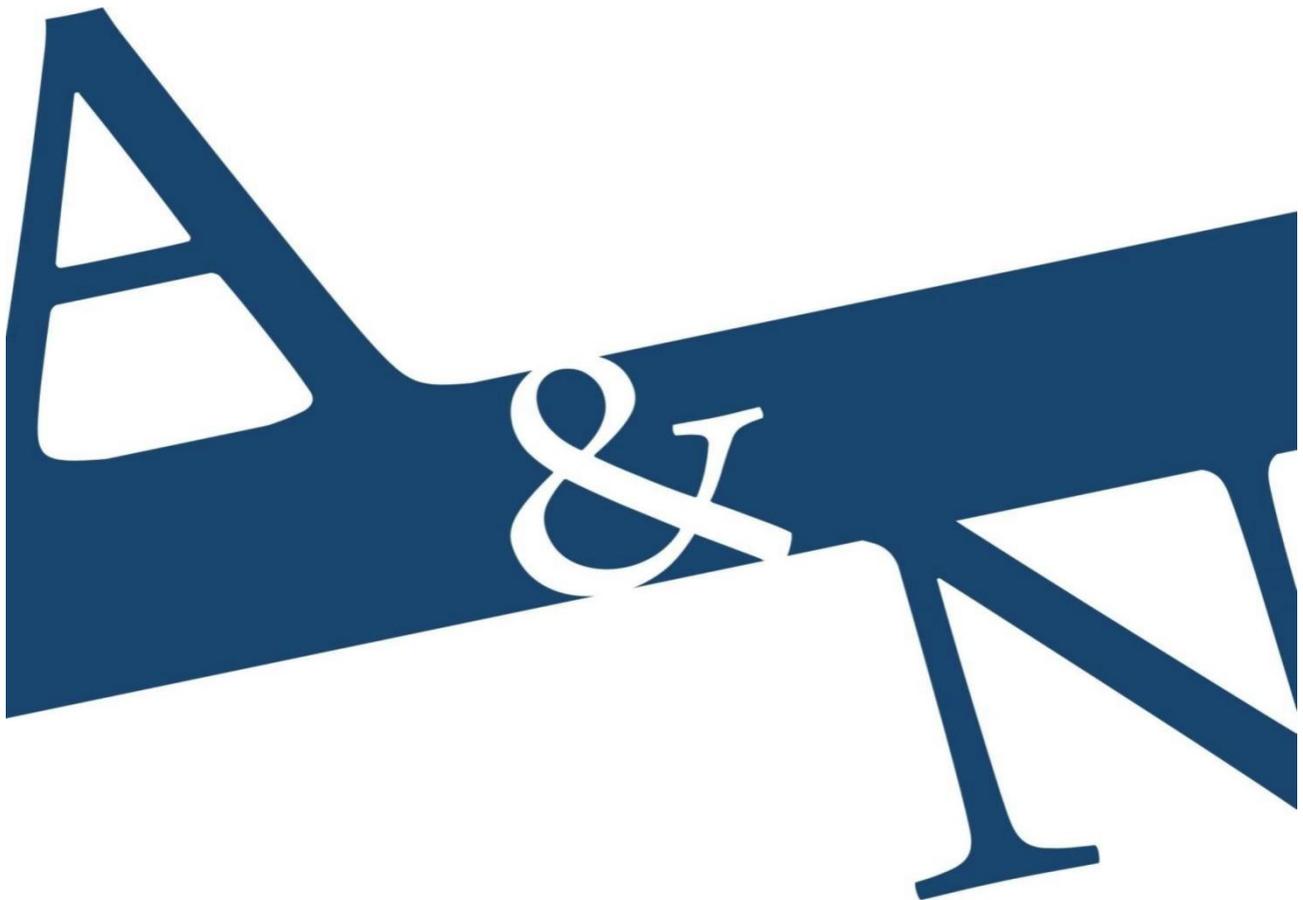


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Arctic and North

№ 1



**Arkhangelsk:
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2. Annotation – a short summary of the main points of the entire contents of the article, the basic idea, results. 400 words;
3. Keywords – up to 100 words.

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Dear readers!

In front of you the first edition of an electronic scientific journal "Arctic and North". The Arctic and the North: do we have not so many ice and snow words for the title of the journal? We considered that the Arctic is the part of the North. Usually, the concept of "the Arctic" is used to refer to both land areas and the marine waters of the Arctic Ocean and surely, underlines the sea power of Russia and the thalossocracy (sea and power). The concept of



"North" refers to Tellurocracy that is the power of land. The Northern Territory – is a reliable rear base for the development of the Arctic sea space. Synthesis of land and sea, blue (sea, sky) and white (snow, ice, purity) of colours are reflected in the name and in the design of the journal.

The journal "Arctic and North" is not by chance began to publish in Arkhangelsk, that leads its chronology from the blessed letter of Novgorodian archbishop Ioann and Luka, who was an abbot of Archangel's monastery, dated 1388 year. The Monastery of Archangel Michael, who gave his name to the city Arkhangelsk, was named in honor of the Archangel Michael – the angel-messenger, the leader of the Lord's army in the fight against the dark forces of evil. We are proud that our city is bright name of one of the most worshipped of the heavenly angels.



In the XVI–XVII centuries Arkhangelsk sea port was there, like the only open window in Europe, a meeting place for West European and Russian civilizations. During his stay in Arkhangelsk in 1693–1694 years, Peter I laid the foundation for native naval shipbuilding. Here has been created the first naval forces, which has been declared itself on the White Sea as an organized fighting force. In the summer of 1694, Peter I went out into the open sea at the head of a fleet of three ships. For the first time in the White Sea to the military courts have raised the white-blue-red flag, which until 1705 was the only naval flag. Only with the introduction of the Russian Navy St. Andrew flag became the flag of special Russian merchant vessels. Thus, the Archangelsk is not only home to the domestic naval shipbuilding, but also the cradle of the Russian Navy.

Archangelsk plays the great role in the developing of the Arctic area. Many local expeditions began the way from here to the developing of Arctic and the northern sea route. M. V. Lomonosov was

the first, who put forward in the world of science, and V. J. Chichagov, the first undertook an attempt to penetrate into the high latitudes of the central region of the Arctic Ocean. In the year of jubilee of M. V. Lomonosov, we again appeal to his heritage by publishing the answers and the articles of our respected authors on issues of the magazine. The link of times also symbolizes the notes of Captain V. P. Sokolov's in sailing by the unique icebreaking vessel "Somov" in 2010.

Everything in this life has its beginning and its end. In the XXI century in a new spiral of evolution in the Archangelsk appeared in the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, who is the founder of our journal. The editorial office plans constantly work about the theme, like "Northern (Arctic) Federal University – is an intellectual ground of Russia in the Arctic".

The journal focuses on the main problems of economy and management, social philosophy, sociology, history, international relations, geopolitics, regionologi, geography, biology, natural resources, ecology, environment, including especially the saving of human. We will give constant attention to information-communication technologies, arctic logistics, Northwest and Northeast sea routes – the national transport links Canada and Russia. Human capital: education, medicine and health, culture and tourism, ethno-cultural landscape of modern multi circumpolar civilization – these and other questions will also take their place in the journal.

Created by editorial office, the concept suggests an active using the space of the whole web site of the NArFU (<http://narfu.ru/aan>) for promoting actual materials, which are published regardless of the order of the magazine. News, books, materials about today's projects, the activity of the SEC the "Institute of Arctic" are published here.

Thanks a lot to all the esteemed members of the editorial office, who agreed to cooperate with the magazine "Arctic and North". Thanks a lot to Elena Vladimirovna Kudryashova, rector of the NArFU, for understanding, business and moral support of the journal.

Dear readers, we ask you to write your opinions, suggestions and comments and to sent them to this addresses: mba@pomorsu.ru; dh4e@atnet.ru; iuppk@pomorsu.ru. Our wishes for the authors we put on the web site: <http://narfu.ru/aan/author.php>.

Best Regards, Yrii Lukin, Chief editor of the
Journal "Arctic and North".

Galzichev V. L. I would like to wish to the journal

© **Glazichev** Vyacheslav Leonidovich, doctor of art, Professor of Moscow Architectural Institute, Full Member of the International Academy of Architecture and Salzburg Seminar of Urban Planners. Director General of the publishing house “Europe”. President of the National Academy of Design. Director of the Institute of Innovation Promotion of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation. Head of the Department of the regional development of National Economy under the Russian government. Member of the editorial council of the journal “Arctic and North”. URL: http://www.glazychev.ru/dossier /glazychev_biography.htm.



1. *M. V. Lomonosov, his anniversary celebrates in 2011 in Russia. He said that “Russian's power will grow with Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America” (from the “Short description of the different trips to the northern seas and indications of the possible passage of the Siberian Ocean to East India”, 1763). How do you understand these words of the first Russian academician?*

We want to note, that Lomonosov followed Tatishchev, because the economist-geographer competed with the historian. The dream about the Northern Sea Route, which should be founded by Bering, fired the imagination of all Russian politicians among scientists, which closed the series of powerful figures among them is a great Mendeleev. Neither Tatishchev nor Lomonosov dreamed, of course, about the mineral resources of Siberia. The value of furs has dropped in Russian exports to Europe because of cheap imports from the American colonies. So that it is hardly included in the calculations and agricultural resources of South Siberia had to be waited for the Witte and Stolypin. So whatever we look at this, Lomonosov still probably had in the mind the imperial power of Russia and had a chance to find the direct path to the American continent.

2. *Arctic cold space, with its abundant natural resources could become more accessible in the twenty-first century for Russia and the world. We need the trust between nations and people, a huge investment, the Arctic partnership, cooperative effort between business and government for this, instead of “resource wars”, the desire to build a reliable communication. While the situation around the Arctic really is complicated, not solved questions in the section of the continental shelf and other conflicts. What do you think, who will better decide the future of the Arctic – the military, diplomats, or scientists?*

The military surely can't solve it. Their job – to demonstrate the archaic armed force in the vast territories of Arctic. The aim of diplomats is to involve registration of political agreements. And these and others, and the third group, listen to the scientists, but the destiny of the Arctic is decided on the general economic field. There are the enormous difficulties of the global economy and

among them financial speculation of the Western world, and should be added the tragedy starving of billions people which make many of them for a long time to postpone the development of the Arctic. It may be well: the fragile peace in the Arctic can endure primitive technologies of the twentieth century, but it can't endure today's destructive potential of technology. Lets the drama of an oil catastrophe in the Gulf of Mexico will be as a good warning – so lets the present state of business ethics, scientists and diplomats will do everything in the Arctic and for half a century in the Arctic will be done everything by the scientists and diplomats.

3. *What personal associations do you have about the Arctic and the North?*

I still can not forget the horror of the history of the Northern part of Gulag. With great interest I'm look at the developing of the Arctic tourism.

From my point of view, the most interesting transition from chance to learn pale techniques of the North to a small number of people of neotechniques with the maximum comfort of their activities. I want to believe that domestic priorities like screen fly in the North can overcome the lobby of the traditional aircraft.

It is extremely important to raise the quality of life in the northern cities, which may become the permanent bases for watch keeping work – Uhta, for example. I hope that when expensive adventures of the next few years will be left behind, will start seriously working on the project “Ural Industrial – Ural Polar”.

4. *Your wishes, suggestions to a new journal “Arctic and North”.*

I want to wish to the journal to develop success of “paper” colleague from the “60th parallel”, to create a virtual club for nice people, who will overcome everything; they were, are and will be in the Arctic.



Kefeli I. F. M. V. Lomonosov was one of those prophets of our Russian land, which has forever predetermined the development of geostrategic

© **Kefeli** Igor Fedorovich, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Vice-president of the Academy of Geopolitical Problems, editor-in-chief of the journal “Geopolitics and security” (St. Petersburg). The member of the editorial council of the journal “Arctic and the North”.

1. *M. V. Lomonosov, his anniversary celebrates in 2011 in Russia. He said that “Russian's power will grow with Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America” (from the “Short description of the different trips to the northern seas and indications of possible passage of the Siberian Ocean to East India”, 1763). How do you understand these words of the first Russian academician?*

I appreciate the work of M. V. Lomonosov “A short summary of different trips to the northern seas, and a possible indication of the passage way of the Siberian Ocean to the East India” like, the first work that precedes the formation of geopolitical thought in a national science. This work was written by Lomonosov in September 20, 1763 and it is presented with a dedication to a nine-year heir of the throne Pavel Petrovich, who was listed as a president of the Admiralty Board (Fleet Commander). Already in May 14, 1764 with the secret decree of Catherine II, the Admiralty Board ordered (in line with the suggestions University of sailing, “West-Nordic seas”, it means, along the North-American archipelago and “Siberian Ocean”) to organize the search for the passage of the Northern Ocean (it was the name of the Arctic Ocean) to Kamchatka “on the north-west passage”. The expedition made two sailing from Arkhangelsk after the death of Lomonosov in the summer of 1765 and 1766 and the first paved a rout through the sea Arctic Ocean to the North America and Kamchatka. So the theoretical idea of the Russian genius quickly translated into a strategic plan and action at the state level.

The preface to this work Lomonosov begins with these words: “Prosperity, fame and flourishing states of the countries from the three sources occurs. The first – of inner peace, safety and enjoyment of subjects, the second – from the victorious action against the enemy, with the creating a glorious world and the third – on the relative excess of internal communication with distant peoples through merchants... Russia, stretching from the great vastness of earth and only about one pier in the city of Arkhangelsk, and that of recent times, having... on the opening of Peter the great by the hand of many sea jetties, on the introduction of knowledge in navigation and ship's structure, which were inconvenient to have disappeared and the course of Russian military and merchant ships notably grows, which in times can be powerful, mostly powerful than the other countries. Lomonosov wrote in details the discovery of the new lands, which were taken by the

Portuguese, Spanish, English and Dutch sailors, and listed the “great inconveniences” in the overseas territories (natural and everyday), firmly declared: “Russia, with the Northern Ocean, is a large part of the studied and described, with one only ice and frost does not continue its important and glorious enterprises, in order to reach to the east coast, where it is safe from the enemies, and where it will find its settlements and its fleet. Not in a great space in different climates, which differ seventy degrees, Russians are ready to go to a long-term sea route to the Russians, but between the 80th and 65th of north latitude to handle. There is no fear from the great sea, nor the blows of clouds, waters, which are broken the ships that are in the northern seas never notices. It is not dangerous a long-term peace with the great heats, why would people came to the uncomfortable to the labors weakness or spoiling of water and food supplies and the birth of worms in their hearts, and different diseases in them. Most these things, which frighten us, will give us not harmful obstacle because our northern Russians will turn it to the help” [p. 438].

Further Lomonosovs compared different numerous observations and feelings of travelers, made suggestions about (is there a sea around the pole, or “does it take with the land”) and the global hypothesis with the help of modern language. As one of them, he suggests, “considering the entire globe”, to make an analogy between the Old and New World, to make a calculation of the “quantity of ice in the Siberian ocean”. Or, he says, “imagine yourself the size and the shape of the Siberian Ocean, imagine the mental vision the main qualities of the North American coast, which lies opposite the Siberian...” [p. 470–471], etc.

The last two chapters (the fourth and fifth) Lomonosov devotes to the strict suggestions “for the navigation of the Siberian Ocean” and the recommendations about “the seafaring of the northern lands and seafaring grow with the help of the Russian power in the east. “Conclude this work with the words to descendents: “we feel sadness to people, but in comparison the benefit and glory of motherlands is more important”. For taking a small patch of land or for one only ambition is sent to the death many thousands of people, whole armies, they should be sorry about hundreds of people, where you can buy the whole land in other parts of the world to improve navigation, the merchants, for state glory, for showing the heroes of Russia around the world for greater education of the whole human race. If the glories of our hearts are not motivated, it should be made by the whole Europe that, with both ends of the Siberian ocean and its lands, without fear of any obstacles in search of the enemy will depends on good success...

Polar map
M. V. Lomonosov the manuscript of “The short description”

The last of the opposite opinions that these discoveries were not got into the wrong hands, it would nothing if: 1) the mentioned sailing was closer to us than to other European nations, 2) that climate is better for Russians 3) that on different places should be built different houses and only Russians and foreigners couldn't use them... the power of Russia will grow with the help of Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America" [p. 489–490].

M. V. Lomonosov was one of the specialists of our Russian land, who predicted the geostrategic and geopolitical status of the Russian state for many centuries before.

2. *Who will better decide the future of the Arctic – the military, diplomats, or scientists?*

Neither these, nor others, and not the third group, each of them wants to do it by yourself. Military executes orders from commanding officers, diplomats create their policy in the international arena, and scientists, discover, explore, analyze and make recommendations to both. Therefore, the future of the Arctic should solve the whole our country and our nation, our scientists, military officers, diplomats, working people and the political elite, who expressing their interests in Russia, as Lomonosov bequeathed.

3. *What personal associations do you have about the Arctic and the North?*

Without any pathos, I want to say that the Arctic for Russia – it's our future destiny, the heroic efforts of our ancestors and the Soviet people, the geopolitical status of our country. Awareness of this should be a passionate thrust of building of our future.

4. *Your wishes, suggestions to a new journal "Arctic and North".*

About my wishes to this new journal, so, I, as chief editor of relative *journal* "Geopolitics and Security", we would like to wish to the group of authors to attract young scientists and the general public to their journal.

The Social philosophy

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«Nordman»: Preconditions to social and cultural typology of a Northern man



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Abstract

In the article authors have presented theoretical attempt in the polemic form to define actual social and cultural type of northern person – «nordman». The bases of intrinsic criteria of social and cultural typology of the person in coordinates of the certain space-time were specified.

Key words: *social space, ethos of the North, «northern person», local environment, multifactorial extreme, circumpolar civilization, social and cultural analysis, «habiting» of northern territories.*

The Arctic vector of Russian's development is identified in the Concept of 2020, together with the solution of topical problems of indigenous peoples and minorities in the North determines the perspective of the "habitation" of new territories. The new paradigm, which was formulated by famous Russian scientists (A. Granberg, VN Lazhentsev, AA Makarov, VV Filippov, F. Yudakhin), based on the idea that all regions of the North, except Arctic will be developed on the basis of residency, a

variety of internal sources of livelihood, the geographical division of labor and the equivalent of trade.

The new paradigm establishes a line of demarcation between the territories, to which we can use the applicability of different strategies that allow focusing more, taking into account various factors, to build state and the municipal social policy.

The strategy of "habitation" of the northern territories will be more successful when they begin adequately to study «Nordman» - the «northern man," the old indigenous population and other indigenous populations of the North, Siberia and the Far East, the stable types of human behavior, providing reproduction of human vitality.

The systemic scientific understanding of the urgent problems we start from the Prolegomena (Greek - forewords, introduction), a preliminary review of problems totality and the solution of them, it is a prerequisite for further theoretical studies.

From our point of view, the social space of the northern region of the country is the focus of concentration of many problems, at first they generated by the inaccessibility of the various population groups to various kinds of capitals - material, financial, educational, social, political, cultural [1].

Hopes for the automatic solution of emergence of the "Northern" social problems as the modernization of the economy, the approach to the modern world civilization models and their regional constructs illusory. The researcher of contemporary social processes in the work S. Eisenstaedt "Modern Stage: a plurality of modernizations," notes that modernization "has not led to the emergence of a single civilization or to the universal institution model. On the contrary, there is the development of various modern civilizations, or at least civilization models "[2]. A famous sociologist P. Sztompka enhances the ability to the question of universalizing society. He writes that the theory of irreversible and progressive development of all countries and nations by Eurocentric model refutes the course of history. [3]

The difference between Western societies and Russian society - is just the general, the visible part of the problem. It was prevailed until the Eurocentric dichotomy of the East and the West and today complements the designation of civilization orientations on Geographical concepts the «West", the "East", the "North" and the "South". Thinking in the paradigm of "the four parts of the world" has a deep culturological base [4].

E. Holmogorov and K. Krylov noted [5] the normative behavior of the system, or ethos and the form of the civilization orientation. For example, the south is characterized by behavioral unit "as others do with me, and I have to do with others." The center of political and social space is the figure of the "sacred king" or other media charismatic domination. For the civilizations of the East is characterized by behavioral unit "as the others did not come with me, and I shouldn't do with the others." Social behavior in societies of the eastern type is not regulated by an imitation of the team, but it is a stereotype of the certain behaviors.

The ethos of Western civilization connects with the philosophical and ethical maxim of the categorical imperative of Immanuel Kant: "do unto others, so that the maxim of your action could serve as the moral standard of universal law." The ethos of the North is based on the principle of "others do not have to do to me, as I do not do unto them." The Society of the North is regarded as selective - strictly divided of approved behaviors of rejected and invalid. Despite the fact that the North - the most rare type of ethos, in the opinion of these authors it would be the socio-cultural base for Russia's transition from the "catch-up modernization" to the one of the most modernized, allowing to achieve the superiority over the civilization leader. For this regulatory system, it is important behavioral principle "let it be all of them, but not me." For the "Northern Man" is typical to conform, on one hand the personal judgments on a particular issue, but on the other - is to appeal directly to higher values and to higher levels of social hierarchy.

Avoiding the temptation to consider the concept of the "northern people" as an ethnic term, in their research, we understand it as a purely geographical concept. From this perspective, it opens wide possibilities for studying the sociocultural characteristics of the various groups living today in the northern territories in a multivariate extreme of the northern environment.

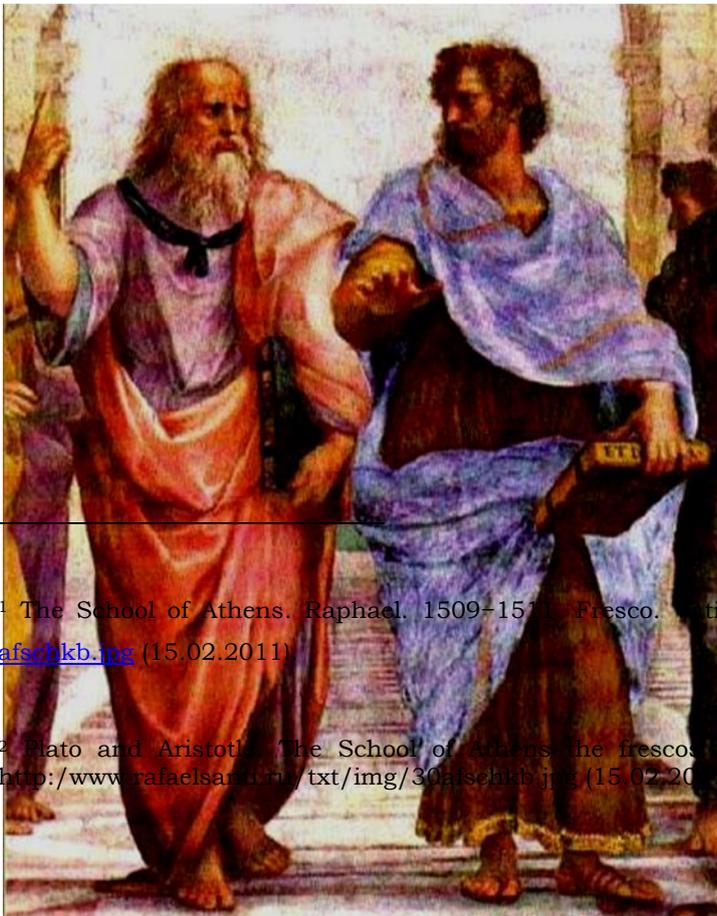
The problem of the "Northern Man" has a historical and socio-cultural significance. At first the term "northern people" - the Normans (from Nord and Mann, German - Normannen, French. - Normand's) - was used by the inhabitants of Western Europe against the Germanic tribes that inhabited the Scandinavian Peninsula. The role of these tribes in the settlement and development in Northern Europe and the Russian North is specific: some scientists recognize the priority of the development of the northern territories of Russia by Germanic tribes, others - deny this possibility. Among them, M. Lomonosov, who in 1749 criticized the thesis of F. Miller, "About the Origin of the name and the Russian people," in which he put forward the theory of Norman. And it is hard to get away from the assumption that the Germanic tribes did not play a role in active exploration of the northern territories of Russia. Even the name of the city of Murmansk comes from the word "Norman", so named because it was originally from the coast of the Kola Peninsula in northern Norway to the Cape of Holy Nose.

Conceptually, the preservation and the development of social space in the northern regions, including the Arctic, it is logical to associate with the process of development of the Russian North. In this study addressing to the problems of the "Northern Man" for the authors is not an accident. Public policy in the Arctic marked up to 2020 can remain a virtual product, not only due to external causes such as the global financial crisis of 2009-2010.,but also internal factors. Among them are the most important place is occupied by the social component of public policy in the North. At least, the conclusion made by researchers V.N. Lexin, E.N. Andreev (1993), J.P. Alekseev, N. Volgin (2004), A.A. Dregalo, V. Ulyanovsk (2010). Understanding that "the specifics of the region, difficult climatic conditions in which people live and work, requires a special, innovative growth strategies and integrated solutions to social and environmental problems, caring and attentive attitudes to the cultural heritage, traditions and customs of the indigenous peoples of the North", has been at the top leadership of the country.

The disappearance of the last century a number of ethnic groups and the threat to the existence of the remaining minorities in the North, the destruction of the foundations of being indigenous and migrant populations, massive migration flows from areas of North - to South and from East - to West, the problem of preserving the best level of inhabited territories, it makes doubts about the effectiveness of social policies. And proves about the fallacy of thinking about the fundamental science, which offers a number of known concepts. One of the hypotheses about the reasons of failures of science and societal practices related to the preservation and development of northern communities is the methodological inadequacy of the science. The problem of unreasonableness of the known scientific approaches to conservation and development of the northern societies, possibly hidden in the "splitting" of the base object of knowledge - of man. In the history of philosophy, knowledge of the world has always been associated with the need of compromise and idealistic world's implementation¹.



This problem is reflected on the famous fresco by Raphael Sanzio "School of Athens" in the cathedral of Vatican, where the philosophies of teacher and student were focused in their gestures. Plato's hand on the mural facing up to the search for truth in the world of ideas, but the hand of Aristotle seeks open palm to the ground, symbolizing the need of finding the truth in life on the earth. This ongoing dispute about the truth about the world and the man goes so far².



