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CRIMINOLOGY: WHERE ARE WE LOOKING FOR REASONS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR?

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There is an obvious lack of pragmatic proposals to eliminate or minimize the causes of crime. Researchers do not pay attention to the main problem of law in general: the hypertrophy of the restriction of rights and freedoms. It is argued that criminology will become a full-fledged science, if the basis of its method of research, will use physics and other technical branches of knowledge. They are necessary for understanding the surrounding of unknown information space and that is concentrated on information about a significant part of human actions committed through his consciousness, including crimes.

Key words: rights, law, criminal procedure, criminology, crime, social danger, punishment, clairvoyance.

Nature and society dictate us life conditions and knowledge determines ours the ability to cope with these conditions.

*«This can not be because this can never be»
(A. P. Chekhov from «Letter to a scientist's neighbor»)*

The famous saying about «Give a dog a bad name and hang him» has probably put its shadow on criminology, the name of which originates from different languages such as Latin «krimen» (crime) and Greek «επιστήμη» (science). Developing in different directions (anthropological, sociological, biological, psychological), criminology today is not a single science and includes a number of approaches and schools with scientific centers in different countries (D.A. Shestakov). All in all, the cognitive learning of an associative behavior, a certain part of which qualifies as a crime, modern criminology is not bounded by the visible part of the iceberg, but even by its surface. «Foreign and native criminology», writes Ya. M. Gilinsky – has a huge theoretical and empirical material that is characterized crime, its separate types, the crime, the criminal, the victim of the crime, as well as the social reaction to crime. Meanwhile, the more we learn about crime, the less we understand it ... The opinion about the «crisis of criminology», about

the significant mythology of the crime and control is widespread [1].

All this takes place in reality. However, the main disadvantage can be formulated, if you use (with a clear reservation) the postulate of the French poet, essayist and philosopher Paul Valerie: «Science is a collection of vindicated recipes». In this perspective, criminologists, with all the desire, boast, unfortunately, today there is almost nothing.

According to A. Lakassan's formula: «Every society has the criminals that it deserves», we dare to declare: today crime is mainly an artificial education. The main reason for the formation of crime is rooted in the viciousness of the ideology of contemporary acting law, which, is identified with the law, is constructed on a logically contradictory basis platform. Now, the right is a widespread restriction on the ability of citizens to build their existence and relations with each other, and it is based on convenient and favorable conditions at a particular time period, that is usurped by the authorities.

In the modern theory of law there is the dominant fundamental postulate: a person is free to dispose himself and his property until he violates the freedoms of other people. As far as we know, he is still not contested by anyone, it is comprehensively substantiated by philosophers. But this is in an abstract theory. In fact, this postulate in lawmaking and law enforcement is divided into two disproportionate spheres: the efforts of most scholars and legislators are focused on the traditionally idealized and absolute limitless protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens from any encroachment, with almost complete oblivion, not less important, but in our understanding the main one on at the present stage of the task - to ensure conditions for the unhindered realization of the person of existing and potentially possible rights and freedoms. As a result, it is ashamed, but inevitably, we need to realize: we have a skewed right and a society that is so distorted and distorted by right.

It will not be an exaggeration to give in the legal science the notion of the right to a synonym «prohibition». For millennia we have used a colossal, multilevel and widely-circulated collection of various kinds of bans imbued with the pagan spirit of taboo and almost shamanic rituals, we are guided by the right constructed as if in an inverted form, where the basis is not a permission stimulating the search for innovations, progressive transformations on the way of civilized evolution of man and society, and unconditional prohibition, which allows to protect the dictating from the possible claims of a competitor, even the permission is a peculiar Forbidden form of forbade, because it permits to act only in strictly limited limits. Instead of a lawful state, we live in the state forever.

Today, a person is absent in a law, there is a slave – a machine, whose activity is standardized and regulated for all occasions. The Internet advertisement that characterizes the current law could well be glorified on one store: «We have everything. If there is something

missing, then you do not need it». The slave owners use immunity, but ordinary citizens don't use it. Indicatively, in the theory of law under the law, it is understood that «the power-organizing activity of the competent authorities and persons providing in the concrete cases of life the implementation of legal norms in life» [3], but not the control of compliance of legal norms with the requirements of life.

The impressive administrative and police monument was created to ensure compliance with the prohibitions.

