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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS CONTENTS

HISTORY

1. **ARMENIANS IN THE HISTORY OF BUCHAREST, AS REFLECTED IN THE CITY TOPONYMIC HERITAGE**, Dr. Irina Airinei Vasile, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania 3
2. **ATTILA THE HUN AND THE TURNING POINT OF ANCIENT HISTORY**, Prof. Dr. Zhumagulov Kalkaman Tursynovich, Assoc. Prof. PhD. Sadykova Raikhan Prof. Dr. Alexander Sorokin, Tomsk State University, Russia..... 17
4. **CULTURAL CODE OF LATE VICTORIAN WRITINGS**, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nellie Shamsutdinova, Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Russia 25
(hialbayevna, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan..... 9
3. **COUNCILS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS AS A UNIQUE FORM OF ORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION OF RESEARCH IN USSR: CASE OF TOMSK SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX IN 1960-1980S**, Assoc.
5. **CULTURAL HERITAGE: A BRIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE. POLITICS FOR TUTELAGE AND VALORIZATION IN JI COMPARATIVE APPROACH**, Assoc. Prof. Andrea Ragusa, Interuniversity Centre for History of Social Change and Innovation- University of Siena, Italy 33
6. **DOMESTIC RITUALS OF LENGYEL COMMUNITIES AND THEIR REFLECTION IN THE MATERIAL CULTURE**, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Noemi Beljak Pazinova, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia..... 39
7. **DRAGONS OF THE NORTH: THE REINVENTION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN NORWEGIAN BLACK/PAGAN METAL**, PhD Irina-Maria Manea, University in Zlin, Czech Republic 55
9. **ENGLISH POLITICAL NOVEL OF THE LATE VICTORIAN PERIOD**, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nellie Shamsutdinova, Kazan Federal University, Russia 63
University of Bucharest, Romania..... 47
8. **ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION AND COMMISSARY SECURITY OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN THE GREAT WAR**, Dr. Eva Lukaskova, Dr. Jakub Trojan, Katerina Pitrova, Prof. Peter Chrastina, Assoc. Prof. Pavel Valasek, Tomas Bata
10. **EVALUATING INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING IN THE CASE OF SLAVONIA, BARANYA AND SYRMIA**, Assist. Prof Dr. Emina Berbic Kolar, Assist. Prof. Dr. Damir Matanovic, Assist. Prof. Dr. Vjekoslav Galzina, University of Osijek, Faculty of Education, Croatia..... 71

23. POETRY AND THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATABILITY. “WATERFALL” OF YEUGENY BORATYNSKY AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO THE TATAR LANGUAGE , Prof. Dr. Almira Aminova, Assoc. Prof. Alsu Makhmutova, Kazan I cederal University, Russia.....	179
24. PROFESSIONAL - WORKING IDENTITIES OF FEMALE POOR RELIEF RECIPIENTS , Dragica Cec, University ofPrimorska, Koper, Slovenia	187
25. PROTESTANT WORK ETHIC IN LATVIAN SOCIETY , Assoc. Prof. Andris Petersons, Turiba University, Latvia.....	195
26. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVITIES IN TOTALITARIAN REGIMES: CASE OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC 1939 - 1945 , PhD Alena Mikulasova, PhD Miroslav Palarik, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia	203
27. RUSSIAN CULTURE OF DRAFTING DOCUMENTS AND LETTER WRITING IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elena Borodina, Ural Federal University, Russia.....	211
28. RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AS A PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY. FORMS OF MANIFESTATION OF CORPORATE IDENTITY , Assoc. Prof. Mikhail V. Gribovskiy, Assoc. Prof. Alexander N. Sorokin, Tomsk State University, Russia.....	217
29. SIGISMUND HERBERSTEIN’S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL WORK ‘GRATAE POSTERITATI’: ITS STRUCTURE AND SIGNIFICANCE , Assist. Prof Dr. Matej Hribersek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.....	225
30. SLOVENE PHILOSOPHER MATIJA HVALE (MATHIAS QUALE, CA. 1470-1518) AND HIS WORK ‘PARVULUS PHILOSOPHIAE NATURALIS’ , Assist. Prof. Dr. Matej Hribersek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	233
31. THE CRISIS THAT ALMOST HAPPENED: SALLUST’S BELLUM CATILINAE 18-19 , Assist. Prof. Dr. Gregor Pobezin, University ofPrimorska, Koper, Slovenia.....	241
32. THE EARLY STAGES OF COLD WAR EPOCH: PERCEPTION BY RUSSIAN LIBERALS AND SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA , Prof Dr. Alexey Antoshin, Ural Federal University, Russia	249
33. THE HOLOCAUST BY EYE-WITNESS: ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EGO-LITERATURE , Assoc. Prof Dr. Elina Vasiljeva, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna Stankevica, Dr. Jelena Semeneca, Vera Gelfande, Daugavpils University, Latvia.....	257
34. THE IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE FORMATION OF ECONOMIC THEORY , Assoc.Prof.Jolana Volejnikova, Ph.D., University of Pardubice, Czech Republic.....	265

