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ДИАЛОГ КУЛЬТУР

XI международная студенческая
научно-практическая конференция

МОЙ МИР

IV межвузовская студенческая
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DIALOGUE OF CULTURES

XI International Research and Practice Student Conference

MY WORLD

IV Interuniversity Research and Practice Student Conference

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The publication is the collection of material of two research and practice conferences: International Conference “Dialogue of Cultures” and Interuniversity Conference “My World”. The materials reflect scientific, technical and humanitarian interests of the youth from five countries of the world, studying at six different universities of Saint Petersburg.

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PREFACE

On 17-18 May the Department of Foreign Languages of the Higher School of Technology and Power Engineering held a traditional XI International Research and Practice Student Conference “Dialogue of Cultures”, with the universities such as BSTU “VOENMEH” named after D.F. Ustinov, State Marine Technical University, the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Academy of Urban Management, Planning and Printing, Naval Academy and Boston University taking part in it.

The topics of students’ PowerPoint presentations were acute and versatile. They covered such issues as resource-based economy, animal abuse, youth problems, tolerance and many others. The American guests got especially interested in topics reflecting cultural diversity of our country: the culture of the peoples of the North, Volga Region, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Komi Republic and Karelia.

Reports on scientific and technical progress, cryptocurrency, cybersport, Russian cosmodromes, large-size transformable antennas and environmental problems were no less challenging.

On 19 May, the Department held an International Interuniversity Student Conference “My World”, where the participants discussed a large range of historical, esthetic, cultural and environmental issues. Foreign cadets of Naval Academy introduced the audience into the architecture of the United Arab Emirates and Voodoo myths and traditions.

These memorable events resulted in vivid impressions, interpersonal communication in English and commitment to taking part in the conferences to come.

International conferences like these seem especially relevant with respect to the importance of searching for new ways of teaching English and intercultural communication at technical universities.

It is a well-known fact that speech, phonetic, lexical and even grammatical errors do not lead to as much confrontation and rejection as the mistakes connected with cultural ignorance, that is poor awareness of the value system of a particular nation. This idea is extremely important for the realization of the communication activity of future professionals.

It is the necessity of cultivating relations in intercultural context that makes it vital to teach intercultural communication to students, because representatives of different nationalities working in multicultural context are to possess the knowledge of their own value systems as well as the value systems of their colleagues. This type of knowledge has to be taught, as it will give a future specialist a possibility of prioritizing and ranging values properly.

Younger generation is open for intercultural contacts and this should be applied in business communication too.

Thus, international interuniversity student conferences are an excellent way of developing communicative competence and intercultural awareness.

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CULTURE AS A LINKING ELEMENT BETWEEN PEOPLE

Abstract: The article discusses barriers appearing in international communication. On the one hand, culture is a barrier and on the other hand, it is a link. An important role is played by knowledge of the world history, respect of national traditions and cultural values, understanding the mentality and manifestation of tolerance in communication.

Key words: culture, interaction of cultures, customs, traditions, mentality, tolerance.

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КУЛЬТУРА – СВЯЗУЮЩИЙ ЭЛЕМЕНТ МЕЖДУ ЛЮДЬМИ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены барьеры, возникающие при межкультурном общении. С одной стороны, культура является барьером, с другой – связующим звеном. Важную роль играет знание всемирной истории, уважение национальных традиций и культурных ценностей, понимание менталитета, проявление толерантности при общении.

Ключевые слова: культура, взаимодействие культур, обычаи, традиции, менталитет, толерантность.

All history of humanity is a dialogue. It is the means of realisation of communication links, the condition of mutual understanding among people. Interaction of cultures and their dialogue are a favourable basis to develop interethnic, intercultural relations.

There are an enormous number of different countries in the world with their own traditions, customs and culture. Sometimes mutual relations between these cultures and people are difficult and even tense. We can predict that the reasons for

misunderstanding or conflict between cultures can be the following: formed stereotypes, contradiction of religious attitudes and persuasion, social inequality, low level of education, violation of ethics, etc.

Any culture includes a lot of difficult aspects of the country's life – its traditions, beliefs, art, languages, music, clothing, cuisine, holidays, family customs, laws, games and entertainments, folklore and mythology [1]. In other words, culture is a "lifestyle" of the country, a certain system of values passed down from generation to generation.

For successful cultural communication, one should definitely revise habits to respond to a situation. Gestures common among one culture can become unpleasant and abusive for residents of another country. For example, a thumbs-up being positive hand gesture in our culture has another meaning in the areas of Middle East, Western Africa and South America, e.g. a raised thumb indicates dirty sexual intentions towards the speaker. One can express regret over having shaken a woman's hand in the UAE. In India and Sri-Lanka it is risky to be a left-handed person. Locals consider a left hand "dirty" and one can even be killed for disrespect of the tradition.

On the one hand, ignorance of features of one or another culture creates certain barriers. On the other hand, culture is an interlink in communication between people. Culture, as well as a language, is a tool of cognition and learning of the outer world and the main means of social intercourse. Knowledge of the world history, legal norms, respect of national traditions, acceptance of system of values, understanding of different people's mentality, manifestations of tolerance to each other create prerequisites for a successful dialogue between different cultures and people.

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RUSSIAN FOLK ART. SLAVIC EMBROIDERY

Abstract: This article is devoted to the art of Slavic embroidery. It describes the tradition of preparing a dowry for a bride such as creation of embroidered tablecloths, towels and other household items, which often acted as amulets.

Key words: Russian folk art, embroidery, Slavs, dowry.

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РУССКОЕ НАРОДНОЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВО. СЛАВЯНСКАЯ ВЫШИВКА

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена искусству славянской вышивки. Наиболее подробно в ней рассматривается традиция подготовки приданого для невесты: создание вышитых скатертей, полотенец и других предметов обихода, которые часто выступали в качестве оберегов.

Ключевые слова: русское народное творчество, вышивка, славяне, приданое.

The art of embroidery has existed in Russia from time immemorial. Embroidery was used everywhere. Clothes, household objects (sheets, tablecloths, towels) and even horse harnesses were decorated with it.

From the very beginning, embroidery performed not only a decorative function, it acted as a talisman. The Slavs believed that the cross helped ward off evil spirits and could protect them from evil. For this reason clothes and household objects were often decorated with an embroidered ornament. Skilled worker created incredible masterpieces with only simple threads and needles.

The art of embroidery is closely connected with the tradition that existed in Russia: to provide a dowry for a bride, which included embroidered sheets, tablecloths and towels [1]. A dowry was gathered from the birth of a girl, as her

future marriage was directly dependent on it. Therefore, girls from an early age were taught the skill of embroidery. Day by day they improved their skills preparing a dowry.

The opinion of the groom's parents about the bride depended on the accuracy of the work. The fact that before the wedding the bride's dowry was brought to the people's court should not be left out. Very often people's opinion was a crucial one. It influenced the girl's reputation either admitting her to be a master or disgracing her name throughout the whole countryside. It is worth noting that not only the front side of the work was estimated, but also its underside. It was especially shameful if the underside resembled a labyrinth of knots and stitches of different directions. Ideal recognized underside should repeat the front side.

After getting married the whole family used only tablecloths and towels embroidered by the young wife's hands. From that moment, the young wife became the keeper of the family hearth.

The fact is that most of the embroideries in the dowry were amulets. Knots were considered to cut off the energy connection of the embroidery with its carrier, making it difficult to smooth the flow of energies. Tangled stitches prevented a steady flow of energy, so the vertical stitches were regarded as the best, since they let the energy move freely. For that reason the accuracy of the embroidery was so important.

Ornament rigorously chosen in the embroidery of Slavic amulets had its own canons and strict rules. It is recommended to select natural threads, cotton, woolen or linen for embroidering Slavic amulets.

One of the most common symbols in Slavic embroidery is the symbol of the sun, a square, a diamond, round rosettes, crosses or a rotating star. Of great importance for the Slavs and other tribes were the land, water, rain. So a straight horizontal line denoted the earth, wavy horizontal – water, inclined lines – rain [2].

In addition to geometric figures, there are compositions of a female figure in the center and a deer on the sides of it. This is how Clan's mother is reproduced. Clan's mother in embroidery is depicted either with a deer or with horsemen on the sides. In the first case, it symbolized family protection and was designed to guard them against diseases and infertility. This composition was often embroidered on ritual towels and sheets. This is one of the powerful wards of the genus. Also this composition one can see on wedding handbags and in baby cradles.

Slavic embroidery also has a variety of vegetable and flower motifs. One of them is the World Tree, symbolizing the connection of the lower, "underfoot" world, the earth and all nine heavens. The World Tree was depicted lush, high, with a great variety of fantastic flowers and birds on its branches.

Deciphering the symbolism of the Slavic embroideries we involuntarily marvel at the depth of thought and the breadth of imagination inherent in our ancestors. Deep symbolism and allegory are signs of highly cultured society, especially if we consider that these embroideries were massively created everywhere the Slavs lived: from large cities to small settlements.

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POST-IMPRESSIONISM

Abstract: The artistic tenor Post-Impressionism and the most important artists of the genre are reviewed in the article. Some main features of this kind of art are analysed. Interpretations of several paintings are given.

Key words: genre of art, history, representatives, Gauguin, van Gogh, Cezanne, art, colour, picture, artist.

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ПОСТИМПРЕССИОНИЗМ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается художественное течение постимпрессионизм и представлены основоположники этого стиля живописи. Анализируются некоторые особенности этого вида искусства. Даны интерпретации нескольких картин.

Ключевые слова: жанр искусства, история, представители, Гоген, ван Гог, Сезанн, искусство, цвет, картина, художник.

Post-Impressionism is an artistic area which goal was to show the long-term traits of the surrounding world, not only material but also spiritual. Its majestic character, its strong features, the essential life forms are represented by Post-Impressionism. Artists of this trend refused to depict only visible reality or momentary impression. They rejected the impressionistic naturalistic visualization of the image; instead, they emphasized the symbolic content of the picture, and the outline of the work. The colour gamma of the paintings in this tenor is very bright. The post-impressionists believed that the colour was an emotional bearer of meaning and did not always depend on the form and the composition. The artists appealed to their memories and feelings to establish a connection with the audience at the deep sensitive level.

Post-Impressionism arose from the intensifying the style of Impressionism in the 1880s. The crisis of Impressionism was demonstrated on the VIIIth exhibition in 1886 in Paris. That exhibition of the impressionists was the last one, defining finally the style of the painting of the 19th century. The famous French impressionists Pierre Auguste Renoir, Claude Monet, and others did not take part in it. The exposure of the post-impressionists took a place at that exhibition.

The Symbolist Manifesto by French poet Jean Moreas was published in 1886:

“Symbolic poetry seeks to clothe the idea in an understandable form, it expresses the thought. The pictures of nature, human actions, all phenomena of our life are significant for the art of symbols as tangible reflections of the first ideas...” [1].

For some time Impressionism and Post-Impressionism existed in parallel. Post-Impressionism accepted and rejected simultaneously some of the principles of its predecessor.

Future post-impressionists began to comprehend the impressions of the surrounding world, portraying the conditions of living. In addition, their interest had grown to the philosophical and symbolic principles of art. It was the result of the spiritual crisis of European culture at that time, and the nascency of the artists of reliable ideological and moral values. A common program or school has never united the post-impressionists.

The main representatives of Post-Impressionism are Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh and Paul Cezanne.

Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) engaged in painting when he was more than 30 years old. The artist expressed his protest against the surrounding reality and the imperfection of it. Gauguin represented not the appearance, but people's emotions. He was born in Paris in the journalist's family, which left the country afterward. The great artist spent his childhood in Peru, his mother's homeland, where he lived until the age of seven. Later the family returned to France where he started to paint in the 70s as a hobby. Gauguin experienced craving for exotic places, considering that civilization is a “disease”. As a result, he went to Tahiti in 1891 to merge with nature.

One of his masterpieces is “When Will You Marry?”. The female figure in the foreground wears a Tahitian outfit – open blouse and colorful shawls, her posture is very whimsical. The woman behind her wears a plain dress. Her gesture is associated with Buddhist wise perhaps expressing some danger or warning.

Another spectacular picture of him is “Where Do We Come From? What Are We? Where Are We Going?”. Each of the questions in the title of the picture corresponds to the figures on the canvas if it is read from the right to the left. “Where Do We Come From?” – A question that interests a person at the beginning of life, it is symbolized by a child next to the women. “What Are We?” represents the mature persons in the center of the canvas. “Where Are We Going?” – We are asking a gray-haired woman holding her head with her hands. The subject of the painting makes everybody think about his or her own lifetime.

His peer Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) was born in the Netherlands in the priest's family. He began working at his uncle's art trading firm when he was sixteen. Later van Gogh left the company and started to paint independently, being very sensitive to the perception of the world. The painter used sweeping saturated strokes in his work. He experimented a lot and rejected the impressionistic and the academic idea of painting, creating new approaches to the painting. The colour was the main tool by which Van Gogh expressed emotions. The great artist used distorted perspective to impart the dynamics and dimension of space to the pictures. His paintings have incredible inner strength.

One of his most impressive works is “Café Terrace at Night”. According to Jared Baxter, one of the researchers of Van Gogh, this picture contains a cipher. In his opinion, the figures on the terrace of the cafe remind the painting of Leonardo da Vinci “The Last Supper”: a long-haired waiter in white is standing in the center; people who are looking at him with great attention resemble apostles. The window frame behind the waiter looks like the elements of a cross. Baxter considers that Judas is painted standing in the doorway of the café [2].

In the painting “Starry Night over the Rhone” the artist seems to compare two worlds one of which is built by people and the other one is a distant incomprehensible and mysterious creation of the universe. In “The Starry Night” the artist showed the power of heaven over people and imitated the turbulent flow of the wind revealing the impressive force of nature.

One of the last canvases by van Gogh is “Wheatfield with Crows”. The gloom of the picture illustrates the mental abyss that had led van Gogh to death. The picture is divided into two parts the sharp contrast of which sounds like heavy disharmonious chord. Thick almost dark brushstrokes create the nervous dynamics in the upper part of it. Yellow wheat bends under the gusts of wind. Three twisting uneven roads seem to go nowhere, getting lost among the ears. A flock of startled crows rushes to the sky. Their blackness gives the painting some depth, but it makes it even gloomier [3].

Their senior colleague Paul Cezanne (1839-1906) was born in France in the painter's family. Attending the academy of drawing in his childhood, he began his career with the impressionists. Later he created his own unique style of painting. Being very experienced and wise, he portrayed the nature quiet and permanent. His main aim was to restore the sense of order and materiality of life that Impressionism had lost in its fleetingness. In his opinion, nature does not need to be copied. It is necessary to express the uniqueness of it in the picture.

“Mont Sainte-Victoire seen from Bellevue” was being painted by Cezanne for many years. Going out every day to paint the mountain in different angles in the open

air he was searching for its gist. He did not begin to draw immediately, spending hours in silence staring at the landscape while a vision of the future picture had come.

Another interesting canvas is “Pierrot and Harlequin”. Its plot is connected to a theatrical comedy. However, in the picture there is not a hint of the holiday. The characters are going to take part in the theatrical action. Harlequin moves with an easy sliding step. Pierrot pushes him. Both look like wax figures. In this work, Cezanne deviated significantly from his typical style: he always avoided careful elaboration of small details, but at this time, he paid close attention to the elements of the costumes and characters’ faces [4].

In “The Card Players” Cezanne showed the restrained card game of two men sitting at the table in one of the local cafes. They are concentrating on the next move, which is apparently deciding their future fate. One may win one may lose.

Over a century, post-impressionists have been opening people’s eyes to the artists’ experience and impression of the surrounding world. The painters express their own vision of life and reveal the essence of things in the pictures. Their works are still impressive for our contemporaries all over the world.

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EVOLUTION OF THE IMAGE OF VAMPIRES IN CINEMA

Abstract: Vampires have been presented in many artistic works and films since the XIXth century. This article reveals a look at the evolution of the image of vampires in the foreign cinematography. The author analyzes the changing of the image and characteristics of the vampires for almost a hundred years and makes a conclusion about some peculiarities of the modern society looking at it through this analysis.

Key words: vampire, monsters, appearance, blood, moral values, film, evolution, modern society.

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ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ОБРАЗА ВАМПИРОВ В КИНЕМАТОГРАФЕ

Аннотация: Вампиры представлены во многих художественных произведениях и фильмах, начиная с XIX века. Эта статья раскрывает взгляд на эволюцию образа вампиров в иностранном кинематографе. Автор анализирует процесс эволюции изображения и характеров вампиров в зарубежном кинематографе на протяжении почти 100 лет и делает заключение о некоторых особенностях современного общества на основании этого анализа.

Ключевые слова: вампир, монстры, внешность, кровь, моральные ценности, фильм, эволюция, современное общество.

For many centuries, people liked different legends and were fascinated by mysticism. One of the examples is vampires. Many books are written and many movies are made about them where they are shown as cruel, scary, night creatures. A vampire is a dead creature that is supposed to leave its grave at night and suck blood from living people [1, 528]. They are the people's ideas about a superman: there are no barriers for them; they sweep away everything in their path. This creature always

presents a tragic destiny because it is characterized by inner anxiety and inability to cope with its nature. Its image has been changing since the beginning of the previous century. That is why the history of evolution of vampires in years is interesting for many people.

The most popular works about the vampires in literature are “Gaius” by Byron, “Dracula” by Bram Stoker, “Twilight” by Stephanie Meyer, and others. The cinematography works are brighter and emotionally expressive: “Nosferatu. Symphony of Terror” by Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau, “Hunger” by Tony Scott, etc.

The transformation of the image and behavior of the vampires in the movies have been changing for tens of years.

In 1922, the silent film “Nosferatu. Symphony of Terror”, shot by German director Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau, came out on the screens. It had a great success. The vampire’s image was very frightening; it demonstrated cruelty, cynicism, and complete disregard to people. The Cable News Network (CNN) entertainment describes the main character: “Count Orlock is a monster – pointy ears, long claws and a sinister gaze. He’s followed around by rats, sleeps in a filthy coffin and is devoted to spreading death and disease” [2]. Same impression it produces on people nowadays.

For many years, the images of the vampires in the movies were similar. The first film about them shown in a different way was “Dracula” (U.S.A.). It was directed by Francis Ford Coppola and released in 1992. There are three main characters in this movie such as Dracula himself, Mina, who Dracula saw as his beloved, and Jonathan – Mina’s fiancé. Throughout the movie, Dracula appears in front of different characters in different looks. For Jonathan he is an old man with pale skin, with hair in the shape of a heart, and with long clawed fingers. For Mina he turns into a beautiful man, with long wavy hair and aristocratic appearance. To the end of the film, he looks like a giant terrible monster with red eyes. His behavior with the specific characters is completely different either kind or horrible.

Next film “Van Helsing” 2004 directed by Stephen Sommers (U.S.A.) is quite similar to “Dracula”. The main character appears with the same pale face and with aristocratic features. He can turn into a monster, something like a terrible bat. This creature has huge wings, giant beast thin body, and terrifying face with the fanged mouth. But unlike Coppola’s, new Dracula has no human feelings. He is a cruel, cynical, heartless bloodsucker. He does not care about someone’s life or feelings.

One more film and the most popular vampire saga nowadays is “Twilight” 2008 directed by Catherine Hardwicke (U.S.A.). The viewers see the vampires looking like common people. Nevertheless, they are essentially different compared to them: extremely fast, strong, shine in the sun. Their eyes are yellow or red. There are some “vegetarian vampires” who prefer to drink the blood of animals not humans. Vampires demonstrate human feelings: they can love and hate, be jealous, and, of course, sacrifice themselves.

Over the years, vampires have changed their images and characters. In 1922 the vampire looked nothing like a man. In 70 years, it was presented in two images as a human and as a monster. That time the vampire had feelings, it could do bad things in the name of love. Later vampires are keeping their representations but they lost

their humanity. They felt nothing at all. Then the vampires did not differ from ordinary people. They did not drink human blood; they had all human feelings: love, fear, happiness, etc.

Throughout all these years, the vampires from singles turned into families and even entire communities. The film “Underworld” 2017 shows that transformation perfectly.