Such a policy is the result of unbelief in the ability of an ordinary person to independently solve large-scale life tasks. According to the famous saying: «The Führer Thinks For Us». As a result, we have shameful direct and concealed censorship of information channels, literature, works of art, etc.: a reasonable person can not estimate what is useful or harmful to him. However, in fact, behind these overtures are the selfish interests of certain castes, which use the mechanism of the state to protect them. Therefore, rights and freedoms are in the «cage» of the law.

In addition, the majority of criminologists, regardless of the direction of scientific interests of the authors, actually determine the crime as an unwitting attempt on the part of man to leave this cell. As an example, the definitions of the concept of «crime», formulated by F. Schmalleger: «The legal (legalist) concept - the crime is a violation of the law;» political – «crimes are acts perceived by the authorities as a direct or indirect threat to its interests;» sociological – «the crime is such an antisocial act that naturally leads to repression or involves the need to protect the existing social system,» psychological – «the crime is a form of social inability to adapt to the environment, which can be defined as more or less sharply expressed difficulties that the individual is experiencing in response to the influence / stimuli of their environment» [4].

The mechanisms for the socialization of the human instincts available to humans have not been adequately studied. P. Dolgorukov, an ancestor of the founder of Moscow, Yuri Dolgorukov, told V.V. Shulgin before his death: «I assure you that Herzen (or Bakunin) was right when he said that Russian hill of property had not danced.» the monument was set on the honor of that ancestor. In 800 years, it would seem that Dolgorukov had to steal a ghost of prey, what do you think?

- The time is enough!

- So, no! I was ten years old when my mother and I lived in the Czech Republic. Almost every day we traveled in the crew to the nearest town. Like all the boys, I liked to climb the coach to the coachman, and we became friends with him. The road, like all the roads in the Czech Republic, was planted with fruit trees. The carts were tall, cherries, plum, and then the apples were so close that I could loose them. And I assure you that I did not steal them just because I was ashamed of the coachman. Think about it! We had the best fruit every day at our table; not from fruity hunger, I buried on them, not at all; there was some kind of atavistic desire to steal, which is characteristic of all of us, whose «hillock of property did not dance», unlike the Czechs. That is why it was possible for them to plant roads, no one will touch» [5].

One more direction of the manifestations of the animal past - aggression, which struck a significant part of the population. Boris Chernyshov, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma on Education and Science, proposed to the Cabinet to establish in the Russian Federation a ministry of psychological climate. He believes that «the degree of cruelty is overflowing» in the country, people are mocking the elderly and the disabled, the number of fights and raids on the roads and parking lots increases, and the ex-spouses continue to find out property issues. The deputy noted that the behavior of adults is taken by children, and

aggression becomes the norm among the Russians.

In his opinion, the staff of the Ministry of Psychological Climate could be engaged in the development of assistance programs for different categories of Russians. In addition, he would suggest them to study the causes of aggression in society. Russian teachers were recommended to identify children inclined to aggressive behavior and direct their activity to a «socially useful channel». In addition, teachers are offered to help teenagers self-realization and determine the future profession.

In our submission, the most accurate concept of crime is given by A.I. Dolgova: «Crime is a social phenomenon, which consists in solving a part of the population of their problems with a guilty violation of the criminal prohibition» [6]. If extreme cases are excluded, in a significant part it is a situation where a person is forced to break the ban to meet completely natural social needs. Unfortunately, in the theory of law and criminology, this aspect is in the shadow.

The necessity to enforce law is an indicator of imperfection of a society. This indicator, again, unfortunately, is great. But the real life of man and mankind as a whole consists not of prohibitions, but of incalculable possibilities. The law is interpreted in ordinary consciousness as freedom, the permission to have something, to act in a desirable way. In the 1960s, when rebellions were taking place in France, they agreed there that «freedom is to forbid banning». Everything is possible. Now it is related to irony, but there is a rational grain. Whether it is worthwhile to prohibit everything unconditionally, if in real life it is rarely a rule that does not require different kinds of exceptions detected in the process of its application.