¹ The School of Athens. Raphael. 1509-1511. Fresco. Vatican [URL: http://www.rafaelsanti.ru/txt/img/30afschkb.jpg](http://www.rafaelsanti.ru/txt/img/30afschkb.jpg) (15.02.2011)

² Plato and Aristotle. The School of Athens, the fresco's fragment. Raphael. 1509-1511. Vatican. [URL: http://www.rafaelsanti.ru/txt/img/30afschkb.jpg](http://www.rafaelsanti.ru/txt/img/30afschkb.jpg) (15.02.2011).

In epistemological terms, man has always been a "thing in itself." Diogen Sinopskii shocked town dwellers in the marketplace shouting "I am looking for the man". Protagoras showed scales of the man understanding of the world: "Man is the measure of all things, who were in their existence and who were in their non-existence." Formulated the principle of Plato's dualism of soul and body in human cognition initiated the "splitting" of the object. The subsequent synthesis of the two entities rights proposed by Aristotle reflected the desire of the great scientist to save the integrity of the person as an object of knowledge. However, the genie has been released from the jug. Decarte, Kant deepened the dualistic perception of man. The ideas of French thinkers La Mettrie, Didro, who drew attention to the problems of natural science in the knowledge of man, only strengthened the materialistic view of the problem, reinforcing thereby the breaking basic essence of the object.

Perhaps only Feuerbach ruined the gap between soul and body, formulated an anthropological principle. The essence of this principle is that man as the highest creature of nature has a higher organic integrity. Of the two entities - material and spiritual - that the body serves as the foundation of integrity of human beings. According to Feuerbach, man as an object of knowledge is the only universal and supreme object of philosophy, which turns thereby into anthropology.

However, the preserved trend of separating Philosophy into 10 Sciences, the object of knowledge which man remains, leading to paradoxical consequences. "The Man" (in quotation marks, we take, highlighting it as an object of knowledge) was not available for any of the known sciences.

As a result, "the man turned out to inmates of the method, because the research suggests strict practical and theoretical tools, discourse, because discourse about it has to come from outside his position - is now a sign of bad taste and it is unscientific to judge a person based on himself, and to broadcast from the shelter of the "objective" distressed subjective and intuitive, and the fact that, because only there is happened a meeting of discourse and method, which establishes the truth of the first and second value "[6. P10].

The Philosophy tries to preserve the diversity and the unity of poliparadigms approach to the study of "man" in the framework of philosophical anthropology. One practical step in this direction was the design of academic philosophical anthropology and all social things. An example is the publication of the classic university textbook, "Social Anthropology" devoted to 250th anniversary of Moscow State University [7].

As an independent science, anthropology emerged in the mid-nineteenth century. The central themes of general anthropology and its main directions became anthropogenic - the origin and the development of all the species of man (Homo) and antroposotsiogenez - the historical process of becoming human beings from the biological to the social and cultural being(creature).

Today the problem of antroposotsiogenez solves archaeological anthropology, social and cultural anthropology, juridical anthropology, historical anthropology, anthropological linguistics, psychological anthropology, economic anthropology, ecological anthropology, anthropology environmental, antropozoology, kibernetropology, visual anthropology, educational anthropology and other disciplines.

Despite the importance of poliparadigmal, multidimensional understanding of human intentional variety of scientific research in methodologically complicates very hard the understanding of real life. From the resulting researchers have scattered information by the "puzzle" to weave a network of definitions, through which la Kant considered a real man, his world. In addition, the researcher, trying the results of the study of processes antroposotsiogenez, which were reserved by colleagues, for example, in Africa, South America or Alaska, each time forced to verify the facts for reliability and validity to its object.

Without denying the usefulness and benefits of scientific research of the current architecture of man, we will try to understand an example of solution to the problem of human knowledge of the northern (Nordman), northern community (Nordcommuniti) - ethnic groups, "rural-urban continuum," Arctic social continuum, etc. - to apply the principle of "ad rem "(Latin - to the point, on the merits).

The starting point of this approach is the integrity of human existence, Heidegger in the designated categories of Dasein (Heidegger, M., "Being and Time", 1927). Unlike from Descartes and Husserl, who focused attention on the mind - the first part of the famous thesis of cogito ergo sum, Heidegger's interest was directed to the second - sum (existence) of a person. Note that, for Heidegger's philosophy was characterized by a desire to search for the origins of human existence. For applied science is methodologically important to determine the payment method selected philosophical constructs at the application layer. Such a possibility in Heidegger's philosophy is existed.

As decided Heidegger, it is being-in-the-world («in-der Welt-Sein journal ») is the basis and the original condition of human existence. In contrast to the surrounding world (das Umwelt) next world (Dasein) is the basis and the original condition of human existence. The closest world (Dasein) correlates with the outside world (das Umwelt) as the primary and derivative. The secondary, derivative form of the world is »knowledge" about the world. Being a person originally involved in everyday life. The initial involvement of a person in everyday life is the primary attitude toward the world, the primary characteristic of the mode of existence.

Heidegger outlined the contours of everyday life - modes of everyday life: build (bauen), live (wohnen), and think (denken). Within the boundaries of these modes there is a man, finds him and possesses space. The proposed topology of human existence, it is the existence in our view, that methodologically preserves the integrity of the object and specifies the scientific research, opening up the wide access to it and not only metaphysical sciences.

Thus, the idea of searching for the original essence of human being in the near world (Dasein), on the one hand, aims at overcoming the limits of metaphysics, on the other hand - the idea focuses on the study of everyday reality. This part of the existential philosophy of Heidegger has significant heuristic value in the reduction of the basic ideas of the concept of human existence on the level of socio-cultural typologies of man and society.

In such way, today we examined the phylogenetic and ontogenetic mechanisms of human's evolution. It creates models, which are focused on the return of the man and created by him nature and culture. One of these models is equivalent, constructed on the basis of the synthesis of biological, sociological and psychological researchers (Shcherbakov, VP, 2007). Such a model, in our opinion, can be represented as a process of becoming human and socio-cultural type of personality in the local environment.

The northern territory inhabited by minority nations, the indigenous people of other ethnic groups, adapted migrants, who represents a separate local environment, the inhabitants who has something in common that allow you to name them northerners. In the public mind have formed stereotypes: Northerner - "a man who lives in the severe climatic conditions, who feeds the deer," "oil-field worker," "temporary worker", "descendant of deported kulaks and prisoners," "Sailor," "the descendant of Lomonosov, "" adventurer. »In the list of stereotypes, obtained by standardized interview, you can meet many of these "folk" ideas.

The question: is it possible to construct a real socio-cultural type of the northern men, "nordmen"? An experience of creating structural types has accumulated considerable. The variants of the theoretical typology are the works of Max Weber, G. Becker, P. Sorokin, T. Parsons and others. The general rule for the constructing of social types, in contrast to the classification is the selection of the essential criteria for the ordering of elements (objects). Based on the ideas of Heidegger on the integrity of human existence (Dassin) and the structure of the human world (Das Umwelt), as well as contemporary conceptual approaches of researchers [8] as the essential criteria of socio-cultural types, we define as the mechanisms of reproduction production of the human in the coordinates of a particular space-time:

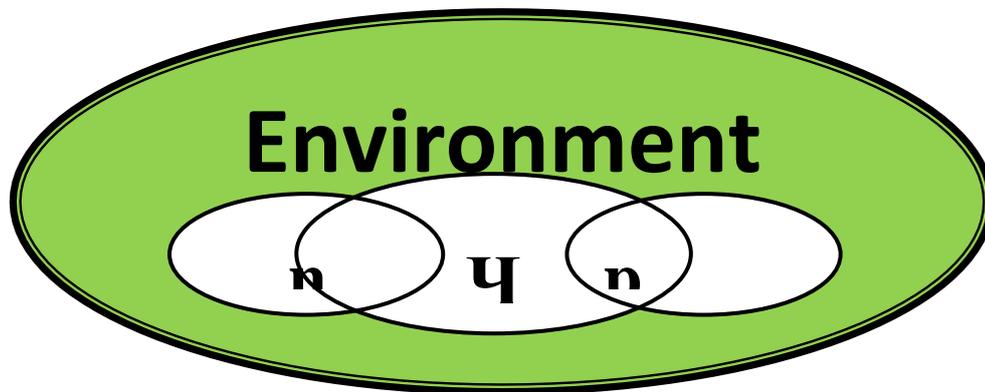
- a. unconscious habitués;
- b. the rules of regulations of vital needs;
- c. autonomous mechanisms of the constitution of the body;
- d. traditional practice of education;
- e. traditional forms of life;
- f. Perception of the world and space.

A dedicated design criterion of socio-cultural types reflects the desire of researchers to ensure the creation of a holistic image of man. Such the potential has "paradigm of local territorial units", proposed by V.N. Lexin and E.H. Andreeva. If you want to develop an "environmental research", you should pay attention to the coupling elements of nature and man, where as a result of its activity plays a "plastic" (second nature), as well as human and community where the person is reproduced.

This paradigm can be operationalized the investigation of the mechanism of reproduction of *Homo sapiens*. It considers the space or localized environment as "a set of processes and events of personal, social and natural factors, grouped by time and certain spatial boundaries." The proposed "environmental research" involves consideration of each, without exception, process, phenome-

non, problems as "a single triad of individual, social and natural", which dependent on others and identify them. Distinctive features of the "environmental research":

- a. Environment is understood as real, spatially localized reality, whose components (people, society, nature) coexist. They are interrelated able to study, manage internal and external controls;
- b. In the medium of environment includes not only society, but an individual person with free will and realizing that freedom in accordance with the personal relationship to "society" and "nature" and the constraints coming from the "society" and "nature";
- c. Recognized as components of the triad of absolute equivalence "man-society-nature";
- d. In a localized environment, each element is self-sufficient and at the same time interdependent. A separate element is important only as "involvement" in the system. He stands as a component of the research;
- e. Recognized, along with the natural, physical (material), and the ideal components of the medium - the ideas, views, ideas and so forth [9].



Pic. 1. The composition of the elements of local environment, **N** – nature, **h**– human, **s** – society, **Sn** second nature, **I** – individuality.

The French ethnologist and sociologist Marcel Moss explained the need for the studying of "holistic" human factors, and its reproduction - social, psychological, biological. However, the idea of research "holistic" person does not exclude the differentiation of the object of knowledge based on the widely used format known basic characteristics of the genus as subject and object of antropo-social transformations.

Consider some of the problems of constructing social and cultural types such as the northern, highlighted related to the essential criteria.

Unconscious Habitués. *Habitués* (Latin *habitués*) means the appearance of man, his constitution, body, posture. In philosophical practice, habitus reflects the amount of physical skills (gait, gestures, manners), as reflected in the "depth" of body-consciousness. Social –cultural interest to the person can not limit the external perception of the genus, because the science receives and understands the causal answers. To solve these problems, Weber proposed the concept of ideal types as a tool for understanding the subjective meaning of actions of people, i.e. meaning that a person invests in its existence. For studying specific problems, for example, creating a link between cognition and action, for knowledge of the autonomy of human existence, on which the author worked, it was useful. However, the presentation of man as a whole object involves the examination of his "world» (Dassin). To investigate the social and cultural components of this "world" has been possible to use the meaning of the concept of "habitus," laid it P. Burde. The heuristic value of "habitus" is that the author departs from the structuralist and phenomenological approaches to the study of social reality represented in the "models", the "rules", and «structures". In contrast, the terms "subject", "individual" P. Burde introduces the concept of "social agent" performing strategy - a system of practices, driven by the aim.

The idea of "habitus" includes a set of rules, reactions, based on existing traditional forms of life, turning of the genus in the social subject. In other words, the "habitus" - is a system of long-term individual and group attitudes, orientations, dispositions, structuring and generating views and activities of "social agent". System of dispositions allows "social agent" spontaneously orient to social space and respond to events and situations, selectively choose or reject, to question the information, people to contact, and providing self-defense against dangerous changes.

In terms of methodology, an access to the field-tested general psychological theory of disposition created by G. Allport, V.A. Yadov [10], provides an opportunity to carry out scientific research on the reduction of the level of applied sociology. In technological way – it means to explore 3 ways of dispositions. The first – is a lower disposition based on the basis of vital needs. The second level - is a social fixed installation in specific situations. The third level - is a basic (generalized) social attitude as a system of values of the individual.

It is important to bear in mind the fact that the "source of value is neither emotional consciousness, nor something unempirical, transcendent. They are randomly projected human phenomena, the result of its decisions, which differ in its nature from those actions by which the mind perceives reality and establish the truth "[11]. According to the theory of dispositions, a person is regarded as a psycho-physical system, built on the basis of temperament, intellect and physical constitution. Thereby overcome the boundary between the sociological approach that goes far beyond "the world» (Dassin) of man's existence and "subjectivism" of social psychology.

Appeal to the theoretical heritage of Pierre Bourdieu is especially important today, because he showed a way to overcome the flattened model of the individual (constituted by internal relations and relations of self-identity of consciousness), proposed by N. Elias [12]. The concept of "habitus" refers to a person rooted in the political relations of domination and subordination, the drop in membership of a particular class, or more precisely, to the class that defines much of the pheno-

type of the individual, which is composed of one or another of its reactions, preferences, behaviors, habits, and mind [13]. In the construction of a social type of human concept of "habitus" allows creating socio-cultural indicators for identifying socio – cultural features of the inhabitants of urban, rural, northern, arctic, and others of the continuum.

Rules for vital needs. In philosophical anthropology develops a fundamentally new understanding of anthropogenesis. The essence of it is the position of the researchers, according to which anthropogenic not seen as an adaptation to the surrounding human environment (natural, social) as well as the process of "establishing, maintaining and disseminating the human way of existence in the human environment is the home, society" [14, with. 15]. In other words, the human way of being is seen as a step of the anthropogenesis, achieved in specified time interval, the level of culture - the limits of the use of intelligence for the organization of human life. In the process of satisfying the vital needs of man, in his "world» (Dassin) adopts the rules and techniques of food intake, use of clothing, settlement houses, which are the anthropological "constants" of the existence and amount old historic culture.

In the methodological point of view it is important to clarify the object of research, including anthropological marked "constants" of existence. In sociology, are possible today, two well-known approach. The first is based on the sociology of everyday discourse the basis for the second can become discourse of sociology of everyday life.

Everyday life – is the realm of social reality, a holistic socio-cultural life-world, which is like a "natural" self-evident condition of human life. The term of "everyday life» (Alltaglichkeit) proposed by A. Shyutsem for sociological conceptualization of the terms of "natural attitude" and "life-world" phenomenology of Edmund Husserl. In epistemological terms of the introduction into scientific concept, the statement of "everyday life" was reasonable, because the term captures meaningful to social actors (leaders) in the intersubjective reality. In some ways, the concept of "everyday life" provides representative of the world of human existence.

In philosophical discourse, this statement signalized a movement of thought in the direction of non-classical philosophy. V Markoff notes that "causes confusion, which seems a nihilistic rejection of classical ideas and it, is also associated with a change in the space of everyday life. Relativism, heterogeneity, randomness characterizing the style of the modern scientific and artistic thought, not a conscious product of intellectual activity and the more logical consequence of the deep processing of the fundamental ideas of the classics. They occur at the level of everyday life and affect not only the intellect, but also bodily-sensory structures. "The author believes that an appeal to fundamental human values, resuscitation of ideas 'human', 'nature', 'reason', 'culture', etc. inevitably lead to a new pluralism, ensuring of social pluralism. [15]

In historical discourse the statement of "everyday life" from the year of 1960, came to be regarded not only as an empirical, but also a theoretical problem. As it becomes possible to reconstruct and create new conceptual models based on the representation of space-time continuum, filled with things and events [16]. An experience of the historical reconstruction of the mechanisms of consciousness (and unconscious) was accumulated in the research works of the scientists of the

French school, "Annals, » who has created a not traditional, high evristic systematic approach to the humanities of the twentieth century.

In a cultural discourse, everyday life becomes the subject of theories of I. Herder, J. Burckhardt, I. Huizinga, and O. Spengler. The study of domestic life, external life of the people, morals, customs, lifestyles and forms of mentality, ways to connect the spiritual life and a life enriched the content of the phenomenon, defined later as «everyday». An important impulse for understanding of cultural daily life became a "residence" in the philosophy of modern concepts of "Rhizome" (Fr. Rhizome – a big root). This statement of "fundamentally non-constructed and non-linear way of organizing integrity opens the possibility of inherent mobility of autochthonous and, therefore, the implementation of its internal creative potential" [17]. "Rhizome" opposed to the root ("stem"). Deleuze and Guattari's thought that the world has lost its core. "Rhizome" retains the potential for revival. This position contains the idea of the relations of order and chaos, is correlated with the synergistic ideas of Ilya Prigogine. Thus, cultural sense of everyday life was filled with a new type of thinking that emerged in the socio-cultural synergy [18].

In the sociological discourse of everyday life turned out to be "destructive" for the traditional concept of social knowledge, which necessitated a rethinking it's place in the modern science. Such a "new twist" was reflected in a visual sociology of P. Sztompka [19].

The second way to the study of anthropological constants of human existence based on the theory of the life. The concept of "life" came into the use and the science is the long before the introduction of scientific discourse of the concept of "everyday life". The content of this concept revealed the founders of Marxist philosophy. Studies were continued living in the Soviet era. We remember the works of A.V. Lunacharsky, the E.O. Cabo, S.G. Strumilin and other well-known researchers, L.A. Gordon, M.N. Borisov, E.M. Zuikova, A.I. Ismailov, E. I. Ismailov, A.K. Nazimova, A.I. Knights, L.P. Onik, V.S. Sadovskaya, A.P. Trufanov, A.A. Tyrin, A.G. Kharchev and others have done much to develop the theory of life. Their works analyzed different aspects of life, made structural and functional analysis. In the methodological point of view the authors have created a rich, empirical material approved by the study of life instruments. In the accumulated scientific arsenal of methods and techniques are the means for further study of living representatives of the human sciences. The accumulated material is theoretical basis for further analysis as a way of life of the anthropogenetic constants.

Author's approach, presented in 1988, focuses on researcher's understanding of life as human activity related to the satisfaction of its vital needs [20]. In other words, the subject area of life embraces the need for any sphere of human existence, where it needs to meet the needs, without which its existence is impossible. It's not just about the material sphere - food, water, shelter, oxygen, but also social and spiritual spheres. Familiar the situation when a human dies, but does not violate the taboos of society, moral laws, interrupted gust of creativity.

Man as an open system exists through the exchange of substance, energy and information. There are the objects of everyday life in the limits and the terms of this exchange. Where vital to human substances, energy and information are situated outside, begins another, broader sphere of hu-

man activity, which provides him not only the existence and the development. This includes household infrastructure, social environment, cultural environment, leisure and other things. Famous Russian philosopher, I.A. Ilyin wrote: "Man does not live only by one thing, it means that he lives by its results, but he lives with it and in it, he creates it, works out of it, and it objectifies itself in it, artistically identified with it, improving its own labor and abstinence in its favor, and improve themselves by it; he lives out in her energy body, soul, spirit "[21].

Feature of "way of life" consists of the fact that this concept reflects the thing, which is ongoing from birth to death of a human, the process of self-regulation under the combined action of biological and cultural evolution. As the A.P. Kuusi notices, the both systems are not managed from the outside. Each property has a passive reaction and behaves it in a natural way. Man belongs to both systems, was created like a passive element. The author notes that «because of our cultural system regulation, the self-development is to close within the overall core functions to us. Because of the cultural system of self-regulation is passed in line with the laws of cultural evolution and our own behavioral properties inherent to us as to a biological species "[22].

In such way, in the construction of socio-cultural type of person seems more perspective definition of "a way of life". Researchers uncovered the structure, elements, links the concept of "life" and allow to systematic extensive empirical material accumulated by ethnologists, cultural studies research workers, sociologists, etc. There is an opportunity to preserve a unified typology of the collection, processing and interpretation of new data.

Autonomous mechanisms of the constitution construction. From the methodological perspective, the solution of human typology of the local socio-cultural environment associated with the fundamental problem of overcoming the dualism of mind and body.

The solutions to this problem emerged in the conceptual complex – the philosophy of modernism, where a certain place was taken by definition "physicality." The problem of the constitution of bodily experience, creating a model for the body as a reality of consciousness, object and subject of both "social body" and "textual body" was considered by many researchers. Corporeality articulated by representatives of postmodernism as a "sphere of social and discursive unfolding codes ("phenomenological body "in Merleau-Ponty," social body "in Deleuze and Guattari," the textual body "in R. Barth, etc.) and is, like all discursive environments "I - is a place of the dissociation" [23. 1071]. Earlier, the classical approach to the duality of spirit and body are not allowed to explain the transition from nature to culture through the use of consciousness as a link. Appeal to the physicality as a "phenomenon of the Third Kind" opens up prospects for a combination of physical and mental properties (Shcherbakov, VP, 2008). According to Husserl, exegesis of the body is reflected in the structure of the solid unity of physical and mental characteristics of man. The author identifies in the structure of the four hierarchies: 1) The body as a material object 2) The body as a "living organism" 3) The body as an expression and a component of meaning 4) as part of the body-object culture.

In philosophical discussions (Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and Plesner, etc. "objective" approach to the knowledge of the body which was expanded to "functional". In modern philosophy, the body is

treated in the broadest way: as a "universal stabilizing the structure of a common human experience", as "an unconscious horizon of human experience, to permanently existing and any pre-abstract-concrete thinking", as "the transformation of the center of action, or" threshold "where impressions received by the individual elected to convert the path to the appropriate motion ", as" a central element of communication in a very broad sense, "etc. [24. 1074].

Methodologically important to have in the accumulated saved researched resource of philosophical anthropology - the social and human components of the Anthropic and the most of the constants in the explanation of its existence. In the meantime, there is no understanding of the process of coordination of social and individual changes and related structures.

The researchers propose to put on the place the title of "total social fact" on the place of "total anthropic fact," which attempts to merge social and personal aspects of human existence. As the main tool - is to use the known technique of the body (the term M. Moss). It is the combination of everyday bodily practices inconspicuous performing the function of the battery of social influences on the individual: breathing, walking, running, body position during sleep and at work, nourishment system, etc., which are prepared in accordance with social norms, and they are also included in the construction of consciousness, prejudice dispositions, values, cognitive settings.

The old scientific tradition according to which as a bridge between nature and culture uses consciousness, which is unlikely to be acceptable because of the uncertainty of consciousness itself. "In such a situation to address to the problems of physicality can be productive, since the body is a kind of phenomenon of the third kind, combining both physical and mental phenomena. Then the process of anthropogenesis should be considered as the formation of human physicality, which is formed by "living reality" of labor, leisure and communication "[14. 22-23]. In our opinion, the debate can be seen today certainly is a useful methodological component - the possibility of reasonable interpretation of the empirical information provided by historians, sociologists, psychologists and ethnologists in the transition from the analysis of human practices to social technology.

Traditional practices of upbringing. In a broad sense, beyond the borders of educational theory and practice, education is a process and outcome of human development through the mechanism of transfer of learning and getting the result of human experience in society and in a particular culture. For the construction of socio-cultural type of person there is a need to access educational practices of a specific ethnic group, reconstruction of the actual bodily practices that do not always correspond to the late science-based technologies. The problem is that the pedagogical and anthropological education often does not reach the goal, because the modern "nuclear family" family is off the chain of pedagogical influence on children. "Giving education to a child in the family often becomes a kind of alchemy, haphazard mixing of superstitions, tips, recommendations, when the results of its random and incomprehensible by the tutors. Children's psychologists and psychiatrists who take educational race, they are often powerless to change anything, "[6. 221]. An increasing number of correctional schools, boarding schools, dispensaries, clinics, can not stop the hazardous processes for health and culture of total neurotic modern man.

Even more problematic is the situation in the northern rural areas. The process of gradual entry of the child in the culture through feeding, grooming, communication, physical contact in the real life of the sedentary inhabitant of the village in the arctic, it is very difficult to build a "scientifically based" technological chains of target influences.

Comprehension of the anthropic real culture at the stage of conception in particular «world» of a man - one of the important prerequisites for constructing a local type of the genus. The classics of pedagogy drew attention to the importance of the early period of identity formation and suggested recipes of education. Maria Montessori wrote: "The period of infancy, no doubt, is particularly rich. It should certainly be used by all possible and imaginable means for learning. An unforgivable mistake will be to miss time. It should not just be ignored, but on the contrary, with particular attention to consider the first years of child's life "[25. 7]. [25, p. 7].

Similar tasks of education – are the development of children's intelligence, creating conditions for the internal development of the child, learning the rules of behavior, values, culture - many outstanding teachers' sets. The sociological approach to the education is a little bit different. According to Durkheim, education "... is not the one or main purpose of the individual and his interests, it is primarily means by which society constantly reproduces the conditions of its own existence ... (AD V.U.) religious beliefs, moral beliefs and practices, national and occupational traditions, different types of collective opinion. Their set forms of a social being. Creating of this creature in all of us - is the goal of education "[26. 254]. Durkheim is the main person in the educational process of the knowledge and of the mechanism of socialization - is the general (society) at a single (person) – who extends the resource of social and cultural typology.

Today, the usual view of education as an external action is replaced by a more adequate approach - the interaction between subject and object in life. In this case, it seems appropriate to use a certain methodology SAM (SYSTEM THINKING ACTIVITY), the proposed G.P. Shchedrovitskii, etc. By the idea of the authors, the human is the unity of the three aspects: a) a resident of the natural environment, and b) as a member of the society, c) as the subject of communication. As an inhabitant of the natural environment shows the activity in the process of survival by instinct and reflexes, something similar to the well-known in ethnology genetically determined (inherited) component behavior and evolution. Still, "we got all from nature." Understanding the deep mechanisms of activity in the process of human survival can contribute to the inherent properties of the individual as a representative of a certain type of genus *Homo sapiens*. As a member of society, staying in socio - cultural environment, the individual learns certain social roles, understands and accepts the norms, values and knowledge. The uniqueness of knowledge of the socio - cultural environment of the nearest "world» (Dassin) of man consists of the ability to know the "relics of the traditional educational techniques" that have been preserved in a geographically closed northern settlements. At the same time to see the consequences of the influence of civilization (the world of things) and the contacting of culture on the "world" of man. As a subject of communication the person himself defines and establishes the boundaries of the field of responsibility. Self-determination of its position, self-actualization of his life and extent of the individual in the lives

of other people - indicators to assess the results of education and self-identity in the nearest world.