Why do people not quench their interest in these films? In 1922 people watched those films just for the emotional excitement. Now, it can be assumed, they see the prototypes of modern community in these characters. In modern society, people become the vampires. People are cruel, selfish, greedy and unfeeling. Maybe the contemporaries are watching these films because they want to find the answer how to return the humanity that our world needs so much.

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BEHIND THE WALLS OF WARHOL'S FACTORY: STUDIO AND HIP HANGOUT

Abstract: Ever wondered where Andy Warhol conceptualized and made his iconic Pop art masterpieces? How and from where his *protégés* achieved the beckoning summits of the New York's underground artistic space and the consequent destinies of theirs? If so, let us plunge in fragmentary scenes and denizens' memoirs of the mid-60s of the grand Warhol's residence, The Factory, and trace the everyday life of Pop-art beaumonde.

Keywords: Andy Warhol, the Factory, E. Sedgwick, 60s, American Pop-art.

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ЗА СТЕНАМИ ФАБРИКИ УОРХОЛА: СТУДИИ И МОДНОГО ПРИТОНА

Аннотация: Когда-нибудь задумывались, где Энди Уорхол придумал и воплотил в жизнь культовые шедевры поп-арта? Как и откуда его протеже достигали манящих «вершин» подпольного мира искусства Нью-Йорка и как сложились в дальнейшем их судьбы? Если так, окунитесь в обрывочные сцены и воспоминания обитателей грандиозной резиденции Уорхола середины 60-х, Фабрики, и проследите повседневную жизнь высшего света поп-арта.

Ключевые слова: Энди Уорхол, Фабрика, Э. Сэджвик, 60-е, американский поп-арт.

...Andy would work all the time. There would be some people helping him. There would be other people who would just come and hang out. Perhaps the best-known artist of the second half of the XX century, Warhol, left a colossal artistic legacy.

Without going far into detail, the Factory was Warhol's art-studio in New York where he often drew lines between personal and professional. Large open spaces painted in silver here and there, high plafonds, 'home' movie studio and innumerable 'potential super-stars' – artists, musicians, drag queens, open-thinkers, writers, underground photographers and filmmakers – in brief, an iconic American bohemia gathered at once in 'the Factory' to work, snap, paint, do drugs, hang out. Frequently lodged at Factory's, in various times, Warhol's *regulars* were David Bowie, Jean-Michel Basquiat, William Burroughs, Madonna, Lou Reed, Edie Sedgwick, Ultra-Violet, Mary Woronov, Brian Jones, Yoko Ono, etc. etc.

Apace, there had taken shape a special 'hangout' of Factory's inhabitants, many of whom were *meth heads* (so-called amphetamine users), participants of clandestine pornography and so on, why the studio received a scandalous status. People emerged, stayed or departed but, invariably, the hallway leading to the venue would be provided with the placard *'If you have no business to conduct here, please don't come'* [1].

By and large, liberty – or an illusion of such – was dissolved on the American shores: the onset of the sexual revolution, feminist movement raise, debuts of garage rock, psychedelic and proto-punk bands, new fluxes in culture, crises and searches in philosophy, hippies' experiments with free-life, free-love and free-usage, like as consequences of withdrawals from the *Noir* epoch of depression and sharp cynicism to *pop-art*, mass media and mass consumption, furthermore. Here's vacant space for ego, for *self*, for assembly lines like a **factory**.

Spates of never-ending bashes, wing-dings, blowouts – for void oppresses, *'I have Social Disease. I have to go out every night'* [2], - are painted over and over and over again in deep silver, in deep argent, in the color of neglect and egoism. As though to the apex of madness, Warhol's hair or, so to say, cat's fur are silver-dyed. No wonder that The Factory kept winning if not broad acceptance but, at least, particular interest.

Speedily – within this mad maelstrom – the apartments became a place 'to go' for the New York's glitterati, moreover, became a breeding ground for all kinds of experimental art. Warhol, by that time already scored fame and gaining momentum, appeared as benefactor with links all over the America's artistic space (if not the world's) who was able to 'catapult' his protégés to the summits.

In the whirls of artistic freedoms (as much as of moral) there arose groundbreaking *collaborations* of artists (A. Warhol with S. Dalí, J.-M. Basquiat), of musicians (Lou Reed in *Velvet Underground* band, David Bowie), between couturiers and models (E. Sedgwick, Ultra-Violet in Yves Saint Laurent's garments). Incredibly, epoch's prominent representatives got-to-know there (for decades of Factory's functioning, the list of *regulars* is vast one).

Those include, for the commencement, the *Velvet Underground* (V.U.) band which was central to Warhol's scene at the Factory. Disadvantaged in commercial success, *V.U.*'s members were pioneers in the 60s alternative & psychedelic and became *cult* when performed as part of Warhol's multimedia show, *Exploding Plastic Inevitable*, in 1966-1967.

Among the figures associated directly with The Factory was actress, heiress and model *Edith 'Edie' Sedgwick* started visiting The Factory regularly in 1965. Warhol rapidly saw her allure and helped to catapult her to celebrity status by casting in the avant-garde films such as *Vinyl* (his re-interpretation of Burgess's *A clockwork orange*), as well as *Poor Little Rich Girl* and *Kitchen*.

With short hair silver-dyed, extraordinary large earrings and short dresses Edie soon won the fashion-icon rank and, furthermore, Warhol's super-star title. As the pace of live speeded and the noose of severe 'acids' and 'blasts' and 'co-pilots' jeopardized her mental and physical health, Edie, at all times, holding her strong cigarette, pursued her private euphoria. As time went on, the rides to Paris with Warhol, starring roles, empathy, as a whole, have been replaced by fatal drowning in 'blows', 'nose candies' and MDMA. Become a dead weight, with break-downs – in factory's language 'out of commission' – flamboyant (super? –) star died out, dethroned by *another*, young and new. Noteworthy is, Warhol-Sedgwick's vivid romance and Edie's tragic demise have been re-created in *A Factory Girl* film.

Or else, let's embezzle the place in the sun for Ultra-Violet (*I. Dufresne*), artist and author, ex-muse and lover of Salvador Dalí, who then, in the 60s, began to follow progressive American pop-art scene. She became *one of many* 'Andy's super-stars' and played in dozen Factory films between 1965 and 1974. In 1988, Ultra-Violet published her autobiography (though, the very fact is more notorious for narration than her personality itself): *Famous for 15 minutes: My years with Andy Warhol* [3] where former *Dalí protégée*, set in the dervish years of the 60s and 70s, gave her confession memoir. Replaced – 'dethroned' – by the new muse *Viva*, Dufresne

generally avoided drug usage explaining that her body '*reacted badly to drugs*' [4]. As time went on, she would observe, '*If I had lived like all those young people, I would be dead today*' [4].

Thus, under the tones of musical interludes and nocturnal *voyages* through the New York's artistic space, *today's 'super-stars'* as simple passers-by inevitably were replaced by another, *regulars*, who stayed on the high peaks of ecstasy, maintained creative fire-blaze (and villainous rumors, as suspected), kept tantalizing strangers while smoking cigarette after cigarette on the apartment's lofty balconies, dressed in fancy garments, with make-up on, either slowed down by *speeds*, as joke, or excited close to the rampage, they, making movies, painting, whirling in foliage of events... but, within that mad hangout, how to be aware for sure that ideas aren't already drowning in delirium and, more, that pop-art icon still remains such? Is there any *super-star* to assert the *regulars* have never been in the eluding Warhol's penumbra, being, on the contrary, wealthy themselves? Would lunacy pause or remain everlasting *fête*?

As like conformation, on the third of June, year 1968, *Valerie Solonas*, odious *SCUM manifesto* author, hitherto having starred in Warhol's videos, entered The Factory and shot at Andy's stomach – three times – after which, left the building, got up a policeman and said: '*I shot Andy Warhol*' [5]. The *fête* had exploded. The apotheosis of madness stopped for a while and brought in life fears – reasons why to fear – anxieties and dismay.

This – is how all drove and grew, this – is final phase of premier years of The Factory's existing, this – is the triumph of the long-to-tell story about ups and downs, *glitters and bitters* – is like slightly open door to the starry kingdom, shut from observers' eyes, told to strangers in drawing memoirs of figures, having whirled in the Factory's media, – told about the *world-everlasting-hangout*, hid in the vaults of vanity and egoism, languishing in the sweetest intoxication, with its inhabitants put on 'factory's' conveyors, about the infinitive collaborations where incredibly talented people got acquitted and mixed, giving all that they were able to give and then – becoming useless and worthless, *aliens*. This demure record is dedicated *to* the irreverent persons with their inherent soft points and laxities, persons vulnerable and pre-disposed to temptations, (regrettably, dozens of whom ended their lives in blooms of blinding youth), but, however, all this (and, of course, something even more) had established the culture continued by more than one generation.

This – is how the Factory's flourishing ended – but, anyway, since the third of June, the year nineteen-eighty six, Warhol's 'headquarters' are destined to exist for, pretty much, twenty years and with its *regulars'* endeavors make incredible breakthroughs in that sophisticated world of fine arts.

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RUSSIAN NORTH: KOMI REPUBLIC

Abstract: History of the Republic, geographical information and climate, natural and cultural resources, famous people and places are covered in the article.

Key words: The Republic of Komi, forests, rivers, history, prison camps, industries.

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РУССКИЙ СЕВЕР: РЕСПУБЛИКА КОМИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются история республики, географические сведения и климат, природные и культурные ресурсы, знаменитые люди и места.

Ключевые слова: Республика Коми, леса, реки, история, тюремные лагеря, промышленность.

The Republic of Komi is a subject of the Russian Federation. Komi is located in the north-east of the European part of the Russian Federation. The territory of the republic is comparable in size to many European countries – its area is 416,800 square kilometers. The capital of the republic is the city of Syktyvkar. The population of the republic at the moment is about 850,000 people [1, 4].

Forests of the Republic of Komi are treasures of the world. They occupy more than 70% of the territory. The total area of the forest fund of the Komi Republic is 38.9 million hectares. More than 78 thousand lakes are located on the territory of Komi Republic. One of the largest is Sindorskoye Lake. It is a taiga lake. Its area is 28.5 km and it is located near Vym river. Swamps occupy an area of 3.2 million hectares. They represent independent ecosystems that affect the surrounding landscape. Swamps are also home to many birds such as the partridge, the black grouse and the "red book" birds: the gray crane, the white-tailed eagle, the swan-swan and animals such as moose and deer. A large number of rivers flow through the territory of the Republic of Komi. The most part of the territory is occupied by the basins of flat rivers: the Vychegda, the Mezeni, the Vashki [2].

Since ancient times the rivers of the region have played an exceptionally important role in the development of the Pechora region and neighboring regions. On the territory of the Komi "the great Novgorod road to Ugra" passed. This road began in Ustyug and ended near the banks of the Ob River, passing through most of the rivers of the Komi Republic.

Komi Republic has a very rich history. In the Middle Ages, the Komi Territory was a part of the Moscow Principality. In 1745, the explorer Cherepanov found an oil key that was draining from the bottom of the river. In 1745 the first oil plant was built near the town of Ukhta. In 1922 the Komi Republic was founded. The industrial development of the Komi Republic in the soviet period is related to the activities of the GULAG. In the early 1930s, large deposits of coal were discovered in Komi, which people began to mine during the Great Patriotic War. At the same time, the

Ukhta-Pechora-Inta-Vorkuta railway was built to take away the coal, oil and timber mined [3].

In the history of creating a huge system of camps for prisoners, the Republic of Komi occupies a special place. GULAG was the General Directorate of camps and labor settlements of the USSR. The northern camps are given many pages of the epic Solzhenitsyn "The Gulag Archipelago". By the labour of prisoners, large enterprises of the mining and forestry industry, oil fields, ground and railway routes were built. The creation of the industrial potential of the republic cost a huge number of human lives [5].

In addition to history, the republic is also rich in natural resources. The Republic of Komi has significant reserves of minerals. Wood, coal, oil and other minerals are mined in the territory of the Republic of. The Republic is the main fuel base of the European North of Russia. The industry of the Republic of Komi is represented by more than 30 industries. The largest industrial enterprises of the republic are Lukoil-Komi and Vorkutaugol [1].

The vegetative cover of the republic is very diverse. Forest in the republic is the source of various types of useful products. In the marshes, medicinal plants, moss, berries are gathered. Currently, people protect natural swamps with rare species of plants and birds.

One of the basic activities of the Komi people is reindeer herding. Huge reindeer herds graze on the endless lands of the Komi Republic. In winter, people in some parts of the republic celebrate "Teryb kor". "Teryb kor" is translated into Russian as a fast-footed deer. People organize races on reindeer sleds, prepare traditional dishes and hold various competitions for strength and speed [6].

The Republic of Komi is famous for its people and places. Yugyd VA national Park and Pechoro-Ilych reserve are located on the territory of the Republic. They are included in the UNESCO world natural heritage list. The national Park is located on the border of Europe and Asia. The natural Park is rich in rivers, lakes and animals. The Park has many historical and cultural monuments such as treasures of the sub-stone. Yugyd VA Park was created to solve the problems of preservation of natural ecosystems and cultural heritage. In the South, the national Park borders the Pechora-Ilych reserve. The reserve was founded in 1930 to preserve the natural habitat of the sable. On the territory of the reserve there is a moose farm, created to tame the moose.

Many famous people were born and worked in the Komi Republic. Pitirim Sorokin was born in Knyazhpogost district. He was a well-known Russian-American sociologist and cultural scientist, one of the founders of the theory of social stratification and social mobility. Olympic Champions Vasily Rochev, Pavel Rochev and Raisa Smetanina are natives of the Komi Republic. They won medals at the Olympics in ski races. This list can be continued.

After all, the Komi Republic is a place with a rich history, a treasure trove of valuable resources, and the cradle of famous people. It is a place that is worth visiting at least once in your life.

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SEVEN WONDERS OF KARELIA

Abstract: The paper deals with a description of the most famous attractions of Karelia. It makes a tour of the region to capture the imagination with its magnificent beauty and the richness of places of interest.

Key words: Karelia, Kizhi, Ruskeala, White Sea petroglyphs, Vottovaara, Marcial Waters, Kivach, Valaam.

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СЕМЬ ЧУДЕС КАРЕЛИИ

Аннотация: В работе представлено описание наиболее значимых объектов республики Карелия. Этот край знаменит подобно семи чудесам света. Карелия поражает воображение туристов своей красотой.

Ключевые слова: Карелия, Кижы, Рускеала, Беломорские петроглифы, Воттоваара, Марциальные воды, Кивач, Валаам.

Our country is rich in places, where you can relax from the city fuss and be alone with nature. The Republic of Karelia is one of such wonderful places. The beautiful country of forests and lakes is located in the north-west of Russia, on the border with Finland. From the east it is washed by the waters of the White Sea. For a long time historians and ethnographers have considered Karelia a "northern pearl". In recent years, more and more travelers have chosen to visit this region. What is the attractiveness of the Republic of Karelia?

Miracle № 1. Kizhi Island, a famous museum of wooden architecture in the open air, is located on the island in Onega Lake. Kizhi is a UNESCO world heritage site, and this territory is considered to be a protected area: berry picking and fishing are allowed only to local residents. The complex of the Kizhi churchyard consists of

two churches and a bell tower of the XVIII-XIX centuries. During the construction of the Church of the Transfiguration nails were not used, they are only in 22 domes that crown it. On the territory of the Museum there are several ancient villages, valuable natural objects and archaeological monuments [1].

The second miracle is the Ruskeala mountain park – a place of bewitching beauty. Not far from the village of Ruskeala there are picturesque marble quarries, which for a long time served as a place for the extraction of marble. Ruskeala gray marble was widely used in the construction of cathedrals and palaces of St. Petersburg: St. Isaac's and Kazan Cathedrals, the Marble, Tauride and Winter palaces. One of the quarries is called now "Ruskeala Mountain Park" and is very popular with tourists. The marble lake attracts by the beauty of steep marble banks, stretching into the emerald clear water, the opportunity to go by boat through the marble grottoes or go down into the mine [2].

Third miracle is White Sea petroglyphs, ancient rock paintings – a gift to descendants from the primitive settlers of the region. White Sea petroglyphs were created by ancient hunters and fishermen about six thousand years ago. They are one of the outstanding monuments of the primitive art of Northern Europe. There are more than 2000 figures of petroglyphs in the White Sea region depicting the life of ancient people. Thanks to petroglyphs a person could pass on his knowledge to succeeding generations. Hunting, rituals, battles, people and animals, all the most important scenes from the life of our ancestors were depicted in the rock paintings [3].

The fourth miracle is Mountain Vottovaara. In Karelia superstitious people consider this mountain to be the center of evil forces and the bridge to another world. It is covered with ugly trees, there is almost no fauna, the lakes are dead. It is commonly known as Death-mountain. At the top there are about 1600 stones having been put in some mysterious order. Scientists believe that this is an ancient cult complex. One of the most striking places there is a "ladder to the sky." 13 steps cut in the rock and ending at a high cliff are called so. The author and the time are still unknown.

The fifth miracle, Marcial Waters, is located 50 km from Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia. That is a valley of glandular mineral springs possessing unique medical properties. There, in 1714 a worker of the plant Ivan Ryaboev found a source with non-freezing water, healing people of heart pain. In 1719 Peter I issued a decree opening the first Russian resort. Peter himself visited this resort four times. Now "Marcial Waters" is a well-known resort specialised in treating various diseases with glandular waters.

The sixth miracle is the Kivach waterfall – a natural pearl of Karelia. It is the second largest, after the Rhine, the plain waterfall of Europe. The height of the waterfall is 10.7 m. Around it there is a nature reserve. The waterfall is incredibly beautiful. The waters of the Suna river being compressed by basalt rocks fall down from a height of a heavy stream forming a powerful whirlpool and creating an impressive noise. The eminent poet Gavriil Derzhavin dedicated his famous ode "Waterfall" to it. The Kivach waterfall has taken a prominent place in the work of many poets and artists.

The seventh miracle is Valaam. The Valaam archipelago, located in Ladoga Lake, consists of more than 50 islands, the largest of which is Valaam. The island has rocky coasts, a large part of the territory is covered with coniferous forests, there are gardens that are more than 150 years old. In summer, there are 30-35 sunny days there more than on the mainland. For many centuries it has been an Orthodox sacred shrine with rich monastic traditions. The island was visited by the emperors Alexander I and Alexander II, painters I. Shishkin and F. Vasiliev, writers and poets N.S. Leskov, F.I. Tutchev, I. Shmelev, B.K. Zaitsev, composers P.I. Tchaikovsky, A.K. Glazunov, scientists M.N. Miklukho-Maclay and D.I. Mendeleev [4].

So, we hope that mentioned above landmarks convincingly prove the fairy-tale character of the Karelian region. Acquaintance with the picturesque nature and unique sights of Karelia is an excellent occasion to visit this region.

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VOLOGDA REGION IS THE SOUL OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH

Abstract: The Russian North is a hymn to human possibilities and communion to the power of nature. Russia cannot be understood without getting acquainted with the Russian North, with all its grandeur and fascinating beauty of the landscape, the richest nature variety, the most favorable environmental background, genuine architecture, harsh climate, defining the culture and character of the Russian Northern man.

Key words: the Russian North, Vologda region, «Silver necklace», soul of the Russian North, carved palisade, Vologda butter.

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ВОЛОГОДСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ – ДУША РУССКОГО СЕВЕРА

Аннотация: Русский Север – гимн человеческим возможностям и приобщение к силам природы. Нельзя понять Россию, не познакомясь с русским Севером, со всем его величием и завораживающей красотой ландшафта, богатейшей разнообразной природой, максимально благоприятным экологическим фоном, неподдельной архитектурой, суровым климатом, определяющим культуру и характер русского северного человека.

Ключевые слова: русский Север, Вологодская область, «Серебряное ожерелье», душа русского Севера, резной палисад, Вологодское масло.

It is impossible to understand what Russia is without knowing the Russian North!

