

SUMMARIES

**PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS FOR WORK UNDER THE NEW
CONDITIONS: PROBLEMS, TRENDS AND WAYS OF SOLUTION***Parygin B. D.*

In the article the author characterizes the concept, the place, and the role of the psychological readiness in man for work in the conditions of acceleration of social — economic development and scientific — technical progress of the socialist society in the light of the documents and materials of the XXVIIth Congress of the CPSU. The psychological readiness is viewed in the context of the basic social — psychological aspects and trends of the human factor activizing connected with development of the worker's and working collectives' initiative, with psychological reorganization of the party leaders' and economic executives' activities in design and introduction of the newest technological systems.

ON THE MENTAL PROCESSES PROBLEM*Karpov A. V.*

The present state of research in the field of mental is reviewed. The main difficulties of solving the problem and the leading approaches to it are analysed. It is pointed out that to create the picture of the real mental processes functioning, it is necessary to take into consideration the integral processes as well, which are more highly organized and complex than the analytical ones. Such processes are: goal — setting, decision — making, programming, etc. In the article the theoretical assumptions are confirmed by the experimental data obtained in the course of research of the decision — making process, which belongs to the mental integral processes class.

**A STUDY OF GENETIC BASES OF HUMAN INDIVIDUALITY
IN ISOLATED AREAS OF DAGESTAN***Bulayeva K. B.*

The paper presents the results of an experimental study of a complex of morphological, neurodynamic and psychodynamic parameters aimed at establishing of peculiarities of phenotypic variability, the degree of heritability and the character correlations in different human populations.

Five isolated settlements in Dagestan and two heterogeneous samples from Moscow and Daghestan were examined. Quantitative estimates were obtained regarding the role of genetic and social determinants in the manifestation of the psychophysiological properties under study.

The suggested population-genetics approach permitted the author to prove statistically that human morphological characters have a higher heretability as compared to the neurodynamic ones and still higher as compared with psychodynamic parameters.

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHT ON THE VISUAL ANALYZER WHEN AN OPERATOR PERFORMS AN ORIENTATION OF A SPACE OBJECT

Oshchepkov N. A., Lyashchukova S. M.

The paper gives the results of the experimental study of the operator's visual analyzer under special conditions: on a piloted space object (PSO). Unique data are presented on the general regularities of the effects of different light stimuli on perception, light sensitivity recovery time (LSRT) of the operator's visual analyzer under the regime of astro-orientation by the devices. The general regularities of the LSRT are reflected in the materials and the practical recommendations are given for providing an optimum light climate in the PSO. The general character and the numerical values obtained in this exclusively correct psychophysical experiment can be used for designing operator's activity as well as when rate fixing of the main light technical parameters and display arrangement in the cabin of the PSO.

The paper is of great interest for psychologists, specialists in instrument-making industry, technical esthetics and proxemics.

SIGNAL DETECTION AGAINST THE NOISE BACKGROUND AND THE ANXIETY LEVEL

Tsiskaridze M. A., Baramidze N. A., Kakabadze I. V.

The paper is devoted to the experimental study of some factors determining operator's performance in the detection signal situation against the background of noise. It was established there is a relationship between the criterion of operator's performance and his level of anxiety.

In the situation with two alternatives the probability of detection did not depend on the preceding stimulus, while the probability of false alarms was higher with the preceding noise stimulus. In the situation with four alternatives a relationship was found between the probability of detection and false alarms on the one hand and the intensity of the preceding noise signal, on the other.

MENTAL TENSION IN SIMULATED ACTIVITY UNDER EXTREME CONDITIONS

Sergeyuk P. I., Zakharova L. N.

The reasons of a number of professional activity changes under extreme conditions are substantiated by the large experimental material. The authors arrive at a conclusion that psychological diagnostics of functional states makes it possible to predict the effectiveness of professional activity.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF TRADE PERSONNEL (practice and problems)

Linchevskiy E. E.