Traditional forms of vital function. The statement "tradition" as a form of fixation, preservation of elements of socio-cultural experience, it is the mechanism of transmission from generation to generation, which is widely used by researchers. Unnecessary the popularity of this concept leads to an erosion of its meaning. For using this definition in the process of socio-cultural typology of person has a need to clarify its meaning. It seems heuristically useful solution of the problem into two parts. First - is to identify the subjective meaning (content properties) "tradition." The second component – is to highlight the most important predicate characteristics (shape).

In the methodological aspects of "tradition" is regarded widely as the "communicative translation-transmutation way inside - and intergenerational interaction of people inside cultures" that determine the present and the future of the past (Abushenko V.L., 2003). However, the "tradition" is not identical to the concept of "socio-cultural experience," because not each experience of the human activity is breeding for resistance, mass reproduction in various forms. In a narrow sense, the statement "tradition" is used to describe "self-organizing and self-regulating (autonomous-valued) subsystems of human activity and associated socio-cultural practices, operation and development which is not associated with institutional forms of support through a special tool of power" [27, p. 1134].

This meaning the "tradition", like it is the best suited for the study of social and cultural rights through the following branches:

- a. Traditional forms of life are natural, authentic, "first";
- b. Traditional forms of life are autonomous in relation to externally imposed rules, regulations, standards;
- c. An effect of traditions is estimated through the accuracy of the model;
- d. Traditions are reproduced through behaviors (rituals), symbols, folklore, mythology;
- e. Traditions are fixed in the depths of consciousness in the form of myths as a spokesman for the deep human activity and responsibility;
- f. Traditions have an ability to "drift" in the "secondary" level of reflection and rationalization through writing, painting, dancing, and various forms of life and everyday life

Conflicts of traditional primary and secondary levels of culture (the connection of people), on the one hand, the traditional way of life and civilization (the connection between things), on the other hand, reveals the profound social transformations of the subject of study specific socio-cultural type of person.

In predicate aspect of the "tradition" is seen as a set of characteristics, forms of expression. The most common characteristic of the way people interact is the traditional culture. Researchers of the traditional culture have accumulated a wealth of empirical material, developing the methodology of its knowledge. In the framework of social anthropology is successfully developing cultural anthropology. The study of the traditional societies has allowed John Murdoch in 1967 to create "Ethnographic Atlas". At present there is a "human relations areal file» (Human Relations Area

Files) - computer data bank of over 600 traditional societies. The value of cultural human-topology is that the researcher has an opportunity to see the relationship of individual ethnic groups in contact with crops through a system of norms and values that remain in the language, songs, dances, customs, traditions, manners. Thus the present mechanism of ordering life experience, human interaction and in aggregate - is a way of life.

In the process of socio-cultural typology of human remains many problems. One of them consists in the fact that living in an area of particular ethnic groups, a common system of norms and values is syncretic, and social structure is largely predetermined by family clans, traditions and customs. This complicates the understanding of man as a cultural phenomenon. It is about human behavior, the formation of norms and taboos in the socio-cultural relations, the processes of enculturation, the formation of an attitude, philosophy, mythology, etc.

The potential of a sociological analysis of these problems lies in the fact that there is the possibility of studying the elements of social and cultural heritage (material and spiritual values), the processes of social inheritance, knowledge of customs and traditions of society in a particular civilization, transnational, international transformation.

Perception of the world, space Traditionally, space and time are the philosophical categories. The space means forms of existence of things and phenomena, and time - the process of changing them with each other. The philosophical component of the modern culture, as in the natural sciences and in the human sciences, by the terminology of Prigogine's "rediscovery of time." The problems of temporality become the subject of a deep philosophical analysis in the context of a synergetic model of time as a procedural structure (I. Prigogine, M. Marcus, G. Nicholas, C. Hawkins, etc.). The fundamental conclusion of Nicholas G. and I. Prigogine is to establish two confront worlds, by these researchers - the "world paths" and "peace processes". Under the "world paths" refers to being under the "peace process" - becoming. The synergetic approach to their understanding allows us to see the inevitability of overcoming confrontation between them through the synthesis, the removal of contradictions.

According to I. Prigogine, "Contemporary Physics ... reveals in its own area a few problems which in the past led to the questions about the "scientific" of the human sciences". Objectively, there is a "need to overcome the opposition of" human ", the historical scope of the material world, understood as the temporal to the extent that will be created as a means of describing the internal evolution of the universe, part of which we ourselves are" [28. 4-5]. Subsequent studies have confirmed the heuristic potential of synergetic paradigm of productivity "convergence" "Science of Being" and "science establishment" [29].

Congruent transformation of reflection on the category of "time" can be found in contemporary modernist philosophy. When specifying this category used her sister enjoys the definition of "social time" - time of human existence. In respect of individual existence in Heidegger's concept focuses on the concept, that we have considered and «Dasein», is characterized by the presence of human rights in the world. Temporality of existence manifests itself in the course from birth to death as a way of being a death in the world.

It is important to note that due to the ability of "condensing the information" as awareness of the temporality of his being of the person changes the direction of creating universal intentional-functional (motivational and targeted) principles of the functioning of social communication. This fact plays an important role in a famous anthropocentric paradigm and in the development of anthropocentric sociology [30]. As in the concept of "time", remarkable transformation taking place in the understanding of "space". Materialistic interpretations of these categories are increasingly shifting towards their antropologization. Very often we have questions to the objectivity, natural, firmness of previous concepts.

If Kant, whose researchers now refer to the sponsors of philosophical anthropology, deduced the existence of the world from an a priori human disposition to orderly perception, but the founder of philosophical anthropology M. Scheler goes on in his research work. He postulates a truly original duality of human action. A representative of the natural science of understanding human K. Lorenz, one of the founders of ethnology, in his teaching on the a priori forms of sensibility puts innate behavior patterns.

The general trend is that in understanding the role of space and time as forms of human existence is the deepening of ontological dualism. Together with the objectively existing space and time as a form of objective reality of the continuum of nature are present forms of human perception that is connected with psyche and socio-cultural environment. The current form of the duality of space and time determines their perception of adequate and scientific representation.

It is noticed that the objectively existing space and time are subjectively experienced and understood by people [A.J. Gurevich, 1971]. Researchers in the field of archeology, ethnology, cultural philosophy, sacred geography of the European populations of the North indicate on a deep connection nearest spatial environment, awareness of time and world. Professor V.M. Terebihin in his long - years old comparative typological studies reveals spatial mentality of the population of the European Arctic. We are talking about the geography of "another world", Russian topohrone, macrocism and microcism of the northern "pease", "languages" of the Arctic area; Russian and Norwegian fjords open space, sacred space of the Nenets tundra, geography and cosmography of Sami culture, an enchanted space of Komi traditional culture [31]. Novosiberian scientists Y.V. Popov and E.A. Tyugashev highlight the philosophy of the North as a way of life of the world philosophy. Authors examined the patterns of philosophical reflection of the indigenous nationalities of the North and reveal a rich heuristic potential of the unique world view aborigines [32].

Conclusions:

- I. Disappearing a few numbers of ethnic groups and the threat of the remaining minorities in the North, along with large-scale migration of indigenous and migrant populations point to the problems of preservation of relic culture, settlement and "habitation" of the Arctic area, a rear waist for the Arctic exploration.
- II. Strategically justified, at least approved at the level of the Government in Russian Federation properties in the concepts of development of the North (Arctic), and is to humanize

institutions and relations of social space, the development and implementation of antropolitics.

- III. The solution to the problem of humanization of institutions and relations of social space of the North (Arctic) as well as the implementation of adequate antropolitics and constructing real socio-cultural types of "Northern man."
- IV. An operational performance criteria of social -cultural types of "Northern Man" can act like approved researchers: unconscious habitués, rules to meet vital needs; autonomous mechanisms of constitution of corporeality, the traditional practice of education, traditional forms of life, the perception of space and time.

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Circumpolar habitat: safety And health of population



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One of the main objectives of the WHO - is to convince national and international governing bodies, as well as the general public in a close relationship between health environment and ecology.

G.H. Bryndtland

Circumpolar habitat: safety and health of population

Abstract

Problems of extreme conditions for life and health of Homo sapiens in circumpolar environment and adaptation processes are discussed. Also shows limits of biological (physiological) adaptation mechanisms. Extreme and hypo comfortable circumpolar conditions of living are not the basic reasons of early mortality. But «cold factor» is considered to be very sufficient reason of primary infant and adult morbidity. Finally, we still don't know all mechanisms of influence of extreme conditions of North on endocrine system and obesity, reproductive system of women. From the biological equivalence position noospheric paradigm is putted forward into the Arctic and Russian North development.

Key words: *Arctic, North, hypo comfortable, circumpolar environment, Nordmen, extreme factors, adult morbidity, early mortality, obesity.*

Nordmen or men in the North?

The analysis of the problems of social security is still not widely known as the most famous ways of Russian Regional studies. Often the problems of regionalism and the main components of social security are treated separately from each other, as autonomous. For example, public health is opposed to other social facts. From a modern point of view, this is time for these two concepts and should be analyzed within the mainstream system approach, in terms of their mutual relations and the principle of complementarity. The task is the necessity to incorporate questions of social security in the problem field of contemporary processes in the Arctic zone. We share the view that the idea of "nordichnosti" (Nordicity) is characterized as "non-European", "non-Catholic," "Non-Roman historical heritage." In this regard, it contradicts to the basic problems of the modern

global development processes of modern transnational integration. In reality, the Arctic regions turn out to be functioning, integrated into the global processes that determine the status and parameters of social security. The northern regions of Russia itself can not be powerful in the reflection of the global challenges and to diversify the economy and solving social and ecological problems, they can not do these. But on the other hand, they are all eagerly looking for their "niche" or place in the global world. They had long been satisfied with the role of "province" or a resourceful appendage. Life in the northern regions, usually associated with one or two commodity sectors, and "forgotten" social infrastructure.

In 2009, Russia in the value of composite index of innovation development took place only 55 in the world¹. It is assumed that the innovation rating of Russia will be declined further, and probably to 2041, it will not be in a group of world leaders in innovation development. In this regard, no doubt, that the Russian economy for a long time will depend on the development of northern territories - the welfare of the people closely linked to the dynamics of hydrocarbon prices. V.T. Kadohov generally believed that "without the Northern Territories could not take place either imperial or Soviet, or modern Russia" [1, p. 81]. In this connection, the problem of "the great redistribution" clearly defines the surge of new interest of the sociologists, philosophers, social and local historians from Arkhangelsk [2] about the arctic theme.

The main advantage of the monograph of T.I. Troshina, apparently, it is the accessibility to an interdisciplinary readings and discussions. The author obviously does not want to follow the well established and generally cute myths about "Pomors". On the other hand, it is difficult to avoid the impression that the book is not a scientific publication. And not only that the book contains a number of controversial conclusions and judgments, because it is perceived as a dignity of the work. Disadvantages of the monograph, from our point of view, that there is no need to repeat in the text, due to its methodology. We turn to those characteristics of that frankly flawed socio-ecological point of view. T.I. Troshina clearly bordered herself with temporary restricted determinants. And she positively does not want to discuss outwardly attractive hypothesis: the Arctic homeland of the ancient Slavs —. The author really convinces the reader that the Russian population of Northern European evolved in very specific conditions, which was originally formed as a public sociogenic company because its origin was related to the various territories of the Russian state. She notices that population lived in the North "in isolation, being weakly connected economically." Such a view is clearly and historically solves the problem repeatedly discussed the problem of physiological adaptation of people in the north and north-eastern Russia. We are against excessive biologization process of socio-ecological resettlement rights in the North, because it can not be reduced to human physiology, and more to the immunology and to the endocrinology. Obviously, in reality, this process of formation and assimilation of certain sub ethnos (cross-correct) stereotype behavior. An expression of the northern people (nordmen) certainly does not contain any scientific sense. And this is nothing more than a brightly metaphor!

¹ Mironov S.M. Northern regions: the right to special care of the state / / Horizons of economic and cultural development: Proceedings of the Second Plenary Session of the North socio-environmental Congress / Ed. Ed. VA Chereshev. - Moscow: Nauka, 2007. - p. 7-10.

By studying the social and economic history of the Russian North, T.I. Troshina identified three major areas. The northern region, where the fishing industry has always prevailed over farming, which was here only like a thing of secondary importance. The central region, where agriculture began to develop only in the XIX century due to changes in general economic conditions in the region. South and South-West regions in which agriculture, despite the complexity of climate, has traditionally been a leader. Does the author's choice is honest to the entire system-imperative of ecosystem? Is the object rightly defined in the study area? And is it really so important such significant role of climatic factors in the social life of the Russian population of Northern European? A negative answer to this question objectively gives the author himself, when the differences in the structure of mortality explained by social, rather than climatic factors. And the author's hypothesis is quite natural in an additional confirmation of the spatial distribution of "hiccups" among women. The phenomenon that it is "significantly less in common in the agricultural and fishing" areas than "in half of the agriculture areas", where the share of female population, according to the author, got "hard life and hard labor." Accordingly, in this regard, it is difficult to agree with the conclusions about the demographic of Troshina, who believes that the whole Russian population of the North was quite healthy. But she said that in the province of "less than half of births die before their fifth milestone." The author, speaking about the average of the life expectancy in the modern sense, forced to admit – LE "was very low due to high infant and child mortality. High levels of female mortality at the age of 20-35 years old, she explains frequent pregnancies and childbirth. And the increase of male mortality in the age of 30-40 years is associated with injuries at the work in different branches and production, as well as "from drinking bouts." Clarifies the nature of the relationship of alcohol and Labor – «last reason originally more common in agricultural regions, and at the end of the XIX century and in the environment has traditionally fishing population shift to the factory work." Can a writer with little information characterize the Russian population in the North as healthy? The conclusion is obviously made on the basis of the significant number of the northern long – lived? Or, we can assume that the criterion adopted by the high growth and a strong constitution of individual Russian Pomors coast-dwellers, in comparison with the Sami and the Nenets, rather than scientific criteria of social hygiene and demography. The structure of the mortality of T.I. Troshina counts on extensive index, i.e., specific gravity, although it is not a measure of probability of the death and does not allow for spatial and temporal comparisons. The scientific and practical understanding of the term the "North", which today means inaccessible and sparsely populated high-latitude part of the Russian Federation and to the south adjacent territory.

In our view, a social historian and ethnographer, T.I. Troshina not quite correct the comparison of three multidirectional demographic trends among the population of the vast northern region: 1) "The reduction in the beginning of XX century the number of long livers", 2) population growth 3) life expectancy. Of course, you must agree with the author that the penetration of capitalism here ("civilization") changes the demographic trends in the North. But, despite the presence in this judgment's common sense, the genre of the monograph irrevocably assumes that there scientific

justification. Its basis is a more reliable statistical database on the demographic structure of the three northern populations studied. Statistics is one of the weaknesses of the monograph.

The growth of the same population and increasing of the life expectancy, - certainly, the indicators showing an improving conditions and quality of life for northerners, and it may merit in penetrating these pretty wild place of capitalism. The reason for the decrease is in the number of centenarians requires further research and fine than the construction of narratives of speculative hypotheses.

Noospheric transformation of the North

The circumpolar environment of the human exists around the North Pole. A. Toynbee [3] distinguished the so-called "delayed" form of the peculiar civilization – just autochthonous populations of the circumpolar world, but not the modern majority of the population in the Arctic, the town dwellers, not related to the landscape. Obviously, a professor of human Y.F.Lukin, when considers that the issue of the scientific research of the northern communities are still limited by the conceptual apparatus. And he is positioning as an interdisciplinary regionology mega science of the regions. But can we agree with the positioning of the regionology as mega science and can generally be an interdisciplinary science? We think not. A.A. Davydov in this regard, particularly draws attention to the difficulties of conceptualization and operationalization of the concept of "regionology" [4]. These difficulties are updated in the study of new social realities, in particular, the European Community (EC), and in our case - the Arctic. General Systems Theory (GST) has great theoretical and empirical possibilities in comparison with some sociological theories [5]. It is a scientific theory of upper disciplinary, all logically conceivable systems. Based on the methodological principles of the system, extensive use of empirical data on specific scientific disciplines, mathematics, and computer modeling, focused on specific practical application in the field of management.

Methodologically the dead - end in the historical scholarship at one time tried to overcome L.N. Gumilev, who saw the problem at the junction of the ethno genesis of science: the history, landscape, ecology and biological genetics [6]. He believed that a systematic approach allows him to consider ethnicity as a system. His followers K.P Ivanov and S.A. Khrushchev created the concept of homeostasis of the North. As a systemic imperative of ethnos, they took food chains community. And this is another strong argument in favor of the concept "the northern people (nordmen) » no more than a metaphor. In the era of the global environmental crisis, when the general population is not tropically linked to a specific cross-faithful terrain!

A.A. Dregalo and V.I. Ulyanovsk imagined the regional society as a community where, despite the many social transformations preserved the identity of Russia, where socio-cultural space absorbed the Sophian, trinity, yspenskii (Theotokos) traditions of thinking. Despite the "collision" of traditional northern culture with the introduction culture <...>, the course for preserving the "self", Pomor tradition remained the same. At the same time they are referring to the opinion E.J. Volkov [7], confirm the "<...> need for a systemic view of all elements and relations of the social

sphere <...>." For systemic – one of the most important characteristics of the social sphere. The Arctic scientists consider society to heterogeneous social systems in which, along with a subsystem of a person includes natural, technological, and other ethno-social subsystem of society.

A.P. Avtsyn together with other authors [8] and an extremity and sub extremity (discomfort) considered the general features of the human environment of the northern regions. Indeed, for example, the landscapes of the Arkhangelsk region characterized by low biological effectiveness of climate, i.e. insufficient amount of heat that was the basis, which includes the "northern taiga" to a group of environmentally unsuitable for living landscapes. And we must agree with the hypothesis that non-specific nature of the interaction function factor "heat supply" of northern landscapes and human populations and its role in metabolic and respiratory system. It is no accident that, historically, the temperature factor plays an important role in determining the locations of human settlement in the early stages of civilization. [9]

It should be recognized in this regard that the evidence of labor by T.I. Troshina, describing the historical experience of colonization of the Russian North, from the standpoint of local history is very well deny a persistent myth about the extreme nature of a totally natural environment for the human life in the European North. As in the case of any other pollution of the human environment, the contribution of the cold (environmental factors) must be quantified [10, 11]. The Level (degree) of luxury in the region significantly affects the nature of its development and settlement, and is the basis for an objective assessment of the human condition. The zone of the «north» on the degree of comfort to people livelihoods has traditionally represented five types of areas.

Table 1

Criteria's of comfort in natural conditions

factors/conditions	1	2	3	4	5
Repeatability of comfortable weather, % less	10	10-20	20-35	35-40	> 40
The frost free period in a year, days, less	70	70-90	90-105	105-110	> 110
UV deficiency, more days	150	90-150	60-90	30-60	-
The duration of the polar day and polar night, day					
UV deficiency, more days					
The duration of the polar day and polar night, day	37-74	<37	-	-	-
Heating period, more days	300	275-300	250-275	225-250	< 225
Temperature of heating period, t° C	from - 24,2 to -12,7	from - 24,2 to -12,7	from -13,0 to -3,0	from 7,0 to -2,0	from -3,7 to +6,0
The sum of active temperatures during the period with an average of +10°, days less	800	800-1400	1200-1600	1500-2000	2000-3500
The total thermal insulation	1500	1200-1500	900-1200	600-900	<600

1 – Extreme; 2 – Discomfortable; 3 – Hypo comfortable; 4 – Precomfortable; 5 – Comfortable

A.G. Isachenko together with other authors, by considering the problem of ecological geography, and take as the fundamental concept of the ecological geography of the idea of "ecological potential of geographic systems." He took medical geography (medical ecology) as a link between the physical-geographical and socio-economic units of integrative geography. And hence it is appropriate to draw attention to the following logic – to study the problems of formation and the development of territorial communities of people always leads to the need for spatial analysis of the health of populations, which will be a function of the results of epidemiological forces causes of disease [10. P.18].

Table 2

The number of the population in extreme regions of the North along the administrative territories of Russia

Territory/number in the Northern Area	extreme	discomfortable	hypo comfortable	total
Murmansk region	158,0	830,8	нет	988,8
Karelian Republic	23,6	191,2	нет	214,8
Arkhangelsk region	122,5	31,6	982,2	1136,3
Republic Komi	317,2	132,8	692,5	1142,5

The climatic factors, from the point of medical ecology (epidemiology), should be regarded as sufficient cause of thickness (illness) of population in the North. This is the reason, as, for example, recognized the role of cigarette smoking on lung cancer incidence by men and coronary heart disease by women. It should also include such natural factors:

- 1) Fotopereodika – season changes in the duration of daylight²;
- 2) Deficiency of biologically active part of the solar spectrum – the period of lack of UV radiation – from November to February, and in December the total UV radiation in the "B" is missing - the period of biological darkness even in midday hours of the day;
- 3) Fluctuation of the mineral composition of surface waters – from mild to middle hard;
- 4) Frequent changes of air masses, associated with the passage of pressure systems (cyclones and anticyclones);
- 5) Space is equally accessible to warm air masses coming from the Atlantic Ocean and the cold, invading from the Kara Sea, Arctic Basin.

V.M. Razumovsky said, that the indicators of ecological potential of landscapes, above all, express their residential properties, ecological and demographic capacity, and thus the latest becomes

² In conjunction with the other extreme and FR forms of human interaction for the environment of high latitudes

(even with a rotational mode of operation) as a basis for identifying the necessary environmental constraints [11. 45]. The logic in this case, rejecting, in fact, the concept of priority extremism, he says, that the noosphere approaches to the arrangement of the Arctic: the existence of human populations in the circumpolar environment requires the establishment of a specialized social infrastructure for the mediation of the main natural environmental factors and ensuring social security of people.

In modern technological environment of the human habitat (the techno sphere) natural factors of the risks do not exhaust all the ecological risks to the human life and health. Natural landscapes in the Arkhangelsk region have been few technological transformations, even with the large logging of coniferous forests of the northern and middle taiga. In the northern cities the geography and climate are mediated by pathogenic agents, and thus, there are formed of other risk factors that make up the totality of the conditions of population in urban areas. It is important to recognize the following components of society: the size of the settlement, living near chemical plants, water conditions, conditions of human nutrition, polluted residential areas, recreational opportunities, etc.

Talking about the social importance of the climatic factors of the North, we can certainly say one thing. In conjunction with technological and social stressors are stochastically regulate the frequency of the imbalance of immune mechanisms and the formation of different variations of the acquired (secondary) lack of immune. Important fact is that a sufficient cause of disease, including "cold" causal factor, which has a component that can and should address social interventions in the relevant patterns of behavior of people. Thus, despite the mobile lifestyle of the Russian North, they were forced to because of the climate construct more or less adequate houses, and in some places still have special winter houses.

From the biological positions, the number of increase of the population's species must be regarded as a positive phenomenon, and vice versa. The maximum number of residents of the Arkhangelsk region was recorded in 1990 - 1 million 576 thousand people. At the beginning of 2009 the resident population of the Arkhangelsk region was now only one million 262 thousand people. On this account can be formulated as a hypothesis about the local tendency of negative dynamics of the total population of the Arkhangelsk region. However, the dynamics of the population in the northern regions of Russia and St. Petersburg have revealed a very high regard, tightness of orientation movements of population ($k.k. \Rightarrow 0.9$). And it can not be explained by the intrinsic properties of the regional media, and rejects the hypothesis (pic. 1 and Table. 3). A strong relationship between the dynamics of the population of the Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous region – linear correlation coefficient is 0.7.

In the cities of Arkhangelsk region is living about 74,5 % of the population, and in rural territories is – only 25,5 % of population, this feature is complemented by settling for the fact that about 70% of the urban population lives in five cities. Two of them are (Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk) - large, and three are (Kotlas, Novodvinsk and Korjazhma) belong to the largest, middle and welter-

weight cities. Technogenic transformations of geographical systems are the reality of man and the era of urbanization, and entering in the list of the most important problems of social ecology, contemporary landscape and Area Studies. And it's reality that can not be refuted, even scientists, standing at the extreme biological positions and deny the new "anthropocentrism" and who is, in the final form of the problem itself and it is drowning in a stream abstract arguments about "biogeocoenose in general," where a person is considered only "as element of nature, only the upper link in the food chain³.

Table 3

***The population dynamics in the Northern regions
(In thousands)***

	1990	1996	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Republic Komi	1249	1133	1043	996	985	975	968	959
Arkhangelsk region.	1576	1476	1369	1305	1291	1280	1272	1262
Vologodskaya region.	1355	1333	1290	1245	1235	1228	1223	1218
Murmansk region	1191	1037	923	873	864	857	851	843
Saint Petersburg	5002	4820	4715	4600	4581	4571	4568	4582
Russia	147665	148292	146304	143474	142754	142221	142009	141904
North-western region	15310	14750	14199	13731	13628	13550	13501	13462

Resource: Russian statistical yearbook. M., 2009.

There are rare pockets of urbanization in the Arkhangelsk region, which are associated with placements enterprises of pulp and paper, sawmilling, shipbuilding, fisheries and external transport – mono industry -residential complexes (agglomeration). Geotechnical systems are inadequate for the populations living in these factors and conditions: thermal stress, overcrowding and population density, chemical, physical and biological contamination of the general media, chemical contamination of crop products, lack of minerals and trace elements, inadequate housing, civilized type of food and etc.

