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ЧелГУ International

В преддверии масштабного мероприятия – конгресса передовых наук – мы подготовили спецвыпуск, посвящённый международному сотрудничеству нашего университета. Всё о ЧелГУ интернациональном – на английском языке!
стр. 3-10



Топ 3

Новости науки, международно сотрудничества и инклюзивного образования в ЧелГУ.



Строил стены ЧелГУ

Выпускник института права, министр общественной безопасности Челябинской области Евгений Савченко – о студенчестве, пути к креслу министра и молодом ведомстве.

Несколько дней до зимы

Пока нет сильных морозов и снежного покрова – успейте насладиться красотой осеннего ботанического сада ЧелГУ, а мы вам поможем.



Признание

Профессор ЧелГУ получил премию ЗСО

Доктор экономических наук, профессор кафедры экономической теории и регионального развития ЧелГУ, ведущий специалист в области экономики природопользования Алексей Даванков стал лауреатом премии Законодательного собрания региона.

Награду учёному вручили за добросовестный и безупречный труд, высокое профессиональное мастерство, создание благоприятных условий для всестороннего развития личности.

Сфера научных интересов Алексея Юрьевича – разработка теоретико-методологических основ развития территориальных образований субъектов федерации. Профессор является одним из авторов первых методических

рекомендаций по расчёту нормативов платы за загрязнение окружающей среды. За его плечами участие в работе по определению экономического ущерба, нанесённого Челябинской области в результате аварии на химкомбинате «Маяк», в разработке рекомендаций по кадастровой оценке земель региона, установке нормативных цен на землю и её арендной платы.

Алексей Даванков – создатель и руководитель научно-образовательного центра «Развитие социально-экономических систем Института экономики Уральского отделения Российской

академии наук и Челябинского государственного университета», где учёные вузов-партнёров ведут исследования, направленные на решение актуальных социально-экономических региональных проблем.

В настоящее время Алексей Юрьевич руководит исследовательским проектом, получившим грант РФФИ, «Формирование модели управления хозяйственной деятельностью, обеспечивающей состояние социо-эколого-экономической среды региона в границах устойчивости биосферы».



Фото Станислава Кикосова



И с заместителем руководителя Департамента по делам Европы Комитета по культурным связям с заграницей Цой Ги Хоном, а также представителями Моранбонской средней школы № 1 встретились ректор ЧелГУ Диана Циринг и первый проректор Андрей Петров.

Сотрудничество

Педагоги из Северной Кореи посетили ЧелГУ

Делегация одной из лучших в Пхеньяне школ – Моранбонской средней школы № 1 – прибыла с ознакомительным визитом на Южный Урал. Гости посетили школы, лицеи и колледжи. Для погружения в вопросы вузовского обучения педагоги КНДР выбрали Челябинский госуниверситет.

Моранбонская средняя школа № 1 находится в центре столицы Кореической народной демократической республики. Учреждение было основано в 1946 году, изначально только

для девочек, а с 1995 года обучение стало совместным. Сейчас в школе учится около 950 ребят. Особое внимание здесь уделяется естественным наукам. Поэтому педагоги посетили лаборатории физического, биологического и химического факультетов, лабораторию проектного обучения iLab, а также музей археологии и

этнографии и ботанический сад.

Гости высказали заинтересованность программами обучения и системой непрерывного профессионального образования ЧелГУ со школьной скамьи до защиты докторской диссертации.

Фото Анастасии Куренковой

Инклюзивное образование

ЧелГУ вновь принимает «Абилимпикс»

16 октября в Челябинске стартовал трёхдневный региональный чемпионат профессионального мастерства для людей с инвалидностью «Абилимпикс», одной из площадок которого в четвёртый раз стал ЧелГУ.

Международное движение «Абилимпикс» охватывает широкий спектр worldskills-деятельности по поддержке трудоустройства людей с инвалидностью. В России чемпионат

поддерживают Министерство науки и высшего образования и Министерство просвещения, поэтому он направлен и на содействие развитию профессиональной инклюзии обучающихся, выпускников и молодых специалистов.

ЧелГУ был выбран первой площадкой «Абилимпикса» в Челябинске

и сохраняет позиции хедлайнера конкурса. Вузом накоплен богатый опыт в работе с людьми с ограниченными возможностями здоровья: более 20 лет здесь успешно развивается система инклюзивного образования, реализуется адаптационная система довузовской подготовки, обучение по которой проходит с использованием специализированного оборудования, адаптивных информационных и коммуникационных технологий. В ЧелГУ учатся студенты с нарушениями зрения (в том числе полностью слепые), слуха, с поражением опорно-двигательного аппарата и других органов и систем. Безбарьерная архитектурная среда позволяет им свободно перемещаться по учебному корпусу

и прилегающей территории. В 2017 году на базе Челябинского государственного университета по решению Минобрнауки России создан Ресурсный учебно-методический центр по обучению инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, территорией ответственности которого является Челябинская, Свердловская и Курганская области.

В «Абилимпиксе» могут принять участие школьники, студенты и специалисты. В университете в этом году представлены следующие компетенции: Психология, Социальная работа, Разработка программного обеспечения (программирование), Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт, Мультимедийная журналистика, Переводчик. На

других площадках: Художественный дизайн, Резьба по дереву, Портной, Вязание крючком, Ремонт обуви, Бисероплетение, Обработка текста, Массажист, Адаптивная физическая культура, Токарные работы на станках с ЧПУ, Сухое строительство и штукатурные работы, Кондитерское дело, Кирпичная кладка, Медицинский и социальный уход, Швея, Практические навыки в медицине.

Победители регионального чемпионата примут участие национальном этапе, который состоится 20–23 ноября в Москве.

Полосу подготовила:
Анастасия Куренкова

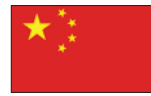


Training highly-qualified and top requested experts is the mission of modern education. Today under the conditions of globalization and integration of the Russian high school into the international academic environment, education can not be considered outside the context of internationalization. Chelyabinsk State University, the first classical university in the Southern Urals, is working for keeping the best traditions of the Russian education and, at the same time, is seeking the path of developing the international environment open for the best world practices. CSU is a modern international university developing in alignment with topical requirements of world society!

Geography of CSU students



Russia



China



Cameroon



Algeria



Iraq



Nigeria



DR Congo



Yemen



Turkey



Congo Republic



Benin



Uzbekistan



Guinea



Egypt



Ukraine



Afghanistan



Cote d'Ivoire



New Zealand



Senegal



France



Armenia

Research
and education
cooperation with



over **75**
foreign
universities
in **27**
countries



Tajikistan



Moldova



Turkmenistan



Brazil



Azerbaijan



Italy

CSU international activity areas



Scientific cooperation,
joint research projects



Academic mobility of staff
and students



Educational programs for
foreign citizens
(foundation course, center
for language training and
assessment)



21st Century Socialism: Revising the Possibilities of Modern Technologies

A new field of study has been gaining strength and global interest, aimed at battling the hegemony of the capital-oriented economy and creating opportunities for a better future. This is widely discussed among scholars of the Latin America, China, Vietnam, in Europe and in Russia. Famous for supporting free scientific thinking and for moving forward with courage and sustainability, Chelyabinsk State University opens its doors to colleagues from 12 countries to discuss topical issues of the social structure of the modern world, as well as influence of technologies it is influenced by.

WARP (World Advanced Research Project), led by its founder

Prof. Heinz Dieterich is powerful think tank for who form the foundations for the future society. Prof. Dieterich has presented his view on the purpose and aims of the Congress.