Negative is raised to a degree, given our idolatrous attitude to a well-known postulate: *Dura lex, sed lex!* We translate it «A bad law, but a law!», But it should be in a literal sense:

the law of a fool and we are idle by its fools. Even a sound law is usually taken on the basis of the conditions and conditions existing on the day of its entry into force. But life, especially in our age-rich events, is becoming more and more transient. What was the driving force of yesterday, today often turns into a brake, there is a conflict between norm and realities of life. However, psychology is invariably working: if even a bad law is a law, is it necessary to strive for its improvement? «Fill in» - and no worries. Who calculated how, for example, the economic performance of the economy will increase if the funds are spent not on bribes but on the required but prohibited reconstruction of the production or other activities that increase profitability? Have not we grown up in the millennia, have not reached the level of consciousness of a real person, who can appreciate what is good, and what is bad in her social arrangement?

Of course, we are ripe. But the decision is found in the daily violation of the current legislation. Criminologists repeatedly confirm that almost every citizen is guilty of this. The authors are also ready to repent – they violated, and not once. However, it's naive to suppose that the legislator does not see what is happening. Many, we will not be afraid of the characteristics, stupidity (for example, the former introduction of criminal responsibility for gathering colic after harvesting) that happen, realizes and corrects. As a result, *we are all ex-criminals: scientific progress is a series of refusal to qualify as a crime of innovative decisions prohibited by law.*

It should be noted that in the name of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the state often creates ridiculous prohibitions for itself and then looks for ways to bypass them. This is most evident in the regulation of law enforcement, where, in particular, a whole web of restrictions has been created in collecting evidence of a crime. Thus, the suspect and the accused have the right not to give false testimony; information obtained during a search

made without a corresponding sanction can not serve as evidence. Practice is difficult, but it goes along the way to overcome such prohibitions. So, «The FBI agents during the investigation confiscated 2 Americans and 5 external disks to a Citizen of America, but could not access the data they contained because they were encrypted using the appropriate program. During the consideration of the case, the jury decided that the defendant should provide the data in a decoded form. The defendant responded with a rejection, referring to the 5th Amendment to the US Constitution, which states that the person charged with committing a crime can not be compelled to testify against himself. In response, the court ruled on the arrest of the defendant with the words «for disrespect to the court» [7].

Another example. «The use in criminal proceedings of evidence obtained in an illegal manner which has become the basis for the arrest of a suspect does not affect the fairness of the trial as a whole, as guaranteed by Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The European Court of Human Rights made conclusion, considering the case «Svetina v. Slovenia».

Matyazh Svetina was arrested by the police and accused of murder in aggravating circumstances on the basis of information about incoming and outgoing calls and text messages on the victim's phone. The interception of telecommunications has also become the basis for other investigative actions, in particular searches of the house and car of the suspect and forensic examinations, during which evidence was obtained of Mr. Svetin's involvement in the murder. On the basis of these evidences, he was sentenced to imprisonment.

In the process of appealing the verdict, the accused alleged inadmissibility and the need to exclude from the case of data on interception of telecommunications, since they were received by the police in violation of national legislation

without judicial authorization. The court explained to the court that the investigation had begun after verifying the phone number of the victim, did not violate the rights of Mr. Svetin. But the verification of the phone of the accused, although it was a violation of the constitution of the country, at the same time, had no evidence, because at that time the police had already received the necessary information on the phone of the victim. In addition, the court noted that interception data were not included in the case file and were not used by the court.

The convicted person addressed to for help, noted that the data obtained illegally from the applicant's mobile phone, although possibly playing a certain role at the initial stage of the proceedings, led to the applicant's arrest, however, they were not used as evidence in the course of the trial. The applicant's conviction was based on other evidence not related to illegally obtained data, such as the defendant's own confession, the results of the reproduction of the event, biological traces and other material evidence, witness testimony.

In these circumstances, it was made a conclusion, that the proceedings in the applicant's case, taken as a whole, including the method of obtaining evidence, did not contradict the requirement of a fair trial. As a result, there was no violation of Article 6 of the Convention. Regarding a possible violation of the applicant's right to respect for his private life, the complaint in this part of the European Court of Justice has been declared inadmissible because of the exhaustion by the applicant of national remedies» [8].

