occupation, tanks movements, blasting, entrenchments which might cause total devastation of historical objects. The revolution is the end of the public control and due to this fact it is the best time for looting and illicit trade, illegal excavations and export of stolen valuables abroad (9).

As Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General put it, “Damage to the heritage of the country is damage to the soul of its people and its identity” (Bokova, 2012). Consequently, when the society is not united by the common identity it soon becomes the ground for a new political crisis. Ensuring safety of the cultural patrimony might become a little step towards the establishment of the social consensus in the region.

First and foremost, the world community should assess the impact of the Arab Spring on the heritage sites of Egypt, Libya and Syria and then work out a new peaceful settlement road map. This paper provides the author’s perspective on the problem and therefore is subjective and disputable. It focuses on the events in Syria since the other two countries have already gone through the revolutions and the political situation there is much more stable.

There are few reliable sources of information which give the possibility to estimate the real damage to the archaeological heritage of Syria. Even the experts of the Global Heritage Fund admit that as the scale of the conflict widens the access to many places becomes challenging and risky. Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums in Syria was responsible for safeguarding the national wealth, but the breakdown in the state security has created difficulties for its staff to fulfill this function. At the present moment Syrian citizens contribute to the worldwide knowledge about damages by downloading videos and photos on special websites (Cunliffe, 2012).

This phenomenon is illustrated by *Le patrimoine archéologique syrien en danger* or just *Patrimoine Syrien*. Its founders are activists from different countries who ran a Facebook page and compiled the list of the heritage sites damaged during the Civil War. Most of them are archeologists and they urge to raise public awareness of the issue. The same is done by such international organizations as the Global Heritage Fund and Global Heritage Network, the Archaeological Institute of America Site Preservation Program, Looted Heritage, Culture in Development and a great variety of international news agencies.

According to the data they all provide, such priceless historic objects as the Dead Cities – the ruins of the early Christian villages – were badly damaged by shell fire and the barbaric attitude of the rebels. Michel al-Maqdissi, the Head of archaeological excavations in Syria, argues that ancient monasteries and churches

are in a great danger, "In my opinion this is the most vulnerable and exposed region right now because it is outside the direct control of the antiquities department"(5).

The Civil War has also influenced such sites as Apamea and the Citadel of Qal'at al-Mudiq (Zablit, 2012). They are located in the open area and can be clearly seen at a distance of several kilometers. Apamea was one of the biggest trade centers (with half a million population) in the Middle East since it was built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. It boasted the largest in the Roman world theatres and a street long colonnade (1.85km), which remained intact until our days. The videos collected from the *Patrimoine Syrien* demonstrate that during the conflict it was under shellfire. Moreover, the local museum also suffered from looting and several mosaics and two heads of columns were removed. Large parts of the site were not excavated before the revolution, so there is a risk of its illegal archeological development. The 12<sup>th</sup> century Citadel was also attacked by tanks. There are YouTube videos which show the fire inside it and severe structural damages of the southern wall. These facts have become the reason for the Global Heritage Network to change the status of the sites in the list as "Rescue Needed".

Another ancient town that attracted tourists before the Civil War flamed is Bosra. It has gone through the Roman, Byzantine, Arabic and the Ottoman epochs and looks like an open air museum where people live. Now it is famous for the well preserved 2<sup>nd</sup> century theaters, built in the times of Trajan, Roman bridges and Al-Omari Mosque (7<sup>th</sup> century) – one of the oldest in the Islamic history. The houses of Bosra have been defaced and damaged by bomb strikes.

There is no reliable evidence to prove the damage and establish its extent in the case of the Crac des Chevaliers without taking into account some videos of shelling a medieval fortress uploaded on YouTube in 2012. The Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museum confirmed that armed gunmen had broken into and looted it. Anyway, the castle being a classic example of the crusader architecture keeps its secrets behind the high walls.

On the contrary, the cultural legacy devastation is obvious in Aleppo and Damascus – the oldest occupied cities in the world. Ancient and modern churches, temples, shrines and historic houses constitute fabulous architectural complexes which are now the ground of the combat actions. The government forces subjected rebellious Aleppo to the air strikes which caused burning of an ancient covered souk. Additionally, random bombing seriously hurt a medieval citadel along with the 8<sup>th</sup> century Umayyad mosque. This event produced a great sensation in mass media and caused a fierce criticism of the state authorities. As a result, the President Bashar al-Assad issued a special decree to form a committee and repair the mosque by the end of 2013(8).

Both Hama and Homs have also become the Syrian protest centres and for this reason suffered numerous damages caused by the clashes between the armies of the government and opposition. Lakhdar Brahimi, the UN Special Representative for Syria, reported in September 2012 that "mosques, churches and old markets" in the city of Homs now lie "in ruin" (15). These include the Cathedral of Um al-Zennar which dates back to the dawn of Christianity, 59AD. News agencies reports provide also verifiable information about the threat to famous norias (ancient wheels for watering gardens) in Hama. Journalists say the

city has been targeted a heavy shellfire, the whole historic neighbourhoods were bulldozed. No matter whether these facts are relevant or not: cultural objects still stay in the risk zone.

A bitter fight in which the Syrian army was one of the sides took place in Palmyra, the city inscribed in the list of the Global Heritage Fund. Known also as the Bride of the Desert, it stood on the crossroad of the main regional trade routes and flourished since the times of the King Solomon of Judea until the decay in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Before the beginning of the unrests it was the most popular tourist attraction in Syria. In February, 2012 the national security forces tried to trace the rebels and for this purpose set up a camp in the Arab citadel on the upland. Its location gives an opportunity to keep a lookout for the Roman ruins and the nearest modern city of a 60000th population. The army rained down machine gun fire on the ruins if noticed there any movement and, as residents assert, caused serious damages (14).

It is clear that the damage to the Syria's heritage is enormous, and its full extent will not be understood for years. The government has lost control over several stretches of its borders. The same was in Egypt and Libya. Treasures assessed at billions of dollars are being smuggled and sold. Approximately 50 antiquity pieces from the Egyptian National Museum were looted during the demonstrations on Tahrir Square, among them is a Pharaoh Tutankhamun's statue. Satellite photos of Egypt show a "Swiss cheese" landscape of some historic areas, destroyed by illicit digging (sometimes with heavy machinery) (Giannangeli, 2013) (12).

Nevertheless, the demolition of the Middle Eastern cultural legacy might be stopped by common efforts of the world community. Firstly, the legal protection should be provided. UNESCO Director General has appealed to all the parties involved in the Syrian conflict to save precious historic sites. She urged the government to respect the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Properties in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), and the 1972 World Heritage Convention (10, 16). Stiffening of national legislation systems in this sphere may also be useful (for example, an increase of a jail sentence penalty for looting up to 15 years, as it has been done in Syria). Another side of the problem is that law machinery would not work properly in the circumstances of the Civil War.

UNESCO has a rich experience of cooperation with the World Customs Organization and INTERPOL (the case of the golden Aramaic statue from the 8<sup>th</sup> century was included in the "Most Wanted" list in 2011) aimed at preventing the appearance of ancient artifacts on the black international antiquities market. In fact, this is not enough, as many museum collections are not properly documented. Accumulation of excavation archives without a catalogue makes it impossible to trace the losses in the event of a theft or looting (11). So, a good precaution (the Iraqis variant) in such a situation is a transfer of the most valuable antiquities to a safe place (for example, to Central Banks).

Secondly, international organizations have to cooperate with relevant websites and different groups of social nets (such as *Patrimoine Syrien* in Facebook

or *Looted Heritage* – the project of the Canadian Assistant Professor of Digital Humanities at Carleton University, Dr. Shawn Graham) and keep in touch with them. The Internet represents a space for people to discuss events in a real-time operation mode, in other words, it gives the right for everybody to perceive global news as an eyewitness provides unbiased information and, consequently, facilitates a peaceful settlement. In addition, the Internet is prone to censorship to a lesser degree than mass media. On these grounds arises analogy between the Internet and the institute of direct democracy, which promotes and protects the freedom of will expression and this will should be noted by the world community.

Another threat to the cultural heritage of the region comes from the Islamists. In 2012 a Salafist leader Murgan Salem al-Gohary called on muslims to destroy the Giza pyramids and the Sphinx as a religiously mandated act of iconoclasm (7). Such a statement could have sounded as nonsense unless the Buddhas of Bamiyan in Afghanistan had not been exploded in 2001 for the same reason. Political turmoil often provokes debates about painful social problems. The dispute concerning Egyptian antiquities has lasted for centuries and the situation has aggravated nowadays. Unfortunately, the demolition of cultural relics is perceived by some religious groups as the possibility to find their common identity and this misconception should be corrected by national governments or any generally acknowledged authorities (the third point). Only a political compromise will establish the public consent and remind the Egyptians that their cultural legacy is a good source for economic recovery.

Tourism has traditionally been an important income item of the national Egyptian (1% of the world's tourism market; 12% of GDP) and Syrian (22% of GDP) budgets. Before the start of the Civil War and internal military intervention in Libya it consisted of 3% of the state's GDP. Nowadays, according to the majority of the World Travel Market experts (19), Libya has all the chances to become a popular Mediterranean hotspot not only due to the considerable length of the coastline, but also thanks to its cultural heritage - ancient Roman and Carthaginian, Phoenician and Greek buildings (Leptis Magna, archaeological sites of Cyrene, rock painting in the mountains Tadrart Acacus, the Old Town of Ghadames). Development of the tourism sector would help diversify Libyan economy and to some extent overcome the problem of the crude oil export dependence. The pragmatic approach to the financial problems of the country after the fall of Gaddafi's regime is the restoration of all historic objects which have been shelled within three projects: "City Code" – Tripoli Old City rehabilitation project; "The Benghazi Urban Charter" and "A Five Year Strategy for the Department of Antiquity of Libya" (Dabrowska, 2012). The political crisis did not become an obstacle for holding the International Conference to Focus on Libya's Endangered Heritage Sites in June, 2011 (13) and then in November, 2012 the Libyan economic summit (17) which highlighted cultural heritage as an economic opportunity. This fact is the evidence that new elite highly evaluates possible profits from the tourism boom.

So, finally, international organisations may attract public attention to the issue and thereby stimulate the increase of investment flows in economies of the region. The tourism sector promotes high employment rate and therefore raises the

standard of living, assists to a decline of social tension, creates conditions for the states' transition to the political stability.

Simultaneously, the public order is the best guarantee of the cultural wealth preservation. Heritage binds communities and though some of the damage is irreparable, some history is lost, perhaps, even without being known, awareness of this in itself may become the foundation on which a shredded identity would be rebuilt.

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## **PECULIARITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF “BABY TALK” IN THE NOVEL “INVITATION TO A BEHEADING” BY V. V. NABOKOV**

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**Key words:** “Baby talk”, discourse, acting of words, play on words, parceling, phonetic turns of speech, tautology

The novel “Invitation to a Beheading” has such peculiarities as stylistic synthetical characters and syncretism. Different styles of speech are combined in the text, for example, a style of fiction, official style of speech (the example of judicial speech in the novel), and colloquial language (Rodion's speech), etc. But we can see another type of combining – combining of different kinds of discourse in the text, and “baby talk” is one of them. In the “Invitation to a Beheading” the “baby talk” included in the character's speech plays a special role: it marks the

characters' attitude to the world that surrounds them, and also shows the characters' perception of this world, their reaction to its rules. That's why the aim of our research is to analyze the peculiarities of using the "baby talk" in the novel, and the main problems are: 1) to mark linguistic features of the "baby talk" in the novel; 2) to analyze the correlation between "baby talk" and characters who use it; 3) to reveal main functions of "baby talk" in the novel. **New** in the work is the exploration of functioning of "baby talk" in the novel.

### **1. The common characteristics of "baby talk"**

A "baby talk" is a totality of peculiarities of children's speech (especially preschool children) which are made conditional on age and the level of intellectual development and are not connected neither with the specificity of a defined language nor with the specificity of speech situation.

The discourse of "baby talk" hasn't strictly specified range of themes, that's why it is marked out concerning to such criteria as the bearer of the "baby talk", the discursive community and super structural labeling which is made with the help of stylization of contaminated "baby talk".

The peculiarities of "baby talk" can be phonetic (inability to pronounce different sounds and combination of sounds), grammatical (limited number of constructions used in speech, special quantitative correlation of words belonged to different parts of speech, neologisms that don't exist in the adult's speech, etc.), and semantic which are connected with differences in the method of denotation. The method of denotation includes special childish nominations for identification of objects of the world. Such nominations can't be found in the adult's speech, and they are constructed with the contradiction of word-formative models of Russian language (E-resource: Детская речь // Большая советская энциклопедия: <http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/bse/83745/>).

The researchers sign such peculiarities of "baby talk" as: 1) heightened onomatopoeia and sound expression; 2) using of occasional words that are formed on the regular word-formative models of Russian language, i.e. occasional word formation: an affix can affiliate with the word stem constructing the right word that just does not exist in the language usage; 3) Peculiar syntax which has such characteristics as heightened simplicity, usage of coordinative connection; 4) usage of "I"-theme, "I"-modus that means including of individual, self-absorbed origin in the child's world-view by a child, assessment of all facts according to any child's ego. (E-resource: Дискурсная гетерогенность литературы для детей: когнитивный и лингво-прагматический аспекты: <http://do.gendocs.ru/docs/index-123959.html?page=4>; Шахнарович, 1991).

### **2. A "baby talk" in the novel "Invitation to a Beheading"**

In the novel "Invitation to a Beheading" the "baby talk" can be divided into two groups (according to its bearers): 1) the "baby talk" used ingenuously by children; 2) the "baby talk" used by adult characters.

The children's group in the "Invitation..." is made up of: 1) "children of the lowest category" who were the foster children of Cincinnatus C, the protagonist in the novel; 2) little Emmie, the prison director's daughter; 3) Diomedon and Pauline, the Cincinnatus' children; 4) children about whom Cincinnatus remembers in one chapter of the novel. They were the Cincinnatus' peers, he grew up with

them. These Cincinnatus' memories is the example of retrospective review in the text.

Adult characters using the "baby talk" in the novel very often include: 1) Marthe, the Cincinnatus' wife; 2) Cecilia C., the Cincinnatus' mother; 3) the director of the prison Rodrig Ivanovich; 4) Cincinnatus C., the protagonist.

In the adults' speech the "baby talk" is found inconsistently, we sign only some its features (occasional word formation, usage of diminutives, lexical repetition, etc.)

We would like to mark some peculiarities of "baby talk" usage that is used by children.

1. Only little Emmie speaks in the novel, other children keep silent. The "children of the lowest category" are mentally and physically defective, they prefer to play and have fun bit not to talk. Diomedon and Pauline are also mentally and physically defective, "The boy was lame and evil-tempered, the girl dull, obese and nearly blind"<sup>1</sup> (Nabokov, 1989).

We don't hear their speech. In one of the chapter we read, "...there was *an angry shriek* from Diomedon"<sup>2</sup> (Nabokov, 1989), but this shriek is not a human speech. The Cincinnatus' peers from his past are also silent. We only read about a voice of a child-informer, which is the integrated voice of all children-informers from Cincinnatus' past, "A small voice: 'Arkady Ilyich, take a look at Cincinnatus...'"<sup>3</sup> (Nabokov, 1989).

The children's silence in the novel is connected with such reasons as: 1) the world in the novel is dead, so, the children are also dead, because they won't form a new generation which will restore the city; 2) Nabokov looks at the children characters as at the supporting actors because the adult characters are important for him.