For understanding the nature of the interaction «resources of danger» of techno sphere and modern human populations, we introduced the concept of "population factors of low intensity (PFMI)." These are the risk factors (RF), which are single exposure can cause stress of homeostatic systems of the human body that is outside the corridor of the physiological norm. PFMI can not be considered the cause of disease in humans or mass poisonings among them. Moreover, on their own population factors in low-intensity non-system effects are neither external etiological factors nor epidemiological causes of morbidity. Their impact on the living complex system should be characterized as information [12]. The lack of "strength" of the signal is compensated by the duration of interaction, which generates stress. They always are the components of sufficient causes of disease. These are independent variables with respect to medical events (morbidity, mortality). They constitute the external system of the human environment and they are with each other in addi-

³ Samohin U.I. Overcoming anthropocentrism in ecological training of teachers, geographer / / Ecology and Education: Collected materials. - M.: MGOPU, 2001.

tive, synergetic or antagonistic-logical relations. The complex concept of "human environment", obviously, can be represented as the "environment - a man and his environment BME-power", which expressed a holistic approach and equivalence of nature, man and society.

An environment and the health of the population of the North

In the science, there is a consensus in the understanding of the content category of "health and environmental factors." This is all the agents of the human environment [13], referred to the risk factors, regardless of their nature, and grouped by participation in the interaction of causes and conditions of disease. On the basis of three criteria: 1) the duration of interaction with the population, 2) pathogenesis 3) assess current capabilities to eliminate (limit or indirect) interaction with the population, we have identified the priority of the medical and ecological pollutants in the landscapes of the Arkhangelsk region, which ultimately allows you to group and discuss the nature (hazardous and harmful) conditions of the taiga (Table 4). In contrast to the conditions of Siberia and North Asia, the Arkhangelsk region has the interaction of the meteorological factors that can combine the concept of "cold, cloudy, humid weather." In all cases, long cold and wet enough during the year in conjunction with the prolonged absence of sunlight is the basis for the formation of the population at risk in their accommodation in the cities of Arkhangelsk North.

A.A. Dregalo and V.I. Ulianovskii lead in his monograph to the results of subjective evaluation of the factors deteriorating of health in Novodvinsk (July 1998). They believe that they have installed a paradoxical fact: "<...> in spite of the continuing deterioration in welfare, social and living conditions, among the causes of disease in the first place citizens – unfavorable environment (20%), followed by working conditions – (17%), the third – is age (16%) and only the fourth – is the quality of food (13.5%). »Characteristically, it was established the communication disorders and living conditions among the workers of the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Mills, which is also at the first place put an unfavorable environment (22.6%) conditions. In both, as in the first and second cases, an unfavorable climate as a factor in losing health called respectively 1.7 and 1.3% of those surveyed.

Table 4

Priority medical – ecological factors of risk (Disease conditions) of geographical systems

Criteria	Diagnostic features
Bio climatic	a) The annual average temperature of air less than + 1 and (-1) degrees C, and b) 260 or more days per year with the temperature of air 10 degrees or less, c) 280 and more days per year with outside temperature 10 degrees and less than d) 200 and more cloudy in the general cloudy days a year e) the annual rainfall over 600 mm.
Bio geo physical	a) 140 or more days per year without the sun, and b) lack of UV radiation, and c) photoperiodicity, d) deficit (surplus) of visible light.

Geochemical	Deficiency of minerals and trace elements in soils and surface waters.
Natural chemical pollutants	Organic substances of natural waters
Biotic	a) The shortage of local food products b) esthetic dissatisfaction - lack of color variety, dullness of visual images, etc. c) the relative inaccessibility of recreation.

The question of optimizing the environment to the north of Europe has not only paradigmatic or political, but humanistic value, and requires a "multidisciplinary approach" in sociology - Sociology of integrative-based systems approach. Evaluating the integral rough indicator of public health, what we believe that the mortality was not found as the "northern route" (see Table 5, 7). Epidemiological structure of mortality in 2009: the 1st place circulatory diseases (115-147) in the second neoplasm (56-89) and the third external causes (239-256, 272-274). In rural areas, mortality rate of deaths from all causes, circulatory diseases and external causes indicate a greater likelihood of these reasons, the rural setting is more dangerous to human life. In the Arkhangelsk region there is a high probability of death as accidental alcohol poisoning and suicide, and from all types of traffic accidents and homicides. In the Murmansk region the level of the mortality was lower than in other regions of Russia, except Moscow. In the NAO, this figure was lower than in the Komi Republic, the Southern Federal District, Murmansk and Moscow, but here was the highest number of deaths from external causes - 2.25 times higher than in St. Petersburg, and 3, 55 times less than in Moscow.

It should be noted that mortality rates in the WHO European Region vary considerably by cause of death and age groups as between groups of countries and between countries. For example, the geographical dispersion of mortality from cancer and cardiovascular disease is relatively small (correlation coefficients less than 1.5 on average). The exception is mortality from circulatory system diseases and external causes in Russia and Uzbekistan, in relation to that in France the (overall) was respectively 5.55, 5.18. And from external causes in Russia in relation to that in France - is 4.75. The deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases and external causes of these variations are higher, which indicates the importance of environmental factors. In Russia, Uzbekistan and sub national differences in relation to that of Austria, were respectively 5.2, 4.5. In addition to the environmental factors associated with geographical location, which may increase the risk of death, the impact of such gender-related factors such as lifestyle and behavior, can further increase the risk of death among men. However, these results should be interpreted with caution as they reflect the aggregated data [14].

In the Arkhangelsk region the frequency of all-cause mortality did not differ on the likelihood of mortality in the city of St. Petersburg, but the mortality rate in the North has a different epidemiological structure: very low (more than 2.5-) the mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases; slightly higher mortality from respiratory diseases and circulatory diseases and higher mortality from external causes (Table 6).

Table 5

The structure of mortality for the main categories and selected causes of death per 100000 population of Arkhangelsk region in 2009

	All populations	Urban population	Rural population
Total death from all causes(1-228, 239-256, 272-274)	1435,892	1286,897	1853,06
Diseases of circulatory system (115-147)	820,271	700,669	1155,142
Tumors (56-89)	211,009	211,517	209,587
External causes (239-256, 272-274)	197,816	180,021	247,638
Diseases of the digestive system(165-179)	63,183	64,07	60,702
Diseases of the respiratory system (148-164)	49,672	49,94	48,924
Random alcohol poisoning (247)	39,42	37,752	44,092
Suicides(249)	37,513	31,711	53,756
All types of transport accidents (239-241, 272-274)	21,617	18,66	29,898
murdering (250)	19,631	17,474	25,67
Several infections and parasitic diseases (1-55)	11,286	11,002	12,08

Resource: Central base of statistical data. Federal State Statistic Service

On the other hand, in the city of St. Petersburg, mortality from neoplasm was the highest in Russia – 272, 90 per 100 thousand inhabitants against 203.80 per 100 thousand people in Russia as a whole. In the northern capital from 1990 to 2007. Infant mortality declined from 18% to 4.3%. In 2007 the figure was more than 2 times lower than in the Arkhangelsk and almost 4 times less than in the Nenets Autonomous region (Table 8, pic 2). The trend of infant mortality in the city of St. Petersburg is very steep.

Table 6

Mortality of the population by main reasons of the death in the region of Russia in 2008. (The number of deaths 100 000 man)

all	Infections	Tubercu-	Tumors	FSU ⁴	AML ⁵	AML ⁶	External
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⁴ Diseases of cardiovascular system

The subjects of Russia, Federal districts		and par- asites	losis						
Pskovskaya	2165,10	25,40	22,40	240,70	1332,70	88,60	95,30	245,60	
Novgorodskaya	2089,00	32,50	24,80	231,40	1267,20	72,70	94,90	249,50	
Leningradskaya	1796,30	36,30	24,60	237,60	1000,50	66,80	89,50	236,20	
Moskovskaya	1661,20	19,40	13,40	252,30	996,50	50,10	74,90	177,00	
Vologodskaya	1631,90	14,30	9,90	215,90	939,30	59,30	89,10	196,50	
Karelia Republic	1615,80	23,50	18,10	224,90	888,40	51,10	64,90	196,90	
Kaliningradskaya	1531,40	31,90	15,90	182,10	749,00	51,20	90,60	218,40	
Arkhangelskaya	1459,90	12,20	9,90	196,90	836,30	52,70	59,80	209,40	
Saint - Petersburg	1458,10	30,40	11,60	272,90	890,10	43,50	60,20	112,20	
NAD	1277,90	0,00	0,00	161,80	590,20	16,70	38,10	287,90	
Komi Republic	1273,70	22,50	17,40	168,20	592,90	52,10	78,10	206,00	
Murmanskaya	1200,00	12,80	8,30	160,40	680,70	39,00	75,10	131,20	
Moscow	1183,90	14,10	6,50	225,60	669,20	30,90	52,20	81,00	
North western. F.D.	1565,90	25,90	14,90	229,30	899,80	53,60	74,40	177,10	
Privoljskii F.D.	1512,20	21,10	15,30	188,40	868,90	62,80	63,70	192,20	
Siberian F.D.	1437,00	35,80	29,30	202,50	738,50	70,00	63,30	224,50	
Far eastern. F.D.	1364,20	34,70	27,00	181,00	718,40	58,70	72,30	219,60	
Ural F.D.	1334,90	31,20	21,70	196,20	708,00	58,60	58,60	189,20	
Southern F.D.	1213,90	22,40	18,20	175,70	711,50	40,00	50,20	106,70	
Russia	1462,40	24,30	17,90	203,80	835,50	56,00	63,70	172,20	

Resource: Central base of statistical data. Federal State Statistic Service

Russia still can not overcome the second stage of demographic transition that began in developed countries in 1960 and brought most of them have good success. The situation in Russia generally fall out of the traditional scheme of transition: The unprecedented increase in violent of deaths and the equally unprecedented increase in deaths from circulatory diseases at a young age is a reverse movement, compared to the path traversed by developed countries, epidemiological regression.

Really, the second epidemiological transition affected only children's age and, possibly, some quite small groups of adults. The successes achieved by the West, was made possible thanks to the fact that they were correctly understood the causes of death that were released to the fore in the new stage of struggle for mortality. If the previous stage of the main efforts were directed primarily at reducing mortality from infectious and other acute diseases, the new phase was associated with a

⁵ Diseases of respiratory system

⁶ Diseases of the digestive organs

reduction and redistribution toward older age's mortality from diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasm, and other chronic diseases: diabetes, ulcer stomach and intestines, chronic diseases of urinary system, etc. And the most importantly thing – is the widespread decline in mortality from external causes. This strategy is widely understood, demanded a tougher environment, strengthen the protection against accidents of cases, the fight against harmful and dangerous habits, in fact, it significantly changes the entire way of life.

Russia is still living at the beginning of the second stage of epidemiological transition. The key areas for the death is still associated with the paternalistic efforts of the health care system, celebrates medical approach, where the major successes expected the introduction of new therapies, the development of advanced medical technology, etc. At the same time, the behavior of the population's life savings little change, and it turns out to be a major obstacle to reducing mortality.

It is believed that the interaction of human populations and environmental health factors, and the level of the primary disease in northern higher than the average in the Russia. More than twice the northerners' suffered from the respiratory diseases, circulatory, oncopathology. Among them the children, who are 13-16 years, only 10-15% can be considered relatively healthy, the infant mortality rate exceeds the average rate of 2-3.

Let's see the connection of a more nuanced indicator and bio indexation of a comfort of the human environment - Statistics of the primary disease (total population) with a diagnosis established for the first time in 2006-2007 life (Table 8).

It turns out that the highest frequency of incidence of primary total population in all disease entities has taken place, as expected, in the Nenets Autonomous region – 175571,40 per 100 thousand population total that is 3.3 times higher than in the Leningrad region and 3 times higher than in the whole of Russia. The second and third rank of morbidity in the Republic of Karelia and the Arkhangelsk Region, where incidence rates ahead of the Komi Republic, Vologda and Murmansk regions, St. Petersburg and Moscow - the probability of primary morbidity – 97498,30 per 100 thousand of total population.

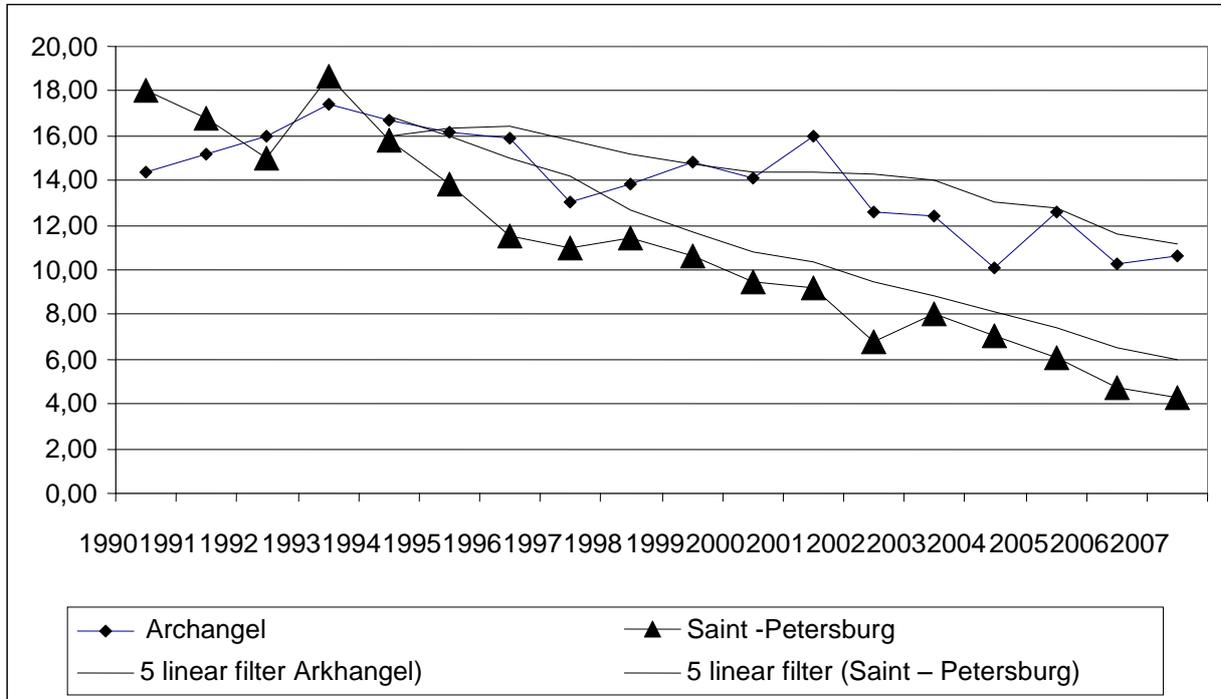
Table 7

Infant mortality of population of all reasons of death in Russia and NWFD in 1990–2008 (per 1000 born in one year, Promile)

	Russia	Karelia	Komi	Archangel	NAD	Saint - Petersburg
1990	17,40	14,00	16,50	14,40	28,20	18,00
1991	17,80	13,30	16,40	15,20	16,20	16,80
1992	18,00	15,20	17,30	16,00	25,20	15,00
1993	19,90	13,60	18,80	17,40	14,70	18,70
1994	18,60	13,30	21,40	16,70	19,20	15,80
1995	18,10	17,40	25,30	16,20	18,00	13,80
1996	17,40	13,20	16,90	15,90	23,80	11,50
1997	17,20	13,30	16,70	13,00	12,90	11,00
1998	16,49	15,26	16,88	13,88	19,54	11,40
1999	16,91	17,54	16,67	14,82	19,31	10,65
2000	15,33	14,36	12,98	14,14	24,36	9,46

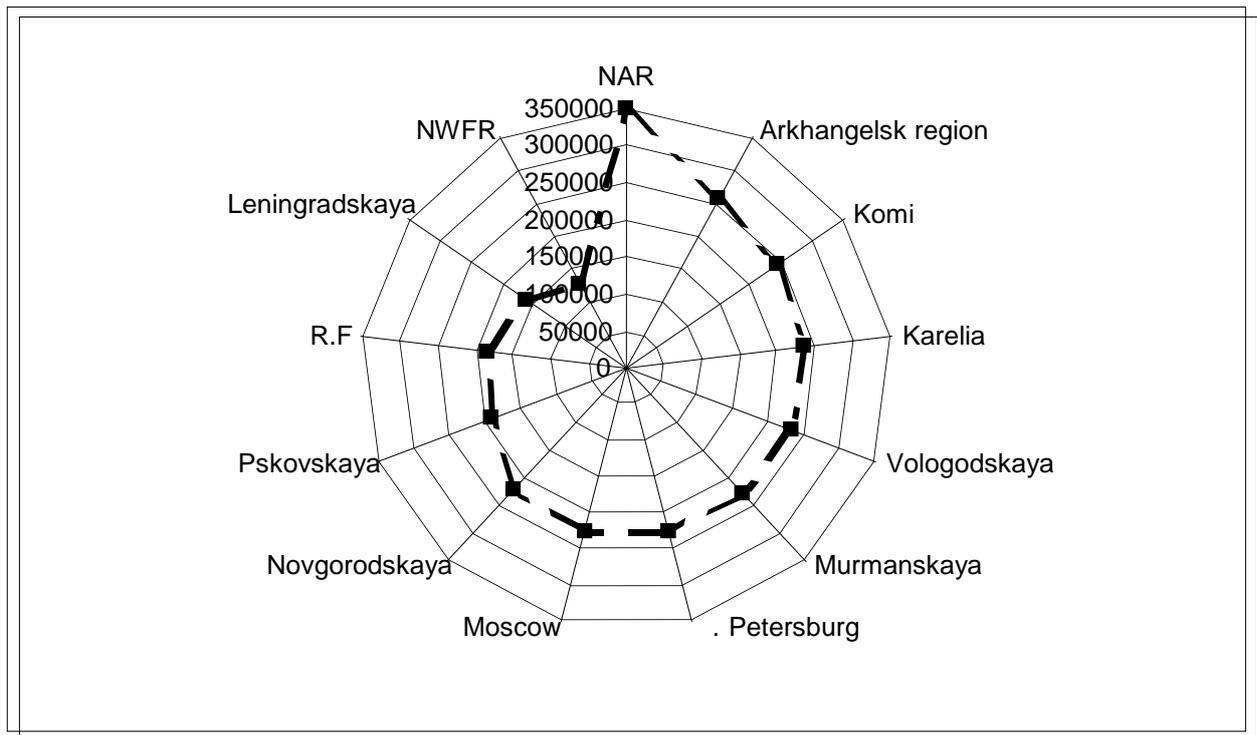
2001	14,65	12,87	9,37	15,94	20,07	9,19
2002	13,31	10,01	10,94	12,61	18,17	6,80
2003	12,36	8,11	9,38	12,38	29,30	8,00
2004	11,57	9,71	8,62	10,10	9,91	7,07
2005	10,97	9,57	8,66	12,60	16,57	6,04
2006	10,22	7,64	6,98	10,23	15,16	4,71
2007	9,36	7,18	7,64	10,66	17,02	4,28

Resource: Central base of statistical data. Federal State Statistic Service



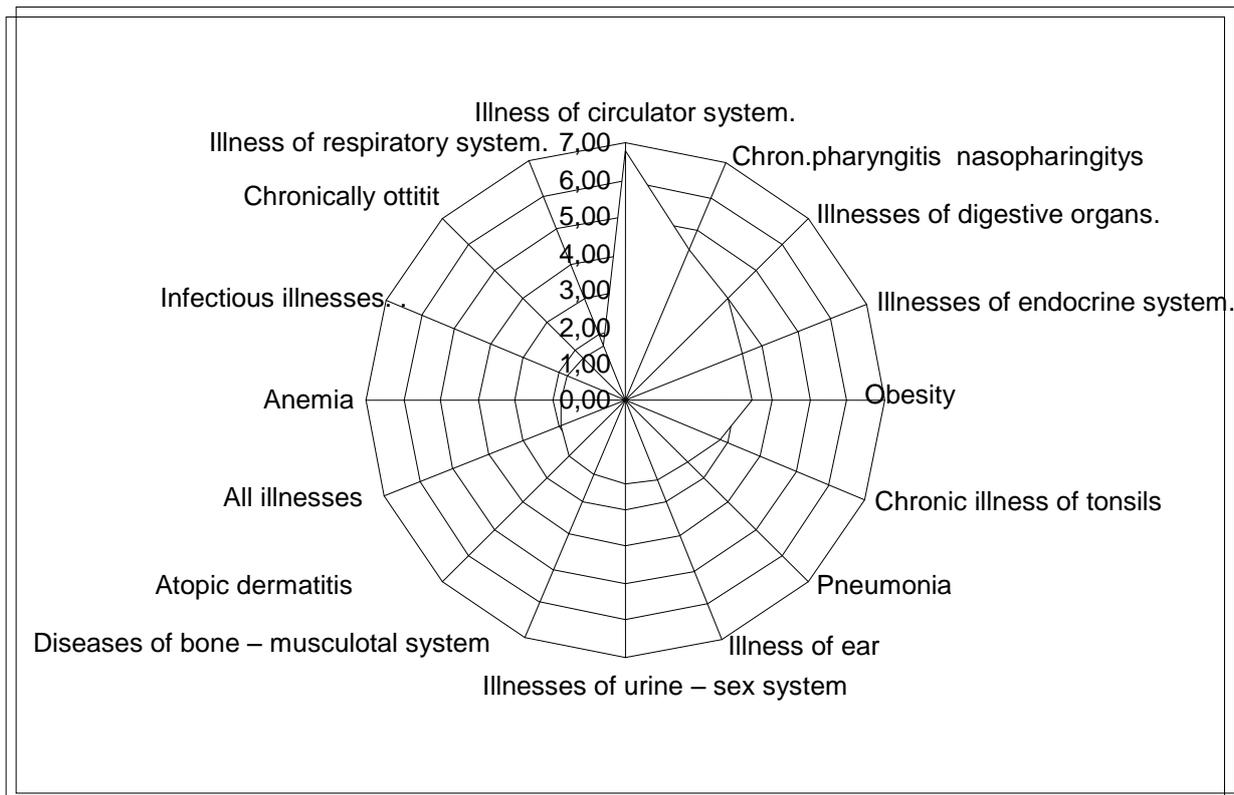
Pic. 1. The number of infant mortality on the first year of life per 1,000 live births per year, per thousand

Ranking results of the primary diseases of children (0 to 14 years) on the subjects of Russia in 2007-2008. confirmed previous results: the highest rate was again in the Nenets Autonomous region – 3461,46 per 1000 population from 0 to 14 years more than 2 times higher than in the Leningrad region (Fig. 3). And almost 3 times higher than in the North-West Federal District, and 2 times higher than in Russia. The second rank in the Arkhangelsk region – is 2571.94,9 per 1000 population from 0 to 14 years. Owing to the nature of the spatial (territorial), the frequencies of the primary disease of children (0 to 14 years), we can hypothesize: the power of epidemiological reasons for the NAO than those in more southern regions and major cities across the country, as well as in Russia in general.



Pic. 2. Ranking the incidence of primary children on the subjects of Russia for the years 2007 - 2008. Source: FSI "Russian Health Ministry TSNIIOIZ" - contents of the site www.mednet.ru.

To assess the existence of specific causes of child morbidity in the Nentskii Autonomous Region (NAO), we calculated the dimensionless incidence of NAO / RF (Pic. 4). It has not been established the specific determinants that cause the primary morbidity of children NAO respiratory diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases, chronic otitis, and anemia. Thus, the cause of the most of the nosological structures of incidences in the Arctic is not specific, non-linear, and, apparently, determined by multi sufficient cause. Unlikely, but we can not exclude the presence of specific causation in primary disease: chronic diseases of tonsils, atopic dermatitis, diseases of the genitourinary and musculoskeletal systems. In this case, climatic factors act as a necessary cause. Probably the same reasons, that there are against obesity, diseases of the endocrine system, digestive disorders, chronic pharyngitis, and diseases of the circulatory system.



Pic. 3. Ranking relationship of the primarily of child morbidity in the Nenets Autonomous Region (NAR) to the Russian Federation in whole in 2007-2008.

There is another problem. In Russia allocated 32 regions with the highest indexes of morbidity of the population obese. In the whole of Russia in 2009, the incidence of obesity was 789.3 per 100 thousand people, in the Altai Territory – 4580 per 100 thousand people, in Nenets Autonomous Region- 2225.0, in the Altai Republic - 2000.4.

In 51 subjects of the Russian Federation in the incidence of obesity-values are less than the averages of Russian levels. The best indicator of the Chech Republic, where the indicators was 252.8 cases per 100 000 population. In all cases, the causes of obesity in the Nenets Autonomous District should be explored, and they can be eliminated. If we turn to food consumption, then in the Arkhangelsk region overall picture indicates poor dietary patterns of the population: only the consumption of bread does not cause concern. Very high intake of sugar, it is not enough milk, meat, fruits, vegetables and even potatoes.

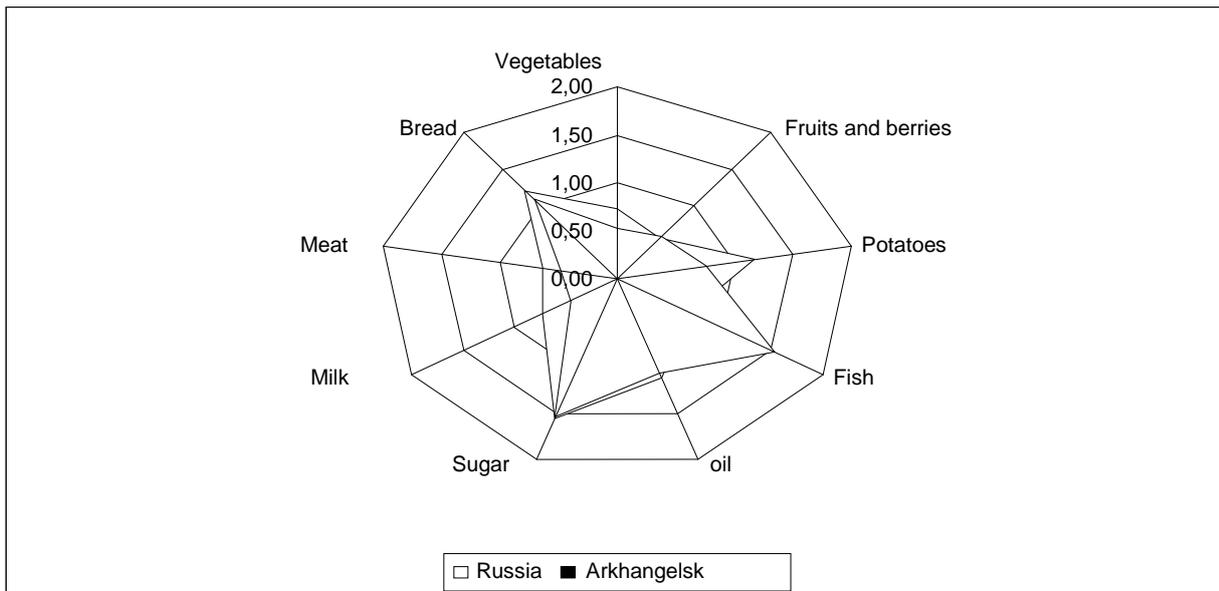


Рис. 4. To make the standards in supply of basic food products in the Arkhangelsk region in Russia in 2005–2009

From what to begin?