45. A CALL FOR SELF-RESPONSIBILITY - HUSSERL'S CRISIS IN LIGHT OF INGARDEN'S ONTOLOGY OF RESPONSIBILITY , Jadwiga Guerrero van der Meijden, Jagiellonian University, Poland	349
46. AGING AND HEALTH IN RUSSIA: ELIGIBILITY OF COMMERCIAL MEDICAL SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY PEOPLE , Prof. DrSci Irina Grigoryeva, PhD Alexandra Dmitrieva, PhD Alexander Bikkulov, ITMO University, Russia	357
47. APPARENTLY MARGINAL MEMBERS OF LIVE SYSTEM (ONLY SEEMINGLY MARGINAL PART OF LIVING SYSTEMS) , Sarka Brychtova, Martina Cermakova, Institute of Administrative and Social Sciences, Univerzity of PARDUBICE, Czech Republic	365
48. ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER AS THE AVANT-GARDE PHILOSOPHER AND AS THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE AVANT-GARDE , Alicja Rybkowska, Jagiellonian University, Poland	375
49. ASPECTS OF ETHICS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT: RESEARCH IN LATVIA , Assist. Prof. Dr. Andrejs Cekuls, University of Latvia, Latvia.....	383
50. CAUSALITY CIVILIZATION CRISIS AND THE SEARCH FOR WAYS OUT OF IT , Massalimova A.R., Omirbekova A.O., Alikbayeva A.B., Klyshbayeva B.N., Tanabayeva A.S, Al -Farabi Kazakh National University, Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science, Kazakhstan	389
51. CHARITY AND PRINCIPLES OF HUMANISM , Jelena Petrucijova, Jaromir Feber, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic.....	397
52. CODE OF ETHICS AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR MAINTAINING PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS , Marina V. Moiseenko, Vinera S. Mukhametzhanova, Olga V. Sawina, Alexandra A. Kosorukova, Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Russia.....	403
53. CONTAMINATION OF CULTURAL MEANINGS IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE XX CENTURY , Tolstikova Irina, Tolstikova Anna, ITMO University, Russia	411
54. CRITICAL HERMENEUTICS AND THE PARADIGM OF THE TEXT , Vincio Busacchi, University of Cagliari (IT), Italy	419
55. CRITICISM OF METAPHYSICS: NIETZSCHE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POSTMODERN DISCOURSE , Prof. Thomas Hauer, VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	427

56. CULTURAL BORDERS IN VIRTUAL SPACE: THE INTERACTION OF LOCAL CULTURES, Tolstikova Irina, Progudin Dmitry, ITMO University, Russia	435
57. CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION: LINGUO-EPISTEMIC APPROACH, Valeria Chernyavskaya, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University-Institute of Civil Engineering, Russia	443
58. CULTURAL PHENOMENON ATTRIBUTES IN GRAPHIC USER INTERFACE DESIGN, Lidia Korpan, ITMO University, Russia	451
59. DO HUMAN BEINGS HAVE DIRECT DUTY TOWARDS ANIMALS? Dr. Nora Held, Universitat Erfurt, Germany	457
60. EMANCIPATION OF AFFECTS. ART AS ICONOGRAPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS, Dr. Ewa Bobrowska, Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Poland	463
61. ENROLMENT RATE TRENDS IN THE ISTRIA COUNTY ITALIAN PRE-SCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS, Nada Poropat Jeletic, Lorena Lazaric, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia	471
62. ETHICAL AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS IN COMMUNICATION PROCESS: RESEARCH IN LATVIA, Assist. Prof. Dr. Andrejs Cekuls, University of Latvia, Latvia	479
63. ETHICS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, Vladimir A. Tsvyk, Irina V. Tsvyk, Ivan Y. Lapshin, Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Russia	487
64. FROM SYSTEM TO STRUCTURE: A CHANCE FOR A TURNAROUND IN TODAY'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, Michaela Muensterer, M.A., Charles University Prague, Czech Republic, Germany	495
Philosophy and Political Science, Kazakhstan	509
67. HOMOSEXUALITY IN RUSSIA: ARE THERE REASONS TO BE HOMOPHOBIC TODAY?, Vadim V. Kortunov, Ivan Y. Lapshin, Sergey A. Kokotov, Russian State University of Tourism and Services Studies, Russia	517
65. GADAMER ON HEIDEGGER'S WAY., PhDr. Kristina Bosakova Ph.D., Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice, Slovakia	503
66. GLOBAL CHALLENGES, THREATS, RISKS IN THE CULTURE SPHERE OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, Omirbekova A.O., Massalimova A.R., Zhouldubayeva A.K., Nasimova G.O., Al -Farabi Kazakh National University, Faculty of	
68. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN: SPIRITUAL AND MENTAL FACTORS, Gulzhan Abdigalieva, Ayazhan Sagikyzy, Zhanna Kantarbayeva, Kenzhegul Biyazydykova, Bauyrzhan Moldagaliev, al-Faraby Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan	529