2. Little Emmie, the prison director's daughter. 1) In her speech we see the combination of usual child's speech which hasn't any social connotations, and the speech of a child from peasant family, "'Pop's coming,' she suddenly said in a husky, hurried voice"<sup>4</sup> (Nabokov, 1989). It is caused by the fact that Emmie is the prison director's daughter who plays two parts in the puppet theater of the novel – the part of the prison director's and the part of peasant Rodion; 2) The author mostly speaks for Emmie, using the form of non-direct oration, "Cincinnatus asked her the usual two questions. Mincingly *she gave her name and answered that she was twelve*"<sup>5</sup> (Nabokov, 1989); 3) Emmie uses brief and abrupt phrases, 'Tomorrow I'll die?' asked Cincinnatus. 'No, I'll rescue you,' Emmie said

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<sup>1</sup> All the quotations in Russian are given for the publication: Набоков В. В. Приглашение на казнь. М.: Азбука-классика, 2006. 222 с. Original text: «Мальчик был хром и зол; тупая, тучная девочка — почти слепа».

<sup>2</sup> Original text: «... вдруг раздался злобный взвизг Диомедона».

<sup>3</sup> Original text: «Голосок: «Аркадий Ильич, посмотрите на Цинцинната...»».

<sup>4</sup> Original text: «— Тятка идет, — вдруг хрипло и скоро проговорила она, оглянувшись».

<sup>5</sup> Original text: «Цинциннат задал ей два обычных вопроса. Она ужимчиво себя назвала и ответила, что двенадцать».

pensively”<sup>6</sup> (Nabokov, 1989), — and then we see another abrupt junction, “ ‘School will be starting again soon,’ she said...”<sup>7</sup> (Nabokov, 1989); 4) Syntax of Emmie’s speech is simple: she uses simple uncomplicated sentences, “You aren’t supposed to walk here”; “I have some more. Want one?”<sup>8</sup> (Nabokov, 1989); 5) Emmie’s speech has no occasional words. It is connected with the fact that Emmie is not a baby, but a teenager (she is 12 years old).

We also would like to mark the peculiarities of adult speech in the novel. For example, Marthe, the Cincinnatus’ wife, uses speech where the peculiarities of adult speech and “baby talk” are connected. It is marked by babbling, usage of diminutives, usage of the third person party when Marthe speaks about herself, for example, “*Little Marthe* did it again today”<sup>9</sup> (Nabokov, 1989).

Including of “baby talk” in the Marthe’s speech is necessary for additional Marthe’s description: Marthe is capricious and foolish woman who doesn’t understand the fact that Cincinnatus loves her, and doesn’t realize the pain that she makes her husband by her unfaithfulness.

Cecilia C., the Cincinnatus’ mother, uses occasional forms, “*Groznitsa*” (“What a storm...”)<sup>10</sup> (Nabokov, 1989), words with diminutives (“Here. Some *candy*. Suck on it to *your heart’s content*”)<sup>11</sup> (Nabokov, 1989), predominance of coordinative connection and simple complicated sentences. Although Cecilia’s speech becomes more complex possessing the characteristics of adult speech, when Cincinnatus says that he knows that his mother also plays a role in the farce which surrounds him, “ ‘For I can see perfectly well that you are just as much of a parody as everybody and everything else’ ”<sup>12</sup> (Nabokov, 1989).

The director of the prison Rodrig Ivanovich uses the childish form of speech only once, “ ‘That’ll do now,’ whispered the director with a smile, ‘*me want to looky too*’ ”<sup>13</sup> (Nabokov, 1989). This phonetic turn of speech imitates spoiling of speech made by a baby. But Rodrig Ivanovich and Cecilia C. both converse with Cincinnatus like with a naughty baby, consequently, some turns of speech in their speech that we described as “baby talk” turns, are the examples of speech of adults against children (goo, babbling, intentional spoiling of speech).

Cincinnatus C. uses “baby talk” in the form of logic incoherence of statements and tautology, “ ‘*Kind. You. Very.*’ ”<sup>14</sup> (Nabokov, 1989); “In spite of everything I am comparatively. After all I *had premonitions, had premonitions* of this finale”<sup>15</sup> (Nabokov, 1989). But in the written form Cincinnatus’s speech becomes free from the oral incoherence. In the novel Cincinnatus is the closest to

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<sup>6</sup> Original text: «—Завтра умру? — спросил Цинциннат. — Нет, спасу, — задумчиво проговорила Эммочка».

<sup>7</sup> Original text: «— Скоро опять школа, — проговорила Эммочка».

<sup>8</sup> Original text: «Туда нельзя ходить»; «У меня еще есть, хотите?».

<sup>9</sup> Original text: «А Марфинька нынче опять это делала».

<sup>10</sup> Original text: « — Грозница...».

<sup>11</sup> Original text: «Вот. Конфеток. Сосите на здоровьице».

<sup>12</sup> Original text: «...я же отлично вижу, что вы такая же пародия, как все».

<sup>13</sup> Original text: «— Будет, — шепнул с улыбкой директор, — я то же хочу».

<sup>14</sup> Original text: «Любезность. Вы. Очень».

<sup>15</sup> Original text: «и все-таки я сравнительно. Ведь этот финал я предчувствовал этот финал».

children, because he trusts to the world and constantly hopes that everything bad around him is just a nightmare.

So, in the conclusion we can name the main linguistic peculiarities of “baby talk” in the “Invitation to a Beheading”:

1) in the group of children: simplified syntax that means usage of simple uncomplicated or simple complicated sentences, the absence of occasional words, usage of simple and transparent vocabulary connected with the themes of food, plays, etc.;

2) in the group of adults: phonetic turns of speech which are intentionally irregular, lexical repetition, usage of words with diminutives, the forming of simple complicated sentences, parceling and tautology.

The functions of utilization of the “baby talk” in the novel “Invitation to a Beheading”:

1) in the group of children:

- “baby talk” is the form of communication with the outside world;
- usage of “baby talk” by children is the sign of the fact that children are also actors like adult characters, and “baby talk” is only the text learned by heart but not the natural speech;

2) in the group of adults:

- acting as one of the form of camp or stage adaption (everything in the novel is only the acting, there is no real life in the text);

- “baby talk” is one of the form of communication with protagonist Cincinnatus C.;

- the description of personality of personages (for example, the Marthe’s description);

- similarity with children in world-view (for example, Cincinnatus).

The functions of usage the “baby talk” are connected with one more form of communication which is designated as the form of conversation of adults with children. But we are going to discuss it in our next research.

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## CHINA'S PROFILE: GEOPOLITICAL ROLE AND SECURITY DILEMMA

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**Key words:** China's geopolitics, atlantism, continentalism, heartland, international security, maritime forces, transcontinental transport corridors.

Since the end of the Cold War the system of international relations has been in the state of structural transit. Nowadays the stability of the interstate dialogue is reputedly pre-guaranteed by mechanisms of multilateral diplomacy and the existing architecture of international security. Indeed, it has repeatedly justified itself as, mostly, an efficient lever for conflict management and the intercourse facilitation. At the same time, the very specificity of such an approach reflects the unprecedented changeability of the world development. The exacerbation and diversification of the global security, socio-economical, ethno-cultural and environmental problems contribute to this idea and introduce an unknown variable to policy-makers' calculations.

Together with the variability of the ongoing processes the universal laws of geopolitics are also forging characteristics of the modern interstate cooperation and up to a certain extent they even prevail.

To obtain a comprehensive view of China's geopolitics it might be reasonable to build an analysis on the basis of the following issues: the essence of the Chinese geopolitics, its socio-economical and demographic dimensions. Each of these includes its own set of geopolitical and security parameters for consideration.

Through its history China has repeatedly demonstrated the dichotomy of the geopolitical orientation. On the one hand, China adheres to the thalassocratic world with its dynamic coastal area close to the Pacific. The social and economical structure of the region is determined by the sea motives. Its openness to the international community, persistent longing for full-scale integration into global economy as well as well-developed maritime logistics galvanise the country's external orientation. On the other hand, China has never been a thalassocratic state unequivocally for its compliance to the continental archetypes such as collectivism, settled way of life, cult of ancestors, and etc. This switching ambiguity has had a great impact both on the role of China as an international actor and as a domestic manager.

Thus, the people of China had gone through the period of atlantism since the 19th century and later because of the colonial expansion of the Europeans, mostly the British. It was so until October, 1949 when the Communist gained a victory over the Kuomintang forces in the Chinese Civil War of 1946-50 and the People's Republic of China was announced. From the date till the 1970s China was developing within the pro-Soviet ideology, Eurasian per se.

At the end of the Mao Zedong's epoch in the late 1960s Beijing was inclined to favor a pragmatic dialogue with the West rather than to maintain the less promising relationships with the Soviet Union. The Deng Xiaoping's renewed economical and mental agenda was to ascertain such a state of affairs.

Again, China's binarity alchemised.

Indeed, from a geopolitical standpoint, the contemporary Chinese territory might be interpreted as an island, although it is washed by the sea only in the east. The north, west and south terrains of the country are hardly passable due to the landscape features and the imperfection of transport infrastructure in those areas. The inner space of the country may be divided into two parts: the Chinese heartland and the non-Chinese buffer regions surrounding it. In the first part the predominant majority of Chinese lives and most of them are ethnic Han. The heartland is surrounded by a ring of buffer regions – Tibet, Xinjiang province, Inner Mongolia and Manchuria. Those areas are a kind of a shield protecting the Han domain from the outsiders. However, the relationships between the two parts have been regularly complicated by frictions of inconstant scale.

The current division of China is historically predetermined. The heartland was a region of fertile soils irrigated by the affluent rivers and abundant rains. It made the land belong to peasants, merchants and craftsmen. The surrounding areas were the lands of nomadic tribes. The lingering differences in lifestyles and social structures laid the foundation of imminent tension across the line.

Nevertheless, the Hans benefited from the alignment of forces. Firstly, it stimulated the diplomatic activity within the heartland, encouraged its further integration. Secondly, the loyal "barbarians", if they were so, were a tool for managing safe frontiers. Interestingly, but it is what is happening nowadays. The vast belt of the buffer regions with treacherous landscapes safeguards the enclosed heartland. The only place to be a source of danger is the coast. A careful look at the Chinese state boarder proves the assumptions.

It is worth mentioning that since the end of the Cold War, China certainly has changed its security concepts greatly according to the new international situation and the interests of the Chinese people, as well as the aspirations of the peoples of the world for peace and development. Chinese policy is primarily focused on the post-Soviet space, South Asia and Southeast Asia. However, Beijing is also geopolitically active in other strategically important regions of the world. It would not be a misinterpretation to say that in recent times China has been geopolitically active in all corners of the planet.

The factors mentioned above define the specificity of China's contemporary geopolitical imperatives. Given China's historical and economical background it should seek, firstly, to maintain its internal unity of the heartland, domestic political stability and preserve the legitimacy and power of the Chinese Communist Party; secondly, to guarantee sovereign security, territorial integrity and national unification; thirdly, to protect the coast from foreign encroachments, but provide sustainable economic and social development of the country.

China's socio-economical parameters have an immediate effect on whether the country is to achieve its geopolitical goals or it will be forced to rethink and accommodate them to new circumstances.

Lack of natural resources, enormous human potential, low labour costs, administrative control over investments and adoption of high technologies, robust exporting capacities, and huge volume of the domestic market are the socio-economical factors which give a brief overview of the environment in which China is striving for becoming a responsible player.

At the same time and along with the rapid growth rates at around 10% of GDP annual increase since the 1980s, the resource shortage is becoming more and more a daunting domestic problem for China. For instance, the economy lacks such essential fossil resources as coal, iron and copper ore, raw materials for producing aluminum, fertilizers and others.

The Chinese rural population at the end of the 20th century was about 800 million people with approximately 700 million of them occupied with cultivation of land and animal breeding. Each year the overpopulation of the villages compels about 10 million unemployed people to look for a job in a city. In turn, it puts a strain on the cities' economical situation destabilized by ensuing unemployment: registered (3%) and concealed (15-20%).

China's geopolitics has a substantial economical dimension. Both import and export policies of the Middle Kingdom incorporate elements which could challenge the Chinese global geopolitical heft.

Economically, one of the China's weakest points is its dependence on energy importing. Today energy geopolitics has undoubtedly become a crucial factor of international relations while petroleum is referred to as "blood" of geopolitics. According to statistics, China consumes 35% of the world importing petroleum, 40% of cement, 30% of iron ore, 20% of nickel and 19% of aluminum. It makes China dependant on fluctuations of oil prices in the world market and therefore much concerned in regard to the secured and regular supply of the fuels. Otherwise, given Chinese population and the pace of the country's economical growth, supply disruptions would have a sharp destabilizing effect on the economy. Export-orientation of China's economy put the country at another risk of disbalance. Therefore the economical aspect of Chinese geopolitics is twofold.

The geostrategic region of the Indian Ocean is becoming more important for several actors, namely China, the US and India. At the moment it is the navies of the United States and India that take control over the area. The presence of China's naval forces is gradually increasing. In medieval times the essential part of the Chinese empire's military strength was its fleet while one of the reasons beyond empire's decline was diminishing the role of maritime forces and its consequent degradation in the following centuries. The intensive growth of China's economy and its dependence on energy import have framed a strategical task for PRC's navy to sustain safe lanes for tankage fleet communication.

To secure oil import from the Middle East Beijing has to simultaneously create two international transport corridors. As the main supplier of oil to China is Iran delivering oil by sea lanes is of utmost strategic importance. The most vulnerable spot here is the relatively narrow (2-3 km) Strait of Malacca. It explains why the Americans take it as one of their priorities to control the area and attempt to hold it as an exceptional right to defice the Strait's status. Bilateral military

alliances of the US with Japan, South Korea, Australia, the Philippines and Thailand enable to exercise effective control of the sea routes to China.

Beijing, in turn, deploys its military bases and means of electronic surveillance in the amicable countries of Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Cambodia). Beijing provides political sovereignty of Myanmar depositing of large reserves of explored energy resources. Moreover, China and Myanmar have signed an agreement on the construction of the Chau Phu port on the Ramri island in the Bay of Bengal connected to the international transport corridor from China. China is also considering the possibility of building the same ship canal across the isthmus of Kra in Thailand to bypass the Strait of Malacca.

The second transport corridor is to link the Chinese province of Xinjiang with the Indian Ocean. In 2005 China and Pakistan signed a bilateral Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, Mutual Assistance and Military Cooperation. As per the treaty Beijing pledged to act as a Pakistan's security guarantor.

With the Beijing's financial assistance on the Makran coast of Baluchistan is constructed a modern deep-water port of Gwadar. This ambitious project aims to create a new economic center of the Middle East similar to the Arab Dubai.

Placing Chinese naval bases and electronic intelligence station in Gwadar will ensure the safety of oil imports from Iran. Given the vulnerability of sea lanes from the Middle East to China Beijing is planning to build oil and gas pipelines from the coast of the Arabian Sea to China's Xinjiang to provide imports bypassing the Strait of Malacca, as well as to extend the high-altitude Karakorum highway to Gwadar port.

The intention of the PRC's leaders to dominate over the global markets is suited by the rapid modernization and development of transport system within the country including construction of new airports and high-speed railways. For example, in 2006 within the world's five most loaded container ports were the ports of Hong Kong, Shanghai and Shenzhen; in 2007 the total length of Chinese railways amounted 10 000 km with average trains speed 160 km/h; Beijing and Shanghai are linked with a 350 km/h high-speed railway communication.

Chinese industrial and economical strategy is based on the concept of energy-saving. However, in order to reach the level of prosperity, for example, of a European moderately developed country, as announced by the Chinese government, China will require natural resources of another planet. Hence the notion "demographic imperialism" appears. The term was introduced by Chinese scholars Wu Guoguang and Wang Zhaojun in the book "China after Deng Xiaoping: Ten Crucial Questions". It says that any country would face collapse if at least 10% of the Chinese rush outside their country. This policy is being realized in Siberia and Russia's Far East.