It will be better to turn to thoughts of M.V. Lomonosov, who, in his famous letter to Shuvalov suggested that majesty, power and wealth of a nation lies not in its vast territory without inhabitants, and mainly in the preservation and reproduction of the Russian people. Repeatedly called attention to the efforts of the imperial power of Russia on the local population in the European North. In the Soviet period it was given a special attention, and there even appeared on the largest number of cities.

The scientist-physiologist, a specialist in the field of natural adaptations, Professor Liliya Dobrodeyev, sees output in achieving social justice for the northerners living in her view, in uncomfortable environmental conditions of the European North. It is difficult to accept such a unilateral withdrawal, which are not fully correlated with health-demographic and epidemiological data on the Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous District. We agree with those scientists and physicians who believe that a systematic analysis, identifying the general movement to some central concepts, dictated by the global challenge of survival of the human and health rights in the contemporary world, considering health as a public function of the system, where individual and public health act as a "system factor" and the external criterion of efficiency of society.

It must be eliminated permanently in regional studies underestimated the degree of scrutiny items and territorial relations (internal and external), which are a factor of stability and development [13]. Needed in this regard, clearly presents a dilemma - either to go to these costs, and get an unmistakable landmark development of the area for the future, or to act according to the rule "quickly and cheaply" and constantly reap the lack of validity of any policy decisions, the low price

which turns into an extreme state of the environment, countless economic damage and the growth of unresolved issues.

In Philosophy of N.F. Reimers [14] denotes the space of philosophy in the concept of "ecological infrastructure" that can greatly be attributed to the definitions of social ecology. The components of this structure have been identified as elements of the traditional social and productive infrastructure (monitoring, treatment facilities, utilities, services, drainage systems, dams, etc.) and set of specially protected areas and other facilities. If we consider human (the society) as part of the ecosystem along with the rest of its structural elements, environmental and social succession appear as parts of one process.

Conclusions

It is important refer to the idea of creating Please refer to the idea of a scientifically and socially-oriented program "Health for all northerners in the twenty-first century." She's in the life of one generation should provide:

- I. On the regional and on the municipal levels of social system of public health through intersectoral collaboration, equity and accessibility;
- II. In the region should be created units (establishments) hygienic (sanitary) ecology
- III. Immediately required to establish a modern health care and epidemiological monitoring. Such monitoring is essential for prevention programs in every sphere of public health. It allows you to give to politicians, the public, on the one hand, a report on trends in health indicators, and on the other, - evaluating the economic efficiency of effort invested. Prevention programs in any field of public health can neither begin nor performed without performance monitoring of the epidemiological situation.

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Cultural sciences, ethno –cultural landscape

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Performance of an ethno cultural landscape of Arctic regions in global and regional measurements

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repartition of Arctic regions» (2010); «New Arkhangelsk annals» (2008); «Global society self-government of communities» (2006), etc., the textbook for high schools «Conflictology: management of conflicts» (2007), 5 manuals. E-mail: mba@pomorsu.ru.

Abstract

Given article represents multidisciplinary research of ethnic and cultural landscape of Arctic in global and regional dimensions. Problems are studied: global context Arctic culture, southern border, population, disappearance of languages and cultures, status of the northern radical people, circumpolar civilization, and also modern trends of public opinion in sphere of international relations. Model of ethno cultural landscape of Arctic; cultural language variety; humanistic model of Arctic development.

Key words: *Arctic, southern border, north, performance, ethnos, language, culture, landscape, population, global society, circumpolar civilization.*

The study of culture of different ethnic groups who had gone into the past and the surviving civilizations in the Arctic, of course, has to-date scientific and practical importance. Current circumpolar area, varying in time, remains in domestic science. Justification proved by the centuries of civilization priority of Russia in the development of cold northern area in great redistribution of the Arctic becomes today a major geopolitical sense. This problem is closely linked to the national interests of the Russian Federation, requires constant attention of the scientific community, to discuss emerging issues, develop and implement of an effective framework of domestic policy in the circumpolar world, including in the field of ethnic and cultural relations.

These articles focuses predominantly on ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic, understood as the geospatial structure of many cultures and are part of global society. Cultural, humanized

landscape as opposed to natural, rational organization is multi-dimensional space circumpolar, and the result of all of human society here. The pollution of the Arctic environment, climatic changes and other negative consequences of this are also the result of human impact, or in some degree of performances (the result) management in the Arctic.

Performance, (from the English. Performance - design, presentation), in the context of this paper is understood as the representation of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic; civilization cut vital social and ethnic communities living in the circumpolar world. Performance is seen here not as a form of modern art, not as a show, and when combined with ethno-cultural landscape of the Arctic and on his background as a synthesis of many cultures, lifestyles of northern ethnic groups and the quality of relations with the outside world, forming the bright colors of the palette, multicircumpolar civilization.

Methodologically and conceptually a performance culture in the Arctic makes it possible to implement multi scientific approach. The study of the same object - the Arctic - in global and regional dimensions, objects used in any system of knowledge, it seems to me very promising for a bright and multi-dimensional picture of the system in an endless stream of time here and now, there and then. The time frame covered with a vast period of human origin to the modern days.

The distribution area of the Arctic culture, strictly speaking, limited to eight Arctic circumpolar zone states. However, given that the Arctic is part of the North, are used in both of these concepts. North generally includes only the land, and the concept of "Arctic" is used to refer to both land area and the marine waters of the Arctic Ocean and sea power underlines Russia - thalassocracy (sea power). The concept of "North" refers to Tellurocracy that is land power. This type of civilization or the state system, which is clearly associated with the development of Russian continental Eurasia. Dualism thalassocracy and tellurocracy - is the basic law of geopolitics, from which derives the law of the synthesis of both land and sea - the Arctic and the North. Such are the author's interpretation of the article used in the basic concepts.

The global context of the Arctic culture

The cculture in the Arctic as part of the universal, global polyculture certainly includes the unique cultural universals or invariants of the elements of culture. It is the norms, values, rules, traditions, and properties that are inherent in all cultures, regardless of geographical location, historical time and social structure of society. Cultural universals arise because all people, wherever they may live in Africa or the Arctic, in London or in Arkhangelsk, physically have the same structure and the same biological needs and face a common challenge that confronts mankind with the environment. Because people live lives together, they have the greeting, calendar, hygiene and decency in the administration of natural needs, cooking, courtship, dancing, decorative art, divination, division of labor, the interpretation of dreams, education, family, festivals, making fire, folklore, game, inheritance rights, the jokes, the range of family, language, law, superstition, magic, music, personal name, and title. People are born and die, so people have customs associated with birth and death, funeral rites, mourning.

For the study of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic in the regional dimension is very important to understand the general cultural and geopolitical context of the formation of a single civilization on the planet Earth. The modern global society includes all mankind of the Earth a total of 6.86 billion. The network structure of global society today consists of:

- I. global system of power and control, including the political system of sovereign states, different political regimes and devices, the political parties, mass media, Internet and other items. More than 250 countries and territories, including 192 countries that are members of the UN;
- II. Processes of regionalization. Thousands of regional societies, power structures and management at the state level, provinces, regions, territories and provinces. Many local communities, of societies at the municipal, urban and rural settlements, including the cities of the world in 1652. Social economy, co-operation;
- III. civil society, including social movements, nonprofit organizations, the new self-governing communities, arctic partnership;
- IV. Global market, the international division of labor. Large, medium and small businesses, multinational corporations, holding companies, financial-industrial groups, joint stock companies, limited liability companies and entrepreneurs. Green economy - industries that create and enhance the natural capital of land or reduce environmental hazards and risks (UNEP); market friendly or "green" technologies («cleantech», or greentech);
- V. ethnic and cultural landscape in terms of postmodernism, a variety of cultures, civilizations, religions and religious organizations; 10 000 crops and 6900 languages, which form the thousands of traditional knowledge systems. Traditional farming, fishing and animal husbandry are based on long-acquired knowledge and practices that help keep food and agricultural diversity, rich natural and marine landscapes, habitats and food security [1, 2009].

In the global system of the power of the twenty-first century is conceptually possible to allocate a certain amount of conventionality today as seven interacting and complementing each other levels of government:

- I. Global International Governance - UN Security Council, UNESCO, WTO; G20, or group of twenty, represents 90% of global gross national product, 80% of world trade and two thirds of the world, the IMF - International Monetary Fund; World Bank - World Bank and other Organization of the global society; World Bank – and other organizations of global society;
- II. networks of countries, interstate unions - European Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), (ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations); (African Union, AU); Latin American Union and others;
- III. state management at all levels, national and multinational sovereign states;
- IV. regional management of states, provinces, autonomous republics, provinces, districts, cantons, etc.;

- V. local self-management: a) the municipal management, b) the territorial self-management, self-management communities, c) the social economy;
- VI. Civil society. Socio-communal self-management of the most diverse communities, both large and small groups of people, organizations, autonomous, self-managed new communities. Arctic partnership;
- VII. Power of the people, the crowd (ochlocracy). Democratic basis, the source of power - the people, an active person. Respect for human rights. But it is also manifested ochlocracy, anarchy, and management "of the concepts" rather than by law. Chaos, rebellion, unauthorized protests.

In the field of ethno-cultural relations postmodernism as a general expression of post-industrial world and the information society reflects the state of spirituality in our day, associated with a sense of unacceptability in the new socio-cultural realities of the prevailing earlier ideas about the world and man. Postmodernism is characterized by two main features - the collapse of the unity characteristic of modernity and the growth of pluralism. The main problem of postmodernism is a problem of language, text, beyond which it is impossible to understand the reality. Particular attention is paid to postmodernism local identity, multiculturalism (Multiculturalism) - the formation of multiple groups based on ethno-cultural identity. Culture becomes the defining factor in the extraterritorial identify each person and ethnic communities, the formation of a new global human solidarity and at the same time increase their autonomy and alienation in the twenty-first century. In this respect, ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic can be compared with the author of used the term "multi-circumpolar civilization" in the era of postmodernism.

The overall natural and cultural landscape of the Arctic is defined as the twenty-first century, as multi-dimensional, large physiographic, water-territorial, socio-economic, ethno-canonical, multicultural, geopolitical space adjacent to the North Pole and includes the continental margin of Eurasia and North America, almost the entire North Arctic Ocean with the islands and the adjacent of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the eight Arctic states and their policies. This dozens of ethnic groups, diversity of cultures and civilizations, their relationship over authority and control, life support in the Arctic macro-region, development of natural resources. This interdisciplinary definition best describes the existing ethno-cultural landscape of Arctic-XXI, which includes both land and sea, a common multi circumpolar civilization, human values and natural and cultural resources.

In quantitative terms, the natural landscape in the Arctic today - it's more than 26% of Earth's land area (nearly 40 million sq. km.), The Arctic Ocean area of 14.75 million square meters. km. In the Arctic states before the global financial crisis, made 27.9% of world GDP (2007). These numbers are in the geopolitical approach include potential water area and territory in the whole of the eight Arctic states as opposed to a regional approach when data are taken into account only the inside of the Arctic zone in these eight states. The southern boundary of the Arctic in geopolitical dimension coincides with the external borders of the state of each country's of the Arctic.

In the geopolitical situation turns out that the macro-region in the Arctic, which consists of eight Arctic states, home to over half a billion people, or 7.5% of the total population of the global society in the Earth's 6.86 billion people.

Table 1

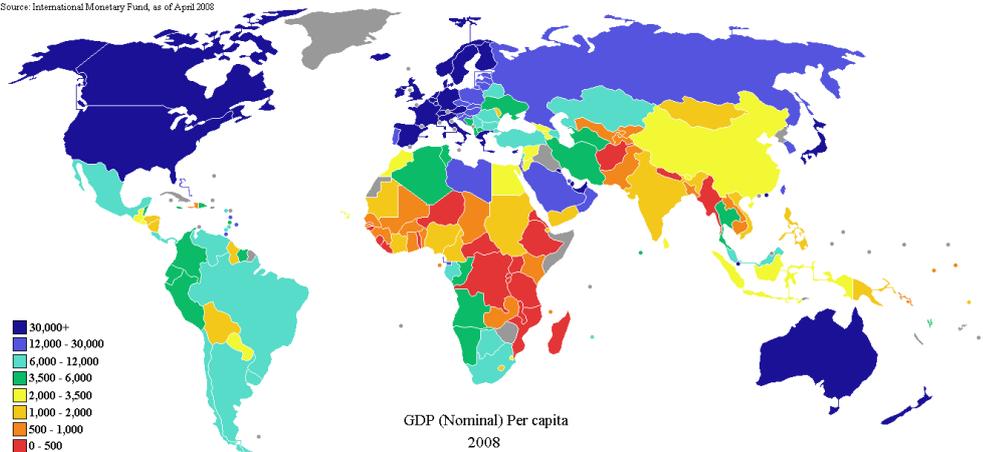
Geopolitical space «Arctic-XXI»

№	circumpolar) countries	Territory Square meters. km 2010 year	Population	GDP per capita, calculated by the PPP in 2009 U.S. dollars
1	Russia	17 098 242	140 041 000	15 200
2	Canada	9 984 670	33 487 000	38 400
3	USA	9 826 675	307 212 123	46 400
4	Denmark	43 094	5 500 000	36 200
	Greenland	2 166 086	57 600	35 400
5	Sweden	450 295	9 059 000	36 800
6	Finland	338 145	5 250 000	34 900
7	Norwegian	323 802	4 660 000	59 300
8	Iceland	103 000	306 600	39 800

Resource: URL: <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab1/12-tablica-ploshhadej-stran-mira-rejting-ot-2010.html>; <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab1/13-naselenie-stran-mira.html>; <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab1/20-vvp-na-dushu-naseleniya-po-pps-2009.html> (02.01.2011).

GDP per capita ranking of Arctic states for the year 2009 opens Norway, followed by the United States, Iceland, Canada, Sweden, Denmark and Greenland, Finland, and closes on this indicator eight Arctic states, Russia. For the comparison, the whole world has an average GDP per capita calculated at purchasing power parity for 2009 10500 European Union - 32 700, as China's most populous country in the world - 6500, India - 3100, Brazil - 10200.

Source: International Monetary Fund, as of April 2008

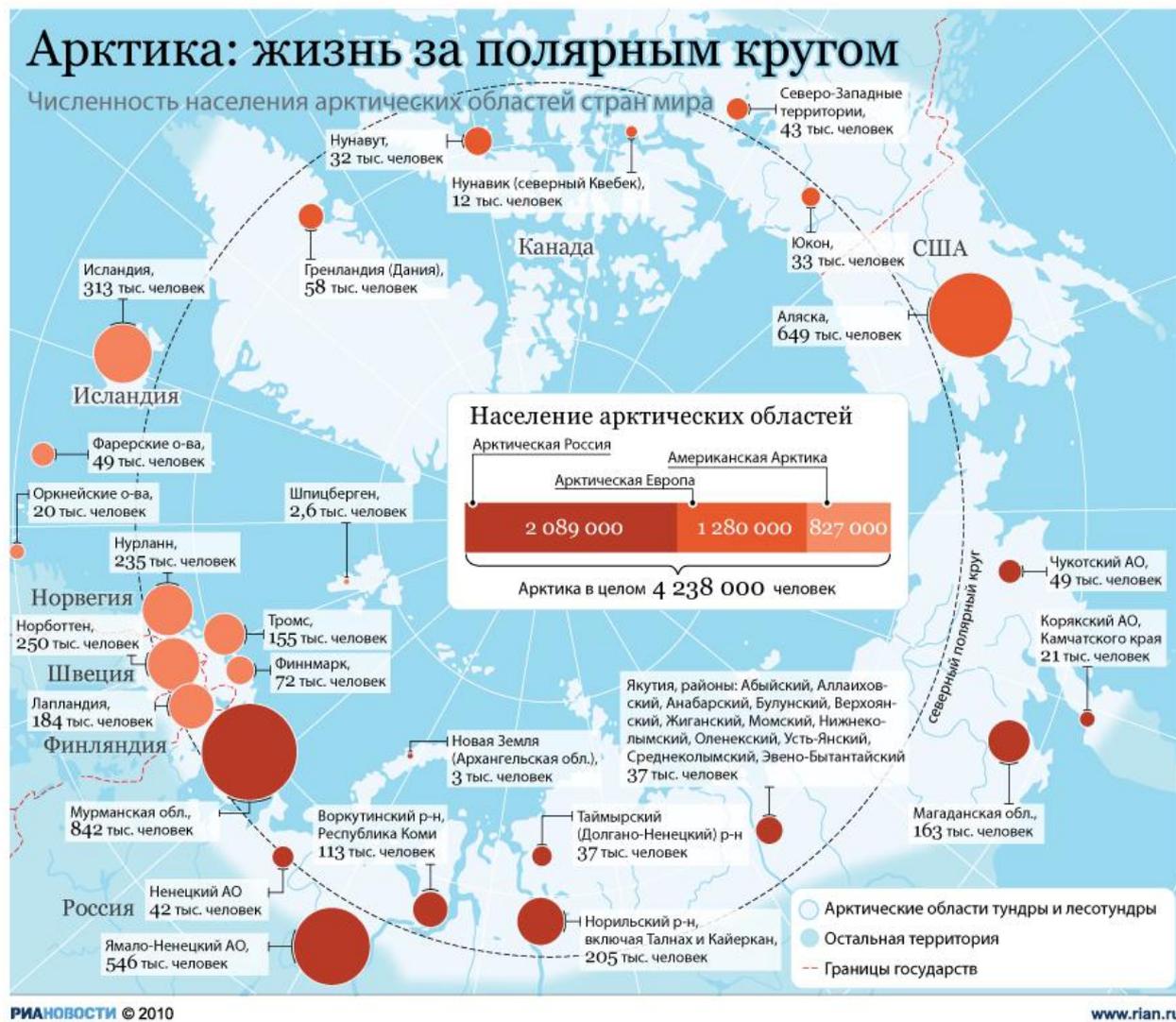


If we compare the North and South, in the whole entire South, except Australia, much lower than the North's GDP per capita, according to 2008 data, compiled on the basis of which a reducible

scheme. I think that this trend is maintained in 2009-2010 and will probably remain for some time.

During using administrative law, the regional dimension of the southern boundary of the Arctic zone is within the Arctic states on the administrative boundaries of provinces, the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, ulus, and the settlements. Using data on the boundaries of the Arctic zone in Arctic of States to give to people other figures is much smaller. .

According to a map of "Arctic - life in the Arctic Circle," RIA-News published in 2010, lives in the Arctic is only 4.2 million people, or less than one thousandth percents of the population of the global society.



In the Arctic zone of Russia, which is the home to 2.089 million people in Europe - 1.28 million, the U.S. and Canada - 0.827 million people. However, these figures require minor clarifications. The population of Alaska, for example, pointed out - 649 thousand people. Whereas, according to U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Alaska is already 698 thousand people. (2009) should also be noted that the use of the regional dimension in the Arctic Circle is not the whole territory of Alaska, but only a part, not the whole territory of Greenland, and part of it. Iceland is almost all overseas Arctic Circle. But if you use the border to the Arctic in July isotherm (100C), the picture is somewhat different from the Arctic Circle. Then the whole territory of Greenland and Iceland, more than half of the climatic criteria mean July temperatures fall into the Arctic zone.

Based on analysis of published sources I have attempted to bring all regional data into a separate table, which clarified some information on the population of Alaska, the Arctic areas of Russia and others.

Table 2

The population of Arctic regions

States	Arctic regions	Population (thousands)	Territory Square km
Russia	Murmansk region	836	144,9
	Archangel region, Islands	5,7	99
	Nenets Autonomous District	42,2	176,8
	Komi Republic, Vorkytinskii region	113,4	24
	Yamalo – nenzkii autonomous region	543,6	769,3
	Krasnoyarsk region: Taimir	37	879,9
	Norilsk and others	205	4,5
	Republic Saha (iakutia), ulusi	68.4	1549,4
	Chykotskii Autonomous District	49	721,5
	<i>Circumpolar Russia</i>	1,9 mln	4 369
USA	Alaska-----	698	1 481
Norwegian	Finmark-----	72	48
	Troms -----	155	25
	Nurlann -----	236	38
	Spizbergen -----	2,7	63
	<i>Circumpolar Norwegian</i>	465,7	174
Iceland	-----	319	100
Sweden	Norbotten -----	252	98
Finland	Lapland -----	184	98
Canada	North – Western territories	43	1183
	Territory of Ykon-----	33	474
	Territory of Nunavut -----	32	1936
	Nunavik – a part of province Kvebek	12	443,6
	<i>Circumpolar Canada</i>	120	4036
Denmark	Greenland -----	58	2166
	Farerian Islands	49	1
	<i>Circumpolar Denmark</i>	107	2167
Total:	Arctic	4,0 mln	12,5 mln

Resource: The population of the Russian Federation by cities, towns and districts as of January 1, 2009. Moscow: Rosstat, 2009. U.S. Census Bureau. URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/02000.html>; URL: [http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/% ... 8F](http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%...8F) (date accessed: 11.05.2010), etc.

But here, could not avoid some inaccuracies in the determination of the population and territory, located above the Arctic Circle. In the table all of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Yamal), for example, is included in the Arctic zone of Russia, although the Arctic Circle is located just half of its territory. Arise in determining the size of the population were related to the lack of formally established the southern border regions of the Arctic zone of Russia, the search of reliable statistical data on the current population of the Arctic regions, provinces, provinces, municipalities, other countries have different approaches to determining the boundaries of the Arctic.

In the Arctic zone of Russia, as a whole spread of figures on the population obtained from 1.9 million to 2.6 million people in a variety of sources. The draft SE "Arctic", for example, reads: "The area is AZRF 4.38 million square meters. Km or 25.7% of the total territory of the Russian Federation. Population on 01.01.2009 exceeded 2619.3 thousand people, representing 1.85% of the total number of his country. At the same time are concentrated nationwide averages 2.29% (for 2009) the number of employed workers "[2, 2010].

In the project "Strategy for the Development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security in 2020" shows: "The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation has an area of about 9 million km² and it is the home to more than 2.5 million people, representing less than 2% of the population country and about 40% of the population throughout the Arctic. In the AZRF created 12-15% of GDP, provides about a quarter of exports in Russia. In AZRF created the most powerful industrial layer and the scale of economic activity is much greater than that of other polar regions. Here, an unprecedented high percentage of the value added of mining industries and businesses (60%, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland - not more than 15% in Alaska and Arctic Canada - approximately 30%). Two-thirds of the total wealth created in the Russian Arctic "[3, 2010].

The southern boundaries of the circumpolar world within each country are conventional because of the use of different criteria for their definition. In modern science in determining the boundaries of the Arctic different methods - astronomical, physical, geographical, bioclimatic, etc. Without going into details of all these approaches, I note that the bases for determining its southern border and the total area of the Arctic zone of Russia in the science, management and policy are:

- I. astronomical approach, geodesy - the North Polar Circle (66 ° 33 'north latitude);
- II. physical-geographical approach is based on the classification of landscapes, geographic differentiation of territories, establishing the boundaries of the tundra, and dry-forest of tundra and taiga differing radiation balance, the duration of the summer, the sum of active temperatures;
- III. bioclimatic approach to determining the boundaries of the Arctic based on discomfort of harsh natural conditions of human life (low temperatures, severe wind, humidity, etc.) generates the problem of increased cost of living and associated social and political commitments of the state;;
- IV. cultural-ethnic approach (cultural anthropology, ethnology) - Resettlement and Land of the peoples and ethnic and cultural groups in the Arctic and Subarctic, mostly belonging to the (at the beginning of the twentieth century) to the economic-cultural types: sedentary and half marine hunters, nomadic herders and tundra forest-tundra;
- V. Economic, natural and economic approach - placing the leading types of mineral deposits, logistics, transport and economic attraction of the area adjacent to the Northern Sea Route, etc.
- VI. legal and administrative (regional) approach - along the administrative border areas (regions, territories, republics, and municipalities) related to the Arctic acts;

- VII. Geopolitical approach - the presence of the sea coast in the subject of the Russian Federation on the basis of its access to the coast of the Arctic seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea) some part of its territory.

From the points of management and geopolitics is preferable to include in the Arctic zone of the entire territory of the RF subject as one integrated facility management, has access to the coast, and not draw the line at the municipal level and in the villages. This approach to determining the boundaries of the Arctic zone of Russia is rational from the standpoint of the effectiveness of territorial administration and coordination of regional policy and to concentrate resources on priority development projects. In the managerial approach, cooperation and integration are replacing domestic useless exhausting cross-regional, inter-municipal competition and lobbying areas to the detriment of the strategic vector of the whole country. Prospects for the Russian state, the national security of Russia in general, are largely dependent on how comprehensive and effective manner will be used geopolitical, natural resource, and management, socio-economic and intellectual potential of the RF subjects, entirely within the Arctic zone.