Vologda region. The Treasury of national culture and traditions. The gentle chime of bells. Masterpieces of wooden architecture. "That very" butter. The magical beauty of the lace. "Northern niello" on silver – the most ancient and the most

advanced of the known similar technologies. Finally, Vologda girls are a symbol of quiet and beautiful Russian femininity. Is it not a quiet Russian place where the laconic Northern people live, it will have a beneficial effect on the inhabitants of megapolities, blackened not only from exhaust gases? Here it will be found the salt of the Russian Earth, a pinch of which will return the taste of life in the midst of a cold summer.

The Vologda region provided an opportunity to plunge into the charming atmosphere of ancient noble estates, to take pleasure of its grandeur and fascinating beauty of the landscape, the richest nature variety, the most favorable environmental background, genuine architecture, harsh climate, defining the culture and character of the Russian Northern man.

Geographically Vologda region is the North of Russia. Besides, historically it has happened that earlier and today Vologda region is on the first place among other Russian regions in terms of the share of Russian population - more than 97% [1, p. 2]. Experts note that in the past, and now the Russian language is unifying for the multinational North. Thus, Vologda region is the region with preserved Russian identity and cultural traditions.

Cities of the Vologda region are not inferior to Moscow in antiquity and historical importance: Vologda is the same age as Moscow, Belozersk mentioned in the Tale of Bygone Years in 862, the city-museum Totma, Velikiy Ustyug, the center of rare crafts and the birthplace of Russian Grandfather Frost since 1999.

Many sights, beautiful architectural monuments of the Vologda region are closely connected with the names of such great people as Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, righteous Ferapont, Kirill Belozersky, Ignatius Bryanchaninov, poets and writers Batyushkov, Rubtsov, Gilyarovsky, etc.

The Russian North is:

- natural products, mushrooms and berries,
- a wealth of furs, fish, animal,
- developed timber industry complex,
- many lakes and rivers with convenient navigation conditions;
- sincere, open and hardworking people,
- preserved Russian identity,
- rich cultural and historical heritage,

- an ancient Orthodox shrines and treasures of folk culture, all of these are concentrated in the Vologda region, where you can feel and understand native Russian features.

Actually, Vologda region is a sensory perception of reality, first of all because this is a sensual perception of Russia. In the Vologda region all the main human feelings are getting acute!

You will hear the Russian North in the bell chime of the Vologda region. This is the land where bells are ringing!

You will feel the taste of the Russian North, having tasted the unique Vologda butter, honey and homemade jam.

You will get into a fairy tale of the Russian North in the estate of Grandfather Frost in Velikiy Ustyug. Vologda region is the birthplace of Grandfather Frost!

You will learn Russian North in the smell of fresh milk, freshly baked bread, beveled grass and flowery meadows of the Vologda region. Wildflowers and endless meadows, smoke baths – all of these are on the Russian Vologda land.

You will touch the patterns of the Russian North – Vologda lace and linen fabric, keeping warm hands of skilled workers and century traditions. Vologda region is this native feelings from touch to origins!

Feeling of the fullness of life, knowledge of the spiritual essence of the Russian people, folk character and Russian spirit will be given to you by a visit to the Vologda region!

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UDEGE – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

Abstract: This article deals with indigenous people of the Far East. The Udege is one of the most famous and ancient nationalities living in territories of Primorsky and Khabarovsk regions and other regions of the Far East of Russia. In the article the history of the Udege is told, information on the current state of trade of the nationality is provided and the most current problems of the Udege are described.

Key words: Russian Far East, Udege, peoples, Krasniy Yar.

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УДЭГЕЙЦЫ – КОРЕННЫЕ ЖИТЕЛИ ДАЛЬНОГО ВОСТОКА

Аннотация: В данной статье речь идет о коренной народности Дальнего Востока. Удэгейцы — одна из самых известных и древних национальностей, проживающих на территориях Приморского и Хабаровского краев, а также других регионов Дальнего Востока. В статье описана история удэгейцев, приведена информация о современном состоянии промысла народности, а также раскрыты наиболее актуальные проблемы удэгейцев.

Ключевые слова: Дальний Восток, удэгейцы, коренные жители, Красный Яр.

The Far East of Russia occupies a big area of the Russian Federation. It borders several countries with traditions and cultures, which differ strongly from the familiar ones. In addition, the territory of the Far East is rich in the unusual nature and national culture. From ancient times, several peoples have lived there: udege, nanais, orochs, tazy.

Now they are regarded as native peoples. One of the most known ethnic groups among them is Udege.

The Udege is one of the indigenous ethnic groups living in the Far East of Russia. Their total number is around 2000 people.

National language – Udege – belongs to Tunguso-Manchurian group of the Altai family, unwritten language. Among traditional beliefs animism and shamanism prevail.

The traditional economy of the Udege was based on hunting and fishing; the last was minor, especially among the the Udege living on upper courses of inflows of the Ussuri River. Hunting tools of the Udege were designed individually: traps for fur animals, crossbows for large animals. Various jails, rods, hooks, small nets are the tools of individual fishing prevailing in fishery. Only in coastal areas traps on salmon were built, there sub glacial fishing was known [1].

Old dwellings of the Udege were of the following types. Summer housing is the tent covered with longitudinal ranks of the birch bark strips put on a lattice. The winter dwelling (Touho Joe) is the same tent, but with the bases from thicker poles covered over birch bark still with Siberian pine bark [2].

The clothes of the Udege differed from the clothes of other ethnic groups of Cupid a little. The Chinese fabrics gradually forced the fish skin serving as earlier main material out. At the beginning of the 20th century dressing gowns from fish skin could be met rather seldom. Women's dressing gowns were longer than men's and

usually more richly ornamented: on a hem the Chinese coins, plaques or sinks sheathed them. In the 19th century there still remained women's elegant Evenki bibs.

Both men and women combed hair on a parting in the middle, and braided to two spits, winding them with a lace; women preferred decoration with numerous beads.

The Shamanism played a large role in life of the Udege. Various ritual objects were connected with the activity of the shaman: a set of zoomorphic and anthropomorphous images, figures of spirits of the shaman and of other people to whom he practiced shamanism. Besides a shaman tambourine the Udege used round rattles with handles, single-string violins, flutes – pipes. During shaman rituals the Udege mostly danced. Folklore of the Udege is rich: myths and fairy tales, historical legends, riddles, proverbs, sayings [1].

Traditional crafts were embroidery, mosaic, carving, stamping and coloring [3].

In 1860 exploring of Primorsky Krai by Russians began. Development of the Far East exempted the Udege from oppression and operation by the Chinese trading companies which kept the Udege in large debt dependences.

The Russian peasantry began to lodge in Seaside area especially intensively since 1883 when the government accepted the transportation of immigrants by sea into the state account. The large land plots to Ussuri and in the south, on the seacoast, were allocated to peasants. However, in the conditions of the isolated position of the Udege who wandered in search of hunting production in mountains and upper courses of the rivers progressive cultural influence of the Russian people was slowed down; nevertheless all travelers visiting Ussuri Krai noted that Udege friendly treated Russians to who adjoined, and always opposed them to the Chinese merchant's exploiters.

The Soviet power saved the Udege from a century oppression and exploitation.

In the 1930s resettlement of the Udege to larger and well-planned settlements began. On the one hand, it promoted consolidation of ethnos, growth of ethnic consciousness of natives, improvement of their economic and social situation and increase in cultural and educational level. On the other hand, many elements of their traditional culture were lost. Also, with establishment of the Soviet power in the middle of the century much attention was paid to familiarizing of the Udege with collectivization, technical reconstruction of trade economy that changed the way of living of the people radically.

For a long time the Udege had not been consolidated into a uniform ethnic community. In spite of the fact that in the 1960-s there still continued to exist anyuysky, horsky, samarginsky, bikinsky, terneysky and other ethnographic groups of the Udege, many representatives of this nationality had already moved to large cities. Many ceased to be engaged in traditional trade and began to master modern professions. Some pursued science, for example, Pyotr Bataneevich Sulyandziga became the first scientists-mathematicians in the history of indigenous people of the North.

Due to resettlement many Udege moved to the cities and were engaged in modern types of trade. Many native people were urbanized and by the end of the twentieth century the number of the Udege who could do national types of trade and

knew national language was catastrophically small. There was a problem of preservation of the ethnicity.

Lately there has been an active revival of national life and the culture of the Udege people in the Far East of Russia. In Primorsky and Khabarovsk regions several national parks were opened in which native people can be engaged in the traditional crafts themselves and teach visitors of national parks, such as “Udege legend”, “Land of a leopard” and “Bikin”.

One of the most known and visited national parks is the park “Udege legend”. The park created on June 09, 2007 is located in Krasnoarmeisky district of Primorsky Krai of the Russian Federation.

Among the tasks facing national park are preservation of a valley complex of the rivers of the western macro slope of Sikhote-Alin, creation of conditions for adjustable ecological tourism, introduction of ecological and educational, environmental and educational and scientific programs, and involvement of local population in nature protection activity. Attention is attracted by the historical and archaeological value of the territory – here there are 28 archaeological monuments of various historical eras, beginning from parking of the Stone Age to ancient settlements of the Middle Ages [4].

In the park, there is a set of the rare plants, birds, mammals and insects.

Now there we can witness the revival of language, which is taught at some schools in the territory of accommodation of the Udege. Annual creative festivals, such as “Nation faces” and “Rhythms of the Far East” are held. In the large cities of Seaside and Khabarovsk Krai there take place exhibitions of folk art. Every year Krasniy Yar holds a festival of fish: anyone can arrive to the village, plunge into traditions of the Udege and experience the culture of native people in their small homeland.

The Far East is an extensive territory with rich history. Peoples with rich traditions and culture have inhabited these territories for a long time. Today the revival and maintenance of national culture combined with the European traditions brought over time to eastern territories have made Primorsky and Khabarovsk regions extremely interesting both for inhabitants and guests of the Far East.

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SCOTLAND: MILESTONES OF HISTORY

Abstract: This article is dedicated to Scotland and its history. Author touches upon the problem of independence of Scotland and its relationships with England. The struggle for independence is considered upon historical events, the consequences of which led to today's situation.

Key words: history of Scotland, fight for independence, relationships with England, all aspects of development of the country.

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ШОТЛАНДИЯ: ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЕХИ ИСТОРИИ

Аннотация: Эта статья посвящена Шотландии и ее истории. Автор касается проблемы независимости Шотландии и ее взаимоотношений с Англией. Борьба за независимость рассматривается через призму исторических событий, последствия которых привели к современной ситуации.

Ключевые слова: история Шотландии, борьба за независимость, взаимоотношения с Англией, все стороны развития страны.

Scotland is a country with a rich history, always struggling for the independence. The path to their goal is extremely long, several times there were bloody uprisings, several times they got what they wanted – but almost immediately lost independency.

General information

Scotland is autonomous administrative-political part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It covers the northern third of the island of Great Britain. Country shares a border with England to the south and from other parties is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the mainland, the country is made up of more than 790 islands, but most of them are uninhabited. The capital of Scotland since the 15th century is Edinburgh. It is located at Eastern coast of Scotland. The flag of Scotland, named Saltire, is a blue field with a white diagonal cross (also known as a St. Andrew's cross) that extends to the corners of the flag. Royal coat of arms of Scotland is a red rampant lion with blue tongue and claws situated within a red double border decorated with fleurs-de-lis (French royal lilies) on the golden field.

Prehistoric times – from 6000 BC to 1 century AD

There are a lot of evidences throughout Scotland, which are constantly extracted by archaeologists. The first buildings belong exactly to 6000 years BC, but the first people appeared on those lands much earlier [1].

Roman Invasion.

From this period, 1 century AD, the written history of Scotland begins. The Romans invaded Britain and southern part of Scotland, but the Northern part left free from Roman legions. Although invasion and influence specifically on most part of Scotland territory lasted 40 years, a lot of knowledge was received, such as the use of Latin script for languages of Scotland and the emergence of Christianity. In 208 AD soldiers left territory of an island.

Early Medieval in Scotland – the Picts.

In Early Medieval (208 AD – 843 AD) the Picts were the oldest, the biggest and the strongest tribal confederation in whole Scotland. They located in central and Northern parts of Scotland territory. Picts constantly raided Britain, even reached London. Later, in VI century, all of them united in kingdom of Picts, also they were converted to Christianity by the Irish missionary Columba.

Scotland in High Middle ages – from 843 to 1286

In 843 the Scottish kingdom was formed, when Kenneth I MacAlpin became a king of united kingdom of Scots and Picts. The territories extended to the borders of modern Scotland. But the end of XIII century was a challenge for country: England began to treat Scotland as its vassal and, after several victories of British army, English king, Edward I, proclaimed himself as king of Scotland, so kingdom lost its independence [3]. The regime was cruel - people couldn't stand it: in 1297 William Wallace raised his uprising against Britain. In Battle of Stirling Bridge Scottish army defeated Britain, so British troops were thrown out of the country. After all, in 1298, in Battle of Falkirk, William Wallace was defeated and he had to flee. But in 1305 he was caught and executed. After his death the war continued under the leadership

of Robert I the Bruce. Finally, in 1314 the English were defeated and First war for independence was over. But after death of Robert I, in 1332, the Second war for independence war began. It continued 15 years and was finished in 1357. Son of Robert I, David II, was able to defend his rights to the throne. In 1371 Robert II was crowned and 300-year-old era of the Stewards rule began. Also, this period was productive for the French-Scottish relations, soldiers of Scotland fight against England side-by-side with Jeanne d'Arc in Hundred Years' War.

Early New Time.

In 1502 Scotland and England signed a Treaty on Eternal Peace. After the failed attempt to broke Eternal Peace a Treaty of Edinburgh was signed in 1560, which put an end on confrontation between Scotland and England. Two centuries later, under an English pressure, an Act of Union was created, which formed the kingdom Great Britain [2].

XVIII century.

After unification with England Scotland entered its Golden Age. Trade developed rapidly. The age of Scottish Enlightenment began in the beginning of XVIII century. And after an industrial Revolution country became commercial, industrial, scientific and educational center.

XIX century.

The age of Scottish Enlightenment finished in XIX century, still a lot of famous people, such as James Watt, James Maxwell, Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle, made their works. Scottish engineers and inventors made a great impact on industrial Revolution in whole Great Britain. The population doubled [4].

XX century.

Scotland played an important in World War I, supplying ships, food and equipment. 500 thousand of Scottish soldiers went to war, a quarter of them died. During the Second World War northern Scottish bays were British bases, also the arctic convoys to the USSR were sent from there. Robert Watson-Watt invented a radar.

XXI century.

Scotland continues to keep up with its desire for independence in the XXI century. After the all-British referendum on withdrawal from membership in the European Union, Scottish people casted their voices 62 % – “Against” and 38 – “For” leaving the EU. In the beginning of 2017 Scottish state began preparations for another referendum, to establish the Scottish independence and to stay in the Union [5].

In conclusion we can say, that Scotland had never got independence for a period long enough to assess the consequences of their freedom and their life without English intervention. But the struggle for freedom and independence is an important part of personality for every Scot – so, if they get what they wish – it will have an impact on life of every inhabitant of this wonderful country.

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**MY NATIVE COUNTRY:
 THE AKAN CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY AND THE
 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRADITION OF NAMING CHILDREN BY THE
 WEEK DAY OF BIRTH IN CONTEMPORARY TIMES**

Abstract: The article deals with the Akan concept of Personality, the traditional ways of defining a personality and the traditional system relating to choice of names for children, which is believed to define and influence the personality of the person. Attention is drawn to aspects of the Akan Naming Ceremony and the giving of name to the Akan child based on the week day of birth and its associated beliefs. The factors of foreign religious beliefs, cultural globalization and modern enlightenment and their influences are also discussed.

Key words: definitions of personality, influence, Naming Ceremony, spiritual factors, the soul, development.

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**МОЯ РОДНАЯ СТРАНА:
СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ПОНЯТИЕ АКАН О ЛИЧНОСТИ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ
ТРАДИЦИИ ИМЕНОВАНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ДНЕМ
НЕДЕЛИ, В КОТОРЫЙ ОНИ РОДИЛИСЬ**

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается Аканская концепция личности, традиционные способы определения личности и традиционная система, связанная с выбором имен для детей, которая, как полагают, и влияет на личность человека. Внимание обращается на аспекты церемонии присвоения имени Акан и присвоения имени ребенку Акан на основе дня недели рождения и связанных с ним убеждений. Рассматриваются факторы зарубежных религиозных верований, культурной глобализации и современного просвещения и их влияние.

Ключевые слова: определения личности, влияние, обряд именованья, духовные факторы, душа, развитие.

Introduction

Personality is said to have originated from as early as the late 14 centuries from Medieval Latin ‘personalitas’ and the term meant "quality or fact of being a person" [1].

There are many different definitions of personality. Raymond B. Cattell, a British and American psychologist, who proposed 16 personality factor analyses, defined personality as "That which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation" [2]. According to A.N. Leontiev, a Soviet developmental psychologist, “personality is a relatively late product of social-historical and ontogenetic development of a man" [3].

The Akan Ethnic Group of Ghana

The Akans are an ethnolinguistic grouping of the Ghanaian people who speak Akan languages. Most Akan peoples live in Ghana, where they settled in successive waves of migration between the 11th and 18th centuries..

To the Akan every person, especially the child, has the potential to become an important person irrespective of the beginning of his life or the location where he starts his life. This belief is expressed with which literally means ‘Nobody knows the beginning of a great man/person’.

Factors Affecting the Development of Personality

Following the Philosophical thought of Gyekye, Elizabeth Anokyewaa Sarfo, Akans of Ghana believed that personality is shaped by three broad factors; social, biological and spiritual factors.

In this article the focus will be on one of the spiritual factors, specifically personality based on soul names (kradin) which is a unique tradition and has a multifaceted significance for the Akans of Ghana. In addition to the character of a person, Akan also believe that names possess the spirit and strength of the true self of the person and it serves as a basis to establish truth in the society.

As noted above, Akans have a tradition of giving names to their children according to the day of the week on which they are born called Soul Day (Okra da). Such names, called the Soul Name ('Kradin') are deemed God given, since no individual can choose the day on which he or she should be born. In connection with the day names, the Akan believes also that the forefathers painstakingly studied the trend of life of persons and have laid out distinct personality traits and characteristics in consonance with the respective names. Soul name as a person's soul possesses some level of influence also on the personality of the person. Based on this all important ancient tradition, an Akan child is expected to have a name based on the day of the week on which he or she was born [4].

Giving of Names: Ceremony

The ceremony is called "adinto" or "abadinto" in Akan, which literally means "to cast name". The ceremony is usually in the father's house on the eighth day, that is, a week after the birth of the child. Thus, there are seven days of waiting until the name is given. The essence is for the family to be convinced that the child has come to earth definitively and will not soon return to his or her ancestors. The child is thus considered a "stranger" until the day of the ceremony. The eighth day after birth, actually falls on the exact week day the child was born and it is called the person's "soul day" [5].

Some Contemporary Influences on Traditional Names and Personality

In the contemporary, so called 'Global Village' a trend has developed where it is becoming easy to accept and live with different worldviews. Thus it has become acceptable for some contemporary Akans parents to choose name from different corners of the earth together with the 'kradin' and the family name for their children, while other choose to completely do away with the 'kradin' in their official documents. However, it is significant to note that people do not completely forget the 'kradin' as they tend to periodically use it to affirm themselves [6].

In the light of modern enlightenment, we also see a situation where people chose names outside the traditional names based on the motivation strivings and attraction. For example, in recent times, some people may choose names like "Kofi Ghandi", "Yaw Obama" or "Akwesi Putin". In this sense they seek after the qualities of such personalities.

Conclusion:

It is significant to note, there may not be scientific basis for the listing of the Akan personality since these were passed on by oral tradition and observations done by the forefather, however, our people see a consistent influence of the 'kradin' on the personality of the individual because it is related to the soul and it is energized by his or her unique spirit. It can also be noted that, in as much as the factors of Globalization, modern enlightenment and religion, may have significant influences

on the traditional names and for may seem to present new focus for the Akan personality.

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WHY I STUDY RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Abstract: In this paper the author talks about why she has decided to focus her studies on Russian language and literature. Near the end, she also talks about why she has chosen to incorporate International Relations into her studies. Throughout the paper she discusses when she was first introduced to Russian and then her exchange student who showed her Russia's beautiful city Saint Petersburg and its rich culture.