69. INFORMATION AS ONTOLOGICAL CATEGORY, TOGETHER WITH SUBSTANCE AND ENERGY, Gabriel Crumpei, Alina Gavrilut, Irina Crumpei Tanasa, Alexandria Ioan Cuza University, Romania.....	537
70. INFORMATIONAL TOPOLOGY, TO INTEGRATE REALITY, Gabriel Crumpei, Alina Gavrilut, Irina Crumpei Tanasa, Alexandria Ioan Cuza University, Romania.....	545
71. INTEGRATIVE TEACHING MODEL OF READING AS A COMPONENT OF TRANSLATOR'S PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, A. Dolzhikova, V. Kurilenko, Yu. Biryukova, Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Russia	553
72. INVESTIGATION INTO LINGVOCREATIVITY AS PART OF HUMAN CREATIVE ACTIVITY RESEARCH, Prof. Elena Pozdnyakova, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University), Russia	563
73. JAN HUS, DELIBERATIVE ARGUMENTS AND ECUMENICAL DIALOGUE, Martin Simsa, J. E. Purkyne University in Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic.....	571
74. KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION IN CHAT COMMUNICATION: SEMIOTICS MEETS VIRTUAL REALITY, Prof. Elena Pozdnyakova, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University), Russia	579
75. ICNOWLEDGE, REALITY, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY DISCOURSE, Vera Zabotkina, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia	587
76.
LANGUAGE ACQUISITION PROCESSES IN A BILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT, Assoc. Prof. Edita Hornackova Klapicova, PhD., Ss. Cyril and Methodius University - Department of English and American Studies, Slovakia	595
77. LINGUISTIC REFERENCE IN SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS, Koen B. Tanghe; Alexis De Tinge; Stefaan Blancke, Ghent University, Belgium	603
78. MAN WITHOUT FOUNDATION IN PIETRO PIOVANI, Marta de Grandi, Erasmo da Rotterdam, Italy	611
79. MATHEMATICS AND REALITY, COMPLEX SPACE AND REAL SPACE, Alina Gavrilut, Gabriel Crumpei, Alexandria Ioan Cuza University, Romania	617
80. MIGRATION - SCHOOL - PRINCIPLE OF TOLERANCE, Dr. Marta Gluchmanova, University of Presov in Presov, Slovakia.....	625
81. MODELS OF KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION AND METAREPRESENTATION: DOUBLE REALITY OF ADVERTISING, Prof. Elena Pozdnyakova, docent Stanislav Tumsky, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University), Russia.....	631

82. MOMENTUM - REFRAMING TIME IN BUDDHIST MEDITATION , Elisa Rieger, Karl-Franzens-University, Austria	637
83. NOTES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF INTERCULTURALITY , Viera Gazova, Faculty of Arts, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia.....	643
84. NOTHING AND SOMETHING MAKES NOTHING? - WESTERN THOUGHT, GURU-SHIP, AND THE PROCESS OF DECONSTRUCTING AUTHORITY , Elisa Rieger, Karl-Franzens-University, Austria	651
85. NOTHINGNESS AND THE ORIGINAL CONTRADICTION , Prof. Massimo Venuti, Conservatory G. Verdi Milano, Italy.....	657
86. ON THE ISSUE OF COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY , Jelena Petrucijova, Jaromir Feber, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic.....	665
87. ON LOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE HUMANITIES: WHAT INFORMAL LOGIC HAS TO OFFER , Prof. Irina Griftsova, Prof. Galina Sorina, Moscow State Pedagogical University, Russia.	671
88. PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE STRING THEORY , Marian Ambrozy, ISM Slovakia, Slovakia	677
89. PHILOSOPHY AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES - A PROBLEM OF INTERSECTION , PhD. Andrej Gogora, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	683
90. PHILOSOPHY AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES - A PROBLEM OF RESOURCES , PhD. Andrej Gogora, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	689
91. PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION IN THE TRANSITION FROM MASS TO OPEN UNIVERSITY , Denis Zhuk, Nikolay Tokarev, PhD Stanislav Kushelev, ITMO University, Russia	695
92. PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE MEETS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: A NEW CONVERGENCE , Ilya Kasavin, Institute of Philosophy, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia	701
93. PROPER NAMES AND THE NOMINATION ACT IN LITERARY TEXTS AS AN INDICATOR OF THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS FROM THE ASPECT OF Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	709
94. SCIENCE AND RELIGION IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT , Justyna Miklaszewska, Jagiellonian University, Poland	717
COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS , Zuzana Kovacova, Constantine the	

95. SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE OF AL-FARABI'S TREATISE "BOOK OF RELIGION", Tanabayeva A., Mukhatova O., Borbasova K., Alibekuly A., Mikltayeva M., Al -Farabi Kazakh National University, Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science, Kazakhstan	725
SEARCHING FOR GREAT GRANDMOTHERS. JEWISH WOMEN PHILOSOPHERS AT THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY (1897-1939), Anna Smywinska-Pohl, Jagiellonian University, Poland	733
47. SECULAR DEMOCRACY AND THE TRUTH IN CZECH AND DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY, Martin Simsa, J. E. Purkyne University in Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic.....	741
98. SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN RUSSIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AS A MORAL PROBLEM, Anatoly Merenkov, Natalya Antonova, Ural Federal University, Russia	749
99. SOREN KIERKEGAARD ON/IN CONTEMPORANEITY, Velga Vevere, University College of Economics and Culture, Latvia.....	755
100. SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS POSSIBLE CONTEXT WITH SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ONGOING SOCIETAL CHANGES, Sarka Brychtova, Institute of Administrative and Social Sciences, University of PARDUBICE, Czech Republic	761
101. SUBJECTIVITY IN WRITING FROM FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE TO PAUL DE MAN, Marek Debnar, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia	769
102. TECHNOLOGIES OF THE SELF AND ANCIENT GREECE ETHOS, Marek Debnar, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	775
103. THE BORDERS OF SENIORS' SOCIAL INCLUSION INTO THE DIGITAL WORLD: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH RESULTS, Prof. DrSci Irina Grigoryeva, DrSci Olga Sergejeva, PhD Lyudmila Vidiasova, ITMO University, Russia.....	781
104. THE MATHEMATICS OF AXIOMATIC SYSTEMS IN THE COGNITIVE PERCEPTION OF REALITY, Alina Gavrilut, Gabriel Crumpei, Gabriel Gavrilut, Alexandra Ioan Cuza University, Romania.....	789
105. THE MEANING OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE CONTEXT OF EVERYTHING-THERE-IS-ALIVE, Zaiga Ikere, Daugavpils University, Latvia.,,	797
106. THE MOST HOLY TRINITY AND THREE BASIC PHYSICAL INTERACTIONS - PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW, Marian Ambrozy, ISM Slovakia, Slovakia	803