In such regional, administrative and legal approach is not about the northern benefits, allowances and things like that, since the entire Arctic region of Russia is actually absorbed by the North of Russia, whose area is greater. With regard to the population of northern benefits, they can be identified in the designation of certain administrative territories of the Far North is at the level of municipalities using other criteria, be subject to other laws. That is quite possibly with some degree of conditionality to separate "the Arctic" (management, politics, geopolitics), and "North" (regions, social benefits, the economy). In defining the southern border of the Arctic zone of Russia in order to improve the efficiency of state-regional control should be used, firstly, the factor of administrative-territorial division AZRF at the regional level rather than at the municipal level of settlements, and secondly, to consider the output of the coastal areas of subjects Russia to the Arctic Ocean (Arkhangelsk region, Republic of Karelia come to the White Sea coast).

Ethnic and cultural landscape of modern Arctic is definitely different from the geopolitical, includes not only the territory, population, and cultural values, civilization attributes of passionar-nosti, religion and other categories of social and spiritual life of society.

(The approach of the total (global society) to private (arctic landscape) allows one to study global and regional measurements multicircumpolar civilization, diversity and specific spatio-temporal parameters of crops.

Model of Ethno – cultural landscape of Arctic

I.	Population	Nordmen. Dozens of ethnic groups of the Arctic with their culture, historical connection times of more than four million people.
II.	The population active, their passionar-nost	Events and processes generated by the social, intellectual, and transforming activity of people in the course of their life together, the results of activities are not always a positive direction.
III.	Values	Arctic solidarity - cooperation instead of competition, integration with the observance of national interests of each circumpolar countries; peaceful

		exploration of the Arctic instead of the cold war and military conflicts.
IV.	Religion	The dominant Christian religion - Catholicism, Protestantism, Orthodoxy, general Christian values.
V.	Mentalitet	The image quality of life of ethnic groups of the Arctic, especially philosophy and ethics.
VI.	Civilization	Multi circumpolar civilization, including the European countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland), Eurasian (Russian, "Russian"), North American (U.S., Canada), a circumpolar civilization of small ethnic groups.
VII.	Arctic art-facts	Labyrinths on the Solovki Islands Solovki Monastery, Kola petroglyphs at Lake Kanozero; Arctic Seid, age, ancient pyramids; Vaigach Island, Nenets sacred place, etc.
VIII.	Cultural life	Art, music, dance, painting, theater, literature, creative verbal-operation, etc.
IX.	Society	Spheres of society, social relations and institutions, non-profit organizations, self-governing community. Arctical partnership.
X.	Politics	The political system, political parties, political institutions, socio-political organizations. Multiculturalism in Canada. Russian World.
XI.	Conflicts	Global, interstate, ethnic, intergroup and interpersonal conflict.
XII.	Ecology of the environment, human	Environmental ecology of the Arctic environment and saving people as one of the ideals and priorities of cultural policy and management

The Arctic landscape is not a natural melody frozen ice and snow, he humanized and dynamic, does not remain constant, constantly changing over time. Has a local (municipal), regional and global dimensions. While remaining within the overall modern civilization multi circumpolar all Arctic nations, including three historically civilization: 1) Eurasian (Slavic, Russian, Soviet, Russia), 2) North American, Western European, Atlantic, and 3) primary, frozen circumpolar civilization of Indigenous Peoples.

The idea of the Arctic space civilization, like multimodal integrity manifests itself in the spiritual, ecclesiastical and religious, social, economic, cultural, ethnic, management, communication, political, scientific, educational, environmental, relationship between people and their communities. Geospatial framework of cultures in the Arctic has its limits, environmental constraints and opportunities, their communication, language, and their group as the core of ethno-cultural landscape.

Ethnic and cultural landscape of each of the Arctic states is also based on something not always apparent and perceived by the citizens of spiritual and civilization unity, evolutionary common fate of tens of large and small ethnic groups living in this country, and usually one - three dominant religions. In Canada, for example, Catholics make up 46% of the population, Protestants - 36%, other - 18%. In the United States are 56% of Protestants, Catholics - 28%, Jews - 2%, other - 4%, not determined religions - 10%. In Russia, prevailing Orthodox, Muslims, Buddhists, Lamaists, Judaism. In Norway, Lutheran Evangelical Confession 86% (state church), other Protestant and Roman Catholic - 3%, other - 1%, not exacted religion - 10%. In Finland, the Lutheran - 89%, Orthodox 1%, not determined divided religion - 9%, other - 1%. In Sweden, the Protestant-Lutheran - 87% are Catholics, Protestants, Baptists, Muslims, Jews, and Buddhists. In Greenland, is dominated by the Lutherans, the Lutherans in Iceland and in the majority - 93%, others

refer to Protestants and Catholics. In total, global society, there are Christians, 33% (of which Roman Catholics - 17%, Orthodox - 4%), Muslims - 20%, Hindus - 13%, Buddhists - 6%, Sikhs 0.4% -, Jews - 0.2% , and other believers - 13% (other - non-believers or not determined the confession). And religion through religious organizations (communities, parishes) in each country unites people of different nationalities.

In the century of postmodern culture is increasingly becoming a virtual electronic reality, accelerated extinction of languages, cultures, ethnic groups and small, including in the Arctic in the north. In the language of show business, live sound is exotic, transformed into a complement used "jeans, plywood," and similar technologies. In painting, the growing shaft skillfully executed copies, fakes. The literature is booming, "harry-porter" works of detective fiction, uninteresting and boring novels. All this and much more is bought and sold on a massive scale with the use of the Internet and everywhere penetrating advertising. Culture is the second century, it is a product (goods and services) of mass consumption.

You should not think that in the frozen Arctic and on the cold north and the other conditions did not change the ethno-cultural and natural landscape of the Arctic, as it is a cultural and ecological reserve of humanity. This is a profound mistake. It is dominated by the same trends as in the whole global society. To understand the trends of contemporary cultures preserve the landscape of the Arctic, to analyze trends above all languages throughout the world in the twenty-first century after Christ.

10 000 cultures and 6 900 languages

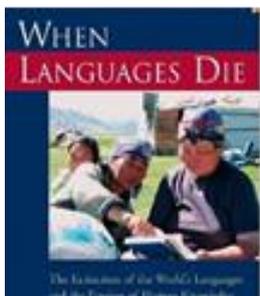
The culture in its broadest sense is the artifacts surrounding artificial humanized environment. It is one of the major concepts that define the basic content of co-arctic landscape, artificially created over the past centuries, the labor of millions of people. Culture includes the Arctic and the North is not only material objects, things, buildings, tools, household items, clothing, jewelry northern ethnic groups, but also spiritual values and norms, ideas (belief, knowledge), the social model of human relations, stable and repeatable behaviors ("patterns"); habits, customs, rites, rituals, tastes, symbolic objects, feelings (installation, attitudes, emotions), traditional knowledge systems and practices that help preserve a rich natural and marine landscapes.

In total, in global society, there are 10 000 cultures and 6900 languages, which form the thousands of traditional knowledge systems [1, 2009]. According to other estimates of scientists, today there are 6809 living languages, half of which goes to eight countries: Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, Cameroon, China, India, USA and Russia. The most multilingual country - India, whose population speaks 845 languages and dialects. The most common languages in the twenty-first century on this planet are Chinese, English and Spanish. In the first ten listed as well as Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and German. 80% of the population speaks 80 major languages.

Traditionally, the languages and cultures with them as people, their carriers, they die. In the entire history of mankind has disappeared for more than 9000 languages. Dead languages, even

those countries that are not only subjected to any of colonization, but rather were once great powers. The process of extinction of cultures and ethnic groups continues in the small twenty-first century after Christ. Information about the danger to the linguistic diversity and cultural heritage of humanity, spread Associations UNESCO at the opening of the International Year of Languages (2008), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. "Every two weeks, one language dies - said at a briefing at the headquarters of the UN Secretary General's spokesperson Michele Montas. - Now on each of the 90% of the languages spoken by less than 100 thousand people. 357 languages have no more than 50 carriers. But the existence of 46 more languages and do a question on each says only one person "[4, 2008]. Together with these people leave us to the culture, traditions, and unique information that have been accumulated by human communities for thousands of years - knowledge, to which science has not yet reached.

American linguistics professor David Harrison in his famous book, "When the languages are dying"



ing" pointed out that half of the languages on the Earth remains a living one carrier. Every two weeks the last speaker of a language dies, and the end of this century, the number of earthly tongues cut by half. The Red Book could be made more than 40% of world languages. As for the flora and fauna, endangered species of plants 8% and 18% of mammals' species – there are not so many of them, if we compare them with languages!

When the dolphins or eagles dying, people fall into sentimentality and mourning of their deaths, but the death of language - an event that passes unnoticed, although it happens more frequently, every two weeks another language disappears. The disappearance of languages, what is happening at an unprecedented rate, threatening significant change in the cultural world view. With the loss of language disappear for centuries of human thinking about time, environment, mathematics, mythology, music, and this novel. We live in an information age, therefore, information and knowledge should be valued, and we instead reset overboard values accumulated for thousands of years. Indeed, much of what we know about endangered species, known only to holders of endangered languages, has never had a written language. Thus, saving languages we may be, saving species and entire ecosystems - so says David Harrison [5, 2007]. As linguists predict, 25 years from now existing living languages will be only one-tenth. International means of communication will be the Chinese, the second most popular language Hindi is released.

For the Arctic and the North of Europe in general has always been characterized by linguistic and therefore cultural diversity. In the western part of the Arctic zone of Russia and northern Europe, spread Scandinavian, Finno-Ugric, Samoyed and Slavic-Russian languages. Similarities with systemic in nature, suggest that the Uralic (Finno-Ugric and Samoyed) languages associated with the genetic relatedness of Indo-European, Altaic, Yukagir and other languages and proto-language evolved from Nostratic language.

Samoyed languages are common in Northern Eurasian tundra of the Kanin Peninsula and Mezen river in the west to the Taimyr Peninsula in the east, and in some areas of taiga in the basins of

the rivers Taz and Pur, the middle reaches of the Ob River, the lower and middle Yenisei. Writing on the basis of the Russian graphics has Nenets and Selkup languages. Nenets, members of the Samoyed group, live in the Nenets and Yamalo-Nenets Auto-genomic districts Taimyr municipal entity of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

**Cultural and language diversity of the Western part in Arctic zone
Of Russia and North of Europe**

Scandinavian languages	Old northern, Icelandic, Faroese, Norn, Norwegian (nyunork, Bokmål), Danish, Swedish, elvdalsky dialect drevnegutniysky
Finno – Ugric tribes and languages, divided on 6 linguistic branches They are entering in Ural linguistic family.	Baltic and Finnish: Finnish, Izhora, Karelian, lyudikovskiy, Vepsian, Vodskaya, Estonian, Livonian. Sami: yuzhnosaamsky; umesaamsky; pitesaamsky; lulesaamsky; Northsaamsky; kolttsaamsky; inarisaamsky; kolskosaamsky; yokangskosaamsky. Mordovia: Erzya and Moksha. Mari: Mari with meadow, east, north-western and mountain dialects. Permian: Komi-Zyryan, Komi-Perm, Udmurt. Ugric: Hungarian, Mansi, Khanty.
Samodic languages языки – entering in the Ural family.	Nenets, Enets and Nganasan in the area of the North Eurasian tundra. Selkup in the Western Siberia. Kamassian (defunct), a dialect which is known as a Koibal Minusinsk Basin. Matorsky (or motorsky), Karagas and Taigi.
Slavic and Russian languages	Proto-Slavic language - mother tongue, from which the Slavic languages. It's the language spoken before the VI century. Old Russian language of the Eastern Slavs in the period roughly from the VI to XIII-XIV century. Old Novgorodian Dialect - a medieval dialect of ancient languages spoken in the territory of Novgorod from preliterate times to the XV century. East Slavic languages - Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian. Russian language - the East-one of the major world languages, the official language of the Russian Federation. Pomeranian dialect, saying, Pomeranian (Pomorska speaking - a group of dialects of the Russian language - severnovelikoruskogo adverbs, common among the Russian coast-dwellers.

Languages belonging to the Finno-Ugric and Samoyed group do not cover their entire territory of the Arctic zone and the North. Some of them are locally distributed outside of the Arctic zone and the far north of present-day Hungary, Estonia and Siberia to the Volga region. In general, we can conclude that the Uralic family of Finno-Ugric and Samoyed languages prevalent in large parts of Eurasia¹.

¹ URL: <http://metal-archives.com/board/viewtopic.php?p=1230580&sid=3f61401c7f1c822a061db9efeaf50b2d> (25.12.2010).

Can we today name, the arctic ethno cultural landscape, like risk area, cant we? How is the real situation today with the extinction of languages and cultures in the Arctic? In answering these questions should be noted that D. Harrison and his colleague, Mr. Anderson, director of Living Tongues Institute, found in his study of the planet are five major "hot spots" where the dying languages. It's north of Australia, the central part of South America, Oklahoma, along with the southwestern United States, north-west Pacific and Eastern Siberia. Naturally, the process of ex-



inction of languages and cultures with them occurs with varying speeds and in other parts of the global society, including in the circumpolar world. In North America, the pressure of French and English, very few have stood the Eskimo language. In the USA, while surviving only 104 Indian languages, though before the Europeans arrived here, there were several hundreds. In Europe, under threat of extinction of about 50 languages.

Most of the fears of experts are the future of Lappish languages spoken in Scandinavia and northern Russia. In Siberia, the disappearance of the face of the Finno-Ugric, Samoyed, Turkish and Tungus-Manchu languages. Ethnic minorities and Aboriginal people prefer to have survived their own national and regional languages, like Russian or Sakha. Count to three on Nivkh language, for example, is not an easy task, and a simple "one-two-three" here is not being enough. Nivkh numerals sound different depending on whether they think: skiing, boat, or bundles of dried fish. In total, this language means twenty-six accounts. It is not surprising that ninety percent of the Nivkh prefer to communicate in Russian, which is why their language and ended up in the lists of endangered, along with many others. Similar processes are typical of other languages.

Together with the languages disappear not just the whole culture, and specific ways of seeing the world. More than half the world's languages have no written form, are vulnerable to the other most commonly used in business and everyday communication languages and can even disappear without a trace. After the loss of these languages, there will be no dictionary, no text, no documented knowledge and history of a vanished culture. Individual words and cultural diversity are important elements of human knowledge, which endangered language carries with him into the grave. Loss of languages is often also means the loss of national identity In particular, a set of cultural instincts and loss of consciousness.

What are the reasons of extinction of languages? We can distinguish two main trends - globalization and mass migration of urbanization. In the ongoing process of urbanization, the difficult economic situation has forced people to migrate from their villages to big cities, where they withdraw from their native language, using generally accepted, the most common languages in which documents are maintained, the teaching in school and there is a dialogue. Traditional cultures are unable to hold back the onslaught of modern mass culture, which bursts into life through the TV and radio. It breaks on the "older" language spoken by the majority of the country living media "younger" of the language, whether in Russia, Russian, English in Australia or the U.S., Spanish or Portuguese, in most countries of South America. The first signs of danger appear when one or another community ceases to learn the native language of more than 30% of children. Children play an important role in the destruction of language: the child, a child speaking in Russian and Saami languages, soon comes to the conclusion that the Russian is better as it express themselves in school and on TV.

However, it should be noted that the Russian language is the only one of 10-12 leading languages, which in recent years and is steadily losing its position in all major regions of the world. On present a tendency already in 2015 the number of knowledgeable, to varying degrees the Russian language will be reduced to 212 million people, and it outstripped the French about 270 million people., Hindi / Urdu - 260 million people., Arabic - 230 million people. By 2025, when the number of knowledgeable Russian in different countries will be reduced approximately to 152 million people, the Russian language will precede Portuguese - over 190 million people and Bengali - about 190 million people. [6, 2006].

Preservation of the global role of the Russian language, a positive cultural impact of "Russian world" in the twenty-first century by the system implementation of inter-related factors (© YF Lukin, 2011):

- a. quality contribution to Russian culture to world culture and the formation of a single global civilization on Earth;
- b. the number of people who speak Russian as their native language and who know him as a second foreign language;
- c. level of innovation, socio-economic development of Russia and the quality of life for all population;
- d. competitiveness of a country, its priorities of modernization and strategic industries;
- e. content of foreign policy and diplomacy of the Russian Federation, preserving the Russian language abroad;;

- f. support and protection of the Russian language as the greatest of our national dos-being in the public consciousness of Russians in the media;
- g. the development of education and science, the development problems of linguistic culture in research;
- h. Other factors.

In the Russian Federation, Russian language, according to a national language policy is not the only official language: in the national republics, along with Russian co-exist 28 other official languages. Preservation and development of national languages in Russia is the foundation of our cultural diversity. The share of state-supported magazines and newspapers in the languages of the peoples of Russia is more than 30% of the total number of funded publications. Published 400 newspapers and magazines in 59 national languages, as well as being telecast on 56 and radio broadcasts for 69 languages. Today in Russian schools taught in 38 national languages. In the 664 schools of the North, Siberia and Far East 103 729 children as a matter of learning 23 languages of Indigenous Peoples, in three languages of instruction [7, 2010].

Indigenous population of the North

The word "indigenous" has many meanings. In all regions of the world's many different cultural groups live together and interact, but not all of these groups are regarded as indigenous or inseparably connected with the geographical area. Actually, the term "indigenous peoples" recognized by the international community only in cases where there is a collective or joint awareness of identity and uniqueness. The 46 articles of the UN Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", adopted resolution 61/295 of the General Assembly on September 13, 2007, spelled out in detail their rights. In particular, states that indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture (Article 8); indigenous peoples have the right to dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately properly reflected in education and public information (Article 15); indigenous peoples have the right to define themselves or their ethnic identity in accordance with their customs and traditions (Article 33). According to the UN, indigenous peoples, who number more than 300 million people, account for only about four percent of the total world population. It is clear that this declaration is actually protects the rights and applies primarily to small indigenous peoples, although the overall concept is used to "indigenous peoples". ».

For understanding each other and to speak at the same categorical and conceptual language, it is very important to define the concepts consumed. Such a possibility is to some extent, give a report "On the Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the North" at the meeting of the Presidium of the State Council of 28.04.2004 № 36, which were given to the following basic concepts and definitions:

Aboriginal population - is the ethnic population of people living in the historically limited areas, livelihoods and economic activities are based on the traditional extensive use of renewable natural resources, mainly in the area of the range of their habitat.

The Arctic - is the part of the territory of Russia, including the Polar Basin and the Arctic zone, which consists of continental margin and adjacent offshore islands of continental origin.

Shift method of operation - is a special form of the labor process outside place of residence of workers, which is applied at a considerable distance from the place of location of the employer to carry out production activities in the extreme North.

The indigenous people of the North - are people, who are born in the North and residing there for at least a generation.

Indigenous peoples of the North - are people living in areas traditionally inhabited by their ancestors, preserving the original way of life numbering in Russia less than 50 thousand people and identify themselves as autonomous ethnic communities.

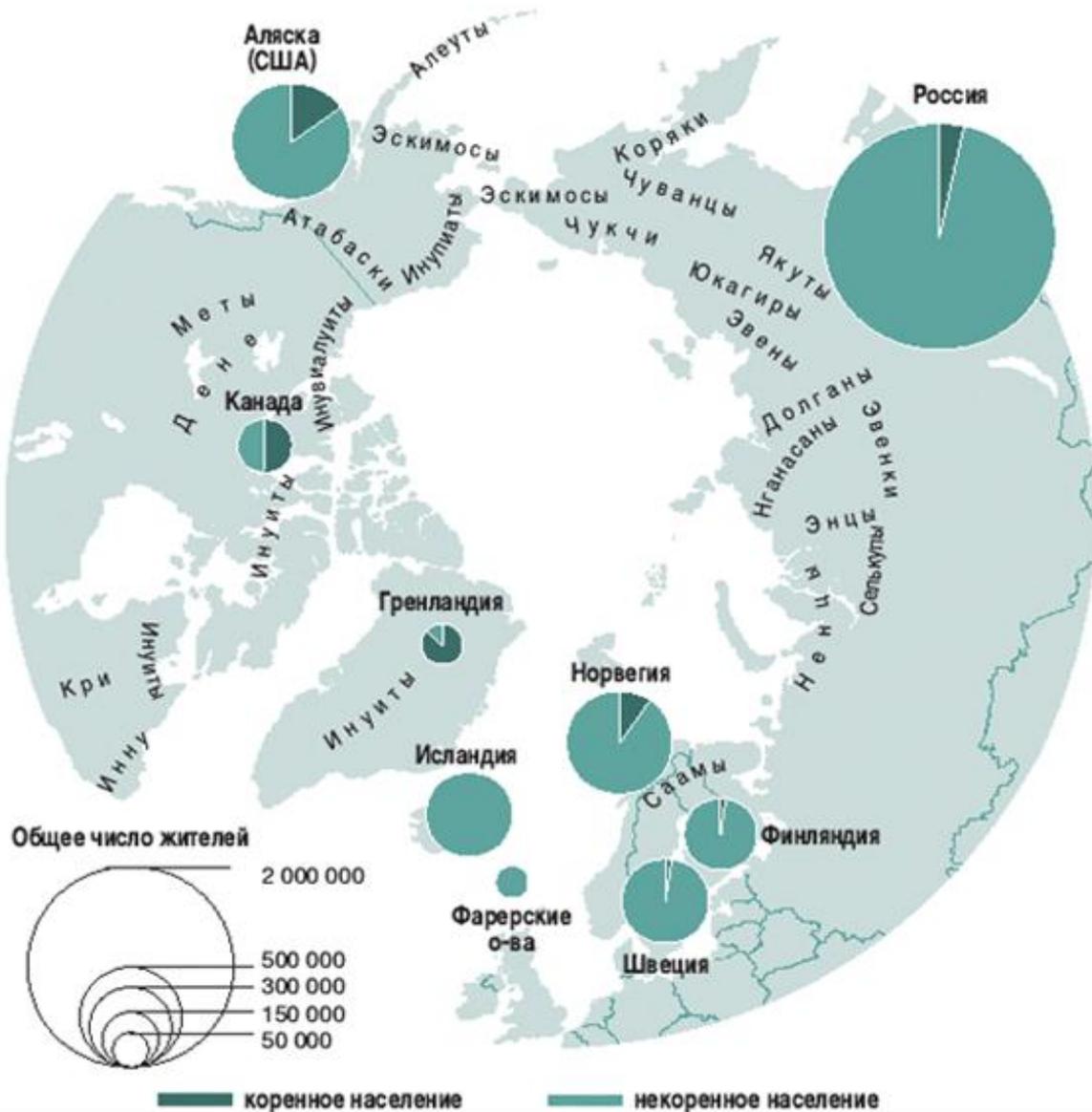
The alien population of the North (migrants, adaptacy) - people who come to the northern territories for long-term or permanent residence and economic activity, but those born in areas with significantly more comfortable climatic by the conditions.

The North - is high latitude of the territory of Russia, including the island and the mainland shore Arctic tundra, forest tundra and northern boreal forest, characterized by extremely harsh climatic conditions and low population density.²

Determination of the North here, including land in the Arctic and identity as part of the Arctic North. Use of indigenous concepts of the North, indigenous peoples, and newcomers north covers all ethnic and cultural landscape of many colors in the Arctic. However, there is an acute problem politically clarify the concepts of "indigenous peoples" and "Indigenous Peoples" and ensuring equal rights for all without exception of indigenous peoples in the process of interaction of multiculturalism.

The main ethno-cultural core of the cultural landscape of the Arctic are Russian people, who in fact are the most numerous indigenous people of the Arctic Circumpolar grow roots space for many thousands of years. "No way can you not write, as it has taken us about the «millennium», for example, the history of the Russian people. This can be conditionally allowed only within the frame of the beginning of the introduction to the Ancient Russ Byzantine religion, but we must not forget that this period is only a small part of the long form of the Russian ethnos as the largest group of Slavic people" - not without reason, says the biggest Russian Indologist NR Gusev, doctor of historical sciences. »Formation of the Slavic tribes flowed for millennia. And the initial process of forming their language and beliefs held in such depths of time, which can be defined as the period of the last interglacial period, with what is now in the light of modern science to argue is no longer possible "[8. 14, 21]. In light of the theory of the origin of the polar indoslavov (Aryans and Slavs) is a rhetorical question about whether we can attribute to the number of Russian ethnic group indigenous peoples. Hundreds of generations of indigenous Slavs, Russian born and go to another world in this harsh and long since become his native land.

² About the bases of the state policy In Russian Federation in the regions of the North: URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/text/appears2/2004/04/28/97302.shtml> (02.04.2009).



Among the indigenous peoples related to a vast territory of Siberia and North Russia originates Prof. VY Zorin out the following: Karelia, Komi, Buryat, Yakut, Tuva, Western Siberian Tatars, Khakas, Altai, numbering from 70,000 to nearly half a million people, as well as the so-called "Indigenous Peoples" (Indigenous Peoples), whose number varies from a few people up to forty thousand small. Indigenous Sami and the only part of the Nenets live in the north of European Russia, the other in Siberia. In the Urals, the Urals and settled Mansi, in the north of Western Siberia in the Ob basin - Nenets, Khanty, Selkup Chulym, Western Siberian Tatars. In the North East Siberia-exact - the territory occupied by the Kets (Yenisei), Nganasans, Enets, Dolgan and Nenets (Taimyr), east and south - Yukagir (Kolyma), Yakuts (Lena), Evens (Okhotsk Sea coast), in the northeast live Chuvans, Chukchi, Koryak, Kerek, Eskimo (Chukotka Peninsula), Kamchatka - Itelmen, Kamchadals, the Commander Islands - Aleutians. In the continental part of the Russian Arctic indigenous numerically small peoples of the North (indigenous peoples): Sami Enets, Nenets, Nganasan, Dolgan, Even, Evenk, Chukchi, Eskimos (Yupik) and Yukagir, large groups of the northern Khanty and Selkup, formally related to the number of indigenous peoples, and Komi, Yakuts - herders, separate groups of Russian, some of which came in higher latitudes earlier ancestors of the current Russian population: Kani Pomors, Yenisei seldyuki, kolymchane Russian-

ustinty and other leading lifestyle similar to the above-mentioned lifestyle of small Peoples of the North [7, 2010].