The World Advanced Research Project (WARP)

1. Science, Ethics and Philosophy

The World Advanced Research Project (WARP) is an independent international interdisciplinary research network or Think Tank, which is organized by the Center for Transition Sciences (CTS), based in Mexico City. It unites democratically minded and socially committed scientists, who use their knowledge and ethics for the construction of a better world. Their common denominator is a humanistic philosophy that, in general terms, responds to the challenge posed by Karl Marx in his famous 11th Thesis on Feuerbach: that the task of critical mankind goes beyond the interpretation



i Prof. Heinz Dieterich was an advisor of the President of Venezuela Hugo Chavez who appreciated his book “The Socialism of the 21st Century” very much and implements the ideas of the book in practice. (on the photo President Hugo Chavez, journalist Primavera Tellez, Prof. Heinz Dieterich, his comrade Sandra Mirna)

of reality and has to resolve the practical transitional or transformational problems of a society, organized on the premises of real democracy, national sovereignty, justice and a world order, which furthers the peaceful cooperation and development between states and peoples. Maria Salomea Sklodowska-Curie’s and Wilhelm Roentgen’s moral position, that their breakthrough scientific discoveries (radioactivity and X-rays) should not be exploited by private transnational corporations, but belong to the people as a public good, is part of that “philosophy of praxis” (Philosophy der Praxis), as Marx and Engels called it. Another philosophical-epistemological pillar shared by many of our researchers are Walter Benjamin’s “Thesis on the philosophy of history”, particularly the 9th thesis, illustrated brilliantly by Paul Klee.

2. Interdisciplinarity, social commitment and money

Three fundamental values of the World Advanced Research Project are interdisciplinarity, financial independence and social commitment. It is a vain hope to think, that the important transitional issues of mankind, like, for example, a system-transcending political economy or an effective participatory democracy, can be researched with the resources of First World foundations or, even universities. Both type of institutions are tightly controlled and fulfil strategic ideological and political interests of the dominant bourgeois states and elites. The axiom of the US civil rights’ movement, “that there is never enough money if you do what is right”, still hold’s true in all class societies.

That is, why our researchers contribute their advances and participations without any fee or charge to the common cause of WARP.

3. Chelyabinsk: the 10th International Vanguard Science Congress (WARP Congress)

The three fundamental values mentioned are readily distinguishable in the program of this years’ 10th International WARP Vanguard Science Congress, organized by the Center for Transition Sciences (CTS), the World Advanced Research Project (WARP),

Chelyabinsk State University (CSU), the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, the Universidad Autónoma Chapingo and Allameh Tabataba’i University.

The Congress’ agenda includes keynote speeches of, among others: Dr. Konstantin Sivkov, Vice President of the Russian Academy of Rocket and Artillery Sciences. Dr. Sivkov will talk about “BRICS, SCO and the military balance of power in the world system”. Other distinguished scientists are Dr. Mandana Tishehyar from Allameh Tabataba’i University, Tehran, who will analyze “The 4th Technological Revolution and its Impact on the Eurasian Region”; Dr. Paul Cockshott’s advanced discourse on “21st Century

cyber communist Economics”; Pham Van Duc, Vice-president of the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, on “The Future of Vietnamese Socialism”; Cheng Enfu, Director of the Division of Academic Marxist Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, on “China’s ‘Seven Schools of Thought’”, Including Neoliberalism and Innovative Marxism”; Gernot Ernst’s dissertation on the “Neurobiological condition of the human being and Democracy”; Juan C. Olguin on “The use of artificial intelligence in agriculture”; Stefan Rehfus on “Concepts for a new Ecological Theory” and Heinz Dieterich about the “American, Russian and Chinese Dreams. Vectors of 21st Century Civilizational Development”.

4. Former WARP Congresses

Information about previous WARP Congresses and materials relevant to the subjects of this Congress and WARP can be found at cts-global.org. Previous Congresses were hosted by China, Vietnam, Mexico, Germany and Russia. The speakers are leading scholars and public officials from many parts of the world. The Congress’ topics are highly relevant to the current state of affairs of the global system and possible solutions to pressing problems are being conceptualized in the light of current revolutionary technological change. We have already received 88 applications from participants from 12 countries, including Russia, Mexico, Vietnam, China, Japan, Germany, Norway, Austria, Italy, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Poland and Great Britain.

5. The Center for Transition Sciences (CTS)

The CTS’ basic subject matter derives from the constitution of the universe. The cosmos only exists, as far as we know, in two modalities: matter and energy. It’s predominant characteristic is its ceaseless movement, which produces never ending transitions in its basic ontological strata, for example, the physical world, the quimical, the biological environment and social relationships. Some of these transitions are marginal as in many evolutionary processes, while others represent qualitative leaps or phase changes, like revolutions in social human systems.

The systematic study of these transitions is the basic research interest of the CTS. The motivation to do so is humanistic: ease the pain and suffering that often is a corollary to these transitions. That seems to me the essential ethical quality of science: to improve the quality of life for all human beings, respecting the ecological relationship with Mother Nature to whom we lastly owe it all.

Author:

Dr. Heinz Dieterich
Courtesy photo

Partners of Congress Organizing Institutions





Russia is a unique country provoking research interest to investigate it

One of the key organizers of the 10th International Vanguard Science Congress has become the Institute of Economics, Business and Administration headed by Professor Viktor Barkhatov who told us how Chelyabinsk State University became the platform for such an outstanding international event.

? How did CSU become a platform for the Congress?

Scientists associate Russia with an alternative way of social structure of society. It includes social policy as well as our traditional values. We took part in the Congress twice: in Mexico and Hanoi (Vietnam). In 2014 and 2015 it was held in Moscow. This time the capital city and we as co-organisers were also offered to host the event. For various reasons Chelyabinsk has become the only platform. We understand that this event is a great chance to strengthen links with prominent and cooperation-oriented scientists and universities from Mexico, Germany, Norway, Scotland, Vietnam, Iran, and Japan. Furthermore, the Congress promotes implementation of academic and research internationalization strategy as it

will be held in English and will engage not only the scientists but also the students of different faculties. That is why it is very important for us to host the Congress and participate in it this year.

? The year of 2015 was the first time for CSU scientists to take part in the Congress. Could you tell us about that?

In 2014 my colleagues and I launched a research project "Nature and evolution of capitalism around the world" (NECAW Project) focused on interdisciplinary research of modern society. The project contemplated crowdsourcing collection of information from diverse countries about the following issues: what scientists and the society itself think about modern

society; what are the prospects for next 20-40 years in various parts of the world. Scientific knowledge is centralized everywhere. It is what Nobel laureates are talking about and what is published in the top journals. We had the task to receive a wide grasp of opinions what people from the USA, Asia, Africa, and Europe think about capitalism. We sent more than 500 invitation letters and got responses from more than a hundred authors. One of the participants was Professor Heinz Dieterich. Now he lives and works in Mexico but his scientific school is German. He is a successor and a follower of Arno Peters, a prominent scholar of Frankfurt school of social science and political economy. In response to our invitation, Professor Heinz Dieterich offered us to participate in his project World Advanced Research Project (WARP).

The Congress took place in Chapingo Autonomous University in Mexico. Our university was represented by Dmitrii Pletnev, Ph.D. in Economics, associate

professor. European, Vietnamese, Chinese scientists met there and discussed the most topical issues of economic development: ecology, political economy, and the key aspect - how the society responds to actual technology shifts. It was found out that they have rather a cardinal point of view as it can not just improve quality of life and create new opportunities for rest and working conditions but predetermine implementation of those theoretical concepts which were proposed by Marx (they also call it cybercommunism and socialism of the XXI century). These concepts are based on the idea that thanks to modern technologies the model of planned economy can be incorporated. It could work really better than the market, reduce inequality and any other disproportions, eliminate financial speculation, and thus helping economy develop sustainably in long-term outlook. That idea has already been supported, including some Latin American countries, in particular, Heinz Dieterich for some

time was the counsellor to the President of Venezuela Hugo Chavez. He took an interest in the opportunity to implement the concept of socialism of the XXI century in Venezuela.

? Who delivered the NECAW project?

The Institute of Economics, Business and Administration coordinated the project. Our young scientists and our teacher Antonio Campa, who studied peculiarities of Italian capitalism, were always in the team. For one year, the CSU Foundation for Advanced Research Studies funded the project that boosted the results achieved.

First of all, it is a meaningful international event taking place at the premises of CSU and involving foreign delegations from various universities. Secondly, the scientists interested in future cooperation have published their papers in "CSU Bulletin". They plan to participate in mutually beneficial joint projects.