107. THE ROLE OF FAMILY WITHIN THE PROCESS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF YOUTH INTO CONTEMPORANEITY , Dr. Gianni Plesca, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania.....	811
108. THE SEARCH OF FOUNDATIONS OF PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS , Prof. Inna Cherdanceva, Assoc.Prof. Tatiana Serdjuk, Assoc.Prof. Lilia Seredinskaja, Assoc.Prof. Tatiana Medvedeva, PhD student Anastasiya Butina, Altai State University, Russia.....	819
109. THE TERMINOLOGICAL AND THE COLLOQUIAL MEANING OF OUISIA. EARLY HEIDEGGER ON ARISTOTLE , PhDr. Kristina Bosakova PhD., Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice, Slovakia.....	825
110. TIME IN DROMOLOGIC PERSPECTIVE , Prof. Thomas Hauer, VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	833
111. TOWARDS METHODOLOGICAL INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN THE HUMANITIES , Vera Zobotkina, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia.....	839
112. TRANSLATORS TRIALS IN A PHILOSOPHICAL TEXT , Zaiga Ikere, Daugavpils University, Latvia	845
113. ZEN BUDDHIST PAINTING: ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY , Assoc. Prof. Nadezhda Tsepeleval Natalya Subangulova 1 Boris Yeltsin Ural Federal University, 620002, Mira Str.,19, Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA, Russia.....	851
114. TEACHER - STUDENT - PARENT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE PAST (ETHICAL AND MORAL ISSUES) , Dr. Marta Gluchmanova, University of Presov in Presov, Slovakia	857

SECTION HISTORY

the names of notable figures in the local Armenian community. They are a definitory component of European identity, which must be known to the public in order to increase the respective areas' appeal and promote durable development and social cohesion.

The list of remarkable Armenians whose names adorn streets of Romania is even wealthier. Urban planners' gesture is a contribution to the unwritten history of what can be called the collective imagination of permanent or transient inhabitants of the city. Our synthesis, which aims to give birth to an exhaustive work on the subject, ought therefore remind the entire world that, as a historian wrote hundreds of years ago, "important people are born in Romania too."

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ATTILA THE HUN AND THE TURNING POINT OF ANCIENT HISTORY**Prof. Dr. Kalkaman Zhmagulov Jmnr. Prof.****PhD. Raikhan Sadykova****UI .il.iic Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan****Alls TRACT**

The Hunnish empire had an impact on the fate of European history in the process of transition to a new era, and the civilization of the Middle Ages. The greatest territorial expansion and the greatest power of the Hun Empire in the West were under the leadership of Attila. Attila's time left an indelible mark on world history. The main objective of this article is to study the Hun migration and the role of Attila in the Great Migration process as the turning point in world history. The article analyzes the relationship between the East and the West using the example of the Hunnish Empire, and Attila's campaigns against Rome and Italy.

Research methods and the proof require the use of rare written sources in Latin, Greek, German, and the Scandinavian languages. Data from archeology, ethnology, history and modern linguistics interdisciplinary research is especially widely used.

Keywords: the Great Migration, Huns, Attila, Roman Empire, civilization.

INTRODUCTION

The IV-VII centuries went down in the history of Eurasia and Europe as the era of the Great Migration. These four centuries experienced a peak of migration that swept almost the entire continent and changed its political, ethnic and cultural character radically. This was the period of death of ancient foundations and orders and the time of formation of new social relations and a new civilization - that of the Middle Ages.

Today, it is of particular importance to single out the Great Migration as a transitional historical period. It allows not only study of the specific history of the Great Migration, but also opens some opportunities to study the history of traditional views of the Great Migrations. At the turn of classical antiquity and the Middle Ages, not only did tribes and nations start to migrate, but also, so to speak, knowledge and understanding of the various tribes and peoples 'came to life' and intensified. The Great Migration, which was initiated by the Huns' tribal union, starting from the depths of Central Asia to the west of the European continent, became a turning point in world history. Since that time, the social relations, cultures and traditions of the tribes and peoples who inhabited the Eurasian space have become synthesized and integrated. This was an epochal event, common to all the countries of Europe and Asia. Therefore, we have compelling reasons to date the beginning of medieval history on a global basis, including the history of Kazakhstan, from the second half of the fourth century (375 AD) - the turning point of the Great Migration in Eurasia. This is related primarily to the history of the Huns, which is an integral part of Turkish history, and therefore the history of Kazakhstan.