Key Words: Saint Petersburg, exchange program, culture, Russian language, Russian literature, international relations.

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ПОЧЕМУ Я ИЗУЧАЮ РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК, ЛИТЕРАТУРУ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассказано, почему автор решила изучать русский язык и литературу, что побудило в дальнейшем выбрать программу Международные отношения, как программа обмена помогла встретить новых друзей, которые показали красивейший город мира – Санкт-Петербург и познакомили с богатой русской культурой.

Ключевые слова: Санкт-Петербург, программа обмена, культура, русский язык, русская литература, международные отношения.

I started studying Russian in school when I was twelve. I was already studying French but I wanted to try something different, and my mom had studied Russian when she was in school. I enjoyed my Russian classes in high school and I found the language very different from anything I had heard before. However it wasn't until my exchange trip in 2015 when I realized how badly I wanted to learn this language and gain a better understanding of the culture.

When I was sixteen years old I had an exchange student, Sonya, who stayed with my family and me for two weeks. She took trips around my town, Glastonbury, which is located in Connecticut. It's a small suburban town with only 34,000 people living there. One weekend my classmates and I went as a group with our exchange students to New York City. Unfortunately, Sonya was not that impressed by New

York City. She said it had always been portrayed to her as a beautiful city in movies and pictures, but it was much dirtier in reality. One day during the week she was able to go to school with me and sit in on my classes at my high school. Right away Sonya spotted a difference between our classes; she found mine much more boring. Another activity my mom suggested was driving Sonya and I to a street in my town called Crystal Ridge. On this street there are mansions worth millions of dollars where some houses have golf courses in their yard and heated driveways. Sonya was amazed, she had never seen houses like this. A couple of weeks after she went back to Saint Petersburg, my classmates and I took a plane with my teacher to Saint Petersburg where our host families met us. I stayed with her and her family at 41 Shuvalov Ave., block 1, Saint Petersburg, Russia for two weeks.

While I was there my host family showed me around Saint Petersburg and I also went on daily excursions with my classmates and teacher. I was able to see many amazing and historical sites. Such as, Peterhof, The Hermitage, Mariinsky Theater II, The Peter and Paul Fortress, Yelagin Palace, Saint Isaac's Cathedral, Tsarskoye Selo, and Church on Our Savior of Spilled Blood.

Although the sites and history were an amazing and important part of my trip, it was the people and culture that really made me fall in love with Russia. My host family treated me as if I was their own. I became very close with my host mother, and when we had to depart at the airport for me to go back to America she even began crying as we hugged. I continue to keep in touch with Sonya and her mother through social media. When I told them I would be returning this May, Sonya and her mom insisted on finding a way to meet up with me to spend time together.

In addition to our adventures, my classmates and I were also able to spend time at the school of our exchange students, Gymnasium 631. It was interesting to be able to see how their classes and school differed from ours. One difference, which Sonya had already noticed back in my town, was the way students dressed for school. Sonya had been shocked by what some of the girls at my school were allowed to wear to class, and I could understand why. While her school did not have a dress code, her classmates dressed much more modestly and professionally than a lot of American teenagers decide to dress for school. But to me the more important contrast was that everyone there knew English. I was told they started to learn it pretty much once they started school. They also had classes in either German or French. I thought this was amazing, because this mindset of "Russian isn't the only language you need to know" is something that's very different from my country. Knowing another language is not something that is stressed in America. But I think it's good to teach people that knowing other languages is important to allow them to connect to people from different cultures.

My classmates and I were initially worried about meeting the kids at her school, because we had heard that other countries typically don't like Americans. My teacher even told us to not mention we're from America to strangers. However, to our surprise, everyone there was so accepting and kind to us. And although they were living in a country so far from mine, we shared a lot of similar interests.

Noted earlier, my major does not only focus on Russian language but also the literature. My Russian Literature professor always says there is no understanding

Russia and its people without having read its literature. I have listed on the screen the different books I have read. Some authors, like Bulgakov, took a more comical route in writing about serious issues, like in “Master and Margarita”, but there were authors like Chukovskaya who wrote a very serious book about the harsh reality of Soviet life in “Sofia Petrovna”. I love all of the books because they force people to think about many philosophical issues, such as life, love, society, and what is right and wrong. In my opinion, this is one of the most important things one can do, because if people are not thinking about these things then nothing will ever change. And change is a big part of what I want my life to be about.

This is how I feel the literature adds on to my study of International Relations. International relations is an academic discipline that focuses on the study of the interaction of the actors in international politics, including states and non-state actors, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and Amnesty International.

With international relations I’m hoping to make people think about life and what aspects of it need to change. This means I will be focusing on the Human Rights aspect of international relations. I hope to focus primarily on poverty/homelessness. There is no country that does not have this problem. And behind poverty is many issues causing it, such as expensive housing, mental/physical disabilities, and drug/alcohol abuse. Although there are many countries that need assistance with these problems, I have decided to work with Russia. I love this country and its culture, and i hope to use my Russian language and knowledge on diplomacy and the, whether I’m working at the United Nations or a non-profit organization.

Currently I volunteer with a group of mine at school, APO. One time I was volunteering for the Red Cross. We were giving food to those who had special cards showing they were financially in need of this free food. There was an elderly lady there to receive this free food, but she only spoke Russian. There was a problem with her card and they told her she would not be able to take any. I told them that I understood Russian, so I asked her what the problem was, and I translated what she said. I was able to figure out the confusion with her card so that she could get the food. She thanked me and told me that had I not helped, she would not have had any groceries for over a week. Nothing made me happier than knowing I had prevented that, and this is the kind of thing I want to do my whole life, but with more people.

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ARCHITECTURE: CURRENT TRENDS

Abstract: The main subject of this article is consideration of some current trends in architecture which are the most attractive among young people from different cities and countries.

Key words: Modern architecture, harmonious planning, glass structures, urban architecture, new philosophy.

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АРХИТЕКТУРА: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена рассмотрению некоторых современных направлений в архитектуре, получивших отклик в молодежной среде как в России, так и в странах ближнего и дальнего зарубежья.

Ключевые слова: Современная архитектура, гармоничная планировка, конструкции из стекла, городская архитектура, новая философия.

Modern architecture is diverse and amazing. It is difficult to give it a precise definition, but it is alive and evolving rapidly along technical progress. An essential task for architects is to take into account the client's desire and not to break the look of the area. This does not mean that all new buildings in the city need to copy the style of old ones – it is enough for new buildings not to contrast with the surroundings, for example, like Pyramid of the Louvre in Paris.

It is impossible to say which country has had the greatest influence on the development of the architecture. If we talk about the architecture of private houses in

Russia, the individual elements and principles are borrowed from France and Italy, where designers pay attention to the unity of the interior and the harmonious planning of the area around the house [1]. So, it is clear that exactly European architects have set most of new trends [2].

Every human civilization has been developed with its characteristic architectural style, which symbolized a certain historical period, its character, main features and political ideology. Architectural monuments are able to convey information about what people appreciated at the time of their construction, what was the standard of beauty in the art of architecture at that time, as far as what was the way of life and cultural development of a particular period, etc. The largest ancient civilization we still associate very often with incomparable architectural masterpieces which have survived to the present day. For example, Egypt with its marvelous pyramids, the Great Wall in China and etc.

Architecture is closely connected with the life of a society, its views and ideology. The heart of Ancient Greek architecture was the idea of a perfect, physically and spiritually developed person. Ancient architects built all their constructions according to the proportions of the human body, embodying harmony, consisted of the elements of nature, majestic clarity and humanity. "Style of the era" (Romanesque style, Gothic, etc.) occurred mainly in those historical periods when the perception of art works was characterized by comparative inflexibility, when it was still easily adaptable to the style change.

Modern architecture balances between social life and privacy, internal and external worlds. In the housing projects this trend reflects, in particular, transparent facades and windows from the floor to the ceiling [3]. On the one hand, the glass structures pass light into the building and make connection between the inside and outside worlds. On the other hand, residents of the transparent house do not feel like they are "in an aquarium" – functional elements such as built-in-panels, sun awnings and tinted glass provide much intimacy and individuality [4].

The contemporary art of architecture is based on total freedom of ideas and imagination, the priorities and the style itself are practically absent. Creativity of today's architects is not limited, and completely provides opportunities to make our lives brighter and more expressive. All these tendencies are embodied in modern buildings with an elusive speed.

Urban architecture has been developing in the framework of the historical landscape, embodying the best features of existing styles and modern technologies. Harmonious design, comfort and functionality highlight are the features of the most popular real estate projects in Russian as well as in European cities [1].

All these characteristics create a positive attitude to the surrounding world, no matter what it is – a house, a hotel or an office, and there is no desire to leave a place where you stay or live in search of something better.

As for St. Petersburg, an actual idea for this city is preserving its historical center with its unique architecture. Historical buildings in this Russian cultural center seem sacred for its citizens but we need the real solution of this problem. Saving ancient houses requires not only desire but also systematic and careful actions. One

way is to diminish the houses, except some extra cases. According to current principles a dilapidated house can be diminished but only if you restore its façade [1].

It does not profit but it is still cheaper than reconstruction without the removal of such a house. Also this problem has one more point. If there are no people in a building who live and work there, it will decay faster than the active one.

If the government does not solve this problem in the nearest future the number of buildings in emergency conditions will be increased much and it will make new houses move closer to the center that will lead our unique city to losing its memory and heritage.

In conclusion, it should be added that modern architecture is a completely new philosophy, which global meaning is not based on creating eternal monuments for someone's Ego but to serve Humanity and its needs [5].

So, we still have to learn a lot to become professional architects and designers but it is nice to know that we are developing in parallel with the architecture itself!

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VLADIVOSTOK – THE CITY OF DISCOVERIES

Abstract: This paper offers one to make a tour of one of the Russian European port cities located at the edge of Asia, an industrial centre and at the same time the place where one can find the charm of absolutely pristine nature.

Key words: Vladivostok, city-port, embankments, places of interest.

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ВЛАДИВОСТОК - ГОРОД ОТКРЫТИЙ

Аннотация: Владивосток – удивительный город. Это очаг европейской культуры на самом краю Азии, город-порт, шумный индустриальный город, и одновременно – место, где без труда можно найти оазисы первозданной природы.

Ключевые слова: Владивосток, город-порт, набережные, достопримечательности.

Vladivostok is an amazing city, where anyone can find something interesting and new for himself or herself. Europeans come to Vladivostok to feel Asian culture, Asians want to learn about European one. Someone looks for noisy entertainments of a modern industrial city, others search for virgin nature to find harmony of unity with the world. This seems impossible but in Vladivostok all these dreams become a reality. What is the secret of combining into a single whole all these opposites?

Vladivostok is a European city, it is located on the edge of Asia. We can learn this from geography lessons, but what about the history of this city?

The territory of Vladivostok was initially settled by Asian Bohai and Jurchen tribes, who were later displaced by the Mongols. For some time only nomadic peoples stopped there while tending herds.

The history of the city began in 19th century. While bypassing the shore of the Bay of Peter the Great in 1859 N. N. Muravyov-Amursky drew attention to the well-sheltered bay. After a series of agreements with China, this territory became the property of the Russian Empire. In 1860 the Bay was named the Golden horn and a military post was founded there [1]. The post was given the name of Vladivostok, which literally means "possess the East".

In 1862 Vladivostok became the port with fast growth of population. Not only Russians arrived there. The ability to trade and get a job attracted the Chinese and soon they founded the first Chinese quarter – a prototype of the future “millionka”.

In 1880 Vladivostok got the official status of the town. This contributed to the recovery of trade and industrial development leading to the increase of population.

The city-port appealed to people of different nationalities: Germans, Scandinavians, British, Americans, French, Italians, Jews, Greeks, Japanese, Koreans and Chinese. They were interested in the city as a free port, which meant the opportunity to conduct profitable business activities in the city. Most of them were Chinese living in “millionka”. This place was a center of illegal immigrants, opium dens and black markets for a long time. It was “town in town” and the officials ordinarily should have firstly agreed their wants with “the king of millionka” – the leader of the Chinese quarter. With this place many legends about lost treasures, ghosts and secret passages leading to China were connected. Nowadays one can also get lost in its narrow streets filled with cafes and thematic graffiti.

One of the unofficial name of the city is “the city on the hills” or it would be better to call them “sopki”. These are small hills with a rounded top. The city is very popular among tourists for its exciting views. Due to its unique streets Vladivostok go up and down creating an amazing splendor of the city. Houses located on different levels add zest to the usual monotony of a big city enlivening the area.

Another feature of the city is its location on the shore of the sea. It is washed by sea from three sides and that is the reason for its unique atmosphere. Cries of seagulls and the sea breeze penetrate into the city.

Vladivostok embankments are often busy. Any season they are crowded with youth, couples in love, mothers with strollers and old women taking the air. One can find amusement parks; ride bikes or rollers; enjoy exciting views of the Golden Horn bay and Zolotoy bridge, or explore the monuments of the Memorial of Glory of the Pacific fleet [2].

Every embankment has its own unique atmosphere. Sportivnaya Gavan, the oldest one, is the most significant place. There you can find the square of twin cities, the museum “Vladivostok fortress”, a small amusement park and the oceanarium. Tigrinaya Alley is also located there symbolising care of people of preserving rare cats.

A tiger is an official symbol of the city. In Vladivostok you can find at least four monuments devoted to tigers including a statue of two little tigers at Sportivnaya embankment.

Sportivnaya Gavan is also popular with artists and whenever you are there you can see different types of performances.

Korabelnaya embankment has been keeping the history of Vladivostok as a sea port. There is the Memorial of Glory of the Pacific fleet, the ship-museum "Red

pennant", red guards submarine S-56, as well as a fourteen-meter obelisk in the form of a sail filling with wind.

Tsesarevich Embankment is famous for its exciting views on the Zolotoy Rog bay and Zolotoy bridge. At nightfall the night illumination is switched on and complemented with lights from docked ships. This creates a romantic atmosphere.

For those who like to go far away from the city, there is another possibility - University embankment at the DVFU on Russky Island. There has been created the largest and most comfortable recreation area in Vladivostok.

In campus there are squares, parks and fountains, there is even an artificial waterfall. And all this splendor is available not only to students, but also to residents of the city. On the waterfront there are recreational facilities, bike rentals, sports grounds, and you can sit on a small rocky beach, sunbathe or swim.

But this is not the last way to escape from the captivity of the urban jungle and feel the world of nature.

Just fifteen kilometers from the city there is a Botanical garden, where everyone can fully enjoy the nature of Primorsky Region, the diversity of which affects inexperienced visitors. This is due to the fact that the city is located at the junction of climatic zones. But there is another more romantic version: according to the legend, when God reached the edge of the continent, he had only remnants of the seeds which he had scattered on other territories, and therefore he poured them all over the territory of Primorsky Region. This explains the proximity of taiga plants with maples, plum trees and even endangered species such as ginkgo and Schmidt birch. In 2016 scientists of the Botanical Institute managed to achieve cherry blossoms, which previously were replaced by bagulnik at the ceremony of admiring flowers in Vladivostok or like Japanis says "hanami".

There are also some more distant oases of nature: Pidán mountain, the Milogradovka river and Bikin National Park.

One can talk for hours about each of these magical places, but it is better to see this amazing city – Vladivostok with your own eyes, because it does not look like any other city of Russia.

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CRYPTOCURRENCY AS PART OF ECONOMY

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of understanding a new type of electronic money – cryptocurrency. The importance of the article consists in the analysis of the distribution, circulation and regulation of cryptocurrencies.

Key words: cryptocurrency, Bitcoin, economy, legality, regulation, capitalization, decentralization.

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КРИПТОВАЛЮТА КАК ЧАСТЬ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема понимания нового типа электронных денег – криптовалюты. Особое внимание уделяется анализу распределения, обращения и регулирования криптовалют.

Ключевые слова: криптовалюта, Биткоин, экономика, законность, регулирование, капитализация, децентрализация.

One of the recent innovations was the emergence of a special type of currency, which was called the “cryptocurrency”. Many people heard about it, but only some of them know how it works. The research of cryptocurrency must be conducted in terms of view of describing the technical model and economic influence.

The first decentralized cryptocurrency Bitcoin was created in 2009 by someone whose pseudonymous was Satoshi Nakamoto. He used a cryptographic hash function, as a proof-of-work scheme. In April 2011 another cryptocurrency called Namecoin was created as an attempt to form a decentralized Domain Name System (DNS), which would make internet censorship very difficult. In October 2011 the third – Litecoin was released. It was the first successful cryptocurrency in using script as its hash function. Other cryptocurrencies have been created since then but just few of them have been successful, because they have brought little in the way of technical innovation [1].

To date, there are more than 1,500 types of cryptocurrencies in the world, the total capitalization of which is about \$500 billion USA. The most popular one is Bitcoin.

Despite the growth of popularity of cryptocurrencies, there is no precise definition, which would accurately reveal their essence and economic basis. It is explained by the novelty of this tool of electronic payment systems and the variety of technical solution.

On the main Bitcoin website, the crypto currency is explained as an innovative payment network and a new type of money that uses peer-to-peer (P2P) technology. Operations are carried out without any central authority or bank. Transaction processing and emissions are collectively conducted by network efforts of users [1].

This definition does not reflect the decentralized character of cryptocurrency emissions. It is especially important that in the process of payment the computer capacities of millions of participants are integrated into one network. Every computer of this network is a server and there is no one which is central. In this way, all work on accounting and storage of transaction history is distributed among all users of network.

Cryptocurrency is a code encrypted by a special program. That code is kept by the holders of the money. It is fixed and stored on electronic medium of information and accepted as the money of other users and organizations.

The mechanism of functioning and circulation of cryptocurrencies can be understood as a special kind of electronic money the functioning of which is based on the decentralized mechanism of emission and circulation. It is a complex system based on cryptographic methods of protection, regulation of identification of the holders, and registration of exchange among users.

The mining of cryptocurrency is a validation of transactions. For this effort, successful miners obtain new cryptocurrency as a reward. The reward decreases transaction fees by creating a complementary incentive to contribute to the processing power of the network. Some miners pool resources sharing their processing power over a network to split the reward equally according to the amount of work they contributed to the probability of finding a block [2].

Nowadays the governments do not accept formal norms and rules for the circulation of cryptocurrencies. This process is only gaining momentum. The procedure for settlements between participants of economic processes with cryptocurrencies has not been determined. At present time, all operations are fixed, but it is impossible to identify reliably the parties of the calculations. This can affect the stage of the formation and development of laws, and even become an opportunity for fraud and the implementation of illegal payments. This instrument requires official recognition by world governments. It is necessary to give it the official status of the payment instrument and work out the legal framework for emission, circulating, identifying users, and making payments. In the process of globalization of electronic payment the users increasingly accept its convenience and efficiency.

There are no laws of regulating cryptocurrency. In the world, the governments differently refer to this type of money. In some countries, they are completely legalized it. Somewhere cryptocurrency is completely banned.

25 March 2014, the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruled that Bitcoin would be treated property for tax purposes. This means Bitcoin will tax. In the paper published by researchers from Oxford and Warwick, it was shown that Bitcoin has some characteristics more like the precious metals market than traditional currencies.

Cryptocurrencies have some drawbacks. The main drawback is high volatility – in just a few days, the cost of crypto-coins can fall and increase several times. And if you lose your password from the “wallet”, you lose all your money.

There is a risk of hacking the wallet. On November 21, 2017, the Tether cryptocurrency company announced that its servers were hacked and the company lost \$31 million from their primary wallet. In December 2017, more than \$60 million in Bitcoin was stolen after a cyber-attack of mining platform NiceHash [3].

Darknet markets present growing challenges in regard to legality. Bitcoins used in dark markets are not clearly or legally classified in almost all parts of the world. In the U.S.A., Bitcoins are labelled as “virtual assets”. This type of ambiguous classification puts mounting pressure on law enforcement agencies around the world to adapt to the shifting drug trade of dark markets.

It is expedient to define the cryptocurrency as a special kind of electronic money the functioning of which is based on the decentralized emission and circulation mechanism and is a complex system of information and technological procedures based on cryptographic methods of protection. Nowadays, the functioning of cryptocurrencies is based only on the informal norms. Despite the high popularity the legal conduct of operations with cryptocurrencies is not fixed [4].