Even if Beijing is able to tighten the demographic policy of "one family – one child" by 2015 the population of China will increase by at least 300 million people.

Demographic pressure and socio-economical hazards within the Chinese society force people to immigrate in pursuit of better life conditions. The features of the Chinese mentality and social behaviour make its native bearers extremely adaptable to a new situation, even though being far afield from the homeland.

Within China's geostrategical framework Southeast Asia is the main economical target while Chinese navy is a predominant power in the South China Sea. It might be explained, above all, by the historical memory. The medieval China enjoyed its status of the world maritime power through control over the Strait of Malacca. Consequently, the geoeconomical power of the Celestial Empire in the region is provided by Chinese Diaspora – huaqiao. Recent research has shown that the economy of Singapore (100%) is under complete control of the Diaspora whereas the economies of Indonesia (90%), Thailand (75%) and Malaysia (60%) have a considerable Chinese entry.

Thus, China's geopolitical profile is multicomponent. Interference and interconnection of its main elements – historical legacy, geographical location, socio-economical and demographic parameters – crystallize the facets of the modern Chinese identity and guide China's foreign policy. The inherent geopolitical dualism of Beijing incorporates both promising hopes and potential risks. On the one hand, it furnishes the Chinese with a quality that a rising world power would yearn for, i.e. – the flexibility of strategic thinking. Together with highly adaptable national mentality and a developed system of values it may be regarded as a desirable asset. On the other hand, the tellurocratic tendencies in the Chinese geopolitics come into a severe conflict with the thalassocratic inclinations. This interchangeable clash has resulted in many domestic problems which at times seem to be hardly manageable. Binariness has a similar contentious impact on the international role of China. Under such conditions the China's leadership would seek for developing a well-balanced agenda without compromising on neither internal nor external interests of the nation while subtly smoothing the intrinsic antagonism of China's geopolitics. Taking it in account, China's policy in its current state cannot be definitely criticized for neither being aggressive nor reactive. What seems more plausible is an attempt of Beijing to structure its geopolitical identity within the uncompleted transformation of the international relations system.

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## THE ROLE OF CORPORATE EVENTS IN THE FORMATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

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**Key words:** Corporate event, personnel management, personnel policies, corporate culture, work and leisure .

The article analyzes the development opportunities of the corporate culture, increase commitment and loyalty of staff through the festive corporate events. Corporate event is regarded as an effective tool to work with staff, provided a systematic approach to its preparation.

Today many Russian companies include corporate holidays, corporate leisure and entertainment into the list of their personnel activities. Some employers approach the organization of corporate leisure with a lot of responsibility, while others, following modern tendencies and without going deep into their essence, organize corporate celebrations without any particular understanding «for what» and «for which purposes», preferring not to be puzzled with scenarios and the maintenance of activities, and so get an according result. In cases in point, such statements of employees aren't rare: «we'd rather be paid out the award, than having money spent on celebrations. Take this budget and divide it among us, and that would be more advantage». Are these troublesome, expensive corporate parties necessary? What functions do they perform? How can we approach the processes of the organization and carrying out of corporate leisure competently?

The tradition of corporate parties emerged at the turn of the XX century in Europe and America. In western system of “social coordinates” where individualism and the ability “to hold a distance” are strong, these events serve as an important tool for rapprochement of members of a team. Participation in joint celebrating or rest allows employees to get to know each other better, to adjust relations, to overcome possible estrangement. In Russian culture interpersonal

dialogue often prevails over the professional: employees of domestic companies communicate constantly and with pleasure, and frequently in working hours (1) (for us the issue of increasing the motivation of the personnel for the performance of their duties is much more acute). Nevertheless the importance of celebratory corporate actions increases in the arsenal of the Russian top-managers.

Corporate holidays were frequent enough in the Soviet period. The traditional model included an obligatory official part of the ideologically-educational maintenance, celebration of leaders and amateur performances. In difficult critical years these celebrations went out of practice, but since mid 90s they began to reemerge and acquire a new quality.

Today corporate activities which represent themselves as the mechanism of rallying of the team, a conductor of base values of the company, are an important element of corporate life and the integral component of organizational culture (3). There is no standard so far, or an exact definition of a corporate holiday - the range of approaches to this concept is wide. Despite all the variety of research and publications on the subject of corporate culture, works on the phenomenon of corporate holidays (leisure), are far from enough to estimation its importance. I will try to offer my own definition of a corporate holiday as a special activity initiated and financed by the company, organized for the personnel, partners, clients or other target audiences, dedicated to a significant event - corporate or public which is a means of maintenance of the internal organizational culture, achievements of commercial objectives of a company or both.

Employers view corporate holidays as a possibility to encourage and get across positive emotions which appear during a celebration, so that these positive emotions are transmitted later on to work (4). Quite often these activities are combined with presentations, advertizing events, negotiations with business partners, and corporate leisure - with trainings on personnel development. As a rule, teambuilding trainings are organized in informal conditions, during the free time. Often they are outdoor activities. It is neither anything like a traditional training, nor a usual celebration. Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between a corporate business-aimed activity and a leisure activity. It is not without a reason that businessmen often continue negotiations with business partners outside their offices, in restaurants and even baths-saunas.

According to many PR-specialists' opinion, a corporate holiday is an effective tool for working with the personnel provided there is a system approach to it (5). The system approach implies a harmonious combination of purposes of a celebratory activity and a choice of forms and ways to organize it. The latter should correspond with the specific features of corporate culture. There should be particular logic to unite the following issues: the general creative idea of a holiday and various kinds of employees' involvement; thorough organization of the activity; an intensive entertaining program, decoration of premises. Today the most popular practice today is celebrating in a restaurant or club when tables are set and an entertaining program is provided. But experts predict that demand for nonconventional scenarios will increase in the near future.

Format of the celebration depends on its PR-purposes - external or internal. For the organization of a party (whether it be New Year, company Birthday,

marketing of a new product or a strategy change) an independent project with its own aims is a necessary element. It is impossible to celebrate, say, anniversary of the company when partners and clients are involved along with the employees. This type of project when the external and internal PR-purposes are combined is most likely to give a negative rather than a positive effect.

Competent organization of a corporate celebration allows to solve some internal problems simultaneously – such as to motivate employees, to support their corporate spirit, to provide a positive relation to new initiatives of the management (6). A party with a rich cultural program and gifts serves as an effective motivational tool strengthening corporate spirit while everybody is having fun together. These activities boost the employees' appreciation of the company, encouraging them to participate in management undertakings more actively and show their own initiative.

A skillfully organized corporate party assumes the function of uniting the employees. Usually dialogue on a workplace occurs within the limits of a set "role", when the usual scheme is "boss vs subordinate" or "the colleague vs colleague". In informal conditions people reveal themselves in a new fashion. The management has an additional possibility to see what their subordinates are like, to notice the possible hidden abilities they might possess; dialogue with top-managers within the informal conditions also facilitates further business contacts for company members.

However, the risk of all efforts resulting in zero effect or even of obtaining a negative result still exists. It occurs when the personnel notices and realizes that the holiday is arranged by the management with the intention to "snoop" on the employees, taking advantage of the fact that the level of their self-checking decreases in the new environment (7). To avoid this risk to some degree, employees of the company should be involved in the organization of the event, which allows to reveal their creative abilities and skills. Involving the people who enjoy party organizing into the organization process will increase their level of trust and their interest in making the event enjoyable for all the participants. The more employees contribute to the organization of the activity, the bigger advantage will be obtained from the event. The fact is proved by the practice of some large Russian companies where such forms of leisure, as performances, competitions, and amateur concerts in which top-managers participate have become a tradition.

Experience of those companies which combine business and entertainment, festival with elements of corporate training deserves our special attention, because in these cases new ideas reach the personnel in ways other than through administrative documents, and in a much easier and entertaining form (8). Such form of advancement of innovations, being psychologically motivated, is really effective.

Absolutely pernicious there are attempts taken by the management to force employees to participate in the celebratory activities, however expensive and useful from the point of view of organizers they might be. It concerns any personnel initiative, whether it be corporate training or an open air party. If it is "obligatory" employees have a subconscious tearing away and aversion of any activity, however

valuable it is in the eyes of their management. Leisure and holidays associate with freedom of choice; when it isn't there, the plan simply doesn't make sense.

Any celebration should be integrates into corporate culture (9). And if the company encourages team work it is necessary to include team competitions into the holiday program. If the firm stakes on individual achievements and creative approach it is better to base competitions on unique ideas and to award winners right on the spot. Anyway the subjects and the concept of a celebration should correspond to the specific features of participants and consider their interests.

Demand for corporate holidays produces the offer as well. Making the decision to have a corporate party, the company decides whether it can cope with the project of its own or should it be entrusted to professionals. Today Russian market of services in the organization of corporate holidays is still in its nuce. Nevertheless it is possible to define some types of providers of these services. Production centers which prepare only the entertaining program are one type. In this case, absence of the general scenario, inconsistency of official and informal parts of the event becomes a frequent problem. The second type includes specialized agencies which organize both corporate and private orders such as weddings, birthdays and other events. The third type is PR-agencies with a wide service range, focused on corporate clients which, besides other things, are engaged in the organization of corporate holidays. This type includes training organizing agencies specializing on services related to training and development of personnel and organization of corporate leisure with elements of partnership development.

Corporate parties are normally short, lasting for several hours. However, with the correct approach to their organization, provided there is the right atmosphere, the participants' high level of space-time awareness during a corporate celebration, problems which normally take months of hard work on weekdays can be easily solved. Often, and exciting, entertaining party does more than bales of orders and instructions. A party is a positive emotional dialogue, a means of unification, some kind of an emotional drug, so necessary for each individual overloaded with stresses and nervous pressure of the working environment. It is obvious that in the near future the attention and interest to the phenomenon of corporate leisure on the part of employers will invariably grow, so the art of creation of a corporate holiday should be widely and profoundly studied.

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## **NATIONAL POLICY IN MODERN RUSSIA: PROBLEMS AND RISKS**

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**Key words:** Ethnic groups, national policy, culture, migration, xenophobia, journalism, mass-media, education, decree, prejudices.

Problems of national policy of a state appear to be the most important, especially for a multi-religious country. Presidential Decree of December 19, 2012 No 1666 "On the Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation until 2025" abolishes the one issued on June 15, 1996 No 909.

The program of two documents is similar in most points. The first extends the position of preserving the culture of the peoples where the unifying role is given to Russian culture. "277 languages and dialects are spoken, the public education system works with 89 languages, 30 of them - as the language of teaching, 59 - as a subject of study in the Russian Federation." (Указ Президента РФ, 2012). Such a variety of problem-solving requires efforts both of local authorities in regions and the federal government.

There are no categorical statements which could characterize clearly the results of the national policy of the Russian Federation in 1996 as successful or failed. The preservation of the unity and integrity of Russia, overcoming disintegration processes, ensurance of political stability in the North Caucasus, the establishment of legal guarantees of the rights of indigenous peoples are mentioned as the positive effect. However, many challenges remain: the erosion of traditional moral values, legal nihilism and high crime rates, inadequate regulation of migration, xenophobia and ethnic discrimination.

Nationalism is based on exaggerated manifestation of the sense of national identity. It is one of the manifestations of xenophobia. Any worldviews represent social and psychological separation between "a friend and an alien", but xenophobic attitudes in nationalism imply closeness and aggressiveness against person belonging to other ethnic groups. This explains the high stability of the chauvinistic views in the public mind, even after the disappearance of the real political causes that gave rise to them. In this case, the basis of xenophobia can lie as racial, ethnic and religious prejudices.

Ethnophobia originates not only from differences in external signs, behavior, culture, lifestyle, ethnic communities, but also from the information design. The media often covers the ethno-religious themes. Materials about politics, economics, culture and many other aspects of life might contain both tolerant and intolerant views of various people populating Russia.

Soviet journalism touted complementary or positive ethnic information mainly, acclaimed the principles of humanity. Post-Soviet society migrations led to the intensification of ethnic conflicts that has resulted in prosecutorial, humiliating and discriminatory elements to the publications, often portraying some ethnic groups negatively. Both the metropolitan press and the regional media possess such features.

The solution of this problem comes from the understanding that the aim of media is not only to inform about current events, but also to provide the adequate perception. Journalists should not only be legally responsible for their statements, but also have a sufficient knowledge of described subject, especially concerning ethno-religious issues. Multinationality and polyethnicity should be recognized as a reality and an integral part of modern life. Journalists should support the principles of ethnic and religious tolerance, humanity and justice, and understanding of normal social relations.

Formation of the moral atmosphere in society that assists overcoming ethnic prejudices comes from the development of civic and patriotic education of the younger generation.

Education serves as a major interpreter of state policy. Thus, the U.S. policy toward immigrants is called the "melting pot", which implies the formation of citizens by American values and cultures of the people that influenced the state formation. For Russia, the issue seems to be more complicated as the number of ethnic groups that have been incorporated into its structure larger. The influence of various ethnic groups on the life of society is not equal. Problems of ethnic minorities have been solved for many years by providing political and legal protection of indigenous peoples and minorities. Studying and saving the culture and historical heritage of the people is vital for the existence of Russia.

The decree "On the Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025" gives an indication of the problems and methodological recommendations for the implementation of measures that aim at maintaining the integrity of the state, not only in political and socio-economic, but also in the ethnic issues. The balance between many traditions that evolved in Russia and the national interests and trends of modernization should be preserved. At the same time, life shows that the implementation of such decree requires

combined efforts of experts and various government institutions with regular adjustment by analyzing the impact of the reforms. Besides, it touches everybody because we are the ones who build the world around us.

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## RUSSIA AND THE «EASTERN QUESTION» AT THE AGE OF NAPOLEONIC WARS

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**Key words:** Russia, the Ottoman Empire, alliance, war, coalition, intrigues

Since the end of the XVII century, wars with the Ottoman Empire had occupied a significant place in Russian foreign policy. It is not by mere chance that this issue has become traditional for the Russian historiography. Still, concerning the beginning of the XIX century, the so-called «Eastern Question» is usually paid little attention to. The European seat of war, the confrontation with Napoleonic France was then in the thick of the events. It should be also taken into consideration that, simultaneously, Russia managed to conduct war with Persia/Iran (1804-1813) and Sweden (1808-1809), took part in the anti-French coalitions and, after signing the peace treaty of Tilsit in 1807, had to declare formal war to Britain. Thus, the conflict with the Ottoman Empire of 1806-1812 should be regarded just as one of the directions of Alexander I foreign policy.

Nevertheless, the course of events of this war raises a whole number of questions. Firstly, why was the Porte so quickly involved into a conflict with its former ally within the second anti-French coalition? Secondly, why did it take several years to sign a peace treaty, despite victorious Russian actions? The last question is particularly important, bearing in mind that the Russian troops were to be immediately drawn to the western border, where the war with Napoleon was

about to begin. Still, the Bucharest peace treaty was signed only in May 1812, right before Napoleon's invasion.

One cannot give a satisfactory answer to these questions if the events analyzed are regarded as a local conflict. Certainly, there were parties concerned in the Russo-Turkish war, interested in a definite course of events. To be precise, these were Britain and France.

At the end of the XVIII century, the revolution in France changed the traditional situation in Europe as well as in the Middle East, where the French influence was traditionally strong since the Capitulations of 1535, political and commercial privileges granted to the French king Francois I by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I the Magnificent (De Lamar, 1985). Now, the treaty of Amiens (1802), the articles of which made it possible for the leading European powers to finish the confrontation in this region within the frame of the 2<sup>nd</sup> anti-French coalition, was profitable for the British, who occupied the Turkish Syria and Egypt and gained such an important strategic point as the island of Malta. Nevertheless, the British success was threatened by the strengthening of Russia's position in the Eastern Mediterranean basin. In particular, the Russian diplomats managed to sign an alliance convention with the Turks (1799), according to which the Russian warships could pass the Straits freely. This document also promoted the Russian influence in the Ionian Islands (Виноградов, 2010).