It seems that the forced «pouring out» of the high court does not make him an honor. Removing irrational prohibitions in the criminal process will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement activities, which will have a positive impact on the crime situation in society. However, the legislator has its own paths. The well-known publicist V. Korotich writes: «The struggle against drunkenness always ended with

a shameful defeat of the moralists. I mean not only the memory of many Gorbachev's attempt - Ligachev. For example, Emperor Nicholas I, tried to create a hopeless, as in the Gorbachev era, Society of sobriety. The real reason for the failures is that, as if the state power is not lagging behind, it always shudders and begins to contain dangerous ideas for themselves. When in the middle of the century before, sobriety gained small temporary victories, the demand for vodka was reduced and even cases were described (in Voronezh, for example), the refusal of dowry drinking, pleased The Holy Synod, by its decree, blessed «the clergy to zealously assist in certain cities and rural estates with determination to refrain from wine». Here the authorities did not survive: income from alcohol trade in other years amounted to half of all proceeds to the budget, and the government did not want to ruin. The administration of the synod was made, the vodka production was increased, and instead of the ecclesiastical decree, the government issued a statement saying: «Former sentences of urban and rural societies on retention of wine will continue to prevent city gatherings and village gatherings to this end». Societies of sobriety were banned on par with the circles of the socialists. The state budget is a grave matter» [9].

It's time to admit that phrase «Learning by mistakes is nonsense. On mistakes one can only learn and making further mistake» (Algirdas Karalis). Each law, whether it is reasonable or not, is conditioned. But it should not be regarded as an ultimatum, but only as one of the outputs of a critical situation. If the original postulate is taken: life, its progress and evolution, everywhere creativity - is a consistent overcoming of the majority of established bans, then the right should be at the heart of a compromise. A radical crime prevention and reduction of its level can be achieved only by reducing the number of unconditional bans, eliminating possible, as well as resolving

conflicts, by voluntary agreement between the interests of the parties involved.

The second direction of reducing the level of emerging crime – to streamline the regulation of the activities of subjects of law by its positive branches. N.S. Tagantsev wrote: «Crime is an act that encroaches upon such a guarded norm of interest in life, which in this country is now recognized as so significant that the state, in view of the insufficiency of other measures of protection, threatens to impose a punishment on it» [10]. The degree of punishment is essentially the basis of law. But why the efforts of criminologists are concentrated at the last stage? Far from individual cases, people are being prosecuted for not being able to solve their problem within the positive field of law, the Spaces, the contradictions in them are more than sufficient. Obviously, the framework of the criminological sources should not be limited to criminal law. The reasons for crime need to be investigated, analyzing the effectiveness of regulation of all branches of law.

We suppose the above-mentioned alphabet truths. The problem is that the scientific community, as well as the representatives of the authorities, clearly does not make enough effort to find acceptable solutions. Without affecting all aspects, we will share one proposal on the example of combating economic and environmental crimes.

Now in Ukraine, according to the decision of the NBU No. 42, banks will require a documentary confirmation of the source of funds in conducting any operations. In Russia banks will prevent risk operations. Measures, of course, are progressive, are introduced with obvious delay. But remember Henry Ford's statement: «I'm ready to report for every dollar, but do not ask me how I earned the first million. He was echoed by John Rockefeller: «I can report for every million earned by me, except for the first one». Will the created «police banks» not lead to the loss of the possibility of the

appearance of domestic Fords and Rockefellers? Apparently, a certain golden mean is needed.

The slogan now stands on the shield: «Business must work, not sit in a prison». As a reaction, in the science of criminal law, the subject of discussion was the question of the «recapture» of the perpetrator – the replacement of a number of economic, economic and other crimes by a penalty in the form of deprivation of liberty by a fine in a multiple of the amount of damages incurred. The proposal received non-unitary support. But where is the logic? Even a ban on murder allows an exception with the necessary defense, why in the economy the ban is unshakable? Most of the prohibitions in economic, ecological law and others have - should have - an economic basis: their violation leads to the onset of projected losses. Without this the prohibition itself, its introduction is devoid of logical and any other meaning. But since these losses are permissible to calculate and without compensation to compensate for the «redemption», why brutalize the offender, why apply a fine in a multiple calculation?