Psychological science is expected to play a considerable role in raising the level of services. In applying its findings the sphere of trade advanced further as compared with other services (except for medicine). This is exemplified by the author's investigations of the existing possibilities and the real state of affairs in psychological training of trade personnel.

**CHANGES OF PERFORMANCE IN ALCOHOL INTOXICATED
PERSONS: PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AND LEGAL
ASPECTS OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

Kudryavtsev I. A., Safuanov F. S., Golev A. S.

The results of an experimental psychological study on influence of ethyl alcohol on human consciousness and performance show that considerable changes of consciousness structure, of emotional semantic regulation of perception and thinking, and of motivational processes take place in alcohol intoxicated persons. Analysing the changes of performance in alcohol intoxicated persons, the authors draw a conclusion that alcohol influences the processes of formation and development of action. Legal aspects of measures preventing drinking and alcoholism are also discussed.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE ORIGINS OF THE UNCONSCIOUS
AS A POTENTIAL RESERVE OF PSYCHIC CONTROL**

Raikov V. L.

Some phenomena of the unconscious are explained in connection with the origins of information obtained by a person at the level of the unconscious. An analysis of the data is made in the context of a study on unrevealed potentialities of the psychics. An explanation is offered of causes and conditions, under which it is possible to transfer unconscious processes to consciousness. Some special states of altered consciousness, such as dream and hypnosis, are given a new interpretation. The author describes the results obtained by application of unique techniques of investigation of hypnotic state of consciousness by means of suggested images. Being actualized, the hidden potentialities of the psyche can strengthen creative abilities of personality as well as have considerable therapeutic effect.

**GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A TECHNIQUE OF CORRECTION
OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND PERSONALITY DEVIATIONS
IN NICOTINE ADDICTS**

Groisman A. L.

The article is based on a longitudinal study on personality traits and systems of interpersonal relations in 103 students who applied for psychotherapeutic help for chronic tobacco smoking. The psychotherapeutic technique was based on the principles of reconstructive stepwise correction (by V. N. Myasishchev) and emotional stress psychotherapy (by V. E. Rozhnov) constructed to reveal pathogenic influence to tobacco on neurotic personality of a nicotine addict. The high effect of the psychotherapy of tobacco smoking (with remission up to 65%) is achieved by personality oriented nature of the group psychotherapy and consequent psychocorrectional support.

DEBATABLE QUESTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY OF WILL

Selivanov V. I.

Emphasizing the actuality of the problem of psychology of will for the theory and social practice, the author is against the tendency to remove the notion of will from the system of psychological knowledge. According to that, he criticizes some motivational theories of activity of a personality. The author himself and his colleagues investigate the phenomenon of will as conscious self-regulation of man's behavior and activity. This self-regulation finds its expression in the ability to overcome the difficulties in the process of fulfilling the purposeful actions.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOPHYSIC METHODS WHEN DISCRIMINATING DURATIONS OF LIGHT STIMULI

Shpagonova N. G.

The purpose of the investigation was to carry out a comparative study of discrimination characteristics of durations of light stimuli in the band from 50 msec to 1000 msec with the aid of two classic methods of psychophysics: 1) method of constants (MC) and 2) method of minimal changes (MMC).

For the first time new principles of data treatment were used. This made it possible to reduce the findings to a single form, i. e. to a psychometric curve and to obtain comparable parameters.

Analysis of experimental data on discrimination of light stimuli showed that MMC gives more precise averaged values as compared to MC.

The paper also notes that there is a relationship between the subjective values of stimulus durations and their real values.

M. V. LOMONOSOV'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (to his 275th anniversary)

Kol'tsova V. A.

The article provides an analysis of Mikhail Vasil'yevich Lomonosov's scientific heritage, his contribution to the development of our country's science. The influence of his materialistic ideas, of the system of his scientific views on progressive trends formation in various fields of scientific knowledge, including psychology is shown. Described are psychological—pedagogical M. V. Lomonosov's views which characterize his attitude towards the nature of psychic, materialistic basis of psyche, ways and means of moral education of personality, organization of propagandistic influence, and so on.