France was worried by such success of the Russian diplomacy. Napoleon tried by all possible means to restore the relations with the Sultan and to regain the diplomatic influence in Istanbul, which had suffered much from Napoleon's invasion in the Ottoman provinces - Syria, Egypt and the Ionian islands (Corfu) in 1798-99. In 1802 the Turks returned its former trade privileges to France, and the French side recognized the Republic of the Seven Isles, formed under the Ottoman protectorate in 1800. At the same time, France agreed to withdraw its troops from Egypt (Кобищанов, 2010). French specialists were sent to the Sultan's court in order to help with domestic reforms and the re-organization of the ottoman army and fleet (Виноградов, 2010).

Britain was cautiously watching the situation in the Middle East. For absolute domineering in this region it had to confront both France and Russia. If the Anglo-French rivalry was open within the frame of the anti-French coalitions, the ability to confront Russia directly was more complicated because the British desperately needed this country as an ally against France (Орлов, 2005). That is why Britain proposed different obligations to Russia, which guaranteed the unity of the Ottoman territories (1803) and the cooperation of the British and the Russian diplomats in Istanbul (1804). At the same time, Britain led a separate diplomatic line in Iran, a strategic rival both for the Russian and the Ottoman Empires (Гулиа, 1978).

After the murder of Paul I (1801), who was a strong advocate of the Russo-French alliance during the last year of his reign, Russia, having found itself in a circle of intrigues, began a profound rebuilding of its foreign policy. At the beginning of Alexander I's reign, the Russian Empire stuck to a "free hands policy", just showing its intention to be a negotiator between Britain and France (Bodnar, 2008). The breakdown of the Russo-French relations happened in 1804,

after the murder of the Duke of Enghien. This led to the formation of the Anglo-Russian alliance and Russian entrance into a new anti-French coalition. This didn't prevent prolonging of the Russo-Turkish alliance for nine years in 1805.

Napoleon's reaction to these events was quick. In 1806, he sent a new extremely active ambassador to Istanbul – General H. Sebastiani (1776-1851). His task was to cherish anti-Russian attitudes at the Turkish Court. Soon he succeeded in raising the desire for revenge at the Divan by promising the return of Turkish territories (including the Crimea), lost in the previous Russo-Turkish wars. At first, the Straits were closed for Russian ships. Soon there appeared boosting tension on the Russo-Turkish borders. In the Danubian Principalities (Moldavia, Wallachia), the Princes (A. Ipsilanti and K. Mourusi), Russian protégés, were replaced without the permission of the Russian Emperor, thus breaking the Russo-Turkish convention of 1802 and the articles of the Kuchuk-Kainarji treaty (1774). Also, according to the agreement signed between Austria and France (1806), the French troops could pass through the Austrian territories, which boarded on the Principalities, on their way to Istria and Dalmatia. This gave a possibility to suggest that Moldavia and Wallachia were involved in Napoleon's sphere of interests (Гулиа, 1978).

In return, Alexander I decided to make a preventive step and ordered to occupy the Principalities. In St. Petersburg, it was explained to the diplomatic corps as a measure taken in order to defend the Russian borders and to make the Ottoman Empire stick to the alliance treaty. Still, in Paris and Istanbul such position was regarded as aggressive. Britain's reaction was hostile as well. Russia was threatened by the British refusal of crediting in case its troops remained in the Danubian Principalities. Despite this fact, the Porte, turning out to be strongly pro-French, severed diplomatic relations and declared war both to Russia and Britain.

Such a categorical demonstration of foreign-policy priorities was not to the Ottoman Empire's advantage, bearing in mind the domestic difficulties: the separatist tendencies, the rebellions of provincial pashas, and, at last, the palace overturn in 1807 and the overthrow of Selim III, the Sultan-reformer, who ruled since 1789. The overturn was inspired by certain members of the Divan, dissatisfied with the foreign policy, and the Janissaries, whose privileges were shortened by the reforms. Still, the new sultan, Mustafa IV, soon made it clear that the pro-French orientation would be preserved. This tough position led to a significant change in the leading European powers' diplomatic course. Firstly, the Anglo-Russian relations changed to the worse. The reason for this was the failure of the joint maneuvers of the British and Russian squadrons in the Straits in 1807 (Станиславская, 1962). Despite a mutual agreement, Admiral J.T. Duckworth decided not to wait for Admiral D. N. Senyavin, who had previously won several victories over the Turks (including the battle of the Dardanelles). Having appeared in the roads of Istanbul, the British commander, threatening with the capital's bombardment, demanded the Straits to be opened, and the French ambassador to be expelled. Nevertheless, the Turks managed to organize the city's defense (with the help of the French). The British had to give up the siege. Later, having met Senyavin, Duckworth refused to repeat the joint operation, explaining it by lack of troops. As it turned out later, the British troops were staying in Messina, waiting for

a proper moment to attack Alexandria. Soon, the Peace of the Dardanelles was signed between Britain and the Ottoman Empire (1809). Russia was simply cheated. More than that, the British were suspected of rendering military support to Iran, which Russia was at that time at war with.

Still, the time for secret intrigues against Russia was already over. According to the Treaty of Tilsit (1807), Russia declared war to Britain and joined the Continental Blockade. Now it was Napoleon who suggested his solution of the «Eastern Question», according to which the Ottoman Empire was subjected to open partition (while Britain tried by all means to preserve its integrity). There is an opinion that in Tilsit Napoleon simply betrayed the Turks, who trusted him blindly and stuck to the alliance with France. Was that really so? The territories left to Russia according to this partition were to be conquered first, and this meant a long war on Russian southern borders (not only with the Ottoman Empire, but with Austria as well), which could keep the «Northern Colossus» away from the European seat of war. More than that, in the ongoing war, Napoleon did nothing to speed up the signing of the Russo-Turkish Peace treaty (Miller, 1947).

Meanwhile, the war went on. Russian supremacy was obvious, and one armistice followed another. However, the Turks avoided signing the final agreement. The French diplomats advised them to prolong the negotiations, promising Napoleon's help, but all in vain. Napoleon was then occupied with the worsening of the Russo-French relations after the Erfurt meeting (1808) and his new campaign in the Iberian Peninsula, where his troops were seriously bothered by the Spanish guerilla and the British raids, headed by the famous Duke of Wellington. The deepening of the conflict in Europe blocked the negotiations in the Middle East, which were activated only when the open Russo-French clash became inevitable. In fact, it was Russia who dictated the conditions. The Russian tsar needed peace, and he got it.

The story of the Bucharest peace treaty is most closely connected with the confrontation of the European countries: Russia, Britain and France. The Ottoman Empire, having lost the war to Russia long ago, didn't play an important role at the stage of the negotiations: it only tried to protract them. Napoleon could not afford any real military support to the Turks, and, as a consequence, prolong their resistance. He himself learned of the end of the Russo-Turkish war when he had already reached Smolensk. Britain, conducting hostilities in Spain and Portugal, fighting with the French at sea, suffering from the Continental Blockade – was the only country in Europe which had not yet submitted to Napoleon. It desperately needed Russian help on the continent, that's why it did everything to restore the relations with Russia and, more than that, even proposed its diplomatic support in solving the Russo-Turkish conflict. Thus, the war was started and finished, when necessary, by the European states.

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## GENRES OF NARRATIVE JOURNALISM

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Narrative journalism is a specific phenomenon, marked by a combination of informational and literary techniques used by reporters to attract wider audiences to significant events. Narrative journalism is thoroughly researched in America while in Russia it is still taken with skepticism. The purpose of the paper is to consider the genres of narrative journalism: non-fiction novel, sketch, life story, celebrity story, etc.

In the USA narrative journalism is an extremely popular scientific and cultural phenomenon. There are numerous specialized printed and electronic magazines, various Internet sites and projects on journalistic narratives. Narrative journalism is also included into the university curricula. The majority of theoretical research in narrative journalism is also done by American scholars. Many of them

(J. Hartsock, G. Back, N. Sims, etc.) are engaged in studying the models of journalistic narratives and in their comparative studies. In Russia narrative journalism has not reached yet such level, because it began to develop actively only in the Post-Soviet period. However, narrative techniques are widely used by our journalists.

Our research is done on the methodological basis developed by a group of scholars studying narrative journalism at the Chair of Foreign Languages of the Balashov Institute: L.V. Tataru and S.A. Bozrikova. Their theoretical model of journalistic narrative and the results of comparative studies of American and Russian samples of narrative journalism are presented in a number of publications (Татару 2010, Татару 2011, Татару 2012, Бозрикова, Татару 2012 etc.) At this stage of our research we are interested in specifying the traits of narrative journalistic writing. In the perspective we are planning to do a comparative analysis of American and Russian journalistic stories using the linguo-cognitive model offered by L.V. Tataru.

The term «narrative journalism» indicates a situation of studying of events' sequence in the concrete political, economic or cultural sphere and detailed representation of individual experiences of accommodation of these events by participants from the journalist's point of view.

Reporting.

Reporting is a journalistic narrative genre, focusing on an event, written so as to make the reader experience the "effect of presence".

The distinguishing features of narrative reporting:

- a captivating event making up the focal point of the text;
- collecting the material for the reporting presupposes a deep emotional and even physical immersion of the journalist into the situation (visiting the scene, interviewing the witnesses, the participants, etc.);
- strict documentation, i.e. inadmissibility of excogitation or conjecture.

There are some types of narrative reporting: "classical" event reporting, role reporting or experiment, reporting investigation.

Event reporting:

- the subject of representation is the event, which has recently happened;
- the purpose - to submit factual information about certain aspects of the event unknown to the reader.

An important feature of event reporting is its efficiency: the event has to be "fresh", the reporting has to get into the "window" of the reader's interest.

Examples of event reporting: «When the suicide bomber exploded, the world skidded to a stop. The Afghan police pickup truck, 30 yards directly behind us, disappeared in a geyser of thick gray-brown smoke. The only visible object was its hood flying through the air, a black silhouette against the murk, followed by the sound of broken glass falling. Then the smoke thinned, like the curtain rising on a stage, revealing the chaos the bomber had set loose...» (Phillips, 2012).

Role reporting:

- the subject of representation - an ambiguity in an important question;
- the purpose is to eliminate this ambiguity, to describe a typical situation from the inside.

A characteristic feature of the role reporting is that not all the participants of an event know that they take part in the experiment.

Examples of role reporting:

«Промозглая предутренняя сырость. Сумерки и густой туман вдоль реки. Звенят льдинки по лужам у гаража на Крымской набережной. Тряские полкилометра до Большой Полянки. И вот уже нанимает меня первый пассажир. Высокая старуха с поклажей машет у переулка...» (Кольцов, 1934).

Reporting investigation:

- the subject of representation - a “jaw-dropping” negative phenomenon;
- the purpose: to define the reasons and the motives that caused the event.

The specificity of reporting investigation consists in the use of investigative methods of obtaining information in the process of clarifying the circumstances of the crime. The material of journalistic investigation is stated according to the process of search and detecting the traces of the crime which gives it a detective colouring (therefore reporting investigations are also called “journalistic detectives”, “publicistic detectives”).

Examples: « Это случилось летом 2010 года. А осенью все в той же части произошло, похоже, еще более тяжкое происшествие - два воина срочной службы пропали без вести. Рядовые Андрей Чечнев, призванный из Вологодской области, и Денис Андреев из Карелии исчезли утром 2 октября. Их не нашли до сих пор. История пропажи солдат более чем загадочная...» (Варсегов, 2011).

Sketch.

A sketch is a journalistic narrative, focusing attention not on the event, but on the person who has endured it.

The leading traits of a narrative sketch:

- in the center of attention there is a person who is, on the one hand, a representative of the society and, on the other, is an individuality;
- inadmissibility of fiction, but admissibility of reconstruction of events by conjecture.

There are several types of sketch – a portrait, traveling sketches, a reflective sketch.

Traveling sketch (travel literature):

- the subject of representation is a group of persons representing the country and its people;
- the purpose of a traveling sketch is to present an image of the people through the description of their individual representatives.

The traveling sketch is close to reporting, since it always narrates a story at the scene of the events. Modern traveling sketches are, as a rule, narratives of the people who were travelling somewhere.

Examples: «...Улицы многолюдны и приветливы. Юная девушка свободно подсаживается на парапет к мужчинам, годящимся ей в деды, и вполголоса о чем-то увлеченно с ними говорит. Что, кроме уважения к старшим, может связывать два возраста? Европейская ментальность не способна это объяснить...» (Иличевский, 2012).

A portrait sketch.

- the subject of representation – a particular person;
- the purpose of a portrait sketch — to give an idea of an inner world of the character through the description of the world surrounding him. Often the characters of portrait sketches are celebrities.

Examples of a portrait sketch: stories of celebrities in various magazines.

Sketch reminiscence (notes, story, non-fiction novel):

- the subject of representation – a socially significant event or situation;
- the purpose - to show an event or a situation from a unique point of view of the author.

A sketch reminiscence is similar to the publicistic diary of a confessionary kind, but the events are not organized by the dates. Besides, a sketch is short in length.

Sketch reminiscence examples:

«Январь двухтысячного. Несколько недель после нового года. Слякотное поле в пригородах Грозного. Я сижу на броне, привалившись спиной к башне. Рация прислонена к стволу КППВТ, на коленях автомат, на ухе наушник. Рядом из люка торчит водила. Комбат ушел в палатку к командиру полка и до сих пор не появлялся. Мы не ждем его, не скучаем, не думаем ни о чем...» (Бабченко, 2005).

Non-fiction novel.

Non-fiction novel is a journalistic narrative, focusing attention on events, the witnesses of which were the author and other characters.

The features of the non-fiction novel:

- in the center of attention – a group of characters;
- inadmissibility of fiction, but admissibility of figment of unknown events;
- greater volume.
- the subject of representation – socially significant events and the people who went through them;

the purpose – to present the factual information so that the reader can derive esthetic pleasure, as from a work of art (a novel).

Non-fiction novel, like a literary novel, is based on the conflict between the good and the evil . The action develops step by step: from the exposition to the action, climax and denouement.

The author either includes himself as the main character and conducts a narration from the first person, or takes the position of “a fly on the wall” and narrates the story from the third person .

Examples: « 900 дней противостоял Ленинград вражеской осаде, и каждый из этих дней был отмечен высокой боевой и трудовой доблестью ленинградцев. Никакие лишения и страдания блокадного времени не поколебали их верности социалистической Родине...» (Адамович, Гранин, 1982).

Novel of voices:

- the subject of representation – significant events of the present or the past;
- the purpose of the novel of voices is to present different points of view on one event.

The leading feature of the novel of voices is its specific composition. It consists of several narratives of different people (the participants or witnesses of the events), arranged by the journalist according to the artistic techniques of writing employed in emotive prose.

Examples of the novel of voices: «Я – свидетель Чернобыля... Самого главного события двадцатого века, несмотря на страшные войны и революции, которыми будет памятен этот век. Уже прошло двадцать лет после катастрофы, но до сих пор для меня вопрос – о чем я свидетельствую: о прошлом или о будущем? Так легко соскользнуть в банальность... В банальность ужаса... Но я смотрю на Чернобыль, как на начало новой истории, он не только знание, а и предзнание, потому что человек вступил в спор с прежними представлениями о себе и о мире» (Алексиевич, 1997)

So, according to the genre features narrative journalism is a hybrid form, combining elements of documentary prose and fiction: exact, objective representation of information; advancement of the story, containing real participants, emotions, feelings; express journalist's point of view.

