

In addition to this the criminal statistics is analyzed in detail, that is the quantity of murders, thefts, robberies, violence and other crimes accomplished for the certain period of time in the certain country, for example, in the USA are examined. This data which are very difficult for finding in other sources is possible to compare to a crime rate in Russia.

The book deals with the enforcement of criminal justice. It weighs the evidence relative to how far the actual performance of the police or of the courts defeats their states ends, how far they discriminate against certain classes, how far threaten the liberties they are designed to protect, and how far they themselves are in need of fundamental re-appraisal.

This volume takes up the next phase in the criminal process – the apprehension of the criminal and his contact with the police, the courts and the law, it is treated in depth the purposes of penal sanctions, the experience of the police.

It is necessary to note that some problems focused on in this volume are interesting and challenging examples of unenforceable law.

This book has opened for a reader some opinions of foreign authors concerning the problems of my research.

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### **PERSONALIST THEORIES: OPEN EDUCATION**

While preparing for my English candidate examination I have read a book by Yves Bertrand called «Contemporary theories and practice in education». I consider this book very interesting and valuable for my future dissertation. The author formulated the basic principles of personalist psychology. Now there exists the following set of trends:

1. Non-directive education;
2. Neo-humanistic theories;
3. Interactive theories of personal development.

These trends are the basis of «open education».

In his book Yves Bertrand describes the work of two teacher-researchers Andres Pare and Claude Paquette. They formulated the model of a few basic beliefs regarding the person:

- Human beings are the most important things in the world;
- Children are human beings;
- Each individual is unique;
- If an individual is diminished, the whole community is diminished;
- Children are normal when they are born;
- Throughout their lives human beings change and they change for the better;
- No growth is possible without a deep commitment;
- Feelings are as important as knowledge;
- The realization of human potentials implies freedom;
- Any form of rejection or segregation implies growth;
- Our task is to optimize growth.

Andres Pare proposes an open school that is based on the following points:

- Focus on learning;
- Acceptance of the student as a person;
- Construction of a positive self-image;
- Development of individuality and originality;
- Teachers are perceived as partners and guides;
- Evolution is understood as an information tool.

Andres Pare also proposes a theory of the curriculum, which is based on constant evolution of inner structure of each individuality in contact with his environment.