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Migration of Hun tribes and its role in the Great Migration.

The resettlement and migration in Europe had taken place even before the Huns. The Germans were the first to be written about. The earliest ancient sources on the middle and northern European regions are pieces of information by Pytheas of Massalia (4th century BC), a Greek author and follower of Aristotle. Pytheas was the first to stress distinguishing features of the Celts and Scythians (Skythen) and to give evidence of the lands and their inhabitants, who later

were called the Germans [1].

South Scandinavia, Denmark and the German area of the North and Baltic Seas were the ancestral home of the tribes who later identified themselves as the 'Germans'. In the fifth century BC, they moved towards the south as far as the Harz and Hall, where the Germans faced with the Celts [2].

Then, from the beginning of AD, the Germans tribal unions were in constant movement and confrontations with the Roman Empire. The apogee of the Great Migration was the Huns' travels from the east the Eurasian continent to its west. The Huns (Hunnoi) had inhabited Central Asia since ancient times. They belonged to the Turkic tribes. As far back as the fourth century BC, the Chinese called the Huns their most serious enemies, because the Hun chieftains had made real progress in the wars against the Han Empire.

In the first centuries of A.D., the Hun tribes migrated actively and they also travelled from the territory of modern Kazakhstan and other regions of Central Asia to the West. In the middle of the fourth century BC, the Huns invaded the land between the Volga and the Don, having conquered the Alans in the Northern Caucasus, brought to heel the Kingdom of Bosphorus, crossed the Don and broken the neck of the multitribal power of Ermanaric, the king of the Ostrogoths in South-Eastern Europe (in the year 375). That year was the beginning of a series of movements that led to the Great Migrations in Eurasia and Europe. In 376 AD, the Visigoths, narrowed by the Huns, crossed the Danube, and, with the permission of the Roman government, settled within the Roman province of Moesia with an obligation of military service and obedience. After that, the Huns attacked the Balkan provinces of the Eastern Roman Empire repeatedly.

Attila ruled from 434 to 453, and in his reign the Hun Empire reached its greatest strength and territorial expansion in the West. Greek and Latin sources indicate that Attila was from a royal lineage, which had ruled the Huns for generations.

At that time, the territory of the Hunnic Empire stretched from east to west, from the Altai Mountains, Central Asia and the Caucasus to the Danube and the Rhine. The Huns' tribal union in Central Asia contributed to the later formation of the Kazakh ethnic group and other Turkic peoples.

The Battle of the Catalaunian Fields as the largest battle in world history

In April 451, the Gaul cities of Metz, Tongeren, Speyer, and Reims were all aflame. Paris was in a blue funk. The inhabitants of ancient Lutetia were about to flee away. A legend explains the salvation of the city by the extraordinarily brave behavior of a woman, St. Genevieve, who later became known as the patron saint of Paris. From the 'Life of St. Genevieve' we learn: 'At that time, Attila, the king of the Huns, began to ravage the provinces of Gaul. Parisians were frightened of his cruelty and anger, so they decided to send women and children and some belongings to a safe place. There St. Genevieve turned up and she resolved to persuade women not to leave the city, in which they had been born and grown up, in the hour of danger and, moreover, to prepare

to-miscelves and their men to the defense. St. Genovea told the women to ask God for help and salvation. They listened to Genovea and decided to stay in the city and rely on God's mercy' [3].

Attila did not reach Paris. Having approached to Orleans on the left flank, the Huns began to assault it. It should be noted that the city was secured with stone bridges over the Loire and high defensive towers. How could Orleans withstand the onslaught of such a formidable foe? The Roman army and the forces of the Visigothic Kingdom arrived in time to help the besieged of Orleans. This, of course, hindered the Huns in capturing the city. Attila may have raised the siege because he doubted whether they would be able to force Orleans quickly, or he may have turned to the Oracle, because the Roman soothsayers had advised him not to continue the siege. Perhaps Attila was seeking a more convenient open space to fight... And so the Catalaunian Fields (Latin *campi Catalaunici*) in Champagne (France) became the place for the decisive (major) battle. This area has its origin from *Catuvellauni*, the name of a Celtic tribe, and it is a plain between Troyes and present-day Chalon-sur-Maine.

After a victorious march by the Huns through the territory of Northern Gaul, i.e. France, there was a decisive battle on the Catalaunian Fields in Champagne in 451. I rate the battle among the largest ones, since along with the Battle of Cannae (216 BC) gained by Hannibal and that of Waterloo (1815), the last great battle of Napoleon, it ranks among the most famous battles in the European and world history [4].

The parties met on the Catalaunian Fields. Jordanes, the chronicler of the Goths, wrote, 'The place was shelving; it looked heaved having a hill crest. Both armies sought to occupy it, because the convenient terrain would have delivered considerable benefits; so the right side was occupied by the Huns with all their men [allies] and the left one was manned by the Romans and Visigoths with detached units. And they engaged in combat on the hill to possess the top'. The struggle for the commanding point was going with varying degrees of success. Aetius, well acquainted with the battle tactics of the steppe-warriors, seemed to be able to repel another attack by the advancing Huns. This had not been Attila's experience and he decided to strengthen his army with speeches at a most seasonable time. Being inspired by his words, everybody rushed into the fight. Attila himself directed the battle. In an instant, everything had become confused: battle-cries, the glance of cavalry swords and the dust that rose after the rushing riders. The warriors were fighting hand to hand: the battle was fierce, hit-and-miss, brutal, last-ditch [5].