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## «THE TRAGEDY» OF SUPERFLUOUS MEN IN A BIG-TIME POLICY

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The history of establishing diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Turkey in the 20<sup>th</sup> century shows that friendly relations between these countries emerged not as a random combination, but as a vital necessity for both countries.

The utter defeat in World War I; humiliating peace terms in the Treaty of Sèvres (August 10, 1920) which reduced the Turkish territory to the status of a colony; a potential difference in the compartment with the weakness and inefficiency of young political leaders; a bloodthirsty desire of the imperialist bloc represented by the United States, France and Britain to expand zones of their ideological and territorial hegemony - all these pushed Soviet Russia and Ottoman Turkey in the "ties" of friendship.

For the first time in several hundred years, the two strongest states, the eternal enemies, reached out "a hand of friendship" to each other. Two hundred years' history of wars and conflicts had crossed for a better future for their citizens. But we should not idealize the past. Under the cover of an ally both Russia and Turkey had an unwavering desire to knock down the authority of each other on the world arena and expand their borders at the expense of one another.

Researching the top secret documents which were recently declassified has destroyed many historical myths. New sources indicate that despite the alliance between Soviet Russia and Turkey in confrontation with the world of imperialism, both sides were at war with each other. The Bolsheviks tried to pursue the old tsarist policy, and the new state of Turkey supported national liberation movements on the Soviet territory. (ГАСЫМЛЫ, 2010) In any event, the result of a mutually beneficial relationship between the USSR and Turkey was formalized in signing the Treaty of Moscow on March 16, 1921 which determined the nature and perspective of bilateral political and economic ties between our countries at a long date. But it is a little-known fact that the Treaty of Brotherhood is based on the dozens of "unnecessary" peoples' lives in the Soviet-Turkish relations. Unfortunately, a large majority of the facts are still banned, and information which our governments formally expressed did not reflect the actual situation. Some objective facts are given in this report.

Bolshevik Russia as in tsarist times did not leave the thought about capturing Istanbul during the period of collaboration with Ataturk. For many years the Bolshevik government tried to enter into Anatolia and bend to its will. In this respect Russia made some attempts to use the Molokans. The Soviet consuls actively worked here too. One of these "spies" was a leader of the Turkish Communist Party, Mustafa Subhi, who came to Anatolia with the purpose to organize revolutionary actions and to lead the communist propaganda after successful sovietization of Azerbaijan. (Миллер, 1956) Subhi repeatedly appealed to Ataturk with the proposal of organizing a revolution together in Anatolia, but his ideas were always rejected. "You and your friends - said Mustafa Kemal - make the

revolution there. Here, I will make a revolution". (Шамсутдинов, 1966) "Being very suspicious about Bolsheviks's intrigues, Ataturk even created a fake Communist Party, the purpose of which was to identify all "supporters" of Russia in Turkey. Later, in his memoirs Kemal wrote that he never mixed help with the communist ideology – the first he had taken and the last he had rejected. (Howard, 1931) However, formed during World War II in Russia the Turkish "Green Army" (the troops of Turkish Communists) was kept out by Ataturk. He thought that these people "will bring the communist ideology that is alien to the Turkish society." (Гасымлы, 2010)

Intensification of the Communist propaganda in Anatolia was running counter to the interests of both Ankara and the howling against it in the UK. Therefore, the British tried to find secretly a common language with the Turks and keep them away from the Russians. Just those intrigues of the Entente and the unshakeable conviction of Ataturk enforced the Bolshevik leaders to recognize the impossibility of the communist revolution in Anatolia. Therefore they decided to release gradually from the Turkish Communists as of an unnecessary ballast. After a while, a "Soviet agent" Mustafa Subhi was drowned in the Black Sea. Moscow perceived calmly the news about this incident which did not deteriorate the relations with Ankara. The Soviet policy towards Turkey became more pragmatic; the ideology was given the role of just a "screen". (Гасымлы, 2010)

For its part, the Turkish officials helped to anti-Soviet resistance movements. Turkish soldiers and officers who stayed in Azerbaijan after its successful sovietization took part in protest actions for the restoration of the country's independence. As a result, all the Turks were expelled from the territory of the Soviet Union.

At that time, Enver Pasha (the worst enemy of the English) offered Ataturk a joint cooperation in the fight against the forces of the Entente. However, Mustafa Kemal had to abandon this proposal because of the fear of a competition with Enver Pasha who had too much authority in Anatolia. Lenin decided to take advantage of that. Skillfully maneuvering between Ataturk, Enver Pasha, and their associates, the Turkish communists and the "Green Army," "... the sun and the honor of all people" (Миллер, 1956) continued to collaborate with the Young Turks and ittihadists.

However, when Lenin saw the success of Ataturk in the Revolutionary War, he became careful with Enver Pasha, and then he completely changed his attitude to him. (Шамсутдинов, 1962) Ataturk did not allow Enver to come into Anatolia, but a long stay in Batumi was also undesirable for Russia. Chicherin wrote a telegram in Georgia to Kirov to the following effect, "[...]it is no longer possible to extend hospitality to Enver Pasha in Batumi." (Гасымлы, 2010) As a result, a former friend and ally of Turkey, staying on the Russian-controlled territory, became a hostage of the two countries' policy.

Enver Pasha wanted to meet Vladimir Lenin in order to discuss a joint struggle against the British. He sent his suggestions to Moscow with attorney Narimanov who was the head of Azerbaijani Soviet Republic. Despite the fact that Chicherin repeatedly reminded of Pasha's intention to meet with Lenin, he was not

received by the leader of Soviet Russia. The main excuse of such an attitude was the fact that “Ataturk won’t be glad”. (ГАСЫМЛЫ, 2010)

All this deteriorated relations between Lenin and Enver Pasha. When the Politburo finally was persuaded in the victory of Ataturk in the Revolutionary War, it decided at first to declare Enver Pasha as a British agent, then he was sent to Turkestan. This was tantamount to a deferred death sentence. When the Soviets finally made sure that Enver Pasha was a superfluous man of the Russian-Turkish relations, he was killed in Turkestan in the doorway of the mosque after prayers.

A little earlier Enver Pasha’s fate was repeated by Jamal Pasha - one of the leaders of the Party of Union and Progress ("Young Turks"). At the instance of the Soviets he wrecked signing the Afghan-British treaty using his high authority. Returning from Afghanistan Jamal held a series of meetings in the Soviet Russia. After he had carried out his "duty" towards Russia, on the way back to Turkey Jamal Pasha was shot in Tiflis by the KGB agent Sergo Labadze.

The Bolsheviks accused the Dashnak Party of the murder. This could be true as Dashnaks and Young Turks had always been in tense relationship. But the Dashnak Party denied its involvement in this crime. Analyzing Turkish newspapers, the head of Russia's press office in Ankara in August 15, 1922 wrote that the Turks believe that maybe Jamal Pasha was killed by the Armenians, but they were encouraged in doing that by the Bolsheviks. A central body of Armenian newspaper "Dzhagadamard" wrote that "the Armenians are unrelated to the murder of Jamal Pasha. Communists killed him for participating in the adventures of Enver Pasha, and for the fact that he was determined to make peace with Mustafa Kemal when Pasha would return to Ankara." The body of the Armenian Cadets in Istanbul, a newspaper "Zhogovurdi-Daayn" wrote that "the Turkish community and Kemalists believe in the murder of Jamal Pasha by the Bolsheviks». (Refik, 1937)

After a short period, the KGB received a directive to kill Sergo Labadze. In Batumi an attempt on his life was made, but Labadze was only wounded. He was well aware of the real causes of it, but he insisted, “I fought a duel...because of a woman. It was a matter of honor”. (ГАСЫМЛЫ, 2010) Then he was invited to the Georgian KGB Board meeting where he was shot.

These are just some of thousands of such people who became hostages of the Soviet-Turkish relations. Despite the double standards that are inherent in the policy of each country, the blood of the innocent and even apolitical people became a fastening factor in the relations between the Soviet Russia and Kemal’s Turkey.

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## **THE NEW ROUND OF IRAN-AZERBAIJAN CONFLICT IN THE CASPIAN**

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In December 2011, a new gas deposit was discovered in the Iranian part of the Caspian Sea 188 km north off the coast of the province of Gilan, and 250 km north-west off the port of Neka. A new Iranian deposit Sardar Jangal was firstly considered as a natural gas field, but after a while, a more detailed investigation revealed huge oil resources in it. (Iran News, 2012) The Iranian officials have claimed that the find is extremely significant: around 50 trillion cubic feet (1.4 trillion cubic meters) of gas and 10 billion barrels of oil (1.5 billion tons). (Jackson, 2012) This is the first recent discovery of large deposits of hydrocarbon resources in the Caspian Sea. According to some reports, the Iranian Sardar Jangal deposit is ten times larger than Azerbaijan Shah Deniz. (Нефть России, 2012)

The discovery was taken by the Iranian officials with great enthusiasm. The opening of the new field was actively advertised in the Iranian media, different analysts, describing the hypothetical reserves of the Sardar Jangal, adduced immodestly large numbers. In January 2012, Iran began the construction of a coastal support base for the new deposit. In order to advertise this event, a magnificent ceremony was arranged at which the chief executive officer of the oil company "Khazar" Osuli Ali said that according to preliminary estimates, the construction of this support base would take about 10 trillion Iranian rials (approximately \$ 1 billion). (Вестник Кавказа, 2012)

In May 2012, Iran announced the discovery of an oil deposit Sardar Millie that is the part of Sardar Jangal. It was the official confirmation of the rumors about oil reserves of the new Iranian deposit and since that moment, whopping estimates of the Sardar Jangal reserves have appeared. Obviously, these figures are significantly overstated, and even if they are confirmed (what is unlikely), it is too early to make strong political statements, in particular to enter into polemics with neighboring states. As it was noted above, one of the first Iranian steps after the discovery was comparing Sardar Jangal with the Azerbaijani gas field Shah Deniz, which, by the way, has been developed by the international consortium since 1996. The shares of the participants in the project are distributed as follows: BP (operator) - 25.5%, Statoil - 25.5%, NICO - 10%, Total - 10%, Lukoil - 10%, ТРАО - 9%, SOCAR - 10%. On January 1, 2013 the agreement on the joint operation and production sharing of Shah Deniz gas field has been extended for another five years, from 2031 to 2036. (Вестник Кавказа, 2013) The total official reserves of

the Shah Deniz are estimated at 1.2 trillion cubic meters (against alleged Iranian reserves that are 1.4 trillion, approximately in the same part of the Caspian Sea).

In order to better understand the Iranian actions and positions of neighbor states it is necessary to analyze the geopolitical situation in the region of the Caspian Sea which is rather unstable.

The water area of the Caspian Sea is divided between five countries: Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Iran. A long time from 1921 till the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Caspian Sea was considered an internal lake of joint use of the USSR and Iran. The agreement of 26 February 1921 between the RSFSR and Persia, as well as all subsequent agreements said no word about how to draw the line in the Caspian Sea, however, in practice sea border was the continuation of land borders between the two states.

However, after the formation of the newly independent states on the ruins of the Soviet Union, determining of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea and the division of its oil and gas resources have become a top priority goals in the foreign policy of the coastal states. Each country offered its own most profitable variant of delimitation. At the end of the 1990s, after the series of negotiations and mutual concessions peace was established in the northern part of the Caspian Sea. Nevertheless, the Southern part still maintains the status of the area with clashing geopolitical interests of Iran, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan.

After gaining independence, Azerbaijan has become entirely guided by the western countries. The state's economy is based on energy exports and the leading role is played by its offshore reserves. On this issue, Azerbaijan interests clash with the interests of Iran. The problem is that Iran lays claim to a part of Azerbaijan offshore area. Iran turned away from the process of determining of the international legal status of the Caspian Sea and it doesn't agree with the current situation. Iran insisted on partition of the sea into equal shares in which case it has the right to lay a claim to some Azerbaijan oilfields. A kind of a "frontier" exceptionally rich with mineral resources has been formed between Iran and Azerbaijan and they lead an active competition for the right to a larger share in it.

In July 2001, there was an incident between Iran and Azerbaijan over Alov-Araz-Sharg oil complex. Iran disputes the right of Azerbaijan to own these deposits and in 2001 Iran forced Azerbaijan research vessel to leave the contract area Alov. The situation was crucial because some other countries were ready to intervene. Fortunately, this incident ended peacefully.

In 2009, after Iran officially put into operation the semi-submersible drilling rig "Iran-Alborz" in order to explore oil and gas reserves in the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan began intensive consultations with the United States. Countries actively discussed the possibility of a military confrontation with Iran, and the supply of necessary weapons and help to Azerbaijan.

Therefore, in 2011 the new round of Iran-Azerbaijan conflict in the Caspian started. Iran actively advertises its new discovery in the Caspian Sea only indirectly hinting at its actual location. However, according to available data, the new Iranian deposit Sardar Jangal is situated in the disputable part of the Caspian Sea between Teheran and Baku, in the same area where an oil complex Alov-Araz-Sharg is located, that means that the right of ownership is not defined and this deposit

cannot be Iranian. (Jackson, 2012) Thus, the reaction of Azerbaijan for such an event is quite natural: Baku contest Iran ownership about the deposit Sardar Jangal, as well as Iran did in 2001.

In December 2012, the Iranian news agency "tabnak.ir" reported that Azerbaijan demands from Iran the compensation at the rate of 10 billion barrels of oil. (Panorama, 2012) That was the prize Iran had to pay if it wanted to develop its new Caspian finding. Nevertheless, we should remember that the conjectural oil reserves in the Iranian deposit Sardar Jangal initially were estimated at 10 billion barrels, and as it was mentioned above, the numbers were greatly overstated. Today Teheran projections about the size of Sardar Jangal deposit are much more modest, and the alleged oil reserves declined from 10 billion to 2 billion barrels, and only 500 million barrels are amenable to development. (Kucera, 2013) Moreover, if the oil reserves had even exceeded forecasts, and Azerbaijan, for example, had required less compensation – Iran would have made concessions on the Caspian issue under no circumstances. For Tehran, the economic aspect of the Caspian policy is not as significant. What is far more important is a geopolitical aspect, increase of the influence in the region and achieving a certain victory in such a difficult period for the country. This is the reason why this new deposit is so actively advertised inside the country and abroad. It is the possibility to reduce the isolation of the country. On the contrary, Iran's opponents and enemies may also take an advantage of this circumstance servicing its foreign policy interests.

That is why Iranian response towards Azerbaijan impudence was immediate and resolute. According to the news agency "IranNews.ir" Iranian Oil Minister Rostam Kasemi claimed that the Sardar Jangal oil and gas field is located in the Iranian part of the Caspian Sea and is fully owned by Iran. Therefore, all Azerbaijan demands of the compensation are illegal and unjust. (Panorama, 2013)

In response, on January, 14 2013, at a press conference after the bilateral meeting with the Foreign Minister of Norway Espen Barth Eide Azerbaijan Foreign Minister Elmar Mammadyarov stated that he did not know any deposit called Sardar Jangal in the Caspian Sea. "We opened the Caspian Sea oil fields map at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, but did not find the deposit with the same name." said Mammadyarov. According to him, there is a deposit in the Caspian Sea called "Sardar" which is a disputable deposit between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan because of uncertainty in the international legal status of the Caspian Sea. "What kind of deposit is described in the Iranian media, I do not know. I do not know the field called Sardar Jangal on the Caspian Sea, "- said Mammadyarov. (Бабаев, 2013)

Meanwhile, Iran continued active promoting of Sardar Jangal deposit. On January, 28, 2013, the representative of the Petroleum Ministry of Iran said that Israel incites Azerbaijan to raise claim to the petroleum fields belonging to Iran. According to Iranian sources, that is the explanation for the recent political statements of Baku which doubted the right of Iran to own and develop oil and gas field complex Sardar Jangal. The main idea is that the "Sardar Jangal question" was discussed between Tehran and Baku in a constructive way and Teheran provided Baku with compelling evidence that this deposit is located within its territorial waters. (Vesti.Az, 2013)

The head of the Azerbaijan Oil Research Center Ilham Shaban basically questioned the existence of the deposit Sardar Jangal and this point of view is quite valid. (Максүтов, Капы, 2013) First of all, more than a year passed since the discovery and Iran still has not given the exact coordinates of the location of the Sardar Jangal deposit. Drilling rig is actually functioning, research and works are conducted, construction of the coastal support base has started, but as it was mentioned above, the economical aspect interests Iran less of all. Tehran has another motivation. Sure, if one believes the multiple reports of the Iranian mass media that the new deposit Sardar Jangal increases the total hydrocarbon reserves of Iran by 7%, this project is very promising and profitable, and the costs of construction and mining will be repaid tenfold. (Vesti.Az, 2013) But this project is just nothing more than oral political statements of Iranian establishment, and Iranian diplomacy is something extremely volatile. According to present data, there is not enough precise information to state whether Sardar Jangal exists in reality or not. However, we have a number of irrefutable facts, and certain conclusions can be drawn on their basis.