Recently, the policy is clearly a problem actualized northern Sami (PACE, January 2011). The total number of Sami in Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Russian Federation, more than 50 thousand people, including in Russia - 1769 Sami. In the book "The Kola Sami in a Changing World" (Wiley, 2008) noted that the small ethnic groups of the North linguistic assimilation ranged from 14.24% (Nganasan) to 78.47% (Orochi), and generally not owned by mother tongue approximately 48% of indigenous northerners, the Saami - 50.79%. In other words, half the people of their language do not know or know little, but this did not prevent people to indicate their affiliation to the Sami. In 2005, 88% of all students surveyed in the village of Lovozero schools - the center of settlement of indigenous inhabitants of the Kola Arctic - named native language is Russian. As the results of the study, with Sami. Lovozero is practically no different from representatives of the surrounding nations. All the young people attending schools where teaching is conducted in Russian, adopts shared values. Broadcast nationwide cultural models covers all the family, and items traditionally used only by representatives of users of a particular ethnic group, in the houses are left. To a great extent lost the Saami and an element of ethnic culture, as a national cuisine. Language and material culture of modern Saami ethnicity in choosing the leading irrelevant. Developing inter-ethnic integration - is a process which is characterized by "acceptance" of their culture along with the cultures of the contact groups [9, 2008].

At the same time among the Russian Saami tendency towards more precise ethnic identity. Following the example of Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Sami second congress of the Murmansk region 12.11 in December 2010 approved the interim representative body of the Sami people - The Sami Parliament, with the following powers:

- a. "On the proposal of the indigenous people of the Murmansk region - Sami in federal, regional and municipal authorities in Russia and abroad during the transition period, i.e. until the election of the Parliament with the authority on a permanent basis;
- b. during building his administration on the Rights of the legal person in accordance with Russian legislation;
- c. to develop and adopt regulations, decrees, resolutions, and other necessary acts relating to its competence;
- d. to conduct business, financial, administrative and other activities in accordance with their competence;
- e. the preparation, convening and holding of the next (regular) Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the Murmansk region - Sami, held annually to report to the nation, as well as to confirm their authority and re-election of Parliament - in 4 years»³.

Creating of Parliament - is primarily a political act, attitude about the power, and then the language, culture and ecology. In the Arctic, this has added to the smell of oil and gas, the impact of the Stockman project on ethno-political situation.

³ URL: saami.su – not official web site about the saami in the Kolskii peninsula <http://hghltd.yandex.net/>.

What happened when we try to modulate this situation and its possible consequences on a global scale? Sami Parliament in Russia combined with the Sami Parliament in Norway, Sweden and Finland in the Nordic Federation of the Sami people and then demands a representation on the Council of Europe, the United Nations. Sami "Sami" country, as it is sung in the national anthem with the Sámi in 1986: "Our ancestors defeated all the villains in the old days, and we must fight, brothers, doggedly with the oppressor! The people you are strong, born of the sun! The enemies you do not win his tongue only gold and keep the ancestors of the ancient syllable remember: Saami Land».



Let us state the hypothesis that all exist in global society ethnic groups, their native cultures and languages, and many of them make the parliaments, formed exclusively by ethnicity. In the world there are thousands of parliaments as instruments of political power of each ethnic group, large and small. Instead of 192 UN member states will arise three hundred, five hundred or more states formed along ethnic lines. Details of political self-determination of ethnic groups in Europe have already worked through the example of Kosovo. Who is next? Sami people? Basques? The Kurds? Or maybe Russians?

Of course, what is good for Norway, it is good for Sweden. It can not blindly copy from us. As a result of the 2002 census in Russia there were 182 people; including 142 of them were presented as independent nations, and 40 - both ethnic groups that make up some of these independent nations. For comparison, in 1959, stood 121 ethnic unit, and in 1970 - 122; in 1979 - 123 in 1989 - 128 and in 2002 - 182. The total list of encountered in the questionnaires options for self-awareness related to "your nationality" included in the 2002 versions of 776 ethnonyms [10, 2008]. This is the issue of ethnic self-determination of citizens, including the Saami, Nenets, and Russian coast-dwellers. Let's try to predict the most pessimistic variant. In Russia, created 142, and then all 182 of the Parliament. Nineties with the famous Yeltsin's appeal to the region: "Take as much sovereignty as you can swallow" - seem to us all after that childish prattle, funny phrase.

It is not excluded that after Sami about his desire to create a model for the Nenets parliament declared Nenets who are living in the Nenets and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Districts, as well as in the Taimyr municipal district of Krasnoyarsk region. Then there is the idea of the Pomeranian country. Due to the fact that there Pomerania in Poland, Bulgaria and Norway used the concept of «Pomor Zone», it makes sense to clearly identify as used in our concept of "Pomerania," as the "Russian Pomerania," a coast-dwellers - as "the Russian coast-dwellers' subethnos, part of the great Russian people, not as a community of indigenous minorities. With regard to the concept of used "Pomeranian culture," it certainly Culture Russian coast-dwellers, part of Russian culture. Why should identify the whole Arkhangelsk region with the international concept of "Pomorie" rather than "Russian North", for example? This was really not ashamed to say [11, 2011].

The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation as part of the modern Russian world - and is part of the overall multi circumpolar civilization, and the northern cultural core of the Eurasian, Russian civilization. Culture of all northerners, including artifacts, buildings, tools and objects of labor, fami-

ly life, clothing, manners, attitudes of people, their values and the spiritual world, cultural universals - all in the space of civilization and its population change of generations in time forms a unique and distinctive natural and cultural environment, its ethnic and cultural landscape, the current regional societies in Europe and Asia north of Russia. It is very important to understand the historical and contemporary aspects of the processes of interaction and enrichment of two civilizations - the frozen circumpolar civilization Aboriginal and Russian civilization, not in opposition to each other.

The time has come to Russia strategically justified interests of the entire population of Arctic countries, not just the Indigenous Peoples of the North. This narrow approach tries to continue the traditional and ineffective policies, socio-economic benefits by ethnicity. Small nations, of course, it is necessary to protect and conserve, but not by the numerous political declarations. At very high degree of tolerance of ethnic relations in all regions of the Russian North are still conflict situations in everyday life, social and cultural sphere. Necessary to establish not just equal rights for indigenous peoples, and real democratic dictatorship of the law in practice with his design for all citizens of Russia. For all the people living today in extreme climatic conditions of the Arctic, a fate for present and future, the overwhelming desire to live in peace with its neighbors, but do not look for enemies. One arctic space, equally harsh climate for all indigenous and immigrant, a north pole, the total multi circumpolar civilization, one task - to ensure sustainable development. In conceptually developed by professors A.A. Dregalo and V.I. Ulyanovsk socio-cultural type of the northern people can see it not as an ethnic concept, but as a purely geographical term, which is closely associated with ethno-cultural landscape of modern civilization and multi circumpolar not exclude ethnic diversity. From this perspective opens wide possibilities for studying the socio-cultural characteristics of the various groups living today in the northern territories in a multivariate extreme northern environment [12, 2011].

What does the law and in practice the status of indigenous people? This should be carefully to understand. If we are talking only about the benefits and privileges to minorities in the North related to fish quotas, hunting, fishing, land ownership, land and sea, then why not extend these rules to all indigenous people, living for centuries in the north, including the Russian, Komi, Yakut, Sami, Nenets and other indigenous status in this case applies to the whole old-people living in the north of Russia, with the exception of newcomers in the first generation of migrants, shift workers. Russian today is actually an indigenous people of the North, and the main titular nation in Russia.

The proposed equal rights for all ethnic groups of northern, without exception, on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation at times reduced to bureaucratic restrictions imposed by the state machine for the population of the northern territories of the country and drastically curtail the capacity to practice for corruption in tenders for the selection of all kinds of quotas and issuing various permits. Plus cost savings, the ability to change the functions of management, its reorientation to control the observance of human rights as a citizen of the northern Russian with-

out an accent on their ethnic origin and nationality. With this approach does not diminish the role of Indigenous Peoples, and many times increase their opportunities to exercise statutory rights.

In the government of the Arctic zone and the north of Russia, thus, are connected functionally very different ethnic and cultural processes that require systemic solutions based on:

- a. *firstly*, preservation of culture, language, knowledge and values, the effective positive adaptation of indigenous people to the realities of modern life, taking into account the international experience of multiculturalism, both positive and negative;
- b. *secondly*, preserving equal rights, sustainable development for all indigenous resident population, including the Russian coast-dwellers, Komi, Yakutia (Sakha), and the Arctic Indigenous Peoples;
- c. *thirdly* urbanization and population concentration in cities in the whole characteristic of the Arctic is extremely low population density and high dispersion of the settlement, a significant number of company towns;
- d. *Fourthly*, accumulation of human capital, improving the quality of human resources, preservation of the intellectual potential of the Arctic and the North of Russia, the positive changes of the Arctic labor markets.

Russian Arctic zone is characterized by high urbanization: more than 80% of the population lives here in the cities and towns and the number is 5 thousand. In AZRF are about 30 cities of more than ten thousand people, including the largest in the circumpolar world Murmansk (314 thousand). Of the 12 northern cities with a population of over 200 thousand 11 is in Russia. These factors are favorable for the formation of new sites is an economy based on knowledge and innovation.

In comparison of key economic indicators of development and foreign AZRF Arctic regions revealed the Russian leadership in volume terms the area of space, population, total GDP, the natural resource potential. However, noticeably lag in Russian qualitative indicators of per capita GDP and disposable income, financial capacity, degree of intellectual social and economic development [3, 2010]. For Indigenous Peoples have higher rates of poverty and unemployment than non-indigenous population. However, all ethnic groups are the bearers of unique knowledge of Arctic landscapes, traditional values and tolerant culture. This potential can be used for creative development and innovative urban planning, engineering and design solutions in the Arctic. "I am deeply convinced, - said Deputy Chairman of the Federation ME Nikolayev, - that the North and Arctic regions to the entire planet can and should become a model of harmonious civilization, growing in unity with nature. Respect for the land, water and their inhabitants, sparing methods of fishing, predation rejection and destruction of mankind indicate the path that must be followed to maintain themselves in the future. Man-made civilization should refer to this unique experience. Need to work together and consistently solve the global problems of sustainable development of the international community. There is no way "[13, 2005].

Intellectualization of AZRF development requires effective solutions to interethnic relations-national, ethno-cultural development and the rights of all peoples of Russia, a non-required

benchmarking study and application of best practices in solving similar problems in other circumpolar world. In this regard, the interesting experience of Canada became the first country in the world, which announced in early 1971 on a policy of multiculturalism, or multiculturalism, based on an understanding of differences in the cultures of various peoples inhabiting the country. Multiculturalism - the policy of integration of the nation and citizen involvement in the construction of a mixed social environment with different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The Government of Canada has «Employment Equity Act» (1986), «Canadian Multiculturalism Act» (1988) - important legislation that has introduced a policy of multiculturalism in the social, economic and cultural fields. Is realized general program policy in the Arctic and the North, aimed at strengthening security and prosperity of Canadians, especially northerners and Aboriginal of all, ensure chenie full and absolute sovereignty of Canada in the north, establishing the circumpolar region as a kind of "geopolitical pulsating body," integrated into a managed global system, improving the safety of people in the North and sustainable development in the Arctic. Created by the Directorate of circumpolar relations, as one of the divisions of the Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

Total for the 2001 Census of Canada, there were 34 ethnic groups, including the largest ethnic group, calling itself "Canadian" (39.4%), because most Canadians, especially those whose ancestors came at the time of colonization, see themselves as Canadian ethnic group. According to the 2001 census for American Indian and Eskimo languages spoken only 208 610 people - 0.7% of the population of Canada. Many Indians living on reservations as well as outside of them, adapted to the industrial and postindustrial civilization, have mastered the various professions and trades. The Inuit live primarily in the tundra zone in the continent, as well as on the islands of Baffin Island and Hudson Bay are traditionally nomadic, but now more and more of also goes to employment and settlement. Fishing cooperatives, adapted to the traditions of the Eskimos, successfully mined and exported trout - fish, trout mate. Their carvings of soapstone and other materials received worldwide recognition. Dozens of radio stations, cable television channels include broadcasts in different languages for ethnic communities in its broadcast. In one of Toronto more than 100 periodicals published more than 40 languages. Canadian cities can be found the elements of cultures around the world, but significantly influenced the indigenous peoples of Canada: in many places you can find huge totem poles and other objects of art of indigenous peoples.

The crisis of multiculturalism in Europe revealed that the major challenges of the doctrine and practices of multiculturalism have been infringement of the interests and rights of the individual through the promotion of human groups and communities on a collective identity. Speaking about the boundaries of tolerance I.S. Semenenko noted that the search for ways to protect human rights and equal opportunity for all regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and gender of belonging, which were in Europe at the end of the last century, led to the accumulation potential of tolerance, in order to constitute an inexhaustible. Actual practice in Denmark, UK, Germany, the Netherlands, France and other countries has shown the fragility of equilibrium is reached and required the development of a new model of ethnic integration. "Ultimately, the integration as «movement towards each other» changes and in cultural, and host communities. On this the ideal

aims and adopted at the EU level concept of intercultural dialogue, shifts the emphasis from a model of multiculturalism in practice the interaction of different cultures and their carriers. In this case the object of attention of the political forces and the subject of legal regulation becomes a daily occurrence as a potential (and increasingly real) space of cultural conflict "[14, 2010].

The ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic as a real space of multiculturalism also requires the attention of the Russian society, no less than in Canada and Europe. There is no doubt that in Russia there is a need for state regulation of social and ethnic processes in the Arctic zone of Russia by predicting, planning, financing, budgeting, taxation, credit, and control. Arctic and northern Russia may well become an intellectual platform innovation type in self-test site for testing the humanistic model of development in arctic conditions. Public administration and local self-government in the Arctic and the North of Russia can and should be based on a humanistic model of development by virtue of the special value of human life in the harsh northern conditions [15, 2010].

Humanistic model of Arctic



The sequence of priority strategic objectives in the model acquires of its significance, not only due to cost effectiveness and value necessary expenses. It is important to bear in mind that the main value, the categorical imperative in the Arctic and the North in terms of multiculturalism - it's people, Human Population, equal rights and opportunities for both large and small ethnic groups, their tolerance and openness to the world. The accumulation of human capital becomes the main paradigm of the Strategic Resources for the development of the modern Arctic space in any of the spheres of life. The presence of not only the total multitsivilizatsionnogo space, but also a strong sovereign state ensures the safety of the northern societies, sustainable development, infrastructure, communications, economy, equal rights for all citizens. The fundamental importance today the effective functioning of the self-managed communities, civil society organizations, the Arctic partnerships for human livelihoods, transparent interaction between Arctic states, businesses, ethnic and cultural associations in the preservation of language, culture and positive traditions.

Legitimacy, its budget, the election - are the basic of the formal democratic, political, legal, financial and economic features of self-government in the modern world. No less important the socio-cultural, moral and psychological manifestations of solidarity, a sense of community between people, their social activities, values, ability to manage in addressing issues of relevance to this particular community, municipality, group, community. Among the new self-governing communities in the twenty-first century may include associations of people active in various spheres of life, inactive society.

The model of new self-governing communities

<i>The sphere of life</i>	<i>Kinds of communities of a new type</i>
Administrative – territorial governing	Municipal self-governing communities, municipalities and communes.
Economic	Economic community of local type, industrial communities, cooperatives, self-regulatory organizations, stock companies, the social economy
Sphere of Ethno – cultural relations	Associations, unions, ethnic and cultural autonomy, ethnic diasporas of ethnic minorities, territorial and ethnic Friendly Society.
Social sphere	Social Community - socio-cultural groups and other socially similarities, nonprofit organizations, including interest, occupation, age, etc
Sphere of family relations	Community of residence in urban areas - homeowners (HOA), condominiums, housing cooperatives, rural communities - villagardening cooperatives, partnerships.
Circumpolar, national, regional and local levels in all spheres of live hood	Arctic partnership: economic, social, international, scientific, educational, polar network - indigenous peoples organizations, state-Aboriginal partnership, tripartite partnership "natives - business - government", the horizontal partnerships within the territories AZRF.

Today's communities are the elements of civil and public society, increasingly taking over responsibility for the state's functions in solving a variety of local, but of vital importance to human problems, human needs in security, communications, municipal infrastructure, where they live, have a rest , are working. Arctic partnerships provide local communities to adapt to extreme natural and economic conditions and the safety of the Polar Regions, communities and the personal security of citizens living here. They are a fundamental feature of the organization not only social but also biological systems in the Arctic, embody the inherent features of self-help and mutual support (cooperatively). The self-governing communities, arctic partnership logically fit into the network fabric of contemporary social relations of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic and the North.

Trends of Russian public opinions in the sphere of international relations

The capacity and subjects of this article does not provide a detailed and thoroughly investigate the current problems of interethnic relations in Russia. However, "Manezhny riot near the walls of Kremlin," this updated all the problems. In Russia today, the twenty-first century, in a conceptually overwhelming expression of public opinion are a few basic distribution of ethnic and cultural trends.

1. The Orthodox concept of «The Russian World», based on the Orthodox faith, Russian culture and language, a shared historical memory and common views of the social development, the uniqueness of Russia. A vivid expression of her became the Patriarch [16, 2009]. Under the unique Russian Orthodox way of residence in the concept of the "Russian world" refers to a common language, consciously accept common history, literature, mass adherence to norms and values of Orthodoxy at all levels and in all areas of social life. An important element of the communications union is the Russian language, which was a collaborative effort between people of different nationalities. Traditionally, the people, of the "Russian world" to build the society and the Russian culture based on values such as devotion to God, love of country, humanity, justice, ethnic and religious world, the pursuit of knowledge, diligence, respect for elders.

In the media is also discussed the importance of resuscitation for the revival of Russian self-consciousness about the concept of the Russian land. "The Russian identity is not just ethnic, it is largely territorial. ... Russia, oblivious of the Russian land - it defeated Russia ", - says the Institute of Slavic Studies, RAS O.B. Nemensky [17, 2011]. Virtual Lion Oblomov in his review, "Do the Russian" or the Russian land"? In controversy: "The idea of" Russian land "... suggests the possibility of struggle, conflict, a conflict that can not be resolved through negotiations and agreements. This idea is a threat to the peace comfortable existence in the world of bourgeois consumption, negotiations, prudent transactions and increase profitability. Accordingly, the farther away Russia in the direction of modernization, focused on the principles of the modern "turbo capitalism", the less it needs political projects, history, traditions and unifying idea. "

2. The state conception of «multi ethnic population» of Russia, legally formalized in the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993). The preamble of the Basic Law reads: "We, are the multinational people of the Russian Federation, united by a common destiny of our land, asserting human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord, preserving the historically established state unity, proceeding from the universally recognized principles of equality and self-determination of peoples, revering the memory of ancestors, conveyed to us the love to the Fatherland, belief in goodness and justice, reviving the sovereign statehood of Russia and asserting the firmness of its democratic foundations, striving to ensure the welfare and prosperity of Russia, proceeding from our responsibility for our Fatherland, recognizing ourselves as part of the world community, adopt the CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION "(Constitution of the Russian Federation, 12.12.1993).

However, this ideal structure is broken in a collision with the Russian legal, cultural, social, civil and political reality. National self-consciousness of any ethnic group in Russia is not a once and for all by a given constant, it changes and leads to the troubled times of dire consequences (collapse of the USSR). The search for national identity requires unambiguous answers to the questions: Who are we? Russians? A person of any nationality usually identifies himself with his native people, and then with the State in which he lives (modern cosmopolitanism: "Homeland, where I feel good.")

The situation in Russia is compounded by the fact that the beautiful words in the laws in practice performed more poorly, constantly distorted by the hydra of corruption and bureaucracy of the public have hit a device from top to bottom, including the system of law enforcement authorities.

3. Conception of the Russian patriotism, transformed under the influence of the existing realities in Russia in nationalist views, extreme nationalism. Of particular relevance such sentiments get in the light of events at the Manege Square in Moscow, Pioneer Square in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in December 2010. Manege Square on 11.12.2010 reached nearly five thousand people, and the protest turned into a brawl with police and pogrom, massacre of immigrants from the Caucasus and Central Asia. Near the walls of the Kremlin were there not only the fans and the nationalists who were protesting against that but what had been released by police several people involved in a scuffle with a fan of authority, "Spartak" Yegor Sviridov, as a result of which he was killed. It is not excluded that the protest of children, pupils and students, a lost generation of 90 years, tacitly supported by their parents, long lost romantic impulses and unfulfilled dreams "spring adjustment" of the late eighties.

Revolt near the walls of the Kremlin sharply highlighted the problem of over-mature long-ethnic relations in the country. It turned out that prior to this event in the Karelian town of Kondopoga in September 2006, "as usual", no one taught anything. Those events showed a latent, hidden for a time of conflict relations of Russian citizens, with differing ethnic origin, mentality, and way of life for residential and cultural levels. Perturbation of the patient, quiet northern caused, for example, the behavior of people living in the community Kondopoga Chechens. Not all of them. "Those who are older, more normal," - said residents of the city. A young people of the age 20-30-year-olds who have grown ups and entered the consciousness of war, fear nothing, not value human life. Especially the local population resented the black "Mercedes" without numbers, a passive attitude of the local law enforcement agencies to the growing conflict. The conflict in Kondopoga already exposed the weakness of power, a tangle of sharp domestic and transnational issues. Interethnic relations are often complicated by the fact that people in conflict, not just with different cultural traditions and the mentality of belonging to the Orthodox Church or Islam, other religions, but also to various traditional self-governing communities.

It is obvious that for Russia in the XXI century there is a very real threat of chaos and disintegration of the country's ethno-cultural space. An alternative to this threat is to use the potential of the political system and the development of self-government, establishment on the territory of Russia of a "democratic dictatorship of law" on the basis of strict observance of the Constitution of

the Russian Federation (1993) and other legislation. This is a fragile consensus, which is able to unite all yet - from the Orthodox, Muslims to Russian patriots and statesmen. The combination of democracy and dictatorship seems to me like the postmodernism in its purest form. Many Russian citizens are tired of empty words of power, the entrenched bureaucracy and corruption, from the humiliation of their poverty and disenfranchisement complete at home. Patience people are not limitless. And in 2010 (Kushchevskaya, Manege Square ...) - is another regular bell. For whom is the bell ringing?

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Okunev Y.P. M.V. Lomonosov has seen country's wealth not in the vast unsettled territories, but in increase of the population



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1. «In "Dedication" to a "brief description of the various trips to the northern seas and the indication of possible passage of the Siberian Ocean to East India," MV Lomonosov explained his attention to this problem in these terms: "... The North Ocean is a lengthy field where ... may worsen Russia's reputation, combined with the unparalleled advantage, through the invention of the North East Maritime in India and America." This work was created by Lomonosov "from zeal to the good of the fatherland."

Together with this, however, the country's wealth, MV Lomonosov did not see a vast but unsettled territory, and population growth. He considered the population as a critical component of national power. November 1, 1761 MV Lomonosov completed a letter of the curator of the Moscow University of Count II Shuvalova "On the conservation and breeding of the Russian people." This work refers to those works of the multifaceted scientific heritage of the scientist-encyclopedist with a unique breadth of consideration of these issues. The complex nature of these tracts provides the basis of a big number of advanced research directions, which were discussed by MV Lomonosov and among the researchers who have made a significant contribution to their formation.

According to M.V. Lomonosov, the demographic situation depends on the migration mobility of the population. Leaving the country, MV Lomonosov calls the "living dead", thus emphasizing the severity of the problem of emigration and its socio-economic impacts. It is noteworthy that the preservation of the number of people leaving Russia MV Lomonosov associates with administrative measures. Realizing that simply banned not solve this problem, he recommends that people better living conditions and alleviate taxes. Immigration to Russia of foreign nationals, MV Lomonosov viewed as a positive phenomenon.

The problem of preservation of the Russian people did not lose its relevance, on the contrary, it has acquired new meaning and urgency. For the current demographic situation in Russia is characterized by steady population decline, ultra-low fertility and mortality ultra. The development of demographic processes in Russia today, acquiring the features of the demographic catastrophe. In

fact, we started talking about depopulation, which, if unchecked, may be irreversible and lead to degeneration of the peoples of Russia.

2. Here it is important to say about the opinions of Lomonosov to the war. In a lot of poems, "Words", he praises the brilliant victories of Russian arms. But just as repeatedly asserted the superiority of Lomonosov's world as a condition of prosperity of the peoples, the spread of education and sciences. This is the clearest mentality of the Great Russian scientist, who was reflected in a pathetic exclamation, which concludes his "Discourse on the more accurate the sea route": "Oh, if all the labor, care, costs and an infinite number of people and destroys the ferocity destroyed by war, were turned to the benefit of the peace science of navigation! Not only would already have been discovered unknown areas of the inhabited world and connected with the ice at the shore hitherto inaccessible shores, but might be, it seems, found the tireless zeal of the people the secrets of the sea bottom. How increased our wealth by sharing things between the nations and no matter how brightly the light shone Sciences after the disclosure of new caches of nature! "

3. In new social – economical conditions of Russia, the important fact is the preserving of traditional Russian culture. Judging by all the facts of the biography, M.V. Lomonosov took the view of Renaissance culture, according to which the goal of human life is not self-improvement by means of pious meditation, fasting and prayer, and the knowledge "of this world visible" laws that govern independently from creator "in kind. "Through education and with it, he thought, to fix everything - politics, and the "bad manners". Arctic exploration will help to expand the horizons of knowledge of Russian national culture.

4. I hope that the journal «Arctic and North» will prolong the tradition of Lomonosov by spreading scientific knowledge not only in Russia, but in the whole world. Lomonosov always appreciated the printed word, the educational program he assigned him an important place. After the opening of the Moscow University named after M.V. Lomonosov, seeking permission to have it at his own printing press. Lomonosov favored the right of scientists to express their views and requires journalists to be disseminators of scientific knowledge and education. To do this, journalists must possess erudition, ability to understand and assess the read and conscientious attitude to his work.

Fedorov P.V. Russian power will grow not only with the help of Siberia but with the help of North.