However, Attila decided to return to Pannonia, the centre of the Hunnic Empire. He decided to take a break in the battle against the united army of Europe and to conduct a movement. The army slowly turned to the Rhine. Attila and his army returned to Pannonia through Thuringia and Hungary, and no one pursued them.

We have made an attempt to reconstruct the events of Attila's Campaign in Gaul from extant written sources: the writings of Roman, Byzantine and early medieval authors. Describing the Huns in general, the latter made some exaggerations and inaccuracies, endowing them with the traditional features of so-called savage barbarians. Thus, Jordanes wrote: 'This savage race, according to the historian Priscus, having settled on the far bank of the lake of Meotia, knew no other business than hunting, except for the fact that when they grew up to the size of a tribe, they began to hatter the calm of neighboring tribes by perfidy and looting' (*quorum ratio saeva, ut Priscus historicus refert, Meotida palude ulteriore ripa insidens, venationi tantum nec alio labore experta,*

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nisi quod, postquam crevisset in populis, et rapinis vicinarum gentium quiete conturbans).

When evaluating the largest battle under consideration, a number of Western scholars of modern and contemporary history, who had obtained information from the chroniclers of the early Middle Ages, used it uncritically. This approach always makes it difficult to assess the historical reality objectively. According to A. Pirenn, a Belgian historian, in the spring of 451, Attila crossed the Rhine and devastated all the areas as far as the Loire. 'Aetius stopped him [Attila - K.Zh.] with the help of the Germans near Troyes. The Franks, the Burgundians, the Visigoths and others showed themselves as good allies; the military art of the Romans and the Germans' bravery decided everything here ... Attila's death in 453 resulted in the collapse of his empire and thereby saved the West ...' [6].

In our opinion, the situation in Gaul can be explained by the over-large scale of Attila's campaigns and the inability to restrain dozens of tribes and entities that were not related to the Huns socially and ethnically within the vast territory under the unified leadership. Indeed, the forces of the Huns were by no means exhausted after 'the Battle of the Nations' in 451 [7]. The fact that the next year Attila launched a new campaign to the heart of the Roman Empire, Italy, gives evidence of this.

Attila's campaigns against Italy

In the spring of 452 AD, a few months after the Battle of Catalaunian Fields, Attila the Hun gathered effective forces and began to organize a new campaign to Italy, the heart of the Roman Empire. Apparently it was the achievement of the Byzantine diplomacy that managed to send Attila against the West through complex intrigues, and thereby averted the impending threat.

During that campaign, the Hun army captured Aquileia, Concordia, Altin, Patavy (now Padua), Vinsentia (now Vicenza), Verona, Brixia (now Brescia), Bergamo, Milan, and Ticinus (now Pavia). Those cities that showed resistance were ruined; some of them preferred to surrender, giving under the onslaught of the Huns.

After the Huns had occupied Northern Italy, it did not take them much time to reach Rome. It was plain that the Western Empire did not have a force capable of stopping the onslaught of the menacing invaders, and Attila was close to world domination. His empire consisted of four parts, stretching from so-called Scythia (the kingdom of the Huns) to Germany (Scythica et Germanica regna) on the northern borders. In the South, both the Roman Empires (the Eastern and the Western) paid tribute to Attila. On a scale of territory and influence, the Empire of Attila geographically covered almost four parts of the world: from east to west and from north to south (the ancient Turkic: tort bulun, the Kazakh 'dynieniH tort byrshy').

But how was the dramatic situation developing in Italy, where Attila and victorious army were staying? This situation was difficult for the Western Roman Empire, but Valentinian III was in Ravenna, sitting out and anxiously watching the development of affairs. As for the commander Aetius, he was also confused. The army of Rome could no longer resist the onslaught of the Huns, as it had been paralyzed by their successes in Northern Italy.

In the end, it was decided to use a way that had been well proven by the Eastern Romanians (Byzantine): they delegated an embassy to the court of Attila. It was headed

In Гопе Si. Leo I. later named the Great; Consul Gennadius Avienus and urban prefect М| Мни κ- Trygetius also participated in the mission. A contemporary of those days, Γίμ.реі Tiro, wrote: 'et tot nobilium provinciarum lattissima eversione credita est и 1 ill.1 el cupiditas hostilis explenda, mhilque inter omnia consilia principis ac senatus

I и *1 in I u| не К оmani salubrius visum est, quam ut per legates pax truculentissimi regis i ipeleielur, Suscepit hoc negotium cum vim consulari Avieno et viro praefectorio

II s pet in beatissimus papa Leo auxilio dei fretus, quem scirel numquam piorum Ini и н1 Inis defuisse. nee aliud secutum est quam praesumpserat tides, nam tota legatione iiiiiaicr acceptis ita summi sacerdotis praesentia rex gavisus est, ut bello abstinere piai i perct et ultra Danuvium

promissa pace discederet' (and severe damage to a number of provinces, accompanied by cruelty and greed of the enemy, left only the hope that the government, the Senate and the Roman people would find it the best way out in sue the ruthless king for peace via the embassy. This task was assigned to ex- imperial Avienus and urban ex-prefect Trygetius, and blessed Pope Leo pinned all his hopes on god, who, he knew, would not leave his people in the lurch. The entire embassy was received with respect, the king was particularly pleased with the presence of the highest head of the church, and he gave up the idea of continuing the war, promising to keep the peace and withdraw to the other side of the Danube) [8].