In December 2011, the U.S. President signed the document about the application of sanctions against Iran, and then in January 2012, the EU signed a similar document. Thus, the relations between the West countries and Iran again became strained, and the international status of the last became extremely unstable. Teheran was getting deeper into the international isolation. Against the background of these events, the Sardar Jangal deposit appeared, an active advertising campaign began and the new "gold mine" in the Caspian Sea gave a rich ground for discussion. Based on the above information we can conclude that the purpose of Iran is to inflame the Caspian, to make this topic acute, take a role of peacemaker and grab the attention of the investors. In addition, these actions are not directed against Azerbaijan, but against the Western countries whose oil companies have big interests in the Caspian Sea (e.g. a recently extended "Shah Deniz" contract). Sardar Jangal project looks like a response towards western sanctions. (Максүтов, Капы, 2013)

Hence, two questions arise: what Azerbaijani government should do in such a situation and how that influence could the regional stability? Whatever it is, whether Sardar Jangal exists or not, Iran again puts the question of delimitation of the Caspian Sea on the agenda and creates a very dangerous precedent. If the Caspian states, finally, overcome their mutual problems and move from the constant confrontation towards cooperation, they will solve such problems peacefully and effectively. More than that, there will be no reasons for conflicts and the opening of the new oil field by one of the littoral state would be favorable news for its neighbors, as this promises a series of mutual economic agreements on transportation, development, etc. However, while this is a remote hazy prospect, the real situation is extremely tense. Even an imaginary field is becoming the reason for the very real actions. At the very least, this is a new object of disputes and mutual claims. Nevertheless, under the current situation in the international relations and especially due to the acuteness of the Iranian problem – Sardar Jangal problem can become Casus Belli, the pretext for the final and radical solution of the

Iranian issue which can be used by someone. As we know there are plenty of volunteers.

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# TRADITION AS THE FUNDAMENTAL CENTRE OF THE POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE CONSERVATIVE THOUGHT OF THE 20 AND 21 CENTURIES

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This report deals with the fundamental traditionalist approach to the political culture in the conservative thought of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The aim of this report is to show the role and place of tradition in the political culture according to conservatism of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

A contemporary Russian conservative thinker Averyanov (Аверьянов, 2012) shows that there are two basic approaches to the problem of sociocultural inheritance. The modernist understanding of tradition is one of them. Here the difference between innovations and traditions is almost eliminated. Within this modernist approach traditions and innovations are just two sides of the evolutionary development, progress and modernization. Another approach to sociocultural inheritance is fundamentally traditionalist position (Аверьянов, 2012, p.529). It means that tradition is presented as a fundamental centre; a primordial, invariant, sacred core, connected to a dynamic innovative element. Within the traditionalist fundamental approach the traditional invariant exists in all of its modifications and variations. The tradition is connected with improvisation and variation; it is dynamic: variants of the same tradition revolve around the primordial traditional core (Аверьянов, 2012, p.539-540). It is possible to combine this fundamentally traditionalist approach with the problem of tradition with the concept of political culture as a cultural sphere of politics. There is a number of approaches towards political culture. It can be understood as a mix of subjective spiritual factors in politics. Political culture can also be interpreted as a complex of typical samples of behavior. It implies certain idealistic values. If we apply fundamentally traditionalist approach to the political culture, we can get the following scheme: the tradition is the fundamental centre, the invariable core of the conservative political culture; this political culture with the tradition as its eternal invariant can be manifested through a plenty of different modifications.

What is the essence of tradition, its basic content? It may be claimed that the essence of any tradition is the sacred mythology. The article by a Russian researcher E.V. Savelova «Myth in the Philosophy of A. F. Losev» (Savelova, 2009, p. 39-44), devoted to the issue of myth in the interpretation of a Russian philosopher Alexei F. Losev, represents the definition of myth in Losev's work «The Dialectics of Myth». According to Losev, the myth is a miraculous personal history, given in words; or, shorter, the myth is an unfolded magic name (Savelova, 2009, p. 44).

Tradition as well as the political culture are closely connected to the sacred mythology. Within the fundamental traditionalist approach the relationship between these three key elements can be explained in the following way: tradition

is the fundamental principle of the political culture; and some sacred mythology is the fundamental principle of tradition. We can also visualize this scheme with the use of quite famous mythological images of the world tree (Тресиддер, 1999, p.75-77) and the world mountain. The world tree and the world mountain represent the political culture in whole. The roots of the tree as well as the bottom of the mountain are the tradition of this political culture. The seeds of the tree and the deepest part of mountain's bottom embody the sacred mythology of the political culture and tradition. Whereas branches of the tree represent different variants of the perennial, permanent centre. Summarizing all 3 elements – tradition, political culture and mythology – can give us the basic definition of tradition: tradition is the sacred mythology, passed within this political culture.

Now I would like to concentrate on the experience of the conservative movements in Germany and among Russian emigration of the 1920s. It was the period of evolution and modernization of the conservative ideology in Germany and among white emigrants after World War I and European revolutions. I have conducted a detailed study on the conservatism of a new type that emerged during the above-mentioned period and combined rightist and leftist ideas, tradition and revolution. It is necessary to point out that this new movement united the ideological views of traditional conservatism and revolutionary socialism. Its social project can be called futuro-archaic or archaico-futuristic, that is, it was simultaneously archaic, traditional and futuristic, progressive. Consequently, besides the political right and the political left of the classic European political science, a new ideological orientation was formed in the 20s, which cannot be characterized as only rightist or only leftist. Thus, it can be named “the third way” between 2 other ways – left-wing and right-wing. In Germany “the third way” was represented by the ideology of “the conservative revolution”. Among Russian emigration an ideologically similar movement, which also belonged to “the third way”, was the “post-revolutionary” movement. Both representatives of the German “conservative revolution” such as Oswald Spengler; Ernst Junger; Arthur Moeller van den Bruck; Hans Freyer; and the representatives of the Russian “post-revolutionary” movement, for instance, such Eurasianists as prince Nikolai Trubetzkoy; Ivan Solonevich; Nikolai Ustryalov; the ideologists of solidarism of the National Alliance of the Russian Solidarists, thought of the organic tradition and its fundamental myth as the eternal core of the political culture which manifests itself in different variations belonging to the past, present and future times. For example, if we look at the Eurasian theory of Nikolai Trubetzkoy, we can see that he formulated the concept of the organic tradition (Аверьянов, 2012, p.247). The above-mentioned tradition should help to create the original national culture. As we know, political culture is the manifestation of culture in the field of politics. Thus, the tradition within the Eurasian thought of Trubetzkoi is the basic central axis of political culture. The fundamental principle of the organic tradition and the political culture is the Eurasian imperial myth. This Eurasian imperial myth at first was embodied as the empire of Genghis Khan, then – as Moscovia, later) – as the Russian Empire and finally as the Soviet Union. As far as the national-bolshevism of Nikolai Ustryalov is concerned, he also perceived the Soviet Union as the heir and successor of the Russian Empire; since the October revolution was

understood by Ustryalov as a transformation of one modification of the Russian political culture, the Russian tradition and the Russian myth into another modification of the same type. The representatives of the German «conservative revolution» in the same way have had their own German and Prussian imperial tradition as well as the corresponding sacred mythology which constituted the political culture of Germany. There might have been various modifications of the same political culture and its traditional and mythological core: the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation; the Prussian kingdom; the Bismarck Empire. The conservative thinkers of the Weimar republic like Oswald Spengler or Arthur Moeller van den Bruck thought of a new German Empire which would be constructed on the basis of the Prussian political culture with the fundamental core of the sacred mythology of traditional imperialism. N.V. Kovaleva underlines that the intellectuals of the German “conservative revolution” regarded socialism and bolshevism as reflections of the national tradition and national myth (Ковалёва Н.В., 1999). Oswald Spengler in his book “Prussian idea and Socialism” (Шпенглер О., 2002) formulated the concept of Prussian socialism viewed socialism as an embodiment of German and Prussian imperial tradition and mythology. Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, the author of «The Third Empire» (Мёллер ван ден Брук А., 2009) claimed that after the collapse of the German Empire brought about by Bismarck there would be a rise of a new German Empire as another variant of the invariable tradition and myth of eternal Germany.

Contemporary Russian conservative thinker Averyanov originated the spiritually organizational conception of tradition. According to it, there are 3 key elements of tradition: the first and the most important is the spiritual mystic element of the tradition, its sacred central core (Аверьянов, 2012, p. 550). Averyanov calls it the pneumatological aspect of the tradition, since in ancient Greek the word “pneuma” meant “spirit”. The philosopher defines this sphere as a divine fullness and totality, using another Greek term “pleroma”. Averyanov himself identifies this pneumatological mystic aspect of tradition with mythology in culture (Аверьянов, 2012, p.587-588), that is, again we have the traditional sacred myth in the centre of the political culture understood as a reflection of culture in politics. To make a conclusion, it can be claimed that the general scheme of the fundamentally traditionalist approach to the political culture, with the perennial traditional myth as the basis of the political culture, can be seen both in the conservative philosophy of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as well as in the contemporary conservatism.

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## **ARGUMENTATIVE STRATEGIES AND TACTICS IN PRESIDENT B. OBAMA'S DISCOURSE**

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Communication is based on the exchange of information, knowledge, views and values. The ways we perceive the reality are different because of different personal experiences. This explains the frequency of conflicts between the values of interlocutors, the so called *cognitive dissonance* that is “a situation involving conflicting attitudes, beliefs or behaviors that produces a feeling of discomfort leading to an alteration in one of the attitudes, beliefs or behaviors to reduce the discomfort and restore balance etc” (Фестингер, 1999). The cognitive dissonance makes the partners incline each other to their standpoints. So we consider the cognitive dissonance as the momentum of argumentation.

Argumentation is recipient oriented and restricted by certain laws intellectual and speech activity aimed at bringing the recipient's value paradigm to conformity with that of the speaker.

Knowledge of argumentation, its laws, rules, strategies and tactics is especially required when the skills of upholding one's opinion, arguing one's views and proving one's thesis become a guarantee of effective professional communication. Thus argumentative skills can be considered as a part of discursive competence.

Everything stated above allow us to regard argumentation as a particular discursive strategy (ред. Манаенко, 2009) or “a peculiar discourse form characterized by the usage of linguistic devices aimed at elimination of conflict” (Фестингер, 1999). A communicative situation driven by the cognitive dissonance creates certain communicative space for the development of argumentation that is argumentative or persuasive discourse. Analyzing an argumentative situation one should pay special attention to extralinguistic factors that determine positions of the interlocutors.

Speech activity aimed at alteration of the interlocutor's values is a strategic process as the specific audience determines the speaker's choice of linguistic devices that would be efficient in a particular situation. Connected to this we consider the notion of argumentative strategies and tactics, the purpose of which is “providing rational reasons of a viewpoint by means of actualization of meanings

that are valid for society and relevant for an individual” (Петрухина, 2009). This notion is derived from communicative strategies and tactics.

Communicative strategy includes “planning and realization one’s speech operations in order to achieve the communicative goal”. Whereas communicative tactics is “an action or a series of actions that help to fulfill the strategy” (Исцес, 2006).

Having analyzed the research works by A.N. Baranov, O.P. Petruhina, A.Y. Mordovin, N.A. Oschepkova, we came to the conclusion that the types of communicative strategies and tactics are not completely elaborated in modern linguistics. So we are going to illustrate the usage of argumentative strategies and tactics described by the authors with the examples from President Barack Obama’s speeches delivered in 2012 and aimed at convincing the citizens of the correctness of his policies and maintaining political power during the election campaign. We have tried to find out how these argumentative strategies and tactics help to achieve the goal of the argumentative discourse.

The strategy of rational argumentation (logical) is directed to the recipient’s mind. Rational arguments are based on factual information: statistics data, results of research, references to laws, decrees, quotations, all these appeal to the truth. The strategy of emotional argumentation (irrational, psychological, rhetoric) aims at the recipient’s feelings. Both rational and emotional influence can be fulfilled by means of certain tactics that we are going to analyze in the article. (Among others strategies that B. Obama resort to are deductive and inductive argumentation, two-sided argumentation, multiple argumentation, argumentative manipulation, retrogressive presentation of the viewpoint).

#### Rational Argumentation Tactics

1. Providing an example tactic is used for the visual demonstration of the verity of the thesis, it inclines the recipient to the necessary generalizations. It is also called verification that emphasizes the task of this tactic that is to consolidate the recipient’s confidence.

2. Paradoxical thesis argumentation is (Петрухина, 2009) based on the opinion opposite to the common one.

3. Appeal tactic (Ощепкова, 2004) often fulfills the rational argumentation strategy, but can influence one’s emotions as well: *Meanwhile, companies that choose to stay in America get hit with one of the highest tax rates in the world. It makes no sense, and everyone knows it. So let’s change it* (Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 24, 2012).

4. Distancing from undesirable starting points (Мордовин, 2004) helps to create a positive image of the speaker: *Folks at the top saw their incomes rise like never before, but most hard-working Americans struggled with costs that were growing, paychecks that weren’t, and personal debt that kept piling up. It was wrong. It was irresponsible* (Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 24, 2012). This example helps the politician to create an image of successful man striving for positive changes.

#### Emotional Argumentation Tactics

1. Appeal to values or axiologeme (Петрухина, 2009) is a very powerful means of persuasion, especially in political discourse as recipients share common

values: *Producing more oil and gas here at home has been, and will continue to be, a critical part of an all-of-the-above energy strategy. ... So to be extra careful that the construction of the pipeline wouldn't put the health and the safety of the American people at risk, our experts said that we needed a certain amount of time to review the project.* (President Obama's Cushing speech March 22, 2012)

2. Appeal to the recipient (Баранов, 1990) gives an impression that the speaker is not indifferent to the audience: *Students from all over the country who are making their voices heard and engaging deeply in our democratic debate. You carry with you an extraordinary legacy of more than six decades of friendship between the United States and Israel. And you have the opportunity - and the responsibility - to make your own mark on the world* (Barack Obama, AIPAC speech, March 4, 2012). In this case the President appeals to students emphasizing their significance and thus trying to make them more socially active.

1. Identification of the speaker with some authority, their agreement with one's standpoint is considered to be one of the most efficient means of emotional influence: *What America has always been about is building the future. We're always ahead of the curve. Whether it's Thomas Edison or the Wright Brothers or Steve Jobs, we're always thinking about what's the next thing.* (President Obama's Cushing speech March 22, 2012). Another kind of this tactics is identification of the speaker with the audience that is underscoring some fact common for all the participants of the discourse: *Your President knows that some of you are anxious about the unemployment numbers; let me assure you that I share your concerns, and I have been busy enacting simple solutions* (Barack Obama, Weekly Address To The White House, May 5, 2012).