Science in CSU: interdisciplinary and international

CSU Deputy Vice-Rector for Science Dmitri Pletnev talks about international research projects of the university and global issues of the World Advanced Research Project.

? Which international research projects are implemented at the university?

Today, there are international projects carried out by the scientific school under the guidance of Professor Vasili Buchelnikov including cooperation with Chinese physicists in the framework of the project financed by the Russian Science Foundation "Giant Magnetostriction in Alloys of Fe(Ga,Ge,Al,Cr)X. Foreign scientists also come to CSU, in particular, the International Summer Conference "Alloys with shape memory effect" hosted scientists from Finland. Our physicists have close ties with various universities and scientific schools in Germany. For example, the team of Professor Igor Bychkov in cooperation with French and Chinese scientists are carrying out a joint project financed by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research: "Acousto-magneto-plasmonics". It is also worth mentioning that the teaching assistant of the Department of Analytical and Physical Chemistry Pavel Nikolaichuk for the third year receives various grants to continue his research at the University in Germany. (University of Cologne).

Our mathematicians also won a mega grant #14.Z50.31.0020 "Quantum Topology" offered by the Government of the Russian Federation. This grew up into an international project led by Sergey Matveyev and his deputy

Evgeniy Fominykh, within which the project leader and scientists from the USA and France visited Chelyabinsk to greatly contribute into competences and share their vast experience of high-level academic publications. And Prof. Sergey Matveyev has been still frequently invited to read lectures or carry out joint research projects by universities from China, Germany and other countries. Prof. Vladimir Fedorov of the Department of Calculus has also rich academic contacts and participates regularly in international conferences on applied mathematics. Prof. Amar Debbouche, famous Algerian mathematician from Guelma University, has also visited us several times.

Some projects of other faculties also deserve to be highlighted. Our Faculty of Journalism carried out a joint project with the team of the Polish philologist Aleksander Kikiewicz of University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. This is a real example of a collaborative application to the Russian Science Foundation that joined competences of Russian and foreign researchers, contributed into our research potentials and allowed us to invite world-class professionals to cooperate with.

The Foundation for Perspective Research has been effectively functioning as a part of our university. One of its winners, Prof. Konstantin Kiuru of the Department of Journalism and Mass

Communication has gained frequent opportunities to take part in international conferences. Though it is not a joint research project yet, significant success is shown in this aspect because our scientists introduce themselves to the global science through this participation.

Successful cooperation between the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogy and the Global Innovation and Knowledge Academy (GIKA) also worth being noted, considering visits of its researchers to Chelyabinsk, and the conference's best paper title being taken two years in a row by publications of our colleagues. Results were published in a Web of Science Q2 journal what proves the high quality level of our research and of the conference itself, as it is not easy to reach such achievement, especially in humanities.

We can also touch constantly growing international relations of the Institute of Economics, Business and Administration. They have reached the level of joint international projects as well, including cooperations with Polytechnic University of Timisoara, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, and two Mexican universities: Universidad Autonoma Chapingo and Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana.

Contacts with Austrian colleagues from the Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences are being further developed by our Faculty of Economics. It is an educational project so far, but we are working on its possible research aspect to be implemented in the future. We should also thank the Faculty of Psychology and Pedagogy, and the Faculty of Eurasia and the East for establishing and developing cooperation relations with Japan (Ehime University), Iran (Allameh Tabataba'i University), China and Palestine.

? What is the significance of the research team that will visit the Congress and work at World Advanced Research Project?

This research team, research community is significant for being open to various development options and strategies and assuming different opinions. At the same time, there is a stem, a main idea that the modern world has become disharmonic and needs some changes, for example, with use of innovation technologies; and this idea still has its place in minds. There are traditions that come back often. Considering Mexico, socialistic traditions are very strong here. The new President is a socialist, socialist political parties are widely popular, though the idea of socialism is understood in a slightly different way that it is by social-democratic minds in Europe that fight for labour unions' rights and workers rights'. In fact, they make the situation a little bit easier for workers by establishing taxes for the rich and giving regular allowance to the poor and therefore implementing a soft migration policy of some kind.

We are speaking about a completely different notion, about understanding that the modern capitalistic principle of society organization, basing upon private property and pricing influenced by markets, what is a sared cow for this principle; this is temporary. Heinz Dieterich has his vision on the geopolitical opposition, where one side is America, another side is China, the third one is Russia, and there are three models of a dream to implement: the Russian, the American and the Chinese dream. Why do these scientists come to

Russia? They see Russia as a mystery, as they realize that open media sources manipulating through lack of information and objective view. On the other hand, they understand that the model that implemented in Russia is much closer to the image of the Future that they would like, than models of Western countries.

? Which global topics finally had practical implementation?

There are topics already published in our journals. One of them is mathematical modelling of global economics based on the principles developed by scientists. They rendered a modelling scenario of economy development in different situations with different actions and participants. However, the modelling is still based on the key variables of the modern economics that are related to employability and various macroeconomic indicators.

Another field is evaluation of geopolitical power of different countries. It is also often performed as a comparative research based on principles developed by other scholars. There is an idea to analyze China's and Russia's near future concerning rising of their geopolitical role.

The third field is evaluation of economic effects caused by military operations (for example, in Vietnam) with use of developed models. This is the practical side. All before it was economic and philosophical foundations for further implementations.

Page author:
Nina BASOVA
Courtesy photo



Prof. Pham Van Duc: National Tasks and International Projects of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences

The Russian Foundation for Basic Research announces calls for research proposals in collaboration with the leading Vietnam institutions such as Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences and Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology. The management team of one of these leading scientific organizations is coming to Chelyabinsk State University to discuss both research issues and prospects for international cooperation in research and academic fields. The delegation is headed by Doctor of Economics, Professor Pham Van Duc who has kindly agreed to answer several questions.

What are the main scientific and educational projects implemented by VASS and GASS?

At the moment, VASS and GASS are implementing many scientific and educational projects at the national, ministerial and institutional levels. At VASS we implement the following main National Projects.

One of them is the National Project on the Oc Eo Ancient culture. Oc Eo has been regarded as part of the historical kingdom of Funan that flourished in the Mekong Delta provinces of An Giang, Kien Giang, Dong Thap, Can Tho and Bac Lieu, and part of Cambodia between the 1st and the 6th century CE. The relics of this culture give an insight into the lifestyles and attitudes of local

people at that time, and also provide information about the history of the ancient Southeast Asian peoples, who had links with the Oc Eo culture.

Another is the National Project on Total Research and Evaluation of Family in the period of Industrialization, Modernization and International Integration.

Then, the National Project on pressing issues in preservation and promotion the role and identity of ethnic groups living in Vietnam, contributing to the sustainable development of Vietnam in the period of Renovation and International Integration.

National Project on compilation of Vietnam National Encyclopedia. There are 36 compiler groups in charge of the encyclopedia's 37 volumes of between 1,500 and 2,000 pages each. Covering various arenas from social science, art-culture to security-defence, up to seventy percent of knowledge introduced in these books will be about Vietnam.

Also, we carried out the National Project on Science and Technology to serve the sustainable development of South-West Region of Vietnam to 2020 and a vision to 2030, the National Project on Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagos, and the National Project of Vietnam-Laos Scientific collaboration.

As an Institution affiliated to the VASS, GASS actively involves in some National level and Ministerial level research programs and projects: Professor Pham Van Duc is in charge of the volume on Philosophy of the Vietnam National Encyclopedia Project; Professor Vo Khanh Vinh is in

charge of the volume on Laws of the Vietnam National Encyclopedia Project; Professor Vo Khanh Vinh is in charge of the National Research Program "Grassroot Political System and the Demand of Sustainable Development of the South-Western Region of Vietnam"; Associate Professor Bui Nguyen Khanh is in charge of the National Research Program "On the Issue of Promotion of Democracy in the Condition of the Sole Party in Power: Current Situations, Issues and Proposed Measures"; Associate Professor Nguyen Thi Song Ha is in charge of the National Research Program "Cultural Transformations and Changes of Ethnic Groups in Vietnam: Issues and Proposed Measures for the Nearest Future".