Is Bitcoin the 21st century version of gold? Is it just a short-lived popular fad? Only time will show. The only certainty is that its price will remain very volatile.

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FUNCTIONING OF RUSSIAN COSMODROMES

Abstract: Exploitation, functioning, creation and history of Russian cosmodromes are very extensive and important for our country. There are five basic spaceports in our country, which are presented in the article, and each of them is unique. For the first time in the history of mankind the cosmonaut was launched into space from «Baikonur»!

Key words: cosmodrome, space, ship, spaceport, satellite, missile system, rocket, launch, test, experiment.

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ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ КОСМОДРОМОВ РОССИИ

Аннотация: История создания, эксплуатация и функционирование российских космодромов – тема очень обширная и важная для нашей страны. Существует пять основных космодромов, с которыми вы познакомитесь в статье, и каждый из них уникален. С «Байконура» впервые в истории человеком был совершен полет в космос!

Ключевые слова: космодром, космос, корабль, космический порт, спутник, ракетная система, ракета, запуск, испытание.

The first cosmodrome in the world was constructed in the Soviet Union in the territory of Kazakhstan. Now it is rented by Russia until 2050.

On 12 January 1955 the Soviet government made a decision of the construction of cosmodrome “Baikonur”. The State commission chose the desert region of Kazakhstan, in several hundred kilometers from the settlement of Baikonur [1]. In a half of the year the 5th Research Proving Polygon (RPP) appeared.

The construction of priority projects of the first space harbor were completed in 1956. On 21 August 1957 the launch of the intercontinental ballistic missile “R-7” created by Sergey Korolyov was successful. On 4 October 1957 from the first launch pad of the 5th RPP, “R-7” rocket delivered the first artificial Earth satellite (AES) to the Earth orbit [1]. The space era began.

One of the main purposes of cosmic investigations was to launch a spaceship with a man onboard into space. Therefore, three experiments with dogs took place. Artificial satellite with a first dog named Layka onboard was launched in 1957. The second one with two dogs named Belka and Strelka happened in three years. After seventeen turnovers around the Earth the ship landed in the preset area. On 1 December 1960 the third ship satellite with dogs Pchyolka and Mushka launched but the satellite was blown up automatically.

The first artificial satellite of the Moon was created on 2 January 1959 and the first-ever spacecraft named “Luna-1” delivered it to the Moon. On 12 September 1959 the problem of delivery of the machine to the Moon was solved for the first time. It was executed by the “Luna-2”. In October, same year to create the first map of a reverse side of the Moon from the next automatic station “Luna-3” was launched from the 5th RPP [2].

On 12 April 1961 the spaceship “Vostok” piloted by the first astronaut in the world Yuriy Gagarin got to the Earth orbit [1]. Yuriy made one turnover around the Earth and landed near Saratov, European part of the USSR. On 6 August 1961

“Vostok” spaceship with the astronaut German Titov onboard was launched. Launches of the spaceships of these series started a new period of the cosmic history. Since then more than 500 people have been in space; among them there are 72 Soviet and 49 Russian cosmonauts.

The Government of the USSR decided to establish a military facility with the conventional name “Angara” in the remote Arkhangelsk taiga. In January 1957 one more cosmodrome was organized.

Specialists of the Ministry of Defense and Special Design Bureau No.1 found the area most fully met the requirements in the Plesetsky district of the Arkhangelsk region on the slopes of the Yemtsy river valley. The area allowed to place several starting positions along the banks those did not interfere with each other during rocket launches. In the 1957 in the village Plesetsk the construction started very intensively and was completed in December 1959. “Angara” cosmodrome was ready to launch missiles. Moreover, the “Angara” provided the requirements for the launch of space objects in all parameters. The ballistic conditions for launching missiles made it possible to carry out all “Baikonur” space programs including the launch of interplanetary stations and manned flights under the programs “Vostok” and “Voskhod”. On the 17th of March 1966 at 1:28 p.m. a new spaceport of the planet – the “Plesetsk” cosmodrome was the place from where the “Vostok-2” with the “Kosmos-112” satellite on board was launched [3].

Unfortunately, starts were not always successful. On June 26, 1973, 9 people died because of the explosion of the “Kosmos-3M” rocket during refueling. On 18 March 1980, 48 people died during the refueling of the rocket “Vostok-2M”. At the 43rd part of the “Plesetsk” cosmodrome, at the launcher No. 4, the memorial was built. One more catastrophe was on 15 October 2002, the “Soyuz-U” with the European Space Agency “Foton-M1” satellite exploded in a few seconds after launch.

Today the cosmodrome “Plesetsk” is Russia’s largest space center, which ensures the fulfillment of the most important scientific and defense tasks. The space complex “Plesetsk” is the most northern cosmodrome in the world. Up today, more than two thousand space vehicles for various purposes were launched into earth orbits, about two thousand launches of carrier rockets and more than 500 launches of intercontinental ballistic rockets have been conducted.

One more operating cosmodrome of Russia is “Vostochniy”. The “Svobodniy” (its’ previous name) cosmodrome was formed in 1996, [4] and in 2007, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the decree of creation of the “Vostochniy” spaceport.

The choice of the Amur region for construction of the new cosmodrome was caused by proximity to southern latitudes. Besides, paths of rockets pass over the Russian territory – sparsely populated areas of the Far East and water areas. It will protect the Russian Federation from need of coordinate launches with other countries.

Creation of infrastructure and technological objects started at the beginning of 2012. First stage of construction, launching and technical complexes for start of rockets of the middle class with automatic spacecrafts had been built by 2016. The mobile tower of service (MTS) 52 m high that is in the vertical position on the

starting complex makes it possible to establish payload on the carrier rocket [4]. There is no such equipment at the cosmodromes of “Plesetsk” and “Baikonur”.

It is planned to complete the construction in 2018. The first stage of 19 objects of the cosmodrome has to be built.

The second turn, the space missile system for rockets of the “Angara” family will appear. It is planned to finish construction of the “Angara” complex in 2023. In 2025, within the third turn of construction, it is supposed to create a complex for a rocket of a super heavy class [4]. Since the time of signing the decree of the creation of the “Vostochniy” spaceport the new city – “Tsiolkovskiy” has been building. In the new city there will be the scientific enterprises and design offices, productions on assembly of the space equipment. On April 28, 2015 the first launch from the cosmodrome “Vostochniy” was carried out. About four launches could take place from the spaceport in 2018.

Besides famous cosmodromes, “Baikonur”, “Vostochniy”, and “Plesetsk” there are two more that are not so famous.

“Kapustin Yar” is a secret Soviet missile spaceport located in the Astrakhan’ region. The history of its creation began in 1945 when Soviet specialists were able to assemble a sufficient amount of material in order to reproduce the design of FAU-1 and FAU-2 (V-2) missiles.

On 14 October 1947, the first Soviet copies of ballistic missiles V-2 arrived. In four days, the first launch of a ballistic missile in the USSR was realized. The rocket flew up but collapsed at the entrance to the dense layers of the atmosphere reached the Earth in 274 kilometers from the start with the deviation of about 30 kilometers from the target. From 1947 to 1957, “Kapustin Yar” was the only place for testing Soviet ballistic missiles [5].

“Kapustin Yar” began being used as a place for the launch of meteorological and geophysical rockets in 1947; the first research series of missile with the dogs on board took place. On 20 February 1956, a test of nuclear missile weapons was conducted. On 16 March 1962 “Kapustin Yar” turned from the polygon into the cosmodrome when “Cosmos-1” satellite was launched from there. In 1969, the launch of “Intercosmos-1” satellite created by the specialists from the socialist countries took place. From the “Kapustin Yar” French and Indian satellites and different small research satellites were launched. “Kapustin Yar” took place in the training of qualified personnel of rocket and space equipment testers. Cosmodrome was mothballed for about 10 years. In 1998 after years of inactivity, the vehicle “Kosmos 11K65M” was launched from the spaceport [5].

At present, the “Kapustin Yar” has a number of complex and important tasks determine its prospects: testing the new measurement systems based on space technologies; testing of aerospace defense systems; testing the new complexes and operational-tactical missiles; participation in the conduct of large-scale combined-arms exercises with live fire and many others.

The fifth Russian cosmodrome is “Yasny”. It is located in the Yasnensky district of the Orenburg region of Russia. It was used to launch space vehicles using the “Dnepr” rockets. The first space launch was carried out on the 12th of July in

2006, when the rocket “RS-20 Voevoda” launched with American satellite “Genesis I” into the near-earth orbit at 18:53 at Moscow time.

At present, the “Dnepr” rockets have been updated. The goal of its launchings is the utilization of the ballistic missiles RS-20B (R-36M UTTK) and RS-20V (R-36M2). Nowadays 10 successful launches from the “Yasnyi” took place [6].

We are proud of saying that the providing of functioning of Russian cosmodromes is our future work!

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LARGE-SIZE TRANSFORMABLE ANTENNAS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the types of reflectors of large-size transformable antennas. The author draws readers' attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the constructions of different types of the reflectors surfaces.

Key words: reflector, large-size transformable antennas, inflatable reflector, cable-stayed reflector, umbrella reflector, truss reflector.

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КРУПНОГАБАРИТНЫЕ ТРАНСФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ АНТЕННЫ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена видам рефлекторов крупногабаритных трансформируемых антенн. Автор обращает внимание читателей на достоинства и недостатки конструкций различных типов отражающей поверхности.

Ключевые слова: рефлектор, крупногабаритные трансформируемые антенны, надувной рефлектор, вантовый рефлектор, зонтичный рефлектор, ферменный рефлектор.

An essential component of work in aerospace engineering is related directly to the creation of the global communication systems (GCS). As a result of the recent development of decimeter and centimeter waves, it became necessary to create large space antennas, the diameters of which reach 100 meters and more. With the growing of power of transmitted signals, the issue of creating large-size transformable antennas is becoming more urgent. That is of great interest in many countries [1].

The first development of such antennas began in the 80s of the 20th century. Since then many different constructions have been proposed [2]. They can be divided into several types, regarding the shape of the reflecting surface. All these antennas have two states: folded and unfolded. In the folded state they are sent into the orbit where they are unfolded before functioning.

Inflatable reflector. Being folded up it has a small size and mass. For its production, flexible materials are used, folding before launch and opening by inflation. The inflatable reflector appears as a cushion of paraboloid shape, in which the front surface is transparent, and the rear surface is reflective. On the edge of the antenna, there is an inflatable torus. To ensure greater rigidity of the reflector, the material is impregnated with rosin, which gradually hardens when reaching high temperatures or irradiating with ultraviolet. Therefore, it is necessary in the orbit the reflector being faced the sun. The process of solidification of rosin occurs 6 hours. After setting-up, it is filled with gas.

The main disadvantage of such antennas is the complexity of obtaining a high accuracy of the shape of the reflecting surface. The advantage is the simplicity of construction and the high degree of reliability of the opening.

Cable-stayed (rim) reflector. A collapsible peripheral annular rigid rim serves as a skeleton for these reflectors. The reflective surface is attached to the structure by Cable-stayed stretch marks, or sheet profiles, which are fixed in the center and on the rim. When the reflector is opened, the Cable-stayed are stretched.

Cable-stayed reflectors with hard rim can be divided into groups:

- with radial-ring structure;
- with a triangular structure.

The main disadvantage of such reflectors is the location of the antenna devices on the rim, which can lead to its instability. The advantage is the simplicity of construction.

Umbrella reflector. Umbrella reflectors contain a rigid central part, which the system of radial ribs is attached to. On the ribs there is a network-band, which forms a reflecting surface [3]. Depending on the type of ribs, umbrella reflectors can be divided into:

- reflectors with rigid hinge folding fins;
- reflectors with flexible deformable ribs.

Form-forming structure of umbrella reflectors can be either radial-circular or triangular.

The ribs of the umbrella reflector can be made in the form of parabolic tubular spokes. Which are made of Carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP material). They are attached in the center. The reflective grid is fixed between them.

The special feature of this model is the high speed of antenna deployment in the orbit due to releasing the restraining cable. There is the possibility of rotating the spokes on the vertical hinge axes. The reflector can be folded up in the orbit by reversing the drive. These are its advantages. The disadvantage of this model is the necessity to increase the number of spokes as the size increases.

Truss reflectors. Such reflectors consist of three-dimensional spatial framework and a reflective surface attached to it. The support in the construction is the basic structural elements, made in the form of tetrahedral. Due to this, in the opened state the required rigidity of the carcass is achieved, but the sizes in the folded state are small enough. Both surfaces of the shell are formed by folding rods. The grid attached to the concave surface is a reflective one. Such structure consisting of rigid rods is the most stable of all [4]. But it is more complicated on structure.

Advantages and disadvantages of reflectors are given in Table 1.

Table 1 Advantages and disadvantages of reflectors

Reflector type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Inflatable	Simplicity of construction; high degree of reliability of disclosure	The complexity of obtaining a high accuracy of the reflecting surface
Cable-stayed	Simplicity in designing	Arrangement of antenna devices on the rim; instability
Umbrella	High speed of opening; possibility of turning the reflector into orbit	The need to increase the number of spokes as the size increases
Truss	Stability; high ratio of stowage; small volume and mass	Complexity of production and leveling; a large number of moving parts

The main feature of all the present antennas is the necessity to control the shape of their reflecting surface during preparation for work and during their operation.

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CYBERSPORT IS MORE THAN JUST A HOBBY

Abstract: The article is devoted to the fast growth and development of a new kind of sport, Cybersport. Using the examples of Dota2 and Couter-Strike, the author describes how Cypersport found its recognition all over the world. The problem of how Cybersport can influence health is also touched upon.

Key words: cybersport, competition, history, health.

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КИБЕРСПОРТ: БОЛЬШЕ ЧЕМ ПРОСТО ХОББИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена быстрому росту и развитию нового направлению спорта – киберспорта – в наши дни. Описывается история признания данного направления во всем мире на примере Доты 2 и Контер Страйка. Также затрагивается вопрос влияния киберспорта на здоровье.

Ключевые слова: киберспорт, соревнование, история, здоровье.

The phenomenon of eSports (a.k.a. Cybersport) is becoming more and more popular. I consider this topic relevant for several reasons: 1) it unites people around the world; 2) it is becoming a great sport like football in Europe or baseball in the USA; 3) the Major Representatives (DOTA 2 and Counter-Strike) have conquered the hearts of millions of players around the world.

We can define Cybersport as a form of competition where video games are used. Most often, eSports take a form of specially organized, video game competitions between several players, who are frequently professionals in their field. The most widespread video game genres associated with eSports are real-time strategy, multiplayer online battle arena (MOBA), first-person shooter (FPS) and fighting [1].

The history of eSports began with the game Doom 2, which had a mode of a network game through the local computer network. With a computer game Quake becoming extremely popular, in 1997 the first Cyber Sports League Cyberathlete Professional League (CPL) appeared in the USA.

Russia became the first country in the world to recognize eSports as the official sport. This happened on July 25, 2001.

In July 2006, eSports were removed from the All-Russian Register of Sports because they did not fulfill the following criteria necessary for the inclusion in this register: development in more than half of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the existence of an all-Russian sports and fitness association registered in the established manner [2].

From July 5, 2017, in compliance with the order of the Ministry of Sport of the Russian Federation No. 618, the accredited sports federation for the sport "computer sport" has been the Federation of Computer Sport of Russia [3].

In the world eSports have been recognized by China, South Korea, Malaysia, the United States and some other countries. Asians develop eSports with their inherent fanaticism. For example, in China there is even a state program for the development of eSports. Koreans have recognized eSports as the second-level Olympic discipline, equating them to chess and checkers.

In the US, cyber sportsmen have been given an opportunity to study free. Members of university cyber teams receive the same scholarships as university football players.

The largest tournaments gather stadiums, the best players create beautiful moments and become legends, fans happily buy up the symbols of the star teams

With all its merits there is still a question to be answered: is Cybersport harmful for one's health?

Let us suppose that eSports can harm our health and compare them with other sports, for example, all the same, our favorite football. The Internet is full of videos, where players break their legs. Most types of professional sports can be considered harmful rather than harmless. Looking at figure skaters, do not forget how many strained ligaments they had to come through.

Gymnastics and boxing are not secure either. Sport in itself is healthy, but not when we are talking about professional development and performance improvement. In addition, one might say that Cybersport impairs players' eyesight and results in spinal curvature. Nonetheless, working in front of a computer for the whole day in the office where there is no time to take a break can affect one's vision and posture much greater. Yet, in computer clubs there is always a pause for flexing one's muscles. As for the spine, it begins to curve at school, where few people watch their

posture. Years at school and university can influence people's health negatively. That is why moderation is the key when Cybersport is in question [4].

In conclusion it can be said that Cybersport is growing in popularity not without reason. In the nearest future, it is quite likely to become an alternative to more traditional sports.

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A PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNG GENERATION

Abstract: This article discusses the problems of the young generation, its interests and world outlook, the differences between the older and young generation are shown, the problems the young generation faces are dwelled upon.

Key words: young generation, world outlook, problems, older generation, differences between two generations.

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ПОРТРЕТ МОЛОДОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Это статья о молодом поколении, его интересах и мировоззрении, а также о различиях между старшим и младшим поколениями и трудностях, с которыми сталкиваются молодые люди лицом к лицу.

Ключевые слова: молодое поколение, мировоззрение, проблемы, старшее поколение, различия между двумя поколениями.

Is it possible to paint a portrait of an entire generation? Every generation has a million faces and a million voices.

The voices say too many different things, however what the voices say is not necessarily what the young people believe, and what they believe is not necessarily what they will do. Their motives and desires are often hidden, not seen. The young have a mixture of almost everything: hope and despair, promise and threat, good and evil. Yet any generation has some characteristics that make them different from the previous ones. All of them make a claim to the future and leave behind pictures of themselves.

What about the youth today? Young people today are waiting when fate gives her hands to them and see their ways in this life. In my opinion, the most amazing fact about the younger generation is its silence. They do not speak out a lot. Maybe it is because of the Internet, where they can express themselves in full in many ways. But older people do not pay much attention and do not think that the young generation's words are serious. I guess, these reasons can allow call my generation the "Silent Generation".

Sociology Professor Lavell of George Washington University in the USA, in Washington said about the young: "Perhaps, more than any of its predecessors, this generation wants a good, secure job. But youth's ambitions have shrunk. Few youngsters today want to mine diamonds in South Africa, ranch in Paraguay, climb Mount Everest, find a cure for cancer, sail around the world, or build an industrial empire. Some would like to own a small, independent business, but most want a good job with a big firm, and with it, a kind of suburban paradise ." I am a young girl and I can say we want not only comfortable life. It is not our main purpose.

Young people want to be useful, they want to create and do something important. My generation want that it won't be forgotten. Girls and boys are interested in old films, music. They adore art because it is fresh air for them in the modern world. Also some people say: "They are conventional and gregarious" . It is absolutely wrong, because many of the young generation fight for tolerance. However, this thing has some "but". For example, we should not respect a nation,

who think that terrorism is a normal and civilized thing. Young generation is ready to be tolerant for many things, but not for a violence. It is not disrespect and rejection of others' values, it is just common sense.

“They’re too soft. That’s the problem with young people today.” Previous generation was tough. Our grandfathers, grandmothers were muscular and hard as nails. But these young people today? They’re marshmallows. “Take away their fluffy down comforters and parental excessive care and they wouldn’t last 5 minutes in the cold hard world ” – said Don, journalist in his article. Right, we’re emotionally soft and we need more time to start an adult and independent life although we grew up early. I mean, if you judge us according to our thinking, you will understand we grew up early. However, our actions and behavior suggest otherwise very often. Young generation guess it is a big problem. We are very expressive, so first we do, then we think. That thing leads to disagreements inside the teenager and with his environment too.

Another important thing is the young generation has the fear of war. We, the young, see the political situation in the world and understand that all these terrible words will become an armed conflict one day.

The young generation really faces many problems but the main, is problem of socialization. I mean, my generation doesn’t want to open up to people and interact with them because it is afraid to be ridiculed. Therefore, many of the young live in their shells. It protects them from external danger, for example from a bad company, which can change their «self» inside and out for the worse. Some young people think so, because there is too much temptation in our world and they are afraid not to resist and taste the forbidden fruit.