Again, in the criminal process it is allowed to stop the production by reconciliation of the parties, why in other branches, if there is an offense, a fine is inevitable, even in the event of compensation for the damage caused? Is it not reasonable for criminal investigators to go beyond the scope of criminal law and to regulate, for example, the Economic Code of Ukraine (and the corresponding legislation of other states) the general postulate: upon agreement of the parties, in cases of necessity with the sanction of the state, the prohibitions introduced can be completely or partially canceled under full condition compensation for potential losses? There is no harm – no crime, there is no need for punishment. The principle: «Buy a change in the law» in a direct and figurative sense should be fundamental in law enforcement practice, as a condition for ensuring the fairness of law and legislation. Figuratively speaking, in the process of reforming it is

advisable to split the law into lots and put it on the «stock exchange» – «buyers» will give an optimal estimate for each variant of the project. Economically and socially sound reform will lead to the decriminalization of many acts with all the ensuing optimal consequences.

Why are enterprises-natural contaminants instead of faceless, unknown at what expense payments - taxes - not to provide the opportunity on the terms of mutual benefit to «buy» the right to choose ways to compensate for damage to those who really is caused? At the same time, we will be able to obtain an objective rather than a «scientific-hypothetical» picture of the actual impact of industrial waste on the environment in specific regions and the economy as a whole. For example, an enterprise-pollutant and agrarian can and should with the help of qualified experts to investigate, what emissions and to what extent influence the productivity of crops, livestock productivity and other in a particular economy. Depending on the results, the option of saving and even increasing its profitability can be found with the same volume of emissions of industrial pollutants. This is a change in the structure of crops, the replacement of seeds and fertilizers, artificial irrigation, and much more, for which the pollutant, if necessary, will provide technical and economic assistance on a mutually beneficial basis [See details p. 11].

In the West, propagation has become a relatively independent course in criminology abolitionism. His followers oppose the modern penitentiary (prison) system, for alternative criminal justice measures of social control. The corporate badge of abolitionists is a crossed-out jail graffiti, in the form of a road sign «Prohibited».

In the «Basic Principles of the Criminal Legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republics of 1924», the legislator first approached the rejection of the concept of punishment, replacing the term «punishment» with the term «measure of social

protection». The first pancake turned out to be a coma. However, can one still realize a forgotten undertaking and learn to isolate from the society only really irreparable? Those who have potential threats will be warned and eliminated. Let's look calmly, at Article 49 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). A surprising coincidence: the penalties for specific crimes coincide with the statute of limitations, that is, the terms of the release from liability, if the offender for some reason did not appear in court in due time and in the future did not show an association. Does no one really think: did it have to be put behind a grill if it was timely installed? With any system of criteria one can not deny the obvious fact: after committing a crime, this person did not represent a social danger, he no longer committed other crimes. It required a compulsory correction for him, did he need special prevention? And who knows how many such people, in the absence of a reasonable basis, have gone through the camps, are continuing according to the classical canons to serve their sentence today?

The concept of «prescription» implies a gap in time between committing a crime and clarifying the issue of exemption from punishment. However, the mechanical approach is not allowed here. In principle, in principle, there is a possibility for a person to be freed from responsibility in the future, why it is not widely extrapolated to the present? In the extreme case, why it is impossible for the first act to apply administrative measures or conditional sentences with a probationary period? Do not we use embedded chips to monitor the behavior of the punished? Criminal law theorists and legislators bypass this question. We hope readers are clear that all of the above is within the framework of already established ideas. Therefore, any such proposals for the improvement of legal regulation - no more than a particular. Understand, having become acquainted with the further statement,

the opponents, and they will, can in Odessa ask: «I'm still sorry, but where did you send you that you came here?». However, risking once again spoiling relations with a closed «handshake» scientific community, we can not stop in attempts to challenge textbooks.

The starting thesis: *criminology will become a full-fledged science, if the basis of its method of research, will be laid physics and other technical branches of knowledge.* They are needed to understand the surrounding Earth of an unknown information space, called some researchers as a biofield [12]. We share the opinion that in him in time and space, information is concentrated on a significant part of human actions committed through his consciousness.

We are accustomed to building the right to someone's command, in the best case, referring to the recognized general laws of development of society, which man allegedly unconditionally submits. A person, a normal person, not a masochist and not an alarmist - tend to instinctively not believe in the unknown, to try to circumvent all the unusual, not fitting into the usual framework, to solve the problem by refraining from thinking about him. A vivid general illustration is the former joke of the times of the USSR on the dispute between a believer and an atheist about God, now having an editorial address for an elderly grandmother and student: «Tell me, son, are there any miracles?» – No, they do not happen. – Well, here the man climbs up the church, and there is not a single scratch. Is not it a miracle? – Just luck. – He will catch the second time and fall again, and again nothing? – It's an accident. – He's the third time ... – And this is a habit.