Educational projects

On the basis of the unification of 17 educational institutions under VASS, the Graduate Academy of Social Sciences (GASS) is the only educational institution of Vietnam qualified to provide Master and Doctorate Programs in Social Sciences. GASS has 21 faculties and 1 specialized Department which are in charge of 36 training programs at master and doctoral levels including international students from Laos, Cambodia, Korea, China and Mongolia.

Currently, GASS offers 36 Master's programs and 37 doctoral programs. Besides providing courses in key disciplines such as Literature, Philosophy, Linguistics, Laws, History, Economics, Archeology, Sociology, Religion Studies, Anthropology, Cultural Studies, Han Nom Studies, GASS also trains students in new fields such as Human Rights, Social Work, Public

Policy and Business Administration.

GASS also works closely with many international universities and research centers around the world in some key educational projects. For example, there are now main education collaboration of GASS: The Master (postgraduate) Program on Social work with Philippines; Master Program on International Economics with Paris – Dauphine University; Capacity building in research and teaching of Public Policy – a Collaboration with the Institute of Asian Development, National Seoul University and Korea Foundation; Doctorate Program with Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), Australia; Training Project with the European Union on Water and Natural Resource in South East Asia; Master Programs on Business Administration and English Language with the University of Angelo State, Texas, USA; Master Program on Social work with Women University of Philippines.

Since Soviet times, Russian and Vietnamese universities and academies have developed close cooperation relationships. What areas for cooperation VASS with CSU you see as the most promising?

The academic cooperation between VASS and Russian research academies and universities has developed since the Soviet times. With assistance of Russian scientists, many cooperative programs of scientific and practical significance have contributed to the socio-economic development, defence and security of Vietnam. Many leading VASS professors and researchers have

graduated from different universities in the former USSR. The current President of VASS, Professor Nguyen Quang Thuan in 1992 has successfully defended his PhD in Economics at the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Though there was some interruption after the collapse of the Soviet Union, now there are huge potentials to develop scientific collaboration between Vietnam in Russian in general and VASS and CSU in particular in various areas of humanities and social sciences.

VASS and its research institutes publish 35 periodical reviews and journals. Many of which are released in English. The Social Sciences Library at VASS is a general and multidisciplinary library with rich and diversified information sources in the social sciences and humanities. In addition, every affiliated research institute at VASS also has its own specialized library

Up to now, VASS is working with more than 50 countries on joint research, staff training, and social information exchange. In recent 10 years, VASS has been significantly matured through its achievements obtained in the construction and development. The academy has built up a system of institutes and research faculties as well as developed a high qualified resource of social sciences and humanities studies. Fundamental research topics are also implemented and applied in real life, and they are results of thousands of researchers' works through periods.

Author:
Dmitri PLETNEV
Courtesy photo

Prof. Toshihiro Wada: In Japan, I go to Russian restaurants

One of CSU's academic partners is Ehime University. The partners have been carrying out research and education projects, as well as exchange programs. From the Japanese side, Prof. Toshihiro Wada initiated the partnership.

Tell us something about you

I was born in a snowy region near Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe. I learnt about Russia from people that had some relations with the USSR and later with Russia, and therefore made me interested in your country. Sometimes, when I return back

home at snowy winter, I listen to the Russian national songs like "Troika", "Kalinka", "Ei, ukhnem", "Ogonyok", "Katyusha" and others. I go to Russian restaurants in Japan. My kids watch Russian language shows on the NHK and support Russian athletes Zagitova and Medvedeva.

What do you think about Russia?

What I like the most in the Russians is their serious attitude to work, endurance and curiosity. I have the same traits of character. On the other hand, Russians don't smile often enough. I like smiling. I like to develop peace and friendship based on similarity, not on differences.

The Russian Revolution brought socialism through the market, social rights and peaceful co-existence. There were mistakes, but the humanity faces the need to learn from them and correct them. We, Japanese, have repented of our aggression in Asia during World War II, and want to solve global problems in a peaceful way

How do you see cooperation between our countries?

Russian and Japanese governments are still facing the task to solve the territorial dispute and sign a peace treaty. For that, we need to rethink World War II and build peace on the planet.

On the other hand, Japan and Russia have long-time connections, shared history and culture. In Matsuyama, city of the Ehime province where I live, about 6000 Russians were kept as captives during the Russian-Japanese War. They were allowed to move within the city freely, go to thermal springs and theatres, ride bicycles. Locals were friendly and hospital to them. Russians that learnt about that, shouted "Matsuyama!" when captured.

97 captives died and buried in the local cemetery build specially for them. A film under the title "A sakura seen by Sorokin" is being shot at the moment, presenting the story of a Russian captive and a Matsuyama woman. It should be in movie theaters in 2019.

How would you characterize the international situation?

Main global changes of the 20th century are crushes of the colonial countries that led to more than 100 independent states and territories appeared on the map, what was based on the principle of national self-determination. Military unions became a relic of the 20th century. The movement for denying membership in military unions and for supporting neutrality has been active, what is caused by the strive for global peace and social progress and projects even more influence now.

Look at the UN Conference on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons at 27-31 March 2017 in New York City, and you will see that the era of world politics being carried out by a group of large countries has come to end. Small countries gain more power and influence today. The Conference has shown us that the civil society representatives are today's primary power in the world and the 115 countries participated in the Conference.



Author:
Maksim SMIRNOV
Courtesy photo



Foundation Course

For Chelyabinsk State University it is the second year of implementing the advanced program which gives the international students the opportunity to prepare for enrollment in any university in Russia. They are driven by the interest in the engineering job as well as by the inspiration to learn the heritage of the Russian culture or to become an intermediary between Russia and other countries (for those who have chosen a profession of an interpreter or a diplomat).

Today more than 80 students from various African, Middle Eastern, European and Asian countries attend this program at the Institute of International Education. Multinational groups formed at the Foundation Courses empower students to communicate in Russian both in classrooms and in their free time.

those who decided to twist their lives with Russia and the Russian language. Depending on their future plans, international listeners can choose mathematics, computer science, and physics; literature, social studies, and history; chemistry and biology. Country studies are a compulsory course essential for successful adaptation in a new language and educational environment. Students have country

of different styles and genres, films, songs, introducing Russian culture and history.

Consequently, after studying at the Foundation Courses students can enter Chelyabinsk State University, as done by some of last year graduates, or any other university in Russia. Today 5 of 20 graduates of 2018 attend Bachelor's and Master's degree programs.

It is worth mentioning that students learn Russian without the interlanguage. It means the teachers do not translate the material into other languages, so any foreigner from any country of the world can become the listener of the course without knowledge of additional languages except the native one. This is possible thanks to modern interactive technologies used, free access to training aids, as well as a team of experienced teachers. Graduating students often compare the teachers with their parents: "You always understand what we want to but can not say." Chelyabinsk has not so many experts able not just to communicate with foreigners but explain sophisticated grammar material in simple terms. This is why the Faculty of History and Philology of Chelyabinsk State University offers a retraining program for teaching Russian as a foreign language. Students attending the program took a teaching internship at the Foundation Course. Anastasiia Chekina, the 4th year student, shares her impressions.

My internship at the Foundation Course of the Institute of International Education was very interesting, funny and unusual!

Working with international students for a month I achieved the following:

- 1. gained experience in communication with people of various nationalities and mentalities both during class and free time;**
- 2. learnt to solve stressful situations as the number of students had been growing exponentially;**
- 3. learnt a bit of French and Arabic.**

*Anastasiia Chekina,
4th year student*

Students have only one year to learn the Russian language at the level sufficient for further studies at the university along with the Russian students (B1 level according to the European system), and to study the general subjects required for enrollment which is not an easy task for those who decided to twist their lives with Russia and the Russian language.