The meeting took place on the Ager Ambuleius, in the middle reaches of the Mincius (now Mincio): 'igitur dum eius animus ancipiti neotio inter ire et non ire fluctuaret sicutque deliberans tardaret, placida ei legatio a Roma advenit. Nam Leo papa per se, cum accedens in agro Venetum Arabuleio, ubi Mincius amnis commeantium licquatione transiit. qui mox deposuit exercitatu furore et rediens, quo venerat, iter ultra Danubium promissa pace discessit' ('While Attila was in two minds whether he should launch the dangerous operation, chewing upon it, dallying, the embassy from Home arrived to offer an olive branch. Pope Leo I himself came to Attila who was on the Ager Ambuleius in the province of Veneto, where the Mincius River was crossed by the crowds of travelers. Then, Attila stopped the riot of his troops, and turning in the direction he had come from; he set off beyond the Danube, promising to keep the peace'

14

Analyzing the rare sources available in the archives and collections in Europe, we do not find a detailed description of the mission to the court of Attila made by Leo I, which, incidentally, raised the authority and the prestige of the Pope objectively high, because he was able to influence the ruler of the peoples of East and West at such a formidable time for the Roman Empire. After that, Pope Leo I was named the Great.

And if Attila, who was standing near the walls of Rome, was stopped by the Pope, the same cannot be said about Geiserich, the king of the Vandals, another actor of that time, three years later, in 455, Pope Leo I could not hold him. The Vandals looted and destroyed the city, and robbed its population blind; it brought the term 'vandalism' - the mass destruction of cultural and material values, brutality and senseless cruelty - into use. After a fourteen days' plunder of Rome, Geiserich and his army left the city. There is evidence that the king of the Vandals brought out thousands of Roman artisans as prisoners. According to Procopius of Caesarea, Geiserich 'having loaded his ships with huge amounts of gold and other royal treasures and having taken the copper items and everything else from the palace, sailed to Carthage. He robbed the temple of Jupiter Capitoline and took half of its roof off. That roof was made of the best copper and covered with a thick layer of gold, representing a majestic and amazing sight.

They say

SGEM 2016 International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts one of Geiserich's ships that had been loaded with statues was lost, but all the rest of the ships of the Vandals sailed into the harbour of Carthage safe and sound'[10].

The fact that the ruler of the great Hunnic Empire, whose tributaries were both the Roman Empires, stopped before the city of Rome, throwing out a white flag, and took up the appeal of the embassy headed by the Pope, says much about Attila's wisdom. He stopped the riot of his army, preventing wanton destruction and casualties. In this case, Attila differs favorably from Geiserich, the king of the Vandals, or Alaric, the king of the Visigoths, despite the fact that some church legends tagged him the 'Scourge of God'.

But let us return to the momentous meeting of 452 AD. Reading the papal correspondence of those years, we came across a letter of 512 or 513, which the bishops of the eastern regions addressed to Pope Symmachus (498-514). Its content reveals that Pope St Leo I also spoke with Attila about releasing the prisoners who had been captured by the Huns [11].

Russian historiographers, including those of the Soviet period, barely covered the history of the

Huns in Europe apart from a few references. They had a negative attitude to the history of religion. For example, in the book summarizing the degeneration of the Western Roman Empire and the emergence of the Germanic kingdoms, the Soviet medievalist A.R. Korsunskiy and the historian R. Gunther from the GDR confined themselves to one or two sentences: 'but the situation in Italy proved to be dangerous to the Huns themselves, as the country suffered from famine and an epidemic had began. This facilitated a dialog between the Roman embassy headed by Pope Leo I to negotiate with the Huns' [12].

Continuing the analysis of the meeting of Attila and Pope St. Leo I on the Ager Ambuleius, we should note that the authority of the church and the papacy began rising straight afterwards. This meeting was of objectively great importance for the history of the papacy, and for medieval Europe as a whole, in terms of the growth of the political influence of the Popes and clergy throughout the Middle Ages and in subsequent history. The papacy gradually became an active force capable of administering secular affairs across Europe [13].

This point of view should prevail in considering, for example, the activities of the Popes towards the Kingdom of the Lombards in Italy in the middle of the eighth century, i.e. as the logical end of the active policy, which was launched in 452 AD. In 756 AD, Pope Stephen V, supported by the Frankish kingdom, was able to get rid of the Lombards and found a secular state in Central Italy. This was a follow-on to the sanction that Pope Zachary gave to Pepin the Short, the major domo of the Franks a little earlier, to be conferred with a royal title and to depose the Merovingian dynasty.

We could cite other examples from the history of the Middle Ages: for example, the meeting of Pope Leo III and Charlemagne-to-be in Paderborn (Germany) in 799. This was the meeting after which Pope Leo III crowned the Frankish king with the crown of the Roman Emperors in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The fight of the German kings and the papacy for investiture, etc. is also worth mentioning.