As a paradox, scientists are not an exception, they hide their heads not in the sand, but even under bitumen.

People with unusual abilities have always treated caution and even hatred. We must admit that the authors have also been skeptical of many kinds of fortunes, prophets, clairvoyants

for many years. But over time, each and every one of us has accumulated many examples, in a sum that made us improve the former skepticism and try to find, if not understanding, at least a way of useful use of such an unusual phenomenon. Misunderstanding is not a reason for denial. We do not see and hear very much. We can not hear, for example, that without the technical means of dolphins and bats talking at frequencies, we are inaccessible, but such a language of communication exists, and sooner or later, we will learn to understand it. The same with clairvoyants.

Excuse me for the rudeness, but not as a stupidity, you will not deny a certain part of the scientific community the phenomenon of psychics. Yes, there are enough charlatans, passions boost ostensibly occurring falsifications in the television program «The Battle of Extrasensors». However, not afraid of «high-tech» laughingness, we can admit that over the years many times have been able to ascertain the realism of this phenomenon.

In Lugansk in the 80s, during the night, a patient raised a scream, causing a doctor. She felt that a man was dying in the next room. It turned out that there really was a heart attack in a man. After healing, the investigators drew her to help and she helped to uncover a number of serious crimes. All authors were fortunate enough to communicate with six highly effective psychics.

In order not to be unfounded in evaluating the effectiveness of psychics, we will list published examples, confirmed by responsible law enforcement officers. So, in Russia, the psychic on bloody watches was able to determine the place of work of the victim of the maniac, whose body was considered unidentified, and then the place of the killer himself. In another matter, the psychic led the militiamen to the cellar of a dwelling house, where under the sheet of rusty iron the maniac hid the body of a raped and strangled six-year-old boy. At that moment a killer came to the

scene of the crime and was immediately detained [14].

There are psychics in Ukraine. In Sumy, a woman was practiced, who immediately came to the reception and said: «Do not call your names! What happened to you, do not talk! I know everything myself. And the extra information is hampered by work». And really talked about all the troubles of his client. In addition, he called his name, surname and date of birth. This psycho came from law enforcement officers from Moscow. «I do not even know what business is being discussed when I work with them. I bring a drop of blood on a glass plate, and I tell them what I saw ...» [15].

The Discovery Channel periodically transmits broadcasts about psychics that provide real practical assistance to the US and UK police. In Kiev, in the program «Show Ukrainian phenomenon» performed American Nicholas Kin. When he was 14 years old, they were interested in the military: the boy pointed out the places where the post-war mines remained. I could easily determine if a person is lying or not. His father-lawyer used the abilities of his son to work with the law-abiding and justified dozens of people.

So we are talking in detail about the psychics, in order to state again: in the material world, along with scientifically recorded species, there is an unknown information that is emitted by each person, but is registered only by the elect. In terms of criminology, it is extremely important that this information relates not only to the present and the past, but also to the future. Moreover, there is reason to believe that the future of each person is programmed. One of the most outstanding clairvoyants of the nineteenth century. Heiro asserted that on the palm of a newborn, who lived on earth for one hour, there are already lines on which to judge his future. The phenomenon was reflected in popular beliefs and proverbs: «It is written in the family», «Who is destined to be hanged, he will not drown», etc. Without going into theology,

we turn to concrete examples testifying to the phenomenon of clairvoyance. Scientists of the most diverse profiles still can not give a clear interpretation of the incredible «coincidences» that take place in the predictions of clairvoyants. But, nevertheless, to deny the existence of such a phenomenon official science has long ceased to exist. You will not get anywhere from the irrefutable facts of the clairvoyant story about the past and the prediction of the future of individual people. Maybe we also have to give up too skeptical views of the world? Especially since the prophecies made by some persons, in fact, have a bad habit to come true.