Students have only one year to learn the Russian language at the level sufficient for further studies at the university along with the Russian students (B1 level according to the European system), and to study the general subjects required for enrollment which is not an easy task for

studies classes starting from the first term to be prepared for communication in everyday situations occurred in shopping centres, in public transport, at the university or in the street. By the second term students have quite good linguistic skills in Russian, so they study authentic materials such as texts

My main goal was to try on the role of a teacher of Russian as a foreign language. I have accomplished it and now I can state that it is very engrossing!

During the internship I held classes in four absolutely different groups (by nationality, age, knowledge acquisition). I tried to do my best to make a lesson gripping and efficient. At times I had some troubles, still I was always welcome to ask my supervisors Nadezhda Aleksandrovna Vedyakova and Olga Yurievna Redkina for help and advice.

Work with international students is unusual because in the early stages you completely do not understand each other. Fortunately, such a disconnect vanishes, and a contact establishes organically.

The atmosphere in the classroom is always friendly and lively. I especially remember the lesson in musical phonetics in group 1 when we were studying "The Song of Little Red Riding

Hood". It turned out that students are very responsive to music and, I would even say, they love to sing! As soon as I turned the song on, the students immediately livened up: they started tapping out the rhythm, singing along and just smiling broadly. Then we analyzed the text, and during the whole lesson the students gladly responded to my requests to sing one or another part. When the lesson was over, they went home in gleesome mood singing the song. In addition, the weather was very sunny, so it turned out to be such a pleasant day!

I hope to give more lessons in the future and to teach Russian as a foreign language professionally.

Author:
Olga REDKINA,
Michail FILATOV,
Anastasiia CHEKINA
Photo by Anastasiia Chekina



English-taught programs

MASTER'S DEGREE IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

The master's degree program is designed for training the highly qualified specialists performing the developing, making and implementing managerial decisions in the field of small, medium and large business administration.

COURSES INCLUDED

- advanced courses of microeconomics, macroeconomics and econometrics
- modern business theories
- financial technology in business administration
- investment management
- business value estimation, etc.

Subject of a master's thesis research is premised on problem solving having practical importance for administration of a particular business.

DURATION OF THE PROGRAM: 2 years

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

TUITION FEE: 135 000 rubles (~2200\$) per academic year.

The program is designed and implemented by CSU Institute of branch economics, business and administration.

MASTER'S DEGREE IN DATA MINING

The master's degree program is designed for training the specialists with theoretical and practical skills in machine and deep learning, computer vision, natural language processing, information retrieval, time series analysis and Big Data, as well as other areas of data mining.

The students will have practice in requirements engineering, team work, design of service-oriented architecture, software engineering, data visualization, and reporting.



DURATION OF THE PROGRAM: 2 years

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

TUITION FEE: 135 000 rubles (~2200\$) per academic year.

The program is designed and implemented by CSU Institute of Information Technology.

MASTER'S DEGREE IN COMPUTER RADIOPHYSICS

The master's degree program is designed for training the specialists in the field of radiophysics — an independent area of knowledge enveloping studying and implementation of electromagnetic oscillations and waves, as well as distribution of the developed methods in other areas such as electronics, optics, acoustics, IT, etc.

COURSES INCLUDED

- Computer technology
- Quantum electronics
- Photonics and optoelectronics
- Computer-aided engineering of radiophysical processes and systems
- Radiospectroscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance
- Digital signal processing
- Wavelets in signal processing
- Electrodynamics of composite materials, etc.

DURATION OF THE PROGRAM: 2 years

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: English

TUITION FEE: 155 000 rubles (~2500\$) per academic year.

The program is designed and implemented by CSU Faculty of Physics.

Russian-taught programs

Chelyabinsk State University is renowned for high-quality education, training of world-class specialists, and deep integration of educational process and fundamental research. As one of the leading comprehensive universities in Russia, CSU offers a wide range of bachelor's, specialist's, and master's degree programs in many different fields of science – social and human sciences, economics, natural and exact sciences, information technology, and medicine – that can be obtained intramurally, extramurally and by e-learning. The university supports the concept of continuing education – CSU students are able to start their professional education from initial vocational education to conferring a doctoral degree, all at one university. Many of the university's courses are available for its students at an open-source learning management system - Moodle. In 2018, the university has started new majors in interdisciplinary research in medicine – medical cybernetics, biochemistry and biophysics – at the newly created Faculty of Fundamental Medicine.

FACULTY OF BIOLOGY	
Biology	B M
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS	
Mathematics	B M
Applied Mathematics and Informatics	B M
Fundamental Informatics and Information Technology	B M
Computer Security	S
FACULTY OF EURASIA AND EAST	
Foreign Studies	B M
International Relations	B
Philosophy	B
FACULTY OF LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION	
Linguistics	B M
Translation and Translation Studies	S
FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS	
Psychology	B M
Clinical Psychology	S
Psychology of Employment Activities	S
Psychology and Teacher Education	B M
Special (Defectological) Education	B M
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT	
Management	B M
Human Resources Management	B
State and Municipal Management	B M
FACULTY OF ECOLOGY	
Ecology and Nature Management	B M
Forestry	B
Water Bioresources and Aquaculture	B
FACULTY OF PHYSICS	
Physics	B M
Radiophysics	B M
Information Security of Automated Systems	S
Materials Science and Materials Technology	B
Nanoengineering	B
FACULTY OF CHEMISTRY	
Chemistry	B M
Fundamental and Applied Chemistry	S
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS	
Economics	B M
Economic Security	S

Management	B
Sociology	B M
Social Work	B
FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PHILOLOGY	
Political Science	B M
International Relations	B
Advertising and PR	B
Teacher Education	S
Philology	B M
History	B M
Religion Studies	B
FACULTY OF JOURNALISM	
Advertising and PR	B
Journalism	B M
Media Communications	B
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Software Engineering	B
Business Informatics	B M
Fundamental Informatics and Information Technology	B M
Applied Informatics	B
Informatics and Computer Engineering	B
INSTITUTE OF LAW	
Jurisprudence	B M
Legal Protection of National Security	S
Law Enforcement	S
Judicial Work and Public Prosecution	S
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION	
Quality Management	B
Economics	B M
Management	B M
Customs	S
State and Municipal Management	B M
Economic Security	S
Jurisprudence	B M
Finance and Credit	M
FACULTY OF FUNDAMENTAL MEDICINE	
Medical Biochemistry	S
Medical Biophysics	S
Medical Cybernetics	S



Alumni association

III International Diplomatic Games

On February 7-8, 2019, Faculty of Eurasia and the East will organize III International Diplomatic Games, coincided with the Day of State Department Official in Russia. The Diplomatic Games will be organized together with the Alumni Association of Chelyabinsk State University and with assistance of the Alexander Gorchakov Public Diplomacy Fund.

Being one of the centers for international specialists' training in the region, Chelyabinsk State University is engaged in promoting and supporting public and, in particular, youth diplomacy. The International Diplomatic Games was one of the new but already well-known projects, organized by the Faculty of Eurasia and the East together with the Alumni Association of Chelyabinsk State University. The purpose of the Games is to draw attention of high school seniors, as well as Russian and foreign university students, to the issues of international relations and the field of public diplomacy. It is especially relevant to hold such international events in advance of the SCO and BRICS summits, which will be held in Chelyabinsk in 2020.

Like any successful project, the Diplomatic Games are growing every year in terms of geography and number of participants. In 2016, I Diplomatic Games were focused only on the South Ural' high school seniors. Last year high school teams from 6 different countries

participated in II Diplomatic Games. And now, for the first time, not only high school seniors, but also university students will take part in III International Diplomatic Games.

The Diplomatic Games are held in 2 categories (among high school seniors and among students) and in 2 rounds. At the remote qualifying round (September 15, 2018 – November 30, 2018), teams of high school seniors and university students should make a video on one of the pressing issues of modern international relations. The 5 winning teams in each category will make it into the final, which will be held at Chelyabinsk State University on February 7-8, 2019.

This year each category has its own topic within the Games. The high school seniors will study the future of the Eurasian Economic Union and will offer their own projects for the development of this organization. University students will discuss the features of modern sanctions policy as well as consider the attitude of the BRICS countries to this issue.