2. Promise tactic is aimed at establishing trust between the speaker and the listener: *As long as I'm president, I will work with anyone in this chamber to build on this momentum. But I intend to fight obstruction with action, and I will oppose any effort to return to the very same policies that brought on this economic crisis in the first place. ... Our workers are the most productive on Earth, and if the playing field is level, I promise you: America will always win* (Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 24, 2012). Barack Obama resorts to promise tactic quite often that is associated with his personal responsibility for the political course in listeners' minds.

3. Concealed threat and accusation of the opponent is typical of political in particular election discourse (Ощепкова, 2004): *Why is it that Mitt Romney refuses to join the rest of his fellow Americans in commemorating the first year anniversary? Does he think that killing Osama bin Laden wasn't the right thing to do, or that it wasn't "gutsy"? Why all this sympathy for a terrorist? ... He's weird* (Obama Address Cold Open, May 6, 2012). On the one hand, this tactic displays the speaker's power and courage, but on the other hand it can evoke negative emotions and antagonize the listener, so it is not to be abused.

4. Self-presentation tactic (Петрухина, 2009) is used to create a necessary image of the speaker in the opinion of the audience: *You know that your President is above all, a pragmatist. And I think we can do both: not focus on the war, and fix the nation so it works for the returning soldiers and other Americans* (President Barack Obama Weekly Address to the White House May 5, 2012).

Emphasized sincerity tactic helps the speaker to win trust of the audience and intensifies psychological influence on the recipient: *My grandfather, a veteran of Patton's Army, got the chance to go to college on the G.I. Bill. My grandmother, who worked on a bomber assembly line, was part of a workforce that turned out the best products on Earth* (Barack Obama, State of the Union Address, January 24, 2012). *I've already promised Michelle and the girls, for the Tenth Anniversary, I'm taking them to Orlando* (Obama Address Cold Open, May 6, 2012).

It goes without saying that the choice of arguments, argumentative strategies and tactics depends on the particular features of the recipient and the aim of the discourse. The ways of argumentation mentioned above are very often combined with each other in order to intensify the persuasive effect.

To sum it up, argumentation should be considered as a particular discursive strategy and *argumentative discourse* as a peculiar type of discourse. As speech activity aimed at alteration of the interlocutor's values is a strategic process we have made an effort to single out major types of *argumentative strategies and tactics*. Having analyzed the US President's discourse, we can see that the range of argumentative strategies and tactics used is rather wide, and emotional argumentation strategy realized in the series of tactics is of great importance.

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## PIPELINE WAR: OIL AND GAS ASPECT OF SYRIAN CRISIS

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**Key words:** Syria, Middle East, geopolitical, oil transportation, pipeline

Syrian conflict is the most important and the most highlighted event in the Middle East in the media now. It is important for us to find out the origins of the conflict. It is undeniable that the roots of what is happening in Syria lie in different spheres: politics, economy, ethnic sphere, etc. In this paper, the energy transportation aspect of this conflict is chosen.

Syria does not own the same huge reserves of oil and gas as many other countries in the region. However, this country is important due to its geopolitical significance. Syria is a crossroad connecting the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. This means the importance of Syria as a transit country for oil and gas. Oil route of the Kirkuk-Banias port (Iraq - Syria) which has existed since the late 1940s at present provides at least 15% of oil exports to the EU.

In 2009, acknowledging that the future of Syrian's oil sector depends on transit, Assad announced a «four seas strategy» aimed at transforming the country into a regional hub for oil transportation between the Persian Gulf and the Black, Caspian and Mediterranean seas. Certain measures were taken to realize the country's transit-center potential and bring the four seas strategy closer to reality (Naresh, 2012).

One of the most promising projects of developing gas export lines is the prospective Iran-Iraq-Syria-Greece gas pipeline (IGP, Islamic Gas Pipeline). In the summer of 2011 Iran, Iraq and Syria signed a memorandum on laying a 5,000-kilometre pipeline named the Islamic Gas Pipeline. The pipeline in question was planned to transport gas resources from Iran's South Pars field and extend through Iraq, Syria and Lebanon and to Europe under the Mediterranean Sea.

In 2011 Teheran suggested that the Islamic Pipeline could serve as an alternative to the EU-backed Nabucco pipeline set to supply Europe with gas resources via Turkey and Austria. The estimated cost of the project is 10 billion USD. This project is expected to be in operation by 2016. This project is important due to its economic aspect, and it also brings along significant geopolitical implications. At the moment, in the Middle East a «Shiite alliance» - Iran, Iraq, Syria is becoming more and more visible. Iran is the traditional leader of the Shiite world. The Shiite majority in Iraq took power after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein regime. Ironically, the Americans took advantage of internal conflict between the Shiites and Sunnis in Iraq and brought to power a population group religiously close to Iran, thus leading their potential opponents to the government in official Baghdad.

Hence, the IGP will become Shiite pipeline from Shiite Iran through the territory of Shiite Iraq, via Syria friendly to Shiites, under the Bashar al-Assad administration which is close to Iran. This project will link the states economically

as well as demonstrate their political will to a further rapprochement. The countries through which the pipeline is planned to pass will also be entitled to use Iranian gas for their own needs. Baghdad has said it wants up to 10 to 15 million cubic meters of Iranian gas per day for its own needs and about 15 to 20 million cubic meters of gas per day and Lebanon will need about five to seven million cubic meters of gas per day, leaving 250 million cubic metres per day for the possible export (Writers, 2011).

For obvious reasons, the opponents of this project are the United States, Israel and some of their Arabian allies. IGP will be able to take an enormous amount of gas from the world's largest gas field South Pars to the European market. This project causes the greatest concern of one of the region's largest exporters of natural gas - Qatar. The South Pars is a borderline with Qatar, and its reserves are partially owned by this state. The emirate of Qatar has the only way to ensure the reliability of their own supplies - a gas pipeline on land which allowed Qatar to sell the gas without fear of overlapping the Strait of Hormuz and blocking Qatari fleet of tankers and gas carriers by Iran. Actually it can be carried out only through Syrian territory. However, Syria which is allied with Iran under President Assad will not do it and undoubtedly will choose the alternative way – the resources of Iranian South Pars.

By «coincidence», Qatar is one of the main apologists of replacing the government of Bashar al-Assad in Syria and the establishment of the new regime. Qatar provides a substantial financial support to the rebels in Syria. From the territory of this small state TV channel Al-Jazeera, the "voice of the Sunni monarchy" broadcasts.

Qatar itself has already expressed a desire to participate in the creation of pipelines carrying gas from the Persian Gulf to the west. Thus, in 2009, the authorities of Qatar conducted negotiations with the Turkish government on the construction of the pipe which would connect the two countries. They also discussed the possible Qatar accession to the Nabucco project. Two different routes for such a pipeline are possible. One would lead from Qatar through Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq to Turkey. The other would go through Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and on to Turkey (Carlisle, Seibert, 2009).

As we can see, one way or another, the Qatari gas will be forced to pass through the territory of Syria, or through Iraq. In 2009, the issue of Syria's readiness to adopt the pipeline from Qatar did not arise. But now the route of the gas pipeline from Qatar is impossible due to political reasons. At least it is not possible under the current Syrian government.

Thus, we can see that Qatar and Iran are serious competitors in the gas issue. Iran will make the implementation of the project of supplying Qatari gas to Europe unprofitable because its markets have already been filled by gas from Iran. Other exporters of natural gas in this region are in a similar situation. EU sanctions on Iran are a real chance for the Gulf States to strengthen their position as leading oil and gas exporters.

It is also important that the Syrian port of Tartus may be an ending point for Iranian gas pipeline (Engdahl, 2012). At this port gas can be loaded onto the gas carriers. Now the Tartus is the naval base of the Russian Federation. Thus, the

export of gas from the Middle East to Europe will be again controlled by Russia. This is exactly what Western countries are trying to avoid. And the only possible way to remove that base is change of the regime of Bashar al-Assad.

Now, the project IGP is under the threat because of the continuous conflict. The previously assumed date of the gas pipeline commissioning into operation was June 2013. It has been postponed indefinitely. An expert from the International Strategic Research Organization, Ali Baker believes that Iran's intention to lay a gas pipeline to Europe is poor selling due to a number of political and economic reasons. According to his words, the change of the political regime in Syria could nullify all the agreements reached (Пронедра, 2013).

Presently a gas pipeline which can connect Mediterranean Arab countries and Israel with a gas transportation system in Turkey does exist. Arab Gas Pipeline was put in operation in 2003 after construction of the section between Egypt and Jordan. The pipeline seemingly remote from the borders of Russia is, however, connected with the project Nabucco that is dangerous geopolitically for our country. The object of Nabucco project was to provide gas to the EU from the Caspian fields of Azerbaijan and the Central Asian republics bypassing Russia. But due to the numerous reasons, this project cannot be put in operation. For this reason, western oil companies and governments declared their plans of connecting the Pan-Arab gas pipeline to Nabucco for providing gas transportation volumes (Reuters, 2009). The capacity of 10 billion cbm of gas suggests that this connection could give new life to the Nabucco project. But currently the end points of this pipeline are located in Syria. And it is hardly likely that nowadays it can be connected with Turkey owing to a real political confrontation between Turkey and present Syrian regime.

Thus, being in power nowadays Syrian regime friendly to Iran, presents a serious threat to U.S. policy and its Sunni monarchies allies from the point of view of geopolitics. If the conflict is resolved beneficially for this alliance the IGP project will be crashed. The regime change will ensure the safety of the planned supplying routes of gas and oil to Turkey and the European Union from Egypt and the Persian Gulf and at the same time will block the entry of large amounts of Iranian raw materials into the world market.

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## TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF POSTMODERNIST NOVEL

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**Key words:** temporal structure, postmodernist narrative, Dan Brown

The general aim of this paper is to present a theoretically grounded model of temporality in a narrative that rests on two linguistic categories – “the textual net” and “the narrative rhythm”.

As to the object of research, narrative rhythm and, more to the point, the rhythm of narrative temporality, is applied as a research tool to analyze one of the world-known bestsellers of the last decade – Dan Brown’s thriller “Angels and Demons”.

In the past two decades the interest in narrative in a wide range of research contexts has spread over the world. One of the central questions facing today narrative practice across multiple disciplines– linguistics, literary theory, philosophy, psychology, cultural studies, sociology, pedagogy, etc. – is “How do narratives affect life and cognition?” Today narratology is one of the most popular academic fields in the West. In Russia the process of the narrativisation of science is also noticeable, though not as fast-going. One of the contemporary research centers of linguistic narratology is located in the Balashov Institute of Saratov State University. Among the recent results of its activity one certainly worth mentioning is the International conference “The Russian trace within narratology” – the first international conference ever held in Russia to discuss the achievements of the

classical narratology and the postclassical, methodological theory of narrative (Русский след 2012). Its leading scholar is prof. L.V. Tataru, whose conception of narrative makes up the methodological basis of our research.

*Narrative* is understood both as a linguistic object (text) and a cognitive instrument – ‘a narratively-organized actualization of a story world, which can evoke an analogous image in the recipient’s consciousness – a global representation of a real or fictional world’ (Tarapy 2009). Every narrative text has its own unique rhythm. *Rhythm of a narrative text* is a universal law, which regulates physiological, psychological, psycho-emotional and verbal activity of a man. The basic unit of a narrative text is the *point of view* (Успенский 1995, Шмид 2002) – a ‘basic cell’ of a text, composed through an interaction of its four levels 1) spatial, 2) temporal, 3) narrative-discourse and 4) modal. The first three levels foreground two planes of the composition: the objective (the plot and the chronotope – (1+2)) and the subjective (3). The modal plane carries all the forms of the author’s attitude to the story world – his evaluations.

*The temporal net* is a linear, text category – linguistically, it is a system of temporal lexico-grammatical references, or morphological, grammatical, lexical and phrasal means, which provides the reader with an orientation in the complex time of the story world. Its constitutive elements include: a) nouns, adjectives and adverbs of temporal meanings, b) verb tenses, c) participles, infinitives, gerunds, subordinate clauses of time (Tarapy 2012).

In her treatment of narrative temporality L.V. Tataru makes use of Gerard Genette’s and Mieke Bal’s theories. For the analyses of temporal relations in a narrative text Genette introduced three subcategories of the category of time – *order*, *duration* (speed, tempo) and *frequency*. The types of order are: *analepsis* (flashback), *prolepsis* (anticipation or flash forward) and *parallelism*. Order correlates with duration which takes the forms of: 1) *ellipsis* (elimination of an event), 2) *generalization* (a summary of events), 3) *scene* (an illusion of the one-to-one correlation of the story time and the discourse time), 4) *pause* (presenting one point of the story time in the “stand-still” mode). Frequency deals with repetition and condensation of singular and similar events (Genette 1980). These categories of temporal relations help to perceive certain aspects of the story world as more important or less important.

Researchers offer to divide a text into segments, which present events with a special tempo of narration. According to the theory of the Holland narratologist Mieke Bal, there are five types of the tempo (Bal 1997):

1) *ellipsis* – an elimination of part of the story from the narration. The writer can use it to miss out something important, which the character (or the narrator) prefer not to remember;

2) *generalization* – a brief presentation of some events of the story. The writer summarizes some insignificant events to describe the main action on the background of this summary;

3) *scene* – a minute description of the event. The story time approximates the discourse time, though their full synchrony would make the text unreadable;

4) *slow-down* – an explicit stretching of the event. Slow-down is the opposite of generalization. The author stretches the time of the action to submerge the reader's mind into the thoughts of the character;

5) *pause* – a full stop in story's events. This type of tempo is rarer than a slow-down. A pause can be used to stop the story time to bring one key object of the story world to the foreground.

However, this principle of rhythm's characterization does not involve order and frequency into the system of narrative rhythm, although they are as important for the organization of the textual temporal net. This is not the case with the model offered by L.V. Tataru.

This model of temporality also allows to explain the conceptual meanings of postmodernist stories. Under the term 'postmodernism' we understand the system of values typical for the contemporary culture, which involves unique philosophical sanctions, pre-postmodernist art and the mass culture of the epoch which succeeded the epoch of Modernism. As a result, the eurocentrist worldview was transformed to the global polycentrism, and the modernist faith in science and creating "a neo reality" of human mind yielded to the fragmentary interpretative thinking. The basic attributes of postmodernism in art are the use of prefabricated forms, marginality, intertextuality, mosaic thinking, irony, syncretism, playing with time.

Let us consider the novel 'Angels & Demons', a mystery-thriller novel written by the American author Dan Brown in 2000. The book was not popular in the beginning of the millennium but became a bestseller after the publication of its sequel, 'The Da Vinci Code'. A film adaptation was released on May 15, 2009. This novel is a shining example of postmodernist literature. Brown's books are often compared with the novels of the postmodernist classicist Umberto Eco ('The Da Vinci Code' is paralleled with 'Foucault's Pendulum' and 'Angels & Demons' with 'The Name of the Rose'). The fact as such is enough to confirm the novel's postmodernist character, because we can see here one of the postmodernist attributes – the use of prefabricated forms. Eco took as the basis of his 'The Name of the Rose' the story, which was written by the unknown Benedictine monk in the XIV<sup>th</sup> century, while Brown undoubtedly used the idea and the principle of Eco's novel. Umberto Eco called Dan Brown a character of his 'Foucault's Pendulum', 'the novel about people, who begin to trust in some occulted nonsense' (Solomon 2007). Unquestionably Eco's novels are examples of high quality literature. However, Brown is still one of the most popular authors of bestselling books in the world. Despite the inaccurate treatment of nanotechnological techniques, 'Angels & Demons' enjoys popularity as an entertaining guide to history and the landmarks of Rome.