Personally for me comparing the older and the young generations is a difficult question. The previous generation and the modern have some differences, of course. Older people worked too much in their youth, because it was the time of the difficult political and economic situation in many countries. They tried to survive in these uneasy conditions and changed them for the better for the next generation. Work was on the first place in their lives, but young people now are dreamers. We see something romantic in writing, painting. Most part of our time we want to devote to art. I guess, it is so because now young people have everything: support of the parents, an opportunity to study in any university and the stabler economic and political situation in the country. However, some of us do not want it. Most of us dream too much about travelling, living in a small flat with the love for the city with its wonderful architecture and interesting history. It is funny and naive, so my generation is the one of the dreamers.

In conclusion, I want to say, I love my generation. We have grown up early and are able to do something contrary to the opinion of critics and skeptics: to make photos, to write and try to make something new. We are the generation of tattoos and a quiet riot. We appreciate the past and thank the previous generation for his “before”. My generation is warmth, tenderness and care in the world of indifference and hypocrisy. However we carefully try to hide this behind a mask of selfishness and callousness not to let the world break us.

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WELCOME TO MY WORLD!

Abstract: The world around us is so beautiful! We admire its natural and hand-made treasures, cultivate knowledge of its historical development and develop ourselves physically and spiritually. The author of the article narrates her understanding and admiring the world surrounding her and the ways of people's developing spiritually and physically, how her inner world is being formed, what influences this formation, and what she does to save and protect the world around us.

Key words: admire, historical development, develop ourselves physically and spiritually, influences, save and protect, honor and dignity.

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ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ В МОЙ МИР!

Аннотация: Мир вокруг нас так прекрасен! Мы восхищаемся его природными и рукотворными сокровищами, культивируем знания о его историческом развитии. Автор статьи рассказывает о своем понимании и восхищении окружающим ее миром, о том, как люди развиваются духовно и физически, как формируется ее внутренний мир, что влияет на это формирование, что она делает для спасения и защиты окружающего нас мира.

Ключевые слова: восхищаться, историческое развитие, развиваться физически и духовно, влиять, сохранять и защищать, честь и достоинство.

Every person creates their own unique world around him or her. It depends on us what kind it will be: bright and colorful, filled with unforgettable impressions, or dull, gray, monotonous. Many people can object to me, claiming that a man is only a tiny, insignificant particle and nothing depends on us in this world full of hostility, injustice and lies. Really, there is a lot of evil in this world and, of course, one person will never change it for better, but you still should try to do something to improve it

and improving the world you should start with yourself. It is possible for everyone. Where should we start with?

Life goes on, time does not stand still, that's why you need constantly develop and progress saturate your inner world with happy moments, positive events, always strive only for the best, because the more vivid events and colors your world possesses, the more interesting your life will be.

The purpose of each person is the realization of all inherent possibilities. While trying to develop oneself, it is very important to engage in self-education, intellectual and creative growth. Some people end their education with getting the high school certificate or diploma of graduation. What is next? Is it interesting for a person to live being completely absorbed by routine life, not to be passionate about anything and stopped in their development? I am sure, to learn new things so interesting!

My life is not just service and learning. I have a lot of hobbies: music, sports, dancing, traveling. First I took up ballroom dancing and proceeded with playing a wonderful instrument – saxophone. Thanks to this, I had the opportunity to meet famous people and perform with them on the big stage.

Each of us knows that sport is health and a strong spirit. What is more, it builds character and willpower. It is not necessary to be a professional athlete to benefit from sports. Many people are jogging in the morning, someone is engaged in aerobics and fitness, and someone plays football or doing karate. I found myself in swimming and achieved considerable success in this sport.

To broaden one's horizons, there are a great number of ways: some people watch educational programs or read books, others expand their horizons in communicating with people, and for me the most exciting way is traveling. I was lucky enough to visit almost all European countries. While traveling, we learn a lot about other people, their culture, traditions and history, discover new landmarks and appreciate the world.

I am also much concerned about the rule of law in our society and law enforcement. Therefore, my choice fell on the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. It fosters in its students the fortitude, commitment to go forward, the desire to be responsible for the peace of the city. For me, the ideal police officer is a person with a high level of professionalism and speech culture, with the ability of professional communication, a model and standard of moral reliability, who serves with honor and dignity for the benefit of our country, the name of which is Russia!

In conclusion, it should be noted that everyone is able to improve the world around him, the main thing is desire! For me personally, our world is like a long and interesting path. The chance to live in this world in peace is a gift which should be appreciated.

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THE LANGUAGE OF EMOTIONS

Abstract: This article covers eight types of universal emotions that will be understood by every person on the Earth. The main emphasis is on the importance of non-verbal communication between people both in the sphere of human and personal communications, and in the working sphere and official activity. In addition, the most common techniques and methods for profiling can be considered, how to understand the desires and feelings of another person without words.

Key words: emotions, main emphasis, important clues, face, profiling.

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ЯЗЫК ЭМОЦИЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье освещены 8 видов универсальных эмоций, которые будут понятны каждому человеку на земном шаре. Основной акцент сделан на важности невербального общения между людьми как в сфере человеческого и личного общения, так и в рабочей сфере и служебной деятельности. Также рассмотрены наиболее общие приемы и методы профайлинга, как без слов понять желания и чувства другого человека.

Ключевые слова: эмоции, универсальные эмоции, явные признаки, лицо, профайлинг.

The most interesting books that I have ever read have turned out to be living people. All of them are written in one language – the language of emotions, seasoned with gestures, facial expressions, body movements, sighs, exclamations.

Many psychologists have been working on this topic, offering their own classifications and modernizing existing ones, for example, M. Arnold, P. Ekman,

O. Morer, K. Izard and others. In one way or another, they are all of the same opinion that there are basic (innate or basic) emotions and variative (individual) emotions, the manifestation of which is closely related to the national, cultural and personal characteristics of a person [2; p.16]. Paul Ekman, with the help of the specially developed "Facial Action Coding System" [4; p.5], scientific articles and publications on nonverbal psychology, singles out seven main emotions: joy, sadness, surprise, anger, disgust, fear and contempt - which are equally expressed by every inhabitant of our planet [1; p.27-28].

Experiencing joy, the person looks interested and enthusiastic, shows attentiveness. Joy can be expressed both silently (for example, with a half-smile or a broad smile in the mouth), and loudly (for example, giggling, laughter or even laughter with tears). Characteristic signs that the person is currently experiencing joy is the appearance of pronounced nasolabial folds, raised cheeks and, as a result, narrowing of the eyes, "crow's feet" at the outer corners of the eyes [1; p.31].

The shortest emotion of the above is surprise. It arises suddenly and another emotion quickly follows it. Obvious signs of surprise on the person's face are wide-open eyes, a grin or drawn back corners of the mouth, high raised eyebrows [1; p.38]. This expression persists for a very short time, quickly changing to disgust, fear or joy, depending on the source that caused this emotion.

The expression of fear on the person's face varies depending on the degree of intensity of the emotion experienced: from fear to horror. The distinct differences of fear are raised and slightly curved eyebrows, wide-open eyes, tense lower eyelids, drawn back lips [1; p.43].

Sadness. Often this emotion manifests itself in a mixture with anger or fear. On the face of a person experiencing sadness, you can see raised eyebrows, which can be slightly reduced, the inner corners of the eyelids are also raised, the corners of the lips are lowered, and the lips themselves are trembling [1; p.49].

Anger is the most dangerous human emotion, because in this state, the person overcomes the desire to harm the object of his discontent. The weakest form of anger is mild indignation but the strongest is rage. With anger, the eyebrows are lowered and brought together, the eyelids are tense, and the person's eyes are looking straight and fixedly (the eyes are frowning), the nostrils are inflated, the lips are rectangular in shape (an attempt to "animal grin") and are constantly compressed or unclenched [2; pp.81-82].

In different cultures, the idea of disgust is different. It is believed, that children under 4 years are unable to experience this emotion [3; pp.223-224]. The most important clues are that you are a disgusted person: lowered eyebrows, raised lower eyelids, a wrinkled nose, a raised upper lip. With an extreme degree of disgust, the tongue can move forward between the teeth or even pop out [1; pp.55].

Contempt is a signal of superiority, reporting strength or status. Contempt on the person's face is expressed in raised eyebrows, one-sided squint of eyes, a crooked grin and closed lips. On the person's face, asymmetry is seen [1; pp.57]. The nose can be slightly wrinkled.

Non-verbal communication plays a huge role in a person's life. "... As God, I would like to know everything about everyone, see someone else's heart as your own ..."

– wrote the Russian poetess Z. Gippius. Human abilities at the moment do not provide for reading thoughts, but there is a science that wrote the alphabet of our feelings – profiling. This area of man is no less interesting than the mental one. Often for some reason a person does not want to share his true motives and feelings, he cannot talk about them, but give out his real state through emotions. This is not so significant if the person hides joy, but if it is negative emotions, even the basic knowledge of profiling can prevent suicide, a terrorist act, a crime, or other immoral acts. Knowledge of non-verbal psychology is important in interpersonal communications – for more successful contact with people, in business and trade, in politics and on television. The employees of the ATS, military departments, FSB and special services also do not bypass this science, as it helps them in solving professional and operational tasks, disclosing crimes, conducting interrogations and various contacts with people.

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VIDEO GAMES' INFLUENCE ON THE PSYCHE

Abstract: There is an opinion that video games negatively affect the human psyche. What is this: myth or truth? Recently, this issue has become particularly relevant. The author is trying to answer this question and investigate the problem of video games' affect the psyche.

Key words: videogames, video games' influence, the human psyche.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ВИДЕОИГР НА ПСИХИКУ

Аннотация: Есть мнение, что видеоигры негативно влияют на психику человека. Что же это: миф или правда? В последнее время эта проблема особенно актуальна. Автор пытается ответить на этот вопрос и рассказать, как видеоигры влияют на психику.

Ключевые слова: видеоигры, влияние видеоигр, психика человека.

Today videogames are discussed intensively. Because of shooters in schools or other people who do terrible things influencing citizens' lives, society thinks that videogames negatively affect the human psyche. Is it true? I will try to answer this question and tell you how videogames really influence the psyche.

While authorities are trying to convince the public that computer games can affect the psyche negatively, many common citizens and scientists think differently [1]. For example Neil Druckman said "Games have already been ruled protected speech. Focus on improving mental health assistance and stronger gun control" [2].

Arguments against videogames often look like this: in games we kill people. Besides, we can do it extremely hard; blood is on every pixel of the screen; videogames show that violence is fun etc. Nowadays all games have an age limit. The

content of the game is always indicated in the description on the cover. Therefore, if a child plays games intended for adults, it is not a problem of videogames but parents' irresponsibility. Of course, videogames show that violence is fun, but players understand that it is fun only in the game. People who do terrible things "just as in the game" have problems with worldview. They are insane. They really need help in fighting the disease. They will not feel better, if we continue to blame them.

Nevertheless, videogames do influence our health negatively. Among the possible consequences are spoilt posture and impaired eyesight. Besides, you can grow addicted to videogames or become a sociopath. Some players died because they were very addicted.

However, these problems can be solved. Firstly, nowadays there are comfortable and useful chairs for gamers to help maintain the posture but these chairs are often very expensive (health care has never been cheap). Secondly, you can do special exercises every 30 minutes while working on the computer. Thirdly, one should pay more attention to his/her child or friend, give them more support. Believe me it can help the addicted person. Because of failures, insults or indifference, they come to escapism and ignoring life. Remember: you can be addicted to anything. And games are not the worst thing.

What about the psyche? Taking into consideration their colleagues' research psychologists Patrick Markey and Christopher Ferguson came to the following conclusions:

1. Aggression increases by 0,4% during the game. Besides this value falls to zero.

2. US Secret Service found out that only 20% of school shooters played videogames.

3. In the months when violence games such as GTA or Call of Duty are released the number of murders is reduced.

4. Statements about the harmfulness of games are dangerous for the society [3].

Beside a decade-long study of over 11,000 children in the UK has found no association between playing videogames from as young as five, and mood or behavioral problems in later life [4]. The key finding that came out of the study was the fact that exposure to video games from the age of five was shown to have no effect on behaviour, attention or emotional issues. Neither television nor video games caused attentional or emotional problems and there was no difference between boys and girls in the survey results. The results of the survey seem to validate what others have been saying for some time now: video games are actually a positive force in the world or, at the very least, do not do any real harm.

Games can be useful for the society. A good example is Hellblade: Senua's Sacrifice made by Ninja Theory studio. In the game we play as Senua, who has psychosis. This game shows us the world through the eyes of a mentally disturbed person. Besides Ninja Theory donated part of the revenue to Rethink Mental Illness, a mental health charity. Many people thanked the creators of the game. This game won a number of awards including Games for Impact by TGA.

As for me I am big fan of videogames. Games taught me a lot. Strategy taught me to think wider and go to the goal gradually. RPG taught me that every word is

meaningful, each dialog with people is unique, every person should be approached individually. Shooter games show me horrors of war; my reaction has become more rapid. Games showed me life from different points of view. Games helped me to cope with self-disappointment. Games taught me not to give up, showed me that the closer you are to the goal, the more the enemies. Games taught me to be more open to others, helped to become more social.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in my opinion games are scapegoats of real problems: parents' irresponsibility, legalization of weapons, etc. Games do not affect the psyche negatively, if you know the limits. It has been confirmed by scientists and experiments [5]. Love games and remember: make art not war.

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ANIMAL ABUSE IN CIRCUSES

Abstract: The article discusses life under the big top, which is not the “wholesome, fun-loving, education experience” the circus industry would like you to think. For animals, life is a monotonous and brutal routine of boredom, stress and pain. The author offers possible solutions of this problem.

Key words: animals in circuses, abuse, prisoners, mobile zoo circuses, cage.

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ЖЕСТОКОЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЕ С ЖИВОТНЫМИ В ЦИРКЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается жизнь под куполом, которая не является таким полезным и веселым образовательным опытом, как его представляет цирковая индустрия. Для животных это жестокая рутина из скуки, стресса и боли. Автор предлагает возможные решения данной проблемы.

Ключевые слова: животные в цирке, жестокое обращение, передвижные цирки, клетки.

Each time, watching how tigers jump through the burning hoop, bears ride bicycles, viewers think about how smart animals are, and, most importantly, with

what pleasure they do all these tricks. If only people knew what was happening behind the scenes of the circus, they would never take their children there.

Behind the bright posters and the smell of cotton candy lies the fact that animals performing in circuses are not wonderful artists, they are prisoners.

Animal abuse in circuses is an important and relevant problem in our time, when the whole world is fighting for equality and freedom.

Animals in circuses are abused and punished every day. The following facts speak for themselves: 96 % of animals' lives are spent in cages, they are trained using extreme "discipline", animal rights are violated [1].

As it has already been said, animals suffer from being locked in tight cells, which are not always well cleaned or properly equipped. The animals lack almost everything they need in natural conditions. For example, elephants are kept on short chains; they can only make one step forward and one step back. In this case, the animals shake their heads up or down monotonously or shake their trunks. Such animal management eventually leads to a mental disorder. In most cases, elephants cannot even lie down, as there is not enough space for several "chained" animals nearby. The conditions in mobile zoo circuses are particularly severe due to constant moving and unsettled way of life. In such circuses there is no veterinary inspection at all.

The opinion of the honored veterinarian of Russia E.G. Sibgatulin confirms all the severity of the situation: "Working as a veterinarian in the circus for 30 years, I had to face a severe life of circus backstage every day. This experience made me a supporter of the idea of banning animal training as a genre. 70% of my medical practice is the treatment of injuries caused by animal tamers" [2].

We cannot ignore the fact that the basis of training is violence: to tame a wild animal, a person must subordinate it, prove his superiority, and this is possible only by suppressing the will of the animal.

All the animal tamers say that cruel attitude to animals causes only reciprocal aggression. But is it possible to make a predator perform a trick accurately by just a delicacy? For example, to teach a young tiger to stay on the stand, a piece of meat is put on it, the tiger jumps up, but right after eating the meat, it rushes away. And as soon as it goes down, the tamer starts to beat it with rods, again and again [3]. This example appears in my mind every time I see exciting performances with animals.

Furthermore, one should not forget that in our country, animals are in an absolutely disenfranchised position. The existing Russian legislation does not provide for criminal liability for harm caused to a living being.

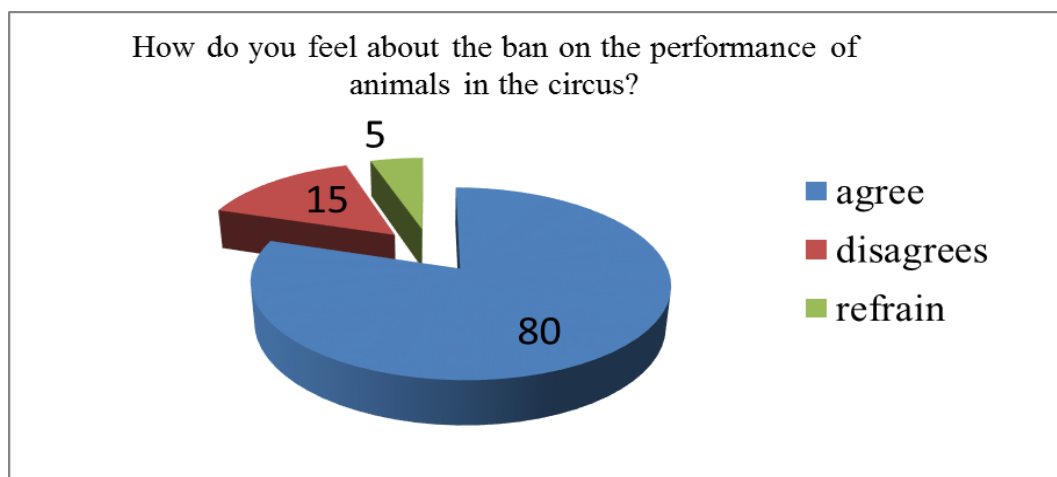
If we look at the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, we will find rule 245. Cruelty to animals: "Cruelty to animals that caused their death or injury, *if this act is committed out of hooligan motives, or for mercenary motives*, is punishable by a fine of up to eighty thousand rubles or in the amount of wages or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to six months, or by correctional labor for up to one year, or by arrest for up to six months" [4].

As we can see, such actions are punishable only if they are made out of hooligan or mercenary motives. Unfortunately, circus performances do not fall under these definitions.

In order to solve the problem of animal abuse in circuses the following measures can be proposed: 1) it is necessary to establish control over the animal tamers and their actions by attracting people who are competent in this field; 2) the confinement of circus life has to be stopped, the public should be honestly informed on the methods and tools of training; 3) strict control over the nutrition of animals and their treatment should be introduced, with the work performed by qualified people; 4) the creation of favourable environment for the animals should be made one of the top priorities in the list of measures for the reorganization of circuses.

It must be empathized that the existence of a circus with animals contradicts the humanity of any society. All these measures are just a way to ease the situation.

Nowadays, more and more people in the world are aware of the cruelty of such performances. In civilized countries circuses, in which animals perform, are losing their popularity. The use of animals in circuses is limited or completely banned in many countries, including Sweden, India, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, France, etc. This effect was achieved due to the results of a large-scale sociological survey in which 80% of respondents spoke out for a complete ban on the use of animals in the circus.



In conclusion, I would like to stress that the idea of animal training is inhumane. Watching the circus performances with the participation of wild animals, we become witnesses of their silent suffering. And if we can contemplate it calmly, then we are already complicit, because we are not doing anything to stop mockery of animals. Such complicity harms the moral health of the nation. We have to decide whether we really need such entertainments. And, to be honest, there is only one right decision. If there is no demand for cruelty, there will be no supply. The more kindness in our lives, the less evil.

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TERRORISM HAS NO NATIONALITY AND RELIGION

Abstract: This article discusses the concept and essence of international terrorism as a global problem of the modern world. The main emphasis is placed on the fact that the fight against terrorism should become the basis of international cooperation. In addition, the work contains the normative legal acts aimed at combating terrorism and ensuring public security.