For two years, Alexander Gorchakov



One of the teams of the II Diplomatic Games

Public Diplomacy Fund has been helping us by financing the Games. Thanks to their help, the organizers can take care of the accommodation and food for all of the participants. In addition, all participants of the Games will receive certificates, and the winners and awardees will receive

awards, valuable prizes and gifts. The program of the Games also includes educational sessions for finalists, a tour around Chelyabinsk and meetings with the administration of the Chelyabinsk region.

You can find more information about III International Diplomatic Games on

the official web-page - <https://vk.com/diplomaticgames74>. Feel free to send all your questions to the e-mail – dip.igry@mail.ru.

Author:

Svetlana VASILYEVA

Photos are courtesy of the Faculty

Days of Japan in Chelyabinsk

This cooperation was made possible thanks to the agreement on a cross year of cultures, reached in 2016 between the heads of state of our countries. And now there are various events taking place in several cities of our country as a part of the overall program, and Chelyabinsk is no exception. These days, South Ural will host the "Days of Japan in Chelyabinsk" festival. This event was organized by the Chelyabinsk regional

some of them initiated the development of business and friendly relations between the Chelyabinsk region and Japan.

The festival program is designed in such a way that it shows not just elements of the age-old Japanese culture, but also shows it through the prism of interactive master classes, creative meetings and live communication with the inhabitants of the Land of the Rising Sun. A high-level Japanese delegation's visit to Chelyabinsk will contribute to the formation of closer Japanese-Russian

through a piano duet and traditional Russian balalaika;

Yuko Kawaguchi will hold a master class for young figure skaters in the Ice Palace "Yunost". In 2010 and 2015, both her ice-skating partner Alexander Smirnov and she became European champions;

Japanese cuisine fans will be able to attend a master class from Japanese masters Aki Nakagawa and Kijima Kazuhiko within the walls of the "Asabi" and "Karma" restaurants;

Chelyabinsk citizens will visit Japanese film festival, and "Sotoba Komichi" play will be shown in Chelyabinsk Chamber Theatre.

The festival of Japanese culture in Chelyabinsk is designed for people of all ages and interests. Specialists of the "Russia-Japan" Society and Chelyabinsk State University teachers will hold various master classes in traditional arts and topical lecture course.

We are very pleased that our city has entered the program of the "Year of Japan in Russia".

Author:

Natalia SMIRNOVA

Photos by Daria Skripenkova / courtesy of the Faculty



Meeting of teachers of the Faculty of Eurasia and East with 3 Secretary of the Embassy of Japan in Russia Maki Takasi

branch of the "Japan-Russia" Society with the support of the Embassy of Japan in the Russian Federation, the Japanese Foundation, the Government of the Chelyabinsk Region and Chelyabinsk State University. For 18 years, the Faculty of Eurasia and East has been training experts in the field of cooperation with Japan, and

ties at all levels, including the field of education.

The following events will take place at the city's venues during this period:

During their musical concert at the Chelyabinsk Philharmonic Hall, Hiromi Yano and Dmitry Naumov will show the connection of cultures through of music,



The festival of Japanese culture

2018 has been declared the Year of Japan in Russia, and vice versa it is the Year of Russia in Japan.



Students' academic mobility

Chelyabinsk State University constantly develops international cooperation. One of the key areas of such cooperation is outgoing and incoming students' academic mobility.



Today, student exchange is carried out in such forms as:

1. international grant programs for academic mobility;
2. summer and winter schools;
3. interinstitutional agreements;
4. intergovernmental agreements between the Russian Federation and other countries.

Chelyabinsk State University has a wide range of international partners around the world, including universities from Austria, China, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, and other countries:

- Capital Normal University (China),
- Heilongjiang International University (China),
- Hebei Institute of International Business and Economics (China),
- Kiel University (Germany),
- Liaocheng University (China),
- Nebrija University (Spain),
- Shenyang Normal University (China),
- Grenoble Alpes University (France), etc.

CSU students actively participate

in various programs of students' academic mobility, including group and individual ones. The majority of them are interested in going to China to study the courses of the Chinese language.

In the framework of interinstitutional agreements with Heilongjiang International University, Hebei Institute of International Business and Economics, and Liaocheng University, students spend one term in the People's Republic of China learning the Chinese language and culture.

Nebrija University offers an opportunity to study the courses of social and political sciences, marketing and PR, the Spanish language, etc. Some programs are taught in English, whereas others are in Spanish.

The program offered by Grenoble Alpes University implicates distance education in the field of economics and management. The student can choose the language of instruction (French or English). The duration of studies is one year. Graduates get a Bachelor's degree

diploma of Grenoble Alpes University.

In the framework of intergovernmental agreements students have an opportunity to study in Hungary, China, Italy, Slovak Republic, Egypt, etc.

**Kristina Emelianova,
Liaocheng University, China:**

"My name is Kristina. I have been studying Chinese at Liaocheng University for about a month. I like this place. There are good teachers and responsive students. Studying languages in another country is difficult for foreign students. Thus if we have questions, Chinese students try to help us. Also, there is beautiful nature and we try to travel more."

**Author:
Ksenia ZELINSKAYA
Courtesy photo**

In 2018, 83 CSU students took part in academic mobility to different destinations, in particular:

13
students

to Heilongjiang International University;

5
students

to Hebei Institute of International Business and Economics;

10
students

to Shenyang Normal University;

19
students

to Liaocheng University;

3
students

to Nebrija University;

11
students

to different universities in Hungary in the framework of Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme.

**Alena Shorokhova,
Liaocheng University, China:**

"Nowadays I am studying at Liaocheng University, China. I went there in August. My classes began in September. I am learning the Chinese language. Our course divides into four aspects: listening, speaking, reading and writing classes.

I am so happy being there. Chinese culture is drastically different from Russian culture. Cuisine of China is very diverse and occupies a very important place in their culture. I am still trying to adapt to this kitchen. Chinese people are very friendly and kind. I like living and studying here. I am glad to get this invaluable experience."

**Maria Talerenko,
Nebrija University, Spain:**

"I am really happy to study at University Antonio de Nebrija in Madrid. It is a great opportunity to improve my skills in the course of the Spanish language for foreigners, the knowledge from the theory of communication I can use in my future career and, in addition, I study literature and creation which is thrilling as well as others subjects.

I reckon it is unforgettable time here. I am impressed by the University, by the city. It is one of the best things to stay here and feel new emotions, meet new people from various cultures."



CHELYABINSK IS GENUINE RUSSIA

for him that attempts to speak Russian were vain. At the same time he studied the Master's degree programme in economics and had no opportunity to talk to Russian students.

— Now at the lessons I need to use the word "sobstvennost" (Eng.: "property") which is too hard because there are a lot of consecutive consonant sounds. Before I had difficulties using the gender. For example, I said "khoroshii model" (Eng.: "fine model") because in Italian modello is a word of masculine gender.

Do students correct you?

— They give me some advice but they never laughed at me. It also took much time for them to get used to the fact I do not have a patronymic.

Initially, Antonio planned to return home after graduation, still thanks to his supervisor, Viktor Ivanovich Barkhatov, he took to the university and decided to stay here. The professor offered him to be a teacher.

Antonio got a possibility to study the PhD program in the Institute of Economics, Business and Administration on tuition-free basis. Only three state-funded places were available for Italians around Russia.

He notes that he was pleasantly surprised that the Russian university has small groups and students can

communicate with teachers in social networks. In his native country there are large classrooms with more than 200 listeners, and teachers can not simply remember everyone.

Antonio arrived in Chelyabinsk in the midst of 2014 year crisis when the currency rate fluctuated drastically and reached 100 rubles for 1 euro.

— I read only Italian periodicals and they warned that Russia would face the default like in 1998. I was really preoccupied and tried to stock up on food products.

Antonio thinks that Chelyabinsk is a dynamic city with strong potential. Its only problem is ecology. Anyway, the plants provide working places while in his own city people do not have any job after tourist season. Without permanent income man and women do not have intent to start a family.