Returning to the said meeting on the Ager Ambuleius in 452 AD, we can recall a fact of the modern history of Europe of the XIX century, when, after the Battle of Solferino in 1859, Napoleon III invited Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria to conduct negotiations.

In his initial visit took place 5 km away from the historical place where, 1,400 years ago, Pope Gregory I carried out his mission at the court of Attila. Around there, people are talking about the meeting between the Pope and the King of the Huns.

History allows us to say that the Huns, who worshiped celestial bodies, practiced polytheism and showed tolerance towards the religious beliefs of the conquered peoples. In contemporary warriors undertaking marches on Rome, Attila stood out. He showed respect for the Christian religion and the Pope. It is no coincidence that the remains of the great ruler of the Hunnic Empire can be seen in the main Catholic Church, St. Peter's Basilica, in Rome.

When he returned to Pannonia, the ruler of the Hunnic Empire started preparing a new military campaign, but this time against the Eastern Roman Empire.

The king of the Huns spent the last months of his life preparing a campaign against the East. His new war on the Byzantine Empire was not destined to break out. In the summer of 453 AD, Attila, the ruler of the Hunnic Empire, died.

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In this, we have analyzed the events of 451 - 452 AD. Both European wars waged by the Huns evidence the military power of the Hunnic Empire. If, in 451, the Western Roman Empire united almost the whole of the West against the Huns, then a few months later (less than a year) it could not resist their invasion into the heart of the Empire. The fact that the ruler of the huge state of the Huns, who had both the Roman Empires as tributaries, stopped before the city of Rome, because he had listened to requests of the embassy headed by the Pope, speaks for Attila's wisdom. He stopped the rampage of his troops, preventing senseless destruction and sacrifices. Here Attila compares favourably with Geiseric, King of the Vandals, or Alaric the Visigoth.

During the age-long existence (the 4th- 5th centuries) in Europe, in the turbulent era of the Great Migration, the Hunnic Empire was centered in Pannonia (in the territory that later became Hungary, Austria and parts of Yugoslavia) and objectively had an impact on the fate of European history. In addition to wars and migrations, that historical epoch showed multifaceted interaction between the East and the West, synthesis and integration of traditions and cultures.

The Hunnic invasions of the middle of the fifth century - 451-452 AD - undermined the Western Roman Empire all the more, bringing about its decline. This was going to happen very soon, namely in 476 AD, when Romulus Augustulus, the last Western Roman Emperor, was deposed by Odoacer, the leader of German mercenaries and the son of Edeko (Edikon), who at one time held a high position under Attila.

Therefore, we have compelling reasons to date the beginning of medieval history on a global basis, including the history of Kazakhstan, from the second half of the fourth century (375 AD) - the turning point of the Great Migration in Eurasia. Such an approach to the question of the end of the history of antiquity and the beginning of medieval history has been presented, in particular, in a number of publications of professor Zhumagulov in Kazakhstan and abroad. And it was included in the sample syllabus on the history of the Middle Ages, developed and published by the Department of World History, Historiography and Source Studies of Al-Farabi Kazakh National

University for all the humanities specialties of the universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The syllabus has been approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The problems of the history of the Huns are still waiting to be studied. Based on a thorough analysis of the sources, we have a need to open an objective picture of historical reality.

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COUNCILS OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS AS A UNIQUE FORM OF < HIGANIZATION AND COORDINATION OF RESEARCH IN USSR: CASE OF TOMSK SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX IN 1960-1980s

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ABSTRACT

1960-1980s became a period of intensive development of scientific and technological progress, burgeoning and the highest point of development of Soviet science. All that resulted in exploration of space, emergence of laser etc. Tomsk scientific and educational complex that was one of the largest scientific centers in the country became involved in this process which reflected in its internal development. This period was characterized by drastic rearrangement of research agenda that aimed at the development of fundamental studies in the most promising fields of science and technology, new forms of organization of science rose. On the initiative of postgraduate students and young researchers supported by directorates of scientific research institutes (NII) numerous councils of young researchers and specialists emerge (SMUS). The SMUS activities were aimed at support consolidation and coordination of work of young scientists. SMUS became one of the most efficient societal forms of organization of science. Other regions followed the Tomsk example and established SMUS-es of their own. In this article main stages of formation and development of these councils, lines of activity and key results have been analyzed. The article is meant for all interested in history of science and education, history of Siberia and Soviet history.

Keywords: USSR, Siberia, Soviet science, Tomsk scientific and educational complex, Councils of young scientists, public forms of organization of Science

INTRODUCTION

The first council of young scientists was created at the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and was based on the decision of the Bureau of the Young Communist League of SB AS USSR committee on September 8, 1961. The author of the idea to create the first council of young scientists and organize whole system of young scientists councils was a researcher of the Institute of Mathematics of the SB AS USSR (further academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences) Y. Zhuravlev. Formation of the system of young scientists and specialists councils (YSSC) within Tomsk scientific and educational complex had some distinctive features. The first one is connected with the historical development of Tomsk research and educational complex. The point which made sense is the huge role of universities in the organization of research and development of science [1, 2, 3]. The second feature is about the fact that the creation of the YSSC system came from "the bottom" at the initiative of young scientists and university employees. That's why it required much more time to