Key words: terrorism, organized crime, international crime, social protest, religious extremism, destructive force.

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ТЕРРОРИЗМ НЕ ИМЕЕТ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ И РЕЛИГИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются понятие и сущность международного терроризма как глобальной проблемы современного мира. Основной акцент делается на том, что борьба с терроризмом должна стать основой международного сотрудничества. Кроме того, в работе обсуждаются нормативно-правовые акты, направленные на борьбу с терроризмом и обеспечение общественной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, организованная преступность, социальный протест, религиозный экстремизм, международная преступность, разрушительная сила.

Terrorism is hatred. Human to human. Human to humanity.

M. Boltunov

Today we hear more and more news on TV about terrorist attacks. All magazines and newspapers write about this problem. Every year different countries face terrorism. A lot of people suffer from acts of terror. Some die, some get wounded, others lose their loved ones. Terrorist crimes have a destructive impact on the state and political system of society, being one of the most dangerous types of crimes, often wearing not only national, but also international character. Terrorism poses a growing threat to global security, becoming a cause of many social, economic and political consequences, destabilizing international relations. Terrorism pursues political aims, where the object of its attacks is public safety. Nobody can be indifferent to people's death and sufferings, especially when children become a deadly target of terrorism. We still remember the Beslan tragedy. During the opening ceremony for the new school year terrorists took schoolchildren, teachers and parents as hostages and herded them into a gymnasium.

Another tragedy happened in the theatre center in Dubrovka ("Nord-Ost") on October 23, 2002. It shocked all the people not only in Russia but also in the whole world. As a result of this act of terror many citizens were killed. One more terrible act of terror in Domodedovo International Airport on January 24, 2011 again horrified civilians. However not only the Russians suffer from terrorism. People all over the world remember the tragedies of Madrid and London, Turkey, Egypt and Jordan. Moreover who has not yet heard about the greatest disaster in New York on the 11th of September, 2001. In international practice, there is no universal definition of terrorism because of its many manifestations, which does not allow to

fully define the boundaries of the crime, separating it from the adjacent and similar phenomena. Terrorism is recognized as a particularly serious crime, encroaching on human life and health, property, social security, as well as the normal functioning of public authorities. A well-known lawyer Eugene Sergun writes: terrorism is a strategy for implementation of the provisions of the extremist ideology, using terror [1; 70]. Terrorism expert Alexander Schmid from the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition used by the United Nations, namely that an act of terrorism is «the peacetime equivalent of a war crime» [2]. The words «terrorism» and «terror» originally referred to methods employed by regimes to control their own population through fear, a tactics of totalitarian regimes such as Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

In the normative base of Russia the definition of terrorist crimes as a concept is given, respectively, in the Criminal Code [3; 2954] of the Russian Federation. The Article 205 of the Criminal Code reads: "an act of terror is an explosion, arson or other actions intimidating the population, causing human deaths, causing significant property damage or other serious consequences for the purpose of destabilizing the activities of governments or international organizations; as well as the threat to commit such acts for the same purposes. "At the same time, the Federal Law "On Combating Terrorism" [4; 4558] defines terrorism as an ideology of violence and the impact on the decision-making practice by public authorities, local governments or international organizations related to the intimidation of the population and other forms of illegal acts of violence. Legislation against terrorism is in a constant state of improvement, specifications and changes.

Russian President Vladimir Putin has signed the laws aimed at combating terrorism and ensuring public safety. In this regard, the Russian legislation includes a number of significant changes. In July 2016 The Yarovaya Law was signed. The act refers to a pair of Russian federal bills, 374-FZ [5] and 375-FZ [6]. Federal Law of July 6, 2016 №375-FZ "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation in terms of establishing additional measures to counter terrorism and ensure public safety" is aimed at strengthening criminal liability for terrorist crimes.

In accordance with this law, the list of terrorist crimes has been extended. It includes participation in the terrorist community, participation in the activities of a terrorist organization, failure to report a crime, an act of international terrorism, and others. The responsibility for such crimes begins at the age of 14. Failure to report a crime is a new composition of the Criminal Code. In this case, criminal liability is set for failing to inform the authorized bodies about the person(s), who prepares, commits, or has committed at least one of the terrorist crimes. The maximum punishment is imprisonment for a term up to 1 year.

"An act of international terrorism" has also been introduced in criminal Code of Russia: committed outside the territory of the Russian Federation explosion, arson or other acts dangerous to life, health, freedom or integrity of the Russian citizens for the purpose of violating the peaceful coexistence of nations and peoples, or against the interests of Russia. The maximum punishment is life imprisonment. The Act also provides the possibility for a court decision to carry out inspection and seizure of

electronic messages transmitted via telecommunication networks, on the ground that they may contain information relevant to the criminal case.

Federal Law of July 6, 2016 №374-FZ "On amendments to the Federal law "On combating terrorism" and certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation to establish additional measures to counter terrorism and ensure public safety" introduced other complementary measures aimed at combating terrorism. Therefore, from July 1, 2018 telecom operators and organizers of the dissemination of information in the Internet will be required to keep on the territory of the Russian Federation users' text messages, voice information, images, video and other users' messages. The term of such storage can be up to 6 months after the reception, transmission, delivery or handling of the information. A more specific order, timing and amount of storage will be installed by the Government. In addition, telecom operators must store information about users' messages for three years. According to this law, anti-terrorism commissions can be created in the regions.

It is worth noting that modern terrorism has a tremendous destructive force. Having become a threat to the global security, terrorist offenses infringe on the normal existence of humankind as a whole. In this context, the fight against terrorism has become the basis for international cooperation and one of the priorities of the state policy of many countries. To deal effectively with this type of crime, the extent of which is becoming more widespread, it is necessary to provide a sound approach to the development of legislation in the relevant field, the solution of which is essential for the application of the rules in practice.

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THE PROBLEM OF GARBAGE

Abstract: This article is devoted to one of the world environmental problems – the problem of garbage. It examines the impact of this problem on the environment, as well as possible ways to solve it.

Keywords: household garbage, landfills, dumps, recycling, decomposition.

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ПРОБЛЕМА МУСОРА

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена одной из мировых экологических проблем – проблеме мусора. В нем рассматривается влияние этой проблемы на окружающую среду, а также возможные пути ее решения.

Ключевые слова: бытовой мусор, полигоны, свалки, переработка, разложение.

Every year, the problem of environmental pollution is becoming more acute. This issue includes many aspects, one of which is pollution by household garbage.

Household garbage mainly includes the following components: plastics, paper and cardboard, food waste, glass, rubber, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc. [1].

At present, about 35-40 million tons (200 million cubic meters) of solid municipal waste are generated annually in Russia. And this is without counting the waste that generate from enterprises and non-residential facilities.

Most of this volume is later placed in landfills, and only 5-7% is recycled [2].

The main problem of such a low percentage is the lack of necessary infrastructure and the high cost - nowadays placement in a landfill is much cheaper than recycling [3, 4].

The expensiveness of recycling, in turn, is due to the fact that processing companies are forced to sort out waste by their own, because garbage are collected in one common container and only after that they are recycled.

But what is the problem of landfills and dumps?

The thing is in the composition of household waste, which was mentioned earlier. Components such as plastics, glass, metals and rubber have an incredibly long decomposition time. Plastic bags can decompose from 100 years or more, plastic bottles - from 450 years. Aluminum can from the soda has a decomposition period of 80-200 years. A glass, hitting to landfill, will decompose for a million years (according to some data glass is not at all prone to decomposition).

In this regard, the volume of garbage increases every year, and for its burial over time, it is necessary to open more and more landfills.

In addition, there is a chemical contamination with toxic substances that are released during decomposition, especially from decomposition of plastic (styrene, formaldehyde, phenol, chloroprene, urethane, etc.). And all this poisons nearby soil and water, and then spreads to more remote areas [5].

At the same time, there is another problem with this method of garbage disposal. The thing is that landfills very often burn (especially in a hot summer). Methane, which stands out when the organic constituent of garbage is decay, exacerbates the situation and makes it much more difficult to extinguish a fire. At the same time, during the combustion of waste, an unbelievable amount of toxic substances is released, which together with the smoke escapes into the atmosphere. One such fire can complicate the life of the whole city (in most cases landfills are located near cities).

What we can do?

One of the ways is the mass introduction of environmentally friendly packaging, but it cannot completely replace glass, plastic and rubber. Therefore, the most logical solution is the development of the recycling industry.

For it, first of all, it is necessary to organize separate waste picking – separately plastic, separately glass, and so on. This will reduce the price of processing, as it will save the recycling companies from excess work.

In addition, it is necessary to draw the attention of the population to this problem. After all, the low level of environmental culture of the population also has a significant impact. It can be done, for example, with advertising posters. Another way is to encourage the delivery of waste to special reception points as in Finland – in many supermarkets there are machines, which accept plastic bottles in return for a discount at this market. This approach is beneficial to the buyer, who will receive a discount, and the seller, who can then hand over the sorted plastic into recycling.

Every year the problem of waste disposal is getting harder and harder. Some countries were able to achieve such high rates of waste processing that they accept garbage from abroad. But, naturally, this is not enough to exclude this problem from the list of world environmental problems. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a processing industry in each country. And it is necessary to do this until it's too late. Until the Earth has become a large waste landfill.

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HOW NATURE AND HUMANKIND ALTER THE COASTS

Abstract: Coastlines are shaped by natural forces, often changing greatly in response to changing environmental conditions. On the other hand, humans also influence the coastal realm. They colonize and cultivate the coastal zones and excavate raw materials. Such interventions mesh with geological and biological processes, precipitating the most varied changes.

Key words: coast, sediments, humankind, ocean, river.

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КАК ПРИРОДА И ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВО ИЗМЕНЯЮТ ПОБЕРЕЖЬЕ

Аннотация: Береговые линии сформированы естественными силами, часто значительные изменения происходят в ответ на изменения условий окружающей среды. С другой стороны, люди также влияют на прибрежную область. Они колонизируют и обрабатывают прибрежные зоны и добывают сырье. Такие вмешательства сопряжены с геологическими и биологическими процессами, вызывающими самые разнообразные изменения.

Ключевые слова: берег, отложения, человечество, океан, река.

Coasts are places where land meets ocean; a coast's shape, as seen from above, is its coastline. Coastlines alter when the land or the ocean alters. Land changes include destruction, deposition (increase of land by the arrival of solid material, often small particles brought to the coast by rivers), or rising or falling of the land itself due to geological processes. The ocean may change by movement its current and wave patterns or by rising or falling in level. Human activity also affects the development of the coast, as it is a complex space. The coastal zones of the Earth are tremendously different and enormously important, not only for humankind.

- They cover around 20 per cent of the Earth's surface;
- There are plenty transport tracks and industrial objects
- A lot of people go to rest in the coastal areas
- They function as an important sediment trap that consolidates sediments from the rivers;
- They influence many global parameters in their role as a buffer between the land and sea;
- 75 per cent of mega-cities with populations over ten million are located in coastal zones;
- A significant proportion of world fisheries are carried out in coastal waters (90 %);
- About half of the world's community lives and works in them (more than 45%).

A large part of the world community lives in flat coastal regions that can radically change their form within a short time. The fastest population growth occurs in coastal areas.

There are many factors determining the shape of the shore. The movement of sediments (silt, sand and gravel) is one of the important. These deposits are carried mainly by waves, currents, rivers that flow into the sea, or tides. Because of courses

sediments can accumulate, redistribute or erode. If sediments are moved instead of reallocation, the form of the shore will change [1]. One example of this is Cape Cod. Because of erosion, park officials have shifted observation decks and removed constructions. In January 2014, part of the Nauset Light Beach stairs washed away during a storm just months after having \$200,000 in repairs [2].

The sea is continually changing the form of the land. On stormy days, large waves fall on the shore and blur the coastline by erosion. The sea moves the material it has eroded and accumulate it in areas where the water is calm. This skill of the sea to blur, transport and accumulate big number of substances creates a diversity of coastal landforms [3]. On solid, rocky coasts, which are more stable to destruction than loose sand, the form of the shoreline changes relatively slowly. A shore usually decrease due to erosion: More deposits is lost than is changed by the currents. The developmental statute of a coast, however, is not only certain by its deposits balance . There are shore zones that are sustainable over the long time because sediment is just transferred along them. Many coastal areas are not receiving sediments because of building dams. Even trying to protect one part of the coast, sometimes the other zone is damaged, because of changing the coast that is caused by protection constructions.

Over the past 8000 years, during the final phase of sea-level rise after the last ice age, sedimentation has contributed enormously to the formation of the shores. Shore land zones grew by the precipitation of carried material, and in some areas large river deltas were formed. Rivers are very important transport paths for carrying sediments to the coasts. The volume that they carry depends on several factors:

- The size of the catchment basin from the source to the estuary;
- The relief in the catchment basin (rivers in high-relief mountainous areas move more depositions than rivers that flow through flatlands);
- The rock and sediment characteristics (for example, grain size) or the amount of available sediments from weathering and mechanical erosion;
- The climate in the catchment area and its impact on weathering;
- The amount of surface water flowing downstream and the storage capacity of the soil (how much water flows also depends on the amount of precipitation, which is, in turn, dependent on climate) [1].

If the rivers are blocked, the sediments will not be able to move. Cutting down mangroves will lead to the shedding of the banks, as their roots hold silt and sand. Pumping gas, oil and water will cause the earth to sink. This human activity affects the development of the coast [4].

Human societies also damage the biotic environment through the tremendous growth rates of coastal cities. New land areas are often created in the sea to make room for the overflowing development. Many large projects worldwide, including the airport in Hong Kong, have been built in this way.

In order to accurately predict the future fate of shore regions, researchers must first define if the present measurable changes are actually a consequence of climate change or an expression of natural climate variability [1]. “We can only speak of climate change if climate-related changes are statistically discernable from natural fluctuations. Our role is to defend the beauty and wildlife of this amazing stretch of

coast. By working with our farming tenants and partners, we can seize the opportunity of climate change to make it even better” – Richard Neale, Wales Coast Project Manager [5].

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ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN CHELYABINSK

Abstract: Chelyabinsk is an industrial city with a large number of factories, which exacerbates the ecological situation. But in addition to the enterprises, the Korkino section (coal mine) influences the ecology. And in the near future Tominsky Mining and Processing Combine may also affect the environment.

Key words: Chelyabinsk, Korkinsky section, benzapyrene, Tominsky mining and processing plant, smog, air quality.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОБСТАНОВКА В ЧЕЛЯБИНСКЕ

Аннотация: Челябинск является промышленным городом с большим числом заводов, что обостряет экологическую обстановку. Но помимо предприятий на экологию влияет Коркинский разрез (угольный карьер). А в ближайшем будущем будет влиять Томинский Горно-обогатительный комбинат.

Ключевые слова: Челябинск, Коркинский разрез, бензапирен, Томинский горно-обогатительный комбинат, смог, качество воздуха.

Chelyabinsk is a large industrial city, in which a large number of people live, but this means the presence of factories and other factors that pollute the atmosphere. The ecological situation in the city is especially acute, as there is a crisis of control over air quality [1]. In the environmental rating of the public organization "Green Patrol" Chelyabinsk region takes the last place among the regions of Russia [2].

Korkinsky section is the deepest in Eurasia and the second in the world coal cut. It is located in the Chelyabinsk region near the city of Korkino. Produced products are brown coal and peat. At the moment the Korkinskaya mine is closed.

The situation in Korkino and the mining village of Rosa is getting catastrophic: people complain about the chemical smell, get sick and relentlessly turn to the authorities [3].

A deputy who went there to check the data, insists that the villagers need to relocate as quickly as possible. Otherwise, the substance released from burning coal - benzapyren - will simply kill the entire population [4].

Benzapyrene is a chemical carcinogen, it belongs to the first class of danger. It is dangerous to humans even at low concentrations, because getting into the environment and accumulating in it, benzapyrene penetrates into plants that will feed animals and humans. In the body, benzapyrene can enter through the skin, respiratory system, and the digestive tract. This substance is implanted in the DNA complex, causing irreversible mutations that pass into subsequent generations. The probability of mutations in the next generation increases due to bioaccumulation many times over [4].

The city has developed metallurgy and machine building enterprises, the aggregate share of which in the total industrial production is more than 60%. Chelyabinsk is one of the largest metal producers in Russia, 43% of domestic ferroalloys are manufactured at the enterprises of the city. Also well developed are the branches of instrument making, light and food industries [5].

Types of enterprises:

- Metallurgical industry in Chelyabinsk
- Machine-building enterprises and factories in Chelyabinsk
- Chemical plants and factories in Chelyabinsk

Such a large number of plants also means greater emissions of substances into the atmosphere. Unfortunately, it is impossible to track which enterprises are doing this illegally, i.e. exceed the norm, as often this happens at night. And in the morning over the city you can watch a large cloud of smog, which people breathe every day.

"Enterprises are punished if they go beyond the limits set by the regulations. But today, these standards are so high that businesses can afford to turn off cleaning and to take other liberties. And stay at the same time within the current quota, - not arguing with anyone, explained the difference between the "numbers" and "sensations" Irina Gladkova. - And methods of assessing damage to the air environment in Russia do not exist at all. People complain that they have nothing to breathe - but it's impossible to evaluate" [5].

The ore reserves in the Tomino Mining and Processing Plant are 576 million tons. The basic content of copper in the ore of Tomino is 0.3%. This is 3.7 times lower than the average Russian indicator (1.1%) - perhaps the lowest figure in the country. Accordingly, in order to produce one ton of copper, more than 300 tons of rock must be processed (and put into piles). During the year, 22.9 million tons of poisonous dumps will be formed during the operation of the MPP. They will need to be stored [6].

In addition, the work of MPP will require a lot of clean water (such is the technology of ore enrichment) - about 16 million cubic meters per year. And for the whole "lifetime of the project" (25 years), the plant will "drink" 403.5 million cubic meters [6].

The spread of dust from quarrying and evaporation from toxic tailings from the tailing dump of MPP will have a very strong impact on all objects within a radius of

20 km from quarries. This means that the total area of the "impact zone" of the plant will be about 1300 square km [6].

Nature protection is still very poorly funded. Hence, there are unsolved problems: there is no way to monitor the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection more effectively, ensure the construction of treatment facilities, introduce waste-free and low-waste technologies, and help those enterprises that try to solve ecology issues independently.

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HYDROGEN ENERGY AND THE USE OF HYDROGEN FOR THE CREATION OF A HYDROCARBON FUEL

Abstract: This paper discusses methods of using hydrogen to generate electricity. As a result of the analysis, two main methods of working with hydrogen are chosen and compared: the creation of fuel cells and the creation of synthetic fuels. Out of them the most expedient one is chosen.

Key words: hydrogen, synthetic fuel, fuel cell, hydrocarbon, ethanol, methanol

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ВОДОРОДНАЯ ЭНЕРГЕТИКА И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ВОДОРОДА ДЛЯ СОЗДАНИЯ УГЛЕВОДОРОДНОГО ТОПЛИВА

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются способы использования водорода для получения электроэнергии. В результате анализа выбираются и сравниваются два основных способа работы с водородом – создание топливных батарей и создание синтетического топлива. Из них выбирается наиболее целесообразный.

Ключевые слова: водород, синтетическое топливо, топливная батарея, углеводород, этанол, метанол.

Hydrogen energy is an energy sector based on the use of hydrogen as a means for accumulating, transporting and consuming energy. Hydrogen is chosen as the most common element on the surface of the earth and in space, the heat of combustion of hydrogen is highest, and the product of its combustion in oxygen is water. Hydrogen energy refers to alternative energy.

Unfortunately, hydrogen is very difficult to use directly as fuel – just as we use natural gas. The explosive nature of hydrogen, its ability to dissolve in nickel, platinum, palladium and diffuse through some grades of steel dictate the need to create technologies for converting hydrogen energy into electricity or use hydrogen to produce other substances that are safer to use [4; p. 29].

The variety of ways to produce hydrogen is one of the main advantages of hydrogen energy, as it increases energy security and reduces dependence on certain types of raw materials.

These include:

1. Steam conversion of methane and natural gas – at present this method produces approximately 80-85% of all hydrogen. The cost of the process is \$ 2 per kilogram of hydrogen.