Answering the question about future plans, Antonio notes that he likes to live and work here. "Here" means not just Russia or Chelyabinsk, but Chelyabinsk State University, the Institute of Economics, Business and Administration under supervision of Viktor Ivanovich Barkhatov and with other colleagues.

**Author:
Irina FADYUSHINA
Photo by Oleg Kargapolov**

FROM SÃO PAULO TO CSU



Rafael Moreira Torres Gomez is the 2nd year Master's degree student and lecturer of the Department of Political Science and International Relations of CSU. Young Brazilian tells about Chelyabinsk weather, marshrutkas ("share taxis") and culture shock.

— The first thing given by Google when you search for "Chelyabinsk" is Chelyabinsk meteorite. When it fell, Brazil news announced diverse versions: the doomsday, the bomb, the invasion of aliens... So, I wanted to visit Chelyabinsk. Then my friend told me that he worked here as a teacher in the framework of a volunteer program, and I decided to do the same.

For the first time Rafael came to Chelyabinsk in March and he enjoyed Ural spring. He says that he hates hot weather like in Brazil but heavy frost also give some troubles: he should put on too many clothes and use a taxi.

— Chelyabinsk is far less than Sao Paulo, still it is advantageous: it takes me little time to go to work, I don't waste time in traffic jams. One of the cultural aspects is going by marshrutkas! — Rafael adds. — Marshrutka drive is crazy! Besides, I am too shy to shout "Next stop!", so once I missed

my stop. One day I took a wrong marshrutka. I did not speak Russian well, that is why I just screamed "Help me, please!"

— I think that some marshrutka's drivers know Russian hardly better than you do, — I note.

— Nearly nobody speak English in Chelyabinsk. I suppose that people know it but are embarrassed to use for fear of misunderstanding.

Along with this, Rafael was surprised that people stand aback from each other.

— When people got acquainted in Brazil, they make two kisses and hug one another. In Russia it is unacceptable! — he says. — It is culture shock for me.

— You are majoring in international relations, in particular, on the issue of acquisition of Crimea. Recently the fourth anniversary since the referendum day has been celebrated. Was it worth doing that?

— Crimea is a part of Russia which is very important for the country in military and political and cultural terms. I do believe that it was right to hold a referendum, whereas its results prove that Crimea was always Russian. Probably, my Ukrainian friends will be offended by these words.

**Author:
Irina FADYUSHINA
Photo by Ilya Barkhatov**

The teacher of the Institute of Economics, Business and Administration, Antonio Campa shared why he wants to stay Chelyabinsk.

In order to understand the Russian soul, Antonio came to study at Chelyabinsk State University.

— As a tourist you can come to Italy for two weeks, visit Rome, Venice, Florence — they are beautiful cities. However, if you want to learn a language, you should go in the places of real Italy. The same is here: Moscow and St. Petersburg are multinational and expensive cities. Chelyabinsk is genuine Russia.

Did you live in dormitory with other foreigners?

— I lived with Stefan from Austria and Andrey from China... He called himself Andrey, his real name was Chen Kai Lun. We communicated in English and at first kept together but we had different interests. Besides, I understood that I would not learn Russian that way.

At CSU Antonio attended the course of the Russian language for foreigners. The first year it seemed



Лица ЧелГУ | Выпускник

Строил стены ЧелГУ

Министр общественной безопасности Челябинской области, выпускник института права ЧелГУ Евгений Савченко произнёс напутственную речь первокурсникам во время торжественной линейки первого сентября. О том, каким студентом был сам министр и на какое правонарушение пошёл ради ЧелГУ, он рассказал корреспонденту «УН».



В какой семье вы росли?

Родился и вырос в Челябинске, в абсолютно среднестатистической советской семье: отец, мама и старший брат. Папа трудился на Челябинском тракторном заводе, мама – банковский работник.

В детстве думали о генеральстве или кресле министра?

Не думал, но к погоням тянулся. Привлекала военная форма, солдатиков было огромное количество. Часто участвовал в военно-спортивных играх, зарницах, которые привили мне навыки начальной военной подготовки. Также, будучи школьником, я стал комиссаром комсомольского оперативного отряда, то, что сегодня называют добровольной дружиной. Возводил стены университета. После школы пошёл работать на стройку.

Вопросов куда поступать не было?

Было сложнее. Например, чтобы принять участие в строительстве этого здания (*первого корпуса ЧелГУ – прим. ред.*), я, используя свои возможности комиссара комсомольского оперативного отряда, оформил на себя справку как на трудного подростка. И меня с этим документом взяли в студенческий отряд на пере-

Я не жалею те годы, которые провёл в различных статусах, ведь человек, который занимается одним и тем же делом десятилетиями – вызывает уважение, он важен и востребован, он профессионал

воспитание. Много денег не заработал, но опыт каменщика приобрёл. А так как я стремился к службе в комитете государственной безопасности, то мне необходимо было иметь трудовой стаж, пройти службу в армии, потом получить высшее образование. Поэтому год я отработал каменщиком, потом призвали служить в дивизию имени Дзержинского, из которой добровольцем перевёлся во вновь

тогда созданную Софринскую бригаду особого назначения. В их составе поехал по разным «горячим» точкам Закавказья. Вернувшись, поступил на заочное отделение в финансовый техникум, потом уже начал службу в налоговой инспекции, а затем и в полиции. В звании старшего лейтенанта налоговой полиции и должности оперативного сотрудника поступил в ЧелГУ на заочное отделение юридического факультета, а завершил обучение в звании майора, будучи заместителем начальника отдела налоговой полиции по городу Челябинску. Затем был назначен одним из руководителей оперативного подразделения наркоконтроля, а позже в 2011 году назначен начальником областного управления наркоконтроля. В 2012 году Президент России присвоил звание генерал-майора полиции, а в 2014 году – генерал-лейтенанта полиции. В июле 2016-го вышел на пенсию. А потом губернатор пригласил меня на должность советника, и чуть позже – возглавить министерство общественной безопасности Челябинской области. Совершенно новую структуру, не для всех понятную, но для меня с очень конкретным функционалом.

Расскажите о работе этого ведомства.

Мы или выполняем непосредственно государственные функции или обеспечиваем выполнение государственных обязанностей федеральными органами. Что я имею в виду? В нашем министерстве четыре подведомственных учреждения: противопожарная служба, поисково-спасательная служба, центр гражданской обороны и центр обработки вызовов, который обеспечивает работоспособность региональных систем оповещения и на его базе формируется федеральная система 112.

Вопрос оказания помощи федеральным органам решается посредством того, что наше министерство объединяет 14 коллегиальных органов, среди которых антинаркотическая и антитеррористическая комиссии, комиссия по чрезвычайным происшествиям, дела казачества и других, через наше министерство идёт финансирование военно-учётных столов военкоматов. Плюс мы являемся штабом добровольной дружины Челябинской области. Направлений много, но задачи очень конкретные. Раньше и пожарные, и спасатели были в ведении министерства экологии, у которого свои приоритеты. Но нужно понимать специфику работы пожарных и спасателей, какая интенсивность работы у них, сколько жизней спасают. Кстати, пожарные

нашего министерства обеспечивают безопасность на 39% территории Челябинской области, где проживает 500 тысяч южноуральцев. А спасатели министерства выполняют более половины всех горно-таёжных спасательных работ. Поэтому важно укреплять их материально-техническую базу, повышать социальную защищённость, поддерживать их – чем и

экзаменов приходилось перелопачивать (я как-то считал) порядка 6,5–7 тысяч страниц текстов. При этом погрузить себя в них и осмыслить.

Чем запомнились студенческие годы?

Помню, был предмет «История государства и права». Экзамен. Заходит

Управленец должен иметь широкий кругозор и широкие знания, уметь сопоставлять и анализировать многие моменты. Если говорить о моём росте, то это рост по диагонали из-за различных сфер: строительство, служба в вооружённых силах, в войсках особого назначения и работа в налоговой инспекции, потом в налоговой полиции – всё это дало мне преимущества в расширении кругозора.

занимается министерство общественной безопасности.

Думали когда-нибудь о смене профессии?