Classic example: Kyrzov's clairvoyant known in St. Petersburg predicted Pushkin that he would be famous and would be an idol of compatriots, twice will be exile and live long if, at the age of 37, there will be no misfortune with him from a white horse, white head or white man, which he must fear. Pushkin was skeptical of the prediction. But literally in a few days, a simultaneously made forecast for the near future came true: he received a long-forgotten card debt from a Lyceum friend, Comrade Korsakov, General Orlov offered a friend to sign up for him in the regiment. Soon after Pushkin grunted for free letters to the south. Then the second link came out.

Pushkin believed in a prediction and he was afraid of high blondes, but he could not save himself from the fate: Dantes corresponded to the portrait painted by Kierroff.

Indicative cases with single-faced twins living separately, especially when they are separated in childhood and live far apart, which means they receive different upbringing and different starting conditions. It would be an exaggeration to assert that their fates are similar in everything. But different kinds of similarities have been registered so much that this goes against the scientific notions of causal links and statistics.

Examples can be found on the Internet. So, the twins Daphne Gudship and Barbara Herbert,

separated in their childhood, after 39 years of separation, came to the first meeting dressed in identical beige dresses and velvet jackets, which surprised both. Destiny also turned out to be similar. Both at the age of 15 fell from the stairs and received a bone fracture. At the age of 16, both met with future husbands. Both had abortions at first, then both gave birth to their daughters and two sons in succession.

Twins James Lewis and James Springs were separated in infancy due to divorce. When they became acquainted only 39 years after the separation, they discovered a lot of inexplicable coincidences. Here is only a part of them: they drove a car of one mark, one model and one color; have dogs of the same breed; the nicknames were also the same - That; loved to rest in the same resort town; by the time of the meeting both were in the second marriage; both of his first wife was Linda, the second – Batty.

In the United States, two identical crimes were recorded on one day: safes were hacked at the same time in thousands of kilometers from each other in different states. Fingerprints in both places coincided. When the crackers were caught, they were identical twins, separated in their childhood and did not know about the existence of each other.

There are many similar examples. Wild! Incredible! But the grounds for realizing a certain limitations of freedom of the will of a person are, they can not leave anywhere. The crime can be programmed. The question is the following: Is a person capable for overcoming external influence? Humanity in anticipation of the disclosure of the technical nature of this data. Criminologists, philosophers, politicians, legislators, the general public have to draw the appropriate conclusions. As N.N. Alekseev remarked almost one hundred years ago, «it will be great surprise, and maybe even horror, when in all historical nakedness all that which, in the end, serves as the historical right created by him ... will appear before man ...» [16]. People need another philosophy and its awareness. We must

abandon the idea where criminal responsibility is punishment (punishment). It is necessary to consider it as a well-defined measure of social protection from those who, by virtue of specific (including biological) features, needs correction (rehabilitation). General and special prevention is an independent task that is solved by a complex of all branches of law. In this context, it is necessary to fundamentally revise the swollen criminal code, minimizing the list of norms contained there in.

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Розовський Б.Г., Тагієв С.Р. Кримінологія: де ми шукаємо причини соціальної поведінки? - Стаття.

Існує очевидний брак прагматичних пропозицій щодо усунення або мінімізації причин злочину. Дослідники не звертають уваги на головну проблему права взагалі: гіпертрофію обмеження прав та свобод. Стверджується, що кримінологія стане повноцінною наукою, якщо в основі її методу дослідження буде використана фізика та інші технічні галузі знання. Вони необхідні для розуміння оточення невідомого інформаційного простору і зосереджені на інформації про значну частину людських дій, вчинених через його свідомість, включаючи злочини.

Ключові слова: права, закон, кримінальна процедура, кримінологія, злочин, суспільна небезпека, покарання, ясновидіння.

Розовский Б.Г., Тагиев С.Р. Криминалогия: где мы ищем причины социального поведения? – Статья.

Существует очевидное отсутствие прагматичных предложений по устранению или минимизации причин преступности.

Исследователи не обращают внимания на основную проблему права в целом: гипертрофию ограничения прав и свобод. Утверждается, что криминология станет полноценной наукой, если в качестве основы ее метода исследования будут использоваться физика и другие технические отрасли знаний. Они необходимы для понимания окружения неизвестного информационного пространства и сосредоточены на информации о значительной части действий человека, совершаемых через его сознание, включая преступления.

Ключевые слова: *права, право, уголовный процесс, криминология, преступность, социальная опасность, наказание, ясновидение.*

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