2. Gasification of coal is the oldest way to produce hydrogen. The first gas generator was built in the UK in the 1940s. The cost of the process is \$ 2-2.5 per kilogram of hydrogen.

3. Electrolysis of water: the cost of the process is \$ 6-7 per kilogram of hydrogen using electricity from the industrial grid, \$ 7-11 when using electricity from wind generators, \$ 10-30 when using solar energy.

4. Biotechnologies: hydrogen from biomass is obtained by thermochemical or biochemical methods. With the thermochemical method, the biomass is heated without access to oxygen, which is much lower than the temperature of the coal gasification process. The cost of the process is \$ 5-7 per kilogram of hydrogen [5].

At present, there are two main methods of using hydrogen. The first method is the use of hydrogen as a fuel for batteries. In contrast to hydrocarbon fuel, fuel cells are safer for the environment and do not produce greenhouse gases as a result of their operation. The second method is the use of hydrogen to create other, more traditional fuels.

The first method is the use of hydrogen fuel cells. Fuel cells are a method of electrochemical conversion of energy of hydrogen fuel into electricity, and the only by-product of this process is water.

The main components of the fuel cell are:

- anode in which hydrogen oxidation takes place;
- cathode, where oxygen recovery takes place;
- polymer electrolyte membrane, which does not pass hydrogen and oxygen;
- the flow fields of oxygen and hydrogen, which are responsible for the delivery of these gases to the electrode.

Energy in the fuel cell is generated this way: hydrogen is oxidized at the anode, and electrons from it are directed to the cathode, where oxygen is recovered. Electrons obtained from the oxidation of hydrogen at the anode have a higher chemical potential than the electrons that reduce oxygen at the cathode. This

difference between the chemical potentials of electrons makes it possible to extract energy from fuel cells [2].

The second method is the use of hydrogen to create various hydrocarbons, including those used as fuel. Synthetic fuel is hydrocarbon fuel, which differs from conventional fuel in the production process, i. e. it is obtained by processing the raw material, which has unsuitable characteristics for the consumer before processing.

Synthetic liquid fuel and gas from solid fossil fuels are now produced on a limited scale. Further expansion of synthetic fuel production is constrained by its high cost, far exceeding the cost of fuel based on oil. Therefore, the search for new economical technical solutions in the field of synthetic fuel is being intensively pursued.

There are not many kinds of synthetic fuel, the main of which is ethanol. It dominates among the artificial hydrocarbon fuel, and in some countries, it occupies the first place in direct use. The second place is taken by methanol, which is most often used as an additive to fuels. Bitumen and butanol share the third place. The remainder is ether and briquettes from biomass. But they are difficult to use, and therefore are not widely distributed.

Ethanol in its pure form can be used as fuel for rocket engines and internal combustion engines. Limited by its hygroscopicity it is used in a mixture with classic petroleum liquid fuels. The leader in the use of biofuel is Brazil, which provides 40% of its fuel needs through alcohol, thanks to high yields of sugar cane and low labor costs [3; p. 153]. Biofuel does not formally result in greenhouse gas emissions: carbon dioxide returned to the atmosphere is withdrawn from it during photosynthesis.

A small amount of methanol is often used as additives to other fuels to prevent corrosion. Today, China uses more than a billion gallons of methanol per year as a transport fuel [1]. In addition to the use of methanol as an alternative to gasoline, there is a technology for using methanol to create a coal suspension on its basis. Such fuel is offered as an alternative to fuel oil, widely used for heating buildings. Such a suspension, unlike hydrocarbon fuel, does not require special boilers and has a higher energy intensity. From an environmental point of view, such fuel has a smaller «carbon footprint» than traditional versions of synthetic fuels derived from coal using processes where part of the coal is burned during the production of liquid fuels.

As a result of the analysis, two main ways of using hydrogen in power engineering were found: conversion of hydrogen energy to electricity and the use of hydrogen to produce other substances, the so-called synthetic hydrocarbons. The initial problem of hydrogen energy was the high cost of obtaining pure hydrogen, but now this has ceased to be the main problem.

Based on the information received, it can be judged that at this stage in the development of technology, a more expedient method is the conversion of hydrogen into electricity inside the fuel cells. This conclusion can be made because the process is closed, it does not pollute the environment and is permanent [3; p. 14], while the energies of the sun and wind depend on external factors. Obvious disadvantages of this method are the expensive cost of both batteries and new types of engines.

The second way has more disadvantages because the hydrogen, which is received at a high cost, goes further into the synthesis of substances. Both processes are expensive and require a great deal of resources. However, if we find a cheap way to synthesize hydrocarbons, then we will have ready-made types of engines that do not have to be altered.

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ADVANTAGES AND BASIS OF DESIGN OF THE GAS-DIESEL ENGINE

Abstract: The article focuses on actualization of dual-fuel engines, introduction of gas-diesel engines, environmental benefits, power indicators, adoption of fuel equipment, another atomizer design, ignition portion of fuel, fuel system of the engine as an independent system.

Key words: diesel, gas-diesel engine, dual-fuel engine, natural gas, diesel fuel, harmful emissions, atmosphere, cyclic fuel supply, ecology of water areas, economy of engine using, economy of engine designing, engines of the future.

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ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И ОСНОВЫ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ ГАЗОДИЗЕЛЬНОГО ДВИГАТЕЛЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается актуализация двухтопливных двигателей, внедрение газодизелей, экологические преимущества, мощностные показатели, подбор топливной аппаратуры, различная конструкция форсунок, запальная порция топлива, топливная система двигателя как самостоятельная система.

Ключевые слова: дизель, газодизель, двухтопливный двигатель, природный газ, дизельное топливо, вредные выбросы, атмосфера, цикловая подача топлива, экология акваторий, экономика использования двигателя, экономика постройки двигателя, двигатели будущего.

Power-producing units of modern ships are difficult machines, which consist of a set of nodes, aggregates and parts. Unfortunately, it does not mean they are perfect. For a long time engineers tried to develop efficiency of units. Nowadays it is not the only question, which is important to solve.

We have to follow ecological rules and standards, they are becoming tougher every year. The basis for such things is the harmful emissions occurring because of the work of engines. The air of ports is polluted, water also becomes a source of pollution of flora and fauna.

Ecologists raise the alarm. And today their voices are heard. There are reasonable arguments and objective reasons for looking for more risk-free engine types or improving ones.

Nowadays European countries use different acts established by International Maritime Organization (IMO). It was organized by United Nations Organization in 1948. Activity of IMO began in 1958. International Maritime Organization is engaged at the protection of water areas and monitoring the ecological situation.

One of the most perspective variants matching environmental requirements is the modification of the classic four-stroke marine diesel engine or diesel generator to a two-fuel gas-diesel engine [1].

Using of natural gas at certain modes could be a cause of significant improvement of the ecology of water areas.

To preserve the stability of operation, economy of exploitation and efficient distribution of fuel at ship, it is possible to use gas at partial modes only. Nominal mode could be carried out when diesel fuel is used. They say that the gas-diesel engine is capable to produce only 80% of power given by the diesel engine. This difference cannot be significant and noticeable at the partial modes.

Newspaper "Maritime News of Russia" No. 13, 2017 (458) [2] - The Federal Water Transport newspaper presented an article about the acceptance by the Yamal LNG Company the world's first icebreaker gas carrier Christophe de Margerie (deadweight 172,600 m3).

The world is gradually choosing gas.

The magazine "Engine Designing" (No. 3, 2011) [3] published an article "Buses used with biogas." The article stated that the company "Volvo" received an order to design a batch of gas-diesel buses working on biogas. Their engines should be more economical (about 30-40%) than conventional gas engines.

At the gas engines with spark ignition the Otto cycle is used, it is worse than diesel cycle in terms of efficiency.

They used diesel engines for the project, which function with fuel consisting about 70% of gas.

The basis of idea is a diesel bus with cylinders of gas installed on the roof. The gas is not liquefied.

The engines are equipped with a gas supply system, where a prepared active mixture with an optimal air-fuel proportion is used. The main fuel is gas, and liquid fuel should ensure its ignition.

Nowadays you can also see buses with gas-cylinders equipment at St. Petersburg and Leningrad region. According to the article of the Internet magazine "Wheels", there is a factor of greater economy benefit of such buses. We have an example of using "NEFAZ" buses (130 units with equipment for NG). They were working for 16 hours a day for a month. At the same time, the cost of fueling them

with methane was 1,68 million rubles, while the cost of fueling buses with diesel fuel would be up to 3,34 million rubles.

There are also problems at the designing and using of gas-diesel. The operation of a diesel engine using gas with an ignition portion of diesel fuel contributes to the formation of coke in the nozzle openings of the atomizer. When the pressure is lowered, the needle may hang, have poor mobility, the stroke will increase. All these factors lead to the penetration of gases into the atomizer. That is why it is necessary the design and adjustment parameters of the fuel equipment ensure the needle and the discharge valve fit on the seat up to the point of intersection of the fuel pressure in the atomizer chamber and the pressure of the gases in the cylinder.

The optimization of the operation of internal combustion engines, as well as of any other types of engines, is based on such components as:

- theoretical basis;
- mathematical calculation using formulas based on the latest data;
- the experimental model.

The principle of operation of a successfully designed gas-diesel engine guarantees not only the improvement of environmental indexes, but also good economic prospects. The qualitative process of fuel injection and spraying guarantees its greatest useful implementation at the engine using.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ICEBREAKING INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Abstract: The article is devoted to the issues of development of the Arctic, including the advantages and possible risks in its development. Considerable attention is paid to the issues of updating and improving the icebreaking fleet.

Key words: icebreakers, Arctic, the arctic shelf, oil and gas reserves, economics, industry.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛЕДОКОЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросам освоения Арктики, в том числе преимуществам и возможным рискам при ее освоении. Значительное внимание уделяется вопросам обновления и усовершенствования ледокольного флота.

Ключевые слова: ледоколы, Арктика, арктический шельф, запасы нефти и газа, экономика, промышленность.

Nowadays, it is known about huge deposits of gas and oil in the Arctic. That is why in recent years, questions about large-scale development of the Arctic are being actively discussed in Russia. We consider this topic very important and will try to investigate the problems connected with it as well as possible solutions. Since we are in Maritime Industry, we are mostly interested in solutions in shipping and transportation of fossil fuels deposits.

The development of Arctic deposits turned possible due to the improvement of drilling, pumping and shipping technologies. The oil and gas production and

transportation to the countries of Europe and Asia through the Northern Sea Route (NSR) can become economically profitable.

However, the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, where there are virtually untouched reserves of minerals, is impossible without the urgent renewal of both the nuclear and diesel icebreaking fleet. Despite the sufficient number of machines, they all are quite old and must be either renovated or recycled in the near future. This opinion was aired by Vyacheslav Shtyrov, the chairman for the Arctic and Antarctic Council in the Russian Federation Gossovet.

"Three of the four working nuclear-powered ships should be removed from the service in 2020 - 2022. Most of Rosmorport's diesel-electric icebreakers are to be sent to recycling by 2017-2019," the senator said [1].

Considering the amount of work on the routes of the NSR, by that time it will be necessary to build at least three new-generation icebreakers. Some experts believe that Russia needs about 14 icebreakers, including 6 nuclear ones. However, according to Senator Shtyrov, the icebreaker fleet should be much larger.

Construction of the icebreaker fleet is to be carried out within the framework of the implementation of federal targeted programs, but unfortunately many of these programs have not been realized since 1993.

As it was mentioned earlier, at present the ship industry is experiencing a crisis, but we are able to liquidate it, because we have the advantage over other countries in the construction of special duty vessels. This advantage should become our main guideline in the promising development of the Arctic.

Now the project of the universal icebreaker LK-60Ya (project 22220) is being realized with a new-generation reactor facility, at the moment 3 vessels out of 5 planned have already been built. The icebreaker should provide year-round wiring of tankers, dry cargo ships and other transport vessels to the places of mineral development on the Arctic shelf. An important advantage of the ships built to project 22220 is the ability to work both in the open ocean and in the mouths of Siberian rivers, due to a two-draft construction (the icebreaker has two working drafts: 8.5 and 10.5 m) [2].

When the vessel pumps up the water into ballast tanks and settles for 2 m, such a vessel becomes a heavy icebreaker. When it comes to the mouth of the river and drains the ballast water, the ship flies and can work as a shallow-draft icebreaker. Making conclusions about the effectiveness of the two-draft icebreaker in the Arctic will be possible only after the start of its operation.

In addition, experts believe that it is necessary to start designing and building nuclear-powered icebreakers with a power on propeller shafts of 110 MW (LK-110Ya). Such icebreakers will be able to ensure the navigation of ships, both along the traditional and polar routes of the Northern Sea Route throughout the year.

In general, 30% of the world's gas reserves and 13% of oil are located in the Arctic region. Russia ranks first in oil and gas reserves on the Arctic shelf, but drilling in the Arctic is very expensive due to weak or completely absent coastal infrastructure. The installation of one platform on the shelf will cost \$ 1-1.5 billion. The cost of each drilling platform will be 5-6 billion dollars.

Nevertheless, the most important problem of Arctic development is not the lack of the necessary infrastructure or technological weakness, but the fall of oil prices. Now the price of Brent oil is about \$ 70 per barrel, while Russian companies are oriented at \$ 100 per barrel [3].

According to technical experts, the shelf will provide 30% of all Russian oil production by 2050. The extraction of the first Arctic oil is expected in 2018. The Russian Federation has all the advantages necessary for conducting research, so the development of the Arctic shelf is the main task for our country for the near future.

To solve this problem, it is necessary to combine the technologies of the future with the traditions and technologies of the past, this is the main trend that we should strive for.

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LLOYD'S REGISTER

Abstract: Lloyd's Register foundation and similar companies play an important role in modern society. Without them we cannot be sure in vessels safety and in crew's knowledge. Their work is unseen for common people but those, who are connected with marine industry respect such companies.

Key words: Lloyd's Register foundation, history of the register society, vessels classification.

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РЕГИСТР ЛЛОЙДА

Аннотация: Регистр Ллойда и подобные компании играют важную роль в современном обществе. Без них мы не можем быть уверены в безопасности судов и профессионализме команды. Для обычных людей их труд незаметен, но те, чья жизнь связана с морской индустрией, уважают специалистов этих компаний.

Ключевые слова: Регистр Ллойда, история возникновения, классификация судов.

The purpose of our article is to understand why companies such as Lloyd's register play important role in the modern World.

The Lloyd's Register foundation is the company which inspects vessels and ships [1]. The company and its specialists check a lot of parameters such as safety, seaworthy, energy efficiency, ecology level and others. Nowadays if a vessel constructs for international trading and visit deferent countries it has to be classified.

The history began in 1760 in the UK. Eleven men met in Edward Lloyd's coffee house. They discussed a list of ships properties, which included safeguard life, quality and cargos to carry [2]. Four years later the first book, called "Green Mile", was published [3]. It described types of vessels and request for them. Since 18th

century society published “Red book” and since 1834 these 2 books were turned into Lloyd’s British foreign maritime register. On 2008 Lloyd’s Register consisted of 13 national committees and has branches in more than 115 countries.

There are several tasks which are done by Lloyds specialists:

1. Development rules of sea and river shipbuilding and their propulsion systems
2. Development rules of using engineering constructions in sea
3. Development rules of people’s life protection
4. Development rules of preventing sea pollution
5. Building and using control
6. Vessels classification and giving certificates about quality control
7. Science-technical researches
8. Sea accidents liquidation and searching causes

To make life easier people divided all vessels on several types. Each type has own requirements and functions to do [4]:

1. Universal ships.
2. Bulkers
3. Container
4. Ro-ro ships
5. Passenger ships
6. Fishing vessels

We have come to conclusion, that modern world develops with huge speed and nobody knows what vessels we will use in 30 years. Everyone can build a boat, however not all boats are able to carry us safely, so companies like Lloyd’s Register must take place! Due to them we can use vessels and don’t bother about danger, because specialist tasted and verified every bolt in modern maritime industry.

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MUSICAL TOURISM IN SAINT PETERSBURG

Abstract: The subject of the article is to discuss the main trends of musical tourism in St. Petersburg which are the most attractive among young people from different cities and countries. The most popular of them are rock festivals, street performances and concerts in flats.

Key words: Music festival, street musicians, live performance, flat concerts.

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МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫЙ ТУРИЗМ В САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГЕ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена основным направлениям музыкального туризма в Санкт-Петербурге, пользующимся наибольшей популярностью у молодежи из разных городов и стран. Наиболее привлекательными из них являются рок-фестивали, уличные выступления и квартирные концерты.

Ключевые слова: музыкальный фестиваль, уличные музыканты, живые выступления, квартирные концерты.

In the modern world tourism plays a really great role in all spheres of our life. It is closely connected with travelling, education, business and entertainment. The main subject of the article is musical tourism for the last few years becoming more and more popular among people of different ages and social groups. Saint Petersburg is a really perfect place for getting strong emotions and unforgettable impressions in

the music field. Here everyone can find something interesting and exciting according to his taste and preferring.

Music follows us through our whole life: the first melody we hear from our mothers, when she sings lullabies, then we get older and begin to listen to our favorite music, go to different gigs and concerts with friends, take trips to other countries to visit international music festivals.

Saint Petersburg is famous not only for its architecture, bridges and palaces, but also for its talented people like musicians, artists, poets, actors, etc.

Summer is the perfect time to take a trip to Saint Petersburg, because there are white nights, it is warm and sunny and this is the best time for holding the biggest international music festival in the city – the STEREOLETO. This is a huge place for entertainment. You can play active games, eat tasty food, win different prizes and of course listen to your favorite musicians. This festival has been held since 2001 and every year thousands of people go there to have fun under the sun. For 17 years many world-famous musicians like Massive Attack, Air, Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds, Michael Boyarsky, Crystle Castles, Ivan Dorn have given concerts there. In addition, there are a lot of unknown artists, who became famous after the STEREOLETO.

This festival has never limited itself with genres: the main criteria of the selection are not a commercial success and immediate fame, but the personality and talent of a particular musician and his cultural significance.

In addition, this festival cooperates with the consulates, institutes and cultural centers in more than 50 countries! In 2018 thanks to this support, a lot of great participants from Estonia, Hungary, Finland, Israel and other countries will come to the STEREOLETO.

The festival usually lasts for 2 days, Saturday and Sunday. Prices are average, from 1500 to 5000 rubles, so that is why everyone can buy a ticket and have a good time [1].

As it has already been told, Saint Petersburg is famous for its talented musicians. You do not need to wait for a concert or festival to see a live performance of your favorite musician or band because in Petersburg it is enough just to go down the Nevsky Prospect or go to the Palace Square to listen to them! Solo musicians or even bands play Russian and foreign songs on the Palace Square, the Griboedov Channel, near the Church of the Savior-on-Spilled-Blood and in other crowded places. There you can hear acoustic versions, rock and jazz covers, and even classical performances of your favorite songs. While musicians are playing a lot of citizens and foreigners are passing them and stop to listen, so that is why they play the most popular songs of all times. For example, songs by SPLEAN or Leningrad, Viktor Tsoi or Zemfira, Coldplay or Sam Smith, Elvis or Radiohead and others. If you like the performance you can put some money or a pack of cigarettes in the hat or an empty guitar case!

But if you are tired of crowds or walking and just want to relax and have some hot drinks and still want to listen to the music you can visit one of the popular Saint Petersburg flat-concerts called “Kvartirnik”. The word “kvartirnik” comes from Russian word which names our flats. Everyone can come there to listen to the music, to talk to musicians or other people, to sing along and all in all just to chill. Music

performances like this one were extremely popular in Soviet times, but now they're no less interesting. The entrance is usually free but sometimes you should pay some money just to encourage the participants. Musicians always sing their own songs and sometimes covers [2, 3]. The most popular genres to play there are jazz, blues or folk. All in all sitting there in a cozy flat you can imagine yourself sitting near a campfire with others and singing your favorite songs.

To sum everything up, when you live in a city where 200 days of 365 are grey and foggy you need bright colors in your life and music can really give them! So, visit different gigs and festivals, don't pass by street musicians and come to Saint-Petersburg the other 165 sunny days!

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