Я не жалею те годы, которые провёл в различных статусах в своей сфере, ведь человек, который занимается одним и тем же делом десятилетиями – вызывает уважение, он важен и востребован, он профессионал, но это узкий профессионал. Управленец должен иметь широкий кругозор и обширные знания, уметь сопоставлять и анализировать многие моменты. Если говорить о моём росте, то это рост по диагонали из-за различных сфер: строительство, служба в вооружённых силах, в войсках особого назначения и работа в налоговой инспекции, потом в налоговой полиции – всё это дало мне преимущество в расширении кругозора.

Остались ли у вас друзья со студенческой скамьи?

У нас было много сотрудников правоохранительных органов – из МВД, таможни, мы шли в одном направлении, поэтому отношения поддерживаем. Я и с преподавателями стараюсь контакт держать. Любил лекции Валерия Витальевича Киреева, это очень уважаемый мною и другими человек.

То есть студенческие годы вспоминаете?

У меня очень интенсивная служебная деятельность, поэтому тяжело было уделять внимание учебникам между сессиями. Во время зачётов и

первая группа – одни двойки, вторая группа – та же история, третья группа – одна четвёрка. Стало интересно, что за преподаватель такой? Я заметил, что она делает замечания отличникам, которые отвечали строго по учебнику: «Вы не историк – вы юрист». Тогда появилась идея. Мне попался билет с одним вопросом про НЭП, другим – про перестройку 1985 года. Я сажусь отвечать и говорю: «Тут два вопроса, которые, я считаю нужно объединять, потому что много схожего, и мы на анализе этого сможем...». Я не успел договорить, она бросила мне зачётку со словами: «Иди отсюда». Ну, всё, думаю, попал. Открываю зачётку – там отлично... Приходилось погружаться в психологию педагогов, хотя не всегда получалось.

свои возможности, занялся практической деятельностью, которую реализую, и она пока востребована.

Дома о работе говорите?

Приходится. К сожалению, дома бываю мало, в том числе и в выходные. Как правило, прихожу поздно вечером. На основе своего опыта уловил, что ребёнку важно не просто находиться рядом с родителями. Значимо, чтобы в ходе общения ребёнок получил подтверждение, что папа и мама его любят.

Надо признать – я эгоист, который больше времени уделяет работе, а не семье. Спасибо близким за понимание и поддержку!

Пожелание первокурсникам: Знания статичными не бывают. Очень важно постоянно совершенствоваться и развиваться самостоятельно. Читайте и перечитывайте хорошую, разнообразную литературу, русскую классику, пишите сами – о том, что вас окружает и волнует. Это поможет научиться формулировать свои мысли – кратко, ёмко, информативно.

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Несколько дней до зимы

Сегодня о ботаническом саде ЧелГУ можно сказать больше, чем вчера, а завтра – больше, чем сегодня, потому что он разрастается и обогащается объектами с каждым днём. Не дожидайтесь холодов и снега – совершите прогулку по ещёосеннему саду.

Ботанический сад был создан решением Учёного совета университета с 1999 года, но шесть лет он готовил и накапливал посадочный материал для создания коллекций открытого и закрытого грунта, и лишь в 2005–2006 годах начали активно проводиться работы по созданию

экспозиций около учебных корпусов. Сегодня – это два с половиной гектара растительных коллекций из различных физико-географических зон и ландшафтов, редких эндемичных и реликтовых видов уральской флоры, растений, занесённых в Красную книгу, а также коллекции тропических и субтропических растений в учебных корпусах, Гербарий и ботанический музей.

Ботанический сад состоит из нескольких живописных садов.



Ботанический сад ЧелГУ – это не только уникальное место в городской среде Челябинска, состоящий из сплошных достопримечательностей, но и целая научная и учебная база университета. Специалисты сада во главе с его директором Верой Меркер активно реализуют просветительскую деятельность: экскурсии, публичные лекции, организация и поддержка городских и областных конкурсов и олимпиад для школьников, цветочных и плодовых выставок, создание тематических выставок в краеведческом музее, выступления в СМИ.

Научные исследования сотрудников

ботанического сада ведутся по различным направлениям ботаники, охраны природы, экологии и поддерживаются грантами.

Следуя по главной тропинке к университету, вы увидите, что справа расположен Верхний сад. Он содержит экспозицию восточно-азиатской флоры, экспозицию лекарственных, пряно-ароматических и витаминных культур, экспозицию дикой флоры регионов Челябинской области (петрофитная, степная,



кальцефитная растительность), «Луковую поляну», цветочно-декоративный бордюр с многолетниками (сад непрерывного цветения), сирингарий, «Белую поляну» с коллекцией спирей (где проходят свадебные церемонии) и теннисное поле из лиственниц и елей. Территория отграничена живыми изгородями из кизильника блестящего, рябинника рябинолистного, снежноягодника приречного и пузыреплодника калинолистного, а на «дальних рубежах» – рядовой посадкой итальянских пирамидальных тополей. Вход на территорию Верхнего сада осуществляется со стороны театрального корпуса через арку из девичьего винограда, там же установлен аншла́г с планом ботанического сада.

Эстетической доминантой всего сада является Нижний сад, который включает территорию ниже диагональной дороги к главному корпусу ЧелГУ. В центре располагается каменистый участок – большой рокарий (семигорье), каждая горка которого содержит свой ассортимент декоративно-цветочных культур и редких видов флоры, интересным включением в экспозицию являются чешские скалки – каменный плитняк положен с наклоном с небольшими зазорами для создания щелевых биотопов скальным видам растений; ещё горка с коллекциями хвойных кустарников и рододендронов, горки с арктомонотанными видами ив, а также мелколуковичных и ирисов. Неподдалёку разместились родовые комплексы пионов, лилейников и диких видов ирисов, боярышников, вишен и яблонь, четырёхъярусный розарий и поляна с дикими видами шиповников, окружённая с нескольких сторон каре из рябин и абрикосов. Самым эффектным элементом Нижнего сада многие посетители считают декоративный прудик с водной растительностью. В весенне-летний период в нём плещутся японские карпы кои. Также на территории Нижнего сада на холме находится уникальный памятник Профессору, демонстрирующий собирательный образ преподавателя высшей школы. На небольших площадках по периметру Нижнего сада формируются участки модельных фитоценозов светлохвойного леса и темнохвойной тайги.

В честь 70-летия Великой Победы в мае 2015 года преподаватели, сотрудники, студенты и гости вуза высадили 70 саженцев плодовых деревьев. Так был заложен отдельный фруктовый сад. А уже через год, в год 40-летия Челябинского государственного университета рядом появилась Профессорская аллея – 40 краснолистных

яблонь, символизирующих плоды просвещения. Вместе с Аллеей любви, которую создали и продолжают семейные пары, созданные в вузе, Профессорская аллея стала одной из достопримечательностей ботанического сада.

Летом этого года около здания приёмной комиссии была создана аллея Тотального диктанта из 33 саженцев лиственницы сибирской и можжевельника скального – по количеству букв алфавита. Высаженные растения снабжены табличками с интересными сведениями о «Тотальном диктante».

К востоку от первого корпуса свою силу и красоту раскрывает новая экспозиция ботанического сада – Философский сад камня – не просто демонстрация горных пород и минералов, а своеобразная коллекция примеров и образцов взаимодействия человека, растений и камня в истории цивилизации, а также коллекция редких видов Уральской горной страны, размещаемая на стилизованной цепи Уральских гор.

А в этом году наш ботсад разросся за пределы территории первого корпуса. Теперь во дворе третьего, гуманитарного учебного корпуса ЧелГУ расположился уникальный объект – сад «Инь-Ян». Его эксклюзивным и системообразующим элементом стал декоративный земной шар как символ единства и многообразия стран, народов, языков и культур в мире, что отражает специфику факультетов корпуса: Евразии и Востока, историко-филологического и факультета журналистики. На сегодняшний день здесь проведены подготовительные работы, размещены камни для японского сада камней, высажены рябины, берёзы, кизильники, петунии – породы, растущие в России, Европе и на Востоке. Завершённый вид с зоной отдыха сад примет в следующем году.



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