The plot of the novel is complicated. Rome is one of the cradles of Christianity, which contains the State of the Vatican City inside. Suddenly the Pope passes away and a number of mysterious crimes follows. The four Preferiti, cardinals who are the most likely to be papal successors, are missing at the Conclave. In CERN, the Swiss research center, physicist Leonardo Vetra is discovered murdered, and the canister containing dangerous antimatter is stolen from his laboratory. The Swiss Guard of Vatican receives a threatening letter from the legendary secret society Illuminati. The Harvard symbologist Robert Langdon

and Vittoria Vetra, the late Leonardo Vetra's adopted daughter, crack the mystery and stop the Illuminati.

A lot of postmodernist attributes are hidden in the text. For example, marginality: Langdon lies in the niche of the crypt in a medieval Catholic church and looks at his Micky Mouse watch. For the postmodernist literature a syncretism (mixing something old and something radically new) is also indicative. The plot of the novel is built on a syncretistic pattern: the fight of the church, with its old historical-cultural foundations with the technical progress embodied in the smallest drop of antimatter. The irony of the novel is in Camerlengo Carlo Ventresca's efforts to change the people's attitude to religion with the help of catchy and complicated plan.

The novel demonstrates intertextuality – one of the most important attributes of postmodernism. Intertextuality is a form of communication between different texts (or their parts) by means of which they can refer to each other, explicitly or implicitly. An excellent example of intertextuality in 'Angels & Demons' is the confluence of European and American cultures: Langdon looks like a white crow in Rome. Also the use of cultural codes (knights of the Temple, masons, illuminates, religious conflicts), Italian phrases, names of realia, brands, symbols contributes to the intertextuality of the novel.

Playing with time in the novel is one of the most indicative signs of its postmodernist nature. The story covers the time duration of only one day. But the spatial frame covers Boston (the State of Massachusetts, the USA), Geneva (Switzerland), Rome (Italy) and the City of Vatican. It's obviously hard to capture such a replete narration into a framework of a short temporary interval. However, Brown managed it by means of a number of narrative devices.

First of all, chronologically the narration is linear, however it isn't unfold in a simple order. By means of parallelism the author manages to describe in a logical order the events occurring at the same time, but in different places and with different characters. For this purpose Brown divided the text into small chapters, alternating the episodes which happen synchronously to different characters. The narration is constructed so accurately that in a pursuit of an outcome it is absolutely impossible to get confused with the events. Along with parallelism, the author employs both types of *anachrony* – analepsis and prolepsis. A striking example of prolepsis is the remark of the narrator at the end of the 7th chapter, when the protagonist – religious symbologist Robert Langdon – casually gets some particulars of aerodynamics: 'He never suspected that later that night, in a country hundreds of miles away, information would save his life.' (Brown 2000) Examples of analepsis are Vittoria's and Camerlengo's remembrances from childhood.

Since the eventful action is put into the framework of one day, it is worth assuming that there is a lot of playing with the narration tempo in the novel. An ellipsis is employed already in the prolog, when the assassin tortures poor Leonardo Vetra. '... figure produced a blade and brought it to Vetra's face. The blade hovered. Carefully. Surgically. "For the love of God!" Vetra screamed. But it was too late.' (Brown 2000) We will get to know what the villain actually did only some chapters later, but at this point the horror of the experience blocks the character's consciousness.

Generalization is also frequent in the novel. For example, the Introduction, “Facts”, briefly narrates about the activities of CERN and its major breakthrough – antimatter. Then, some pages later, narration goes back to CERN where the key events start to unfold.

As an instance of the scene we can mention numerous dialogues and monologues. But a scene description cannot be overdetailed, since the time of narration cannot be equal to discourse time. For example, some chapters in which Vittoria tells Langdon and Kohler about her and her father’s experiments on receiving the antimatter. The author reports each remark of the participants, their emotions, even takes out indications of the digital clock counting down every second on the antimatter container. But he didn’t equalize narration time and discourse time.

Brown uses slow-downs, for example, in the characters’ internal monologues and journeys down memory lanes. This mode is extremely convenient to give the reader important information at the expense of an interruption of the action.

However, the leading device of playing with the narration time in this novel is the pause. It is used at the end of each chapter, i.e. 137 times. In such a manner, the author puts dots in one plot line and reports to the reader about transition to another one. This kind of manipulating the pauses is quite resourceful for the creation of tension.

Speaking about frequency, its most recurrent type is single description of one event, as one event follows the other. However it is impossible to disregard such an example of frequency, as the murders of the four cardinals. The assassin, previously having branded the Preferiti, cruelly kills them one by one. By means of frequency the author, maybe unwillingly, shows the absurdity of postmodernism: the reader doesn’t worry about the Preferiti, however horrible their deaths are, because he is occupied by only one thought: whether the main character will find the mysterious Illuminatus and save Vatican from annihilation. The deaths of the Preferiti turn into a routine and serve as a subordinate plot, serving the purpose of creating suspense.

Summing up, we can draw the following conclusion. Playing with time is one of the characteristic traits of a postmodernist novel. Various modes of narrative temporality – parallelism, analepsis, prolepsis, slowing down and speeding up the action, frequency etc. – together with intertextual crossing of various cultural codes (science and religion, Catholicism and the satanic order of Illuminati, America and Italy, the Renaissance art and the vulgarity of press reporting, ancient volumes of the Vatican library and its latest electronic safety system, etc. ) are typical techniques of designing puzzles for the reader’s mind in a postmodern novel, also of a pop-culture quality.

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## MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING CAREER CHOICE

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**Key words:** career, career anchors, career development.

Career Anchors is a new concept in Career Development. At the heart of any successful job is a Career anchor. Career researchers have primarily focused on external motivators associated with organizational factors and material incentives. This study is an attempt to capture and give meaning to this exercise of managing and planning of careers and garner more currency to its application in the development of workforce. The author of this concept is Edgar H. Schein.

Edgar H. Schein was born in Zurich, Switzerland on 5 March 1928. Edgar H. Schein was educated at the University of Chicago; at Stanford University, where he received a master's degree in psychology; and at Harvard University, where he received his Ph.D. in social psychology. His consultation work focuses on organizational culture, organization development, process consultation, and career dynamics.

Edgar Schein suggests that every one of us has a particular orientation towards work and that we all approach our work with a certain set of priority and values. He calls this concept our 'Career Anchors'. Schein (Schein, 1978) identified five career anchors during research conducted in the early 1960s:

- managerial competence represents the need to be competent in the activities associated with management such as problem analysis skills, emotional stability, and interpersonal competence;
- technical competence is associated with motivation for the challenge of a technical field, functional area, or content of the work (not the managerial process);
- security/stability anchor symbolizes the desire for an organization that provides long-run stability, good benefits, and basic job security;
- entrepreneurial creativity embodies the need to create something, that is, to try new projects; and
- autonomy encompasses people's need to be free of constraint to pursue professional or technical competence.

DeLong (DeLong, 1982a, 1982b) attempted to validate the career anchor model empirically. Beyond the five anchors identified by Schein, he investigated three additional career anchors. These are:

1. identity - the desire for status and prestige from belonging to certain companies or organizations;
2. sense of service - concern with helping others and seeing changes that result from efforts; and
3. variety - the desire for several different challenges.

Operationalizing Schein's model through research questionnaires, DeLong's (DeLong, 1982a, 1982b, 1982c) studies validated Schein's conclusions by clearly identifying the five anchors and, moreover, distinguishing these additional three career anchors. He also found that the security/stability anchor emerged as two independent anchors. One, stability, represents individuals who will accept an organizational definition of their careers. The other, security, is demonstrated by individuals who will move from company to company to ensure permanence in a geographical area (DeLong, 1982a, 1982b, 1982c).

So the questionnaire contains eight diagnostic measurement scales career orientations (Schein, 1990):

1. Technical/Functional competence: This person is most motivated towards being very knowledgeable and producing highly effective work in some field of education.
2. General management competence: Managerially oriented employees seek higher levels of responsibility, growing opportunities to serve in a position of leadership, increasing contribution to the overall success of the organization
3. Autonomy/Independence: This anchor applies to people who have an overriding need to do things in their own way, in their own time, and independent of others to the greatest extent possible. ,
4. Security/Stability: There are those people whose careers are anchored in the stability of employment in an organization. This person becomes strongly identified with the company and seeks the security of a long term employment relationship.
5. Entrepreneurial Creativity: These individuals need to create something on their own by developing a new product or service, by building a new business enterprise through financial manipulation, or by starting and building a business of their own.

6. Service/Dedication to a Cause: Employees who have a service orientation are dedicated to serve other people and to make the world a better place to live and work; more concerned with finding jobs which meet their values than their skills.

7. Pure Challenge: This anchor assesses the preference for overcoming impossible obstacles, solving unsolvable problems, and winning against extremely capable opponents; very single-minded and intolerant of those without comparable aspirations.

8. Lifestyle: Individuals with a high score desire to develop a lifestyle that integrates family and career concerns, with concerns for self-development. Looks for organizations that have strong pro-family values and programs.

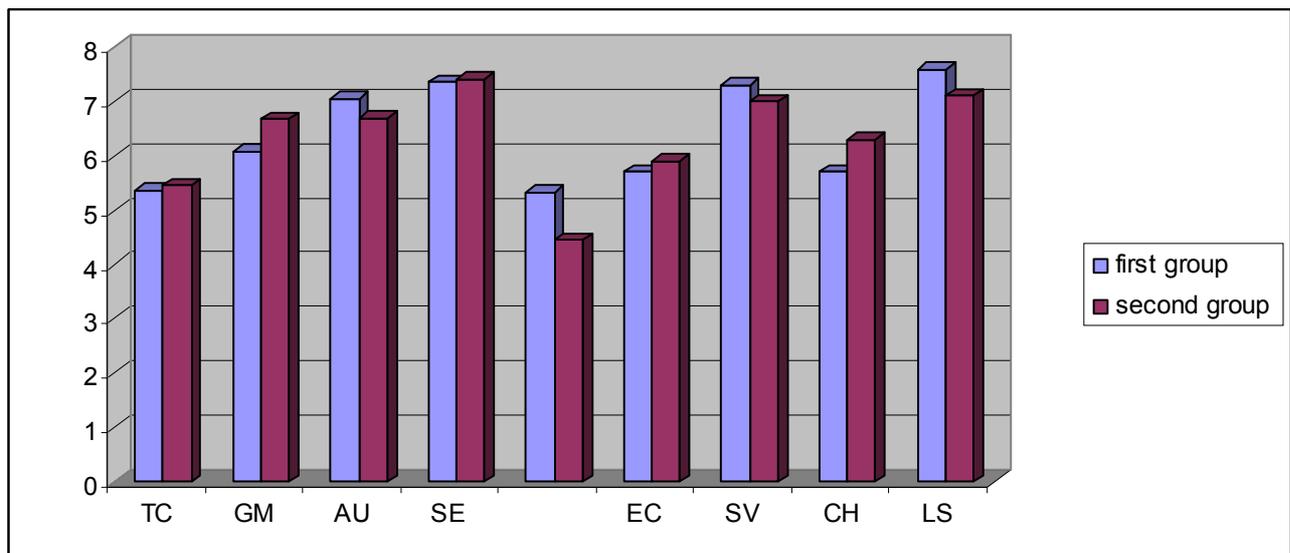
Often, people select a career for all the wrong reasons, and find their responses to the workplace are incompatible with their true values. This situation results in feelings of unrest and discontent and in lost productivity.

To help people avoid these problems, the anchors can enable people to recognize their preferences for certain areas in their job and use them to make better career choices.

Further, organizations need to recognize the diversity of career orientations so that appropriate reward systems and career paths can be developed. This suggests that human resource planning must involve both organizational and individual interests and motives to encourage taking productive career decision. The career orientations concept offers some ideas jobs to respond to employee needs. Compatibility between career orientations and job settings produces high levels of satisfaction and organizational commitment, as well as a low intention to leave the organization.

Test "career anchors" includes 41 questions. Our study was conducted on students in higher education from 1 to 5 course. Students were divided into groups: 1. up to 20 years, 2. from 20 to 25 years. Among the first group of students found that these people had three dominant career anchors, i.e., Lifestyle integration, Organizational stability, Sense of service. While the students of the second group more oriented to Organizational stability and Lifestyle integration (Figure I).

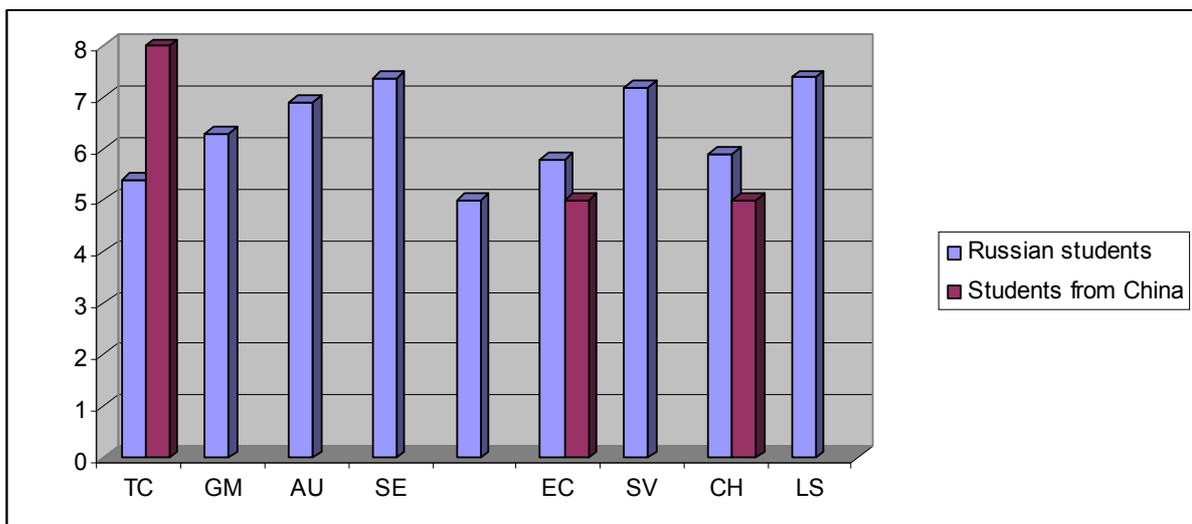
The career orientations as found in the students are shown in Figure I.



Individuals who are oriented to lifestyle integration desire to develop a lifestyle that integrates family concerns, career concerns, and concerns for self-development. Students who are oriented to sense of service are dedicated to serve people and to make the world a better place to live and work. DeLong (DeLong, 1987) Zerdavis (Zerdavis, 1982) concluded that people in the teaching profession were dedicated to serving people. Organizational stability is defined as the willingness to accept an organizational (compared with a personally developed) career definition.

We found the differences when compared the data that we have received with the data obtained in the Research on physical education students career anchors types in China (Figure II).

The career orientations of Russian and Chinese students' (Figure II).



The career anchors of Physical Education major Students in Hubei Province were mostly technical ones, and lack of the awareness of entrepreneurship and the spirit of challenges. This indicates that students from China most motivated towards being very knowledgeable and producing highly effective work in some field of education

It can be concluded that the Russian students are concerned of the possibility of integrating work, family and self-concerns into a coherent lifestyle. This was an indication that they are aware of choosing careers that balance their professional and private lives. Students also want to find a reliable organization that provides long-run stability, good benefits, and basic job security. Russian students have lower values for Technical competence in contrast to Chinese students. But the Technical and functional expertise are underlying knowledge and skills, described in observable and measurable terms, that are necessary in order to perform a particular type or level of work activity. Technical and functional expertise typically reflects a career-long experience in the job or occupational area.

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