© **Fedorov Pavel Viktorovich**, Doctor of historical Sciences, Professor of History, Vice Chancellor for Research of the Murmansk State Humanitarian University

1. *M.V. Lomonosov, whose anniversary Russia celebrated in 2011, said that "Russian power will grow with the help of Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America." (From the "Short description of the different trips to the northern seas and indications of possible passage of the Siberian Ocean to East India," 1763.) How do you understand these words of the first Russian academician?*



The thought of M.V. Lomonosov about the growing of Russian power with the help of Siberia and the Northern Ocean, I think, clearly reflects the reorganization undertaken by Peter I of Russia's "geography of power." In pre-Peters times' spatial sense theory of Russian statehood asked Philotheus "Moscow - the Third Rome," reviving the meridional construct 'South - North. «However, Peter I put at the heart of east-west contrast of the East and the West. That's according to Lomonosov, Russia more European dissolve itself in the East than likely "to reach major European settlements in Asia and in America," will be more powerful. I think that the "North" in this sense it is perceived by Lomonosov as a sea route to the East, but because the North is not so much target Russia, but only a means toward power. I think they underestimate the work of the context in which it was placed by our great countryman. In my opinion, today is quite common in institutionalized, including Lomonosov, who was with a light hand look at the North as a kind of "gateway" to the Arctic, a kind of a transport corridor from West to East. It is no accident that Lomonosov wrote not about the North as part of the continent, and the "Northern Ocean." In my opinion, the modern experience of history can broaden the scope of this presentation: The North - is not only waters around the continental "backyard" of Eurasia, but also one of the world poles of attraction, one of the supporting structures of the global "balance of power." To paraphrase Lomonosov in the twenty-first century, perhaps we could say: "The Russian power will grow not only with Siberia, but with the North."

2. *Who will better decide the future of the Arctic – the military, diplomats or scientists?* I think the future of the Arctic can be solved only the course of the history, in which, as always, everything is intertwined and interdependent. Each of these professional groups (military, diplomats, academics) vision problems in the Arctic, its logic, its own truth. But deep synthetic reflection on the problems in the Arctic will be largely, of course, the scientific community, because this is one of the grounds of their institutional. It would be nice if the constructive results of this reflection at least in some degree have been claimed by politicians. On the other hand, would be bad if scientists will embrace "tongues" and the rules of nonscientific world.

3. *What associations do you have about the Arctic, the North?*

Associations can be different like emotions and mood. But the most stable among them, in my mind connects with the North with the image of the home, the motherland, the nearest place in the world.

4. *Your wishes, suggestions to a new journal «Arctic and North».*

I wish the new edition to turn into the factor of development of Russia in the Arctic.

UDK[332.14+338.2](470.1/.2+985) (045)

The European North of Russia as the bridgehead of the Arctic developing

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We can get our country on its feet but for this aim the
Authorities should consult scientists not oligarchs.
Academician L.Abalkin

Abstract

The realization of the Arctic strategy in Russia will greatly depend on stability in the internal development of the country and first of all on the level of the efficiency in the state social and regional policy and also on realizing successfully a potential of the regions which are a pre-Northern zone. The problem of the coordination of the efforts of the Northern subjects in the Russian Federation at a new stage of the Arctic development would be more successfully solved if the Northern federal district was formed within bounds of the Northern economic region or the region was integrated under a conditional name of the Dvino-Pechorsky territory.

Key words: *Arctic, the North, globalization, districting, regional policy, social standards, integration of regions, the Northern federal district.*

The Russian Arctic – is a region of the special geo-strategic interests of the state and long-term socio-economic interests of the society. This truth is now no doubt. However, it is also clear that these interests in the context of globalization tend to overlap with those of other entities that have deployed the fight for the Arctic area, including and lying within the boundaries of the Russian Federation. It is no accident that the meter titanium Russian flag, set in August 2007, at a depth of 300 meters of 4000 over the North Pole, caused a violent reaction to the protest of Arctic countries. The U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Casey said frankly: "Even if the Russian paint a spray flag of Russia on submarine ridges, it will not mean absolutely anything"¹.

¹ The North Pole is still far from us. URL: http://limonka.nbp-info.ru/322_article_1187291720.html

That's why it is so important to focus the attention of the readers and the people, who are responsible for making public decisions on that issue of Arctic Russia, will be able to effectively address the subject of internal improvement. This is well said, that the chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Northern Territories and Indigenous Minorities Gennady Oleinik, "The country is beautiful and at the same time vulnerable geopolitical position. Excellent - as long as it is strong. Vulnerable - is the first weakness and disease. Our vast, sparsely populated territory, as it were compressed by Canada, the USA, Japan, China, Northern Europe. This is the last "free", with its enormous resources of the planet, the most accessible for the final redistribution².

The most vulnerable illnesses of Russia as a whole, in my view, are social and territorial. And both it and the other manifestations are in the North. At the end of XX century the Soviet and then Russian elite, absorbed in a redistribution of power and property, not just forgotten about saving people, but also space. As a result, a country with a half made population not only returned to the borders of the XVII century and reminds them, in the apt words of journalists, "patchwork quilt", but was not ready to geopolitical challenges of the XXI century.

All more necessary in this regard is to accelerate the adoption of uniform federal social standards. They are referred to long ago. Back in 1996, the "Basic provisions of regional policy in the Russian Federation" as the second most important goal, it was written the following: "Provision of common minimum standards of social and equitable social protection, safeguarding the social rights of citizens by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, regardless of the economic opportunities regions"³ (marked by the author; – **S.SH.**).

In June of 2003 (near the parliamentary elections), the State Duma in first reading was even taken up by the Federal Law "On the minimal state-owned standards." "Minimum standards for the state - is written in it - this is common throughout the Russian Federation, the requirements for volume and quality of granting, certain types of free social services to the citizens of the Russian federal radio at the minimum level to ensure implementation of the Constitution established by the Russian Federation, the individual social security and civil rights, financed from budgets of all levels of budget system of the Russian Federation"⁴.

However, after the elections in December 2003 of the priority project category has been excluded. D.A. Medvedev said in one of his first public appearances as the President of Russia has returned to this problem: "It is important to the social standards that are adopted in each region, were not only differentiated, but still did not drop below a certain bracket. To do this, there is government regulation. ... In different regions are different financial capabilities. But the social condition must not be below a certain level. It is for these should follow the state - in the face of federal and regional authorities. "In May 2009, the First Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Alexander

(24.01.2011).

² Syltanov S. The logic of the president is clear III. URL: http://www.russia-today.ru/archive/2004/no_20/20_topic_1.htm (24.01.11).

³ The main provisions of the regional policy of the Russian Federation, approved by presidential decree of June 3, 1996№ 803.

⁴ Draft Federal Law. "On the minimum state standards. URL: <http://pravo.levonevsky.org/bazaru09/postanovi/sbor14/text14663.htm> (24.01.2011).

Torshin said that "... this law federal legislation must ensure the social equality of all citizens of Russia, regardless of where they live, which would correspond to Article 19 of the Constitution."⁵.

Adoption at the federal level, the law on state minimum social standards would be a good basis for strengthening the Russian state, and for the formation of a national civil society, the need for which all of us quite convincingly reminded Moscow clash of young people in December 2010. The introduction of the federal social standards would improve the state of responsibility for ensuring a minimum standard of living throughout the country, and especially the regional and municipal authorities would be able to think not about the survival and the development of their territories. Introduction of uniform standards across the country and update the transition institutions of education, health, and culture on a stand-alone financing, which in the absence of standards is even more to divide the country into rich and poor.

The common social standards could form the basis and regional policy, which is still too far-fetched. Famous economists and professionals of regional studies V.N. Aleksin in the book "The State and the regions. The theory and the practice of state regulation of territorial development, "published in two editions (1995 and 2005.) Note that" ... at the present time no one question of the Russian's domestic policy and there are no fundamental differences between the substance of the problem and its solution methods, between reasonable Market theory and practice, as in regional politics.»⁶. «At this draws attention to one of the wisest statesmen Russia EM Primakov: "We still do not, in fact, a regional policy aimed at development of a common economic space, to preserve the territorial integrity and enhance Russia's security, to restrict, if not eliminate imbalances in the flows of investment and labor. This requires the use not only budgetary mechanisms and regulation of taxes, duties, tariffs and prices. "⁷. Lack of a coherent regional policy in the territorial development of Russia was forced to concede, V.A. Yakovlev, the Minister established in 2004 the Ministry of Regional Development. Even more explicit about this, four years later, spoke of his successor in office - D. Kozak. In his assessment of relations between Moscow and the regions dominated by "Kholui" approach. The new minister proposed another formula: "We support agile governors, and those who do not itch, that means we do not single out"⁸. The ministers told at their places, for example, the Governor of the Arkhangelsk region, IF Mikhailchuk after the Minister said: "We will help those who can work"⁹.

With this approach, the nature of regional governance, in fact, preserved. Indeed, to determine who works as would be superior, rather than objective criteria reflecting the standard of living. A famous scientist Sergey Kapitsa said, "If you continue this policy, the country will get fools. This is easier to manage, but it has no future "¹⁰.

⁵*Living on the level*. Senators propose to develop standards of quality of life // Russian newspaper. – 2009. – 26 may.

⁶ Aleksin V.N., Shvezov A.N. The state and the regions. – M., 2005. – C. 14-15.

⁷ Russian newspaper. – 2008. – 2 September.

⁸ Kostikov V. And we can hear the howling of the walls // Arguments and facts. – 2008. – № 6.

⁹ The truth of the North. – 2008. – 2 September.

¹⁰ Kapitsa C. The culture must use propaganda! Even the force / / AIF. – 2008. – № 7.

An important factor in regional governance is suffering the problem of regionalization of Russia, on the basis of which shall be calculated preferences and compensation depending on the level of discomfort territory of residence. Moreover, these compensation and allowances should be calculated not on the size of salaries, as is done now, and the place of human habitation. If during the Soviet years now calculating allowances principle could still be justified, since the leaders of the salaries were commensurate with salaries of northerners, in the present circumstances, when the difference in the salaries between managers and subordinates is over a factor of 200, the Northern allowances only exacerbate social injustice in the regions. With the globalization of social stratification factors are particularly important, as a divided society can deprive Russia of the chance to enter into the category of the leading civilized countries.

No coincidence that one of the closest advisers to the Russian President Vladimir Surkov focused on the Russian establishment is that people should be saving not only the basis of Russian democracy, but "the whole philosophy." Unfortunately, the distance from words to deeds, we are too big. This fully applies to the northern regional policy.

The "North, - writes the former president of Yakutia M.E. Nikolayev - mostly perceived as a colony with an inexhaustible storehouse, where people live, earn, which is not being improved environment, and destroy it." ¹¹. The consumer attitudes toward the North have led to that country so far, despite the numerous statements that are not produced sufficiently balanced development strategy, the need to pay attention that many scientists and politicians.

The transition to a market economy has aggravated the problem of the northerners. In our view, the northern regionalism considerably lost its weight in the state after the elimination of the State Committee and the inclusion of the Northern economic region (in the Arkhangelsk, Vologda and Murmansk regions, Karelia, Komi and Nenets Autonomous District) in the North-West Federal District. As a result of this decision (lack of thought have a proven history of the 1920s and 1980s, is disputed by many of today regionalists, geopolitics and state professionalists) was largely lost interest in the European North as an important strategic region of Russia. ¹². According to many analysts, it is necessary close attention to the north vector development in general and an efficient regional policy in the European North in particular. The increasing values of the finds the idea of forming the so-called prenorthern contact zone ¹³. And only then, without prejudice to national interests would be to talk about participation in the construction of the Asia-Pacific Highway super transportable magistral Singapore - Bangkok - Beijing - Yakutsk - Whalen - Alaska ¹⁴.

The most qualified and suitable region for the formation of an extensive zone pre northern is the

¹¹ Nikolaev, ME Next nowhere to retreat. For us - Arctic / / Russian Federation today. - 2002. - № 20. - p. 10.

¹² Turovsky R, Hochberg M.YA Korolev, SA, Islyayev RI, Tkachev AV, Prusak, MA, Karakchiev AA Fedorov,

¹³ Lappo GM The territorial structure of Russia at the beginning of the XXI century / / Geography. - 2002. - № 33. - P. 22.

¹⁴ Russian North in the system of geopolitical interests of Russia. - M. - Arkhangelsk, 2002. - p. 20-21.

European North of Russia. But to fulfill this role in our region will be able only if the formation of a Northern Federal District within the boundaries of the Northern economic region, or enlarged in the region under the code name Dvina-Pechora region, which could unite the Arkhangelsk region, Komi Republic and Nenets Autonomous District. Combining this must be done within existing developments in the process of the present stage of consolidation and regionalization of the historical experience of the 1920s years.

Of course, form a common Nordic area in Russia is not easy and there to look for common interests. One of the unifying ideas could become a common position in the construction of transport corridors and Belkomur BarentsKomUr. The fact is that according to the calculations of economists, in the long term are available in the North and even in North-West ports will not be able to process the volume of cargo transportation. And Indiga port as the most easterly ice-free port, no doubt, will be needed eventually. Therefore, it is of correct leadership of the NAO raises this issue on the agenda. An important role in the unification process will play the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V.Lomonosov.

As for the process of consolidation, it therefore has to be approached very carefully, too. It would be the correct form of the first experts of the federal center and regions, the analytical team to develop a common strategy with regard to the interests of all parties. In the next step to form inter-regional legislative assembly, which would have prepared the legal framework of the integrated development of the region. And only after that create the boundary governance structures.

Enlargement of the regions - this is an objective process, it needs a strict scientific approach and should be developed and implemented in stages, step by step. In one of his last articles known scientist ex-director of the Arkhangelsk Institute of Physiology and Natural Adaptations, Ural Branch RAS, AV Tkachev, untimely deceased, wrote, and in fact, commanded: "The North is vulnerable because there is no general concept of the Northerners" I think it's time for its formation, as the mainland continues to deteriorate, "patchy" The European North will not serve as a platform for the national interests of Russia in the Arctic. Until then, until the regions of the European North will be managed from St. Petersburg, their interests would be subject to the interests of the Baltic region. From this will play and the northerners, and the Arctic, and Russia.

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The chronicle of Trans – Arctic passage



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Abstract

Notes of sea captain Vladimir Sokolova we begin from the «Arctic regions today». For the first time in history existence of the Northern sea way during navigation by one icebreaking vessel «Michael Somov» are provided all polar stations. The author reflects on problems of development of Northern sea way.

Key words: «Michael Somov», development, northern sea way, supply of polar stations.

I must say that for "Mikhail Somov" I'm not a stranger at all. Ten years ago, it took the post of chief mate, was in the Barents and Kara seas, and participated in the landings on the island weather station. The same type of "Somov" diesel-electric ice-class specially was built for the navigation in ice. And it was built for the Arctic direction in the 70-80s: "Amguema", "Navarino", "Vankarem", "Paul Ponomarev," "Captain Myshevsky ..." On one of them - "Gizhiga" - as a young man I began my work for the Navigation. Over time, the entire series has been written down by age, or, as sailors say, "on the needles." Today on the Northern Sea Route of them had only one - it is the famous "Mikhail Somov".



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had ever been in the polar latitudes, the name of Mikhail Somov is well known. The veterans of the Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, remember this polar explorer. Back in 1938, a young professional, hydro meteorological took part in the campaign of ships in the Kara Sea. And since then, "sick" Arctic. The expedition, during which he visited the islands of the Arctic Ocean. During the war, Mikhail Somov studied the ice exploration - maps were to facilitate the navigation of ships caravans. In 1950, oceanographer Somov headed drifting research station "North Pole-2." And in 1955, for the first time in the history of Soviet research vessels went "Ob" and "Lena" off the coast of Antarctica and the leader of the expedition was named the Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Hero of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Somov. In 1973, Mikhail Mikhailovich was gone. The academy of Sciences asked the government to perpetuate the name of the scientist. The scientific expedition ship built in Kherson was named "Mikhail Somov". July 8, 1975 it was solemnly hoisted flag of the Soviet Union. In September of that year, the diesel-electric arrived in Leningrad, where he was handed the ship owner - the Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic.

In the port of registry "Mikhail Somov" not had occasion to visit often. The places of work were polar waters. 21 times he had the opportunity to take part in the Antarctic expeditions. In 1985 the world learned about his ice drifting off the coast of the sixth continent. Sandwiched between the

rubble of the iceberg, "Mikhail Somov" risked being crushed. The crew did not leave the ship managed to escape from ice captivity. After the safe return of many sailors received government awards. RV "Mikhail Somov" was awarded the Red Banner of Labor.

The permanent "residence" to us, to the north, the diesel-electric came in 2000. By decision of the Main Directorate of Hydro meteorological ship was transferred to SUGMS, it became the home port of Arkhangelsk. Since that time swimming in the ice of the Kara and Barents Seas became regular. Its main objective was and remains the supply of polar weather station with all necessary. Every year in late summer, "Mikhail Somov", taking hold in containers with the products, packages, materials, barrels of diesel fuel is sent to the islands of the Arctic seas. And because today's explorers, like their predecessors half a century ago, are also familiar with the "Mikhail Somov".

As for me, the position of the backup at that time was vacant, the idea to be in the Arctic on board the famous ship captured me completely. Passed in July, I was waiting, counting the days when the ship returned from another trip. Counted so that the voyage to be used during your own vacation.

In late August of 2010, following the first part of the northern delivery - provision of the western sector of the polar stations in the Arctic, "Mikhail Somov" arrived in Arkhangelsk. He stood up for loading the cargo area Bakaritsa. About 25 years ago at this time the cargo area was packed Bakaritsa: 7-8 vessels stood there at the same time. At the railroad tracks, freight platforms, warehouses - closely. Not in vain during the port of Arkhangelsk proudly called a gateway to the Arctic. Day and night marine boats took to the holds and on deck equipment, construction materials and products to the short Arctic summer Arctic Ocean coastline provide everything necessary for a full year. I remember how happy sailors on the "Gizhiga" when receiving flight-task - to follow the loading in Arkhangelsk. Know that we stand at least a week at anchor awaiting berth, a week - under loading. Repeated the famous aphorism: the worst parking lot better than the good diving. Not happy, only the second mate. He complained of fate: "Again, bring the car of potatoes, dirty, straight from the collective field. Then a couple of dozen crumpled containers of alcoholic beverages. And on top - are airfield plates and a couple of ATVs. Distribute the cargo holds of four thousand tons of stuff, understood the entire flight, the second mate! "

Today the ship was loaded there "mechanic seals» belonged to the Northern Shipping Company. Destination Port - English port Hull. Once one of the Russian's largest ship owners in the northern delivery is not involved, at one time the SMP just got rid of ships procurers. A little further on - ship "Hope" private shipping company from Naryan-Mar. This was prepared for the flight with the general cargo for the oil town of Varandei. All other marinas are empty. Some of them are given for winter lay-bys port fleet. Others - wood, broken, a broken - just "out of service." Fuss around the board, "Mikhail Somov" vividly recalled "the gates of the Arctic." Loading of the ship was in full swing. Cranes hang over every moment holds, dropping pallets of boxes, containers, bundles of tubes, bags planks and barrels. The berth area manager, stevedore, consignors discussed the problem - how to put on board all that is claimed to transportation. In their anxious

individuals was clear that turned out "no." In 2000, Roman was a cadet Korepov nautical school named after Voronin took place here sailing practice. And so it stuck with the steamer, first served sailor, then, as usual in the Navy, the fourth mate, third. Now - the second one. Despite a week without rest and rest, not even visited the house, keep a stiff upper lip Roman. He summed up the protracted debate: "How many times were loaded in the Arctic, everything is always taken away. Take away the goods of another ship still will not. "

My employment went surprisingly easy. They explained to me that the present work, as understudy for the captain to begin in ice swimming, when you want to watch reinforced on the bridge. And my job in the parking lot is simple: help the chief of the expedition in taking on board passengers. Arriving hourly members of scientific expeditions to settle to their cabins. Traveling to the Arctic, many, in a flight out just three expeditions - hydrographs, builders, scientists, institutions. But more important than others – was a new change of wintering on the weather station. For them no other way to get to work, except for the flight, "Mikhail Somov" simply will not. Among the passengers can not see very young girls, are young professionals, meteorologists. At the far north - the island is known, the Cape Sterligov - they go on the distribution, they say, where does not it know the name like it?

The calendar of the early autumn on the mainland - is the golden age of Indian summer. And this is the short period of time, while in the Arctic is still light and relatively warm. And yet - is the peak of Arctic navigation. From experience we know, as soon as the ice formation, there are difficulties. So hurry and rushed all: save output in flight is impossible. On Sunday, September 5, loading, finally finished. Holds closed. In refrigerators stacked products, safely nestled in a laboratory apparatus and equipment bay. The deck in front of and behind the structures densely lined with container и houses, auto cars. Above the cap hold number 2 towering the self - propelled



barge and pontoon, pantone - boats for over shore landings. Fed, groomed and tied in a cavern under the helipad dogs' laiki. In a short ready to sail: 42 crew, 68 passengers, and cargo - 900 tons. But while the quite cabins, corridors and on the bridge and engine rooms «Mikhail Somov» as it freezed before the long trip.

Despite the naval superstition that we put to sea on Monday. At three o'clock in the morning on the bridge stood the pilot, from the river floated to the top of the head board of two tugs. Enhanced translation team "at the place of mooring stand!" Woke sailors, and nearly all the passengers went on deck to say goodbye to the city. Given Mooring lines, wound up towing cables. "Small forward!". With each minute more and more distance from the shore, more and more speed. Carefully passed under the bridge at night divorced - road, rail. Remained at the stern of the city harbor, Solombala, Maimaksa. The dawn broke, when passed through the cargo area savings. At eight o'clock passed entrance buoy. Abeam the lighthouse Mudyugskogo handed pilot. The helicopter "Mi-8" of the second squadron overtook us about ten miles from the border port and "landed" at the stern. Now he has to on the voyage to become an integral part of the ship - the arctic supply vessels. The sea greeted us with Western moderate wind and small waves. Those who turned out to go by ship for the first time said that started this pitching.

Entirely different quarter of a century ago out of Arkhangelsk diesel-electric "Gizhiga." And the first difference: the longshoremen continued to put Bakaritsa cargo anywhere, if only on a ship deck, just before the unmooring. Docker's ports leave the vessel before the wives of sailors. Vessel Traffic Service first warned; then, do not hesitate to terms, threatened: "If you're not five minutes later step back from the dock, everything - close the bridge." Usually the second mate after completing shipping documents only in the morning catching up with us on a boat somewhere in the Solombala raid. A fastening deck cargo of our sailors, in violation of all norms and rules already finished in the Dvina Bay. On air support flights, despite the stern helicop-year-old site, we do not even dreamed of.

Thus, the expedition vessel "Mikhail Somov" began its voyage on his usual route. Based on the general map, it first from the mouth of Northern Dvina River runs through the eastern part of the White and Barents Sea. The first stop is planned at Kolguev, the next - at the entrance to the Strait of Ugra Bowl. There are very "short-range» of North forecast control GMR. We are taking them to replace the polar and a year's supply of products. Next, line rate rises in the north-east of the island goes by Vaigach in the Kara Sea and the island is limited to white. The weather station named Popov - the only habitable place on the island. At the "point" are also waiting for the completion of recruitment and food from the mainland. Then the way, passing just ten miles north of the capital in the Arctic - Dixon village, lays the archipelago of Severnaya Zemlya. Somewhere in the middle of the road on the island of Izvestia, the helicopter will leave young graduates polar-lovers of the exotic-to titles. "Somov" while not losing the navigation time, will go to the 80th latitude, the island average. Next on the map pre-strip is missing. And this means that the captain will decide later, depending on the situation (ice, weather, what else), where to go next. Time suffers: near the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago will be in ten days. In the meantime, "the shortest, safe, and most advantageous way," here, from the Dvina Bay, just not visible. Another ship-nabzhentsu will visit the Cape Chelyuskin, Bay Solar, near the island of Wiese, at the mouth of

the Yenisei River, in the village of Dixon, and Ust-Kara Amderma. It is only in the Kara Sea. Also in many other places all, according to flight-task, 38 of them. Unlike the current voyage, "Mikhail Somov" from all the - providing polar stations in the eastern Arctic Ocean. This is not the responsibility of the Northern Zone Management hydro meteorological, but "... another boat still there." In general, income in the east to the 180th degree, unloaded on Wrangel Island.

The first half a day passed quietly sailing. Electric ship, not much adjusting their 6000 "horses": four diesels is only two, comes with a speed of 10 knots. At noon, E-nova beam Cape Zimnigorsky. Yellowing forest on the bank - as a last greeting the passing of summer. And the autumn, by the way, too. Further to the north begins through the White Sea to the Arctic Circle is seven o'clock run. There's only snow-covered tundra and weathered rock. Green grass, the leaves on the trees we'll see next summer.

In the marine life of the crew joined the schedule without stress: the navigator and mechanics went over to watch sea, deckhands engaged in morning guided housekeeping, galley with mouth-watering aromas echoed. There were no noticeable that after a stay in the port took only a few hours. The same can not be said of the passengers, almost all aimlessly roamed the ship. The impression was that they were everywhere - on the boat deck and fly bridge, aft, and the helicopter, the cabin and the galley. However, the ship's organization is the ferment created a lot of noise, and "from this mess had to stop." Idle people have no idea that after a hearty meal instead of walking the deck, and beholding the sea is waiting for his technical training. Senior assistant captain Sergei Melnikov collected and polar expedition members in the dining room of the team. He told me that the Navy lives by its strict laws, where much of which "can not" seamen. Of course, also applies to all passengers. To him it was convincing, Mate cited documents. Patiently and persistently tried to create a working atmosphere of audience. But not here - it was. This is likely to trouble all randomly formed groups. Some were aware of the rules and have them carried out, while others, for the first time he heard "no" and "should", took it as an infringement on personal freedom and even democracy, others felt "sea wolves" and believed that rigor is not for them. After repeatedly sounded alarms, while those who tried to wear jackets and suits, the students 'involved', began to ask their questions. Stopped the head of the expedition, Alexander Driker said: "Our task - in any situation correctly execute commands from the navigation bridge. And if you're so interested, the crew will show you the willingness to fight for the survivability of the ship. But keep in mind, the training will involve all. «Rings of loud fight, announcing drills, suddenly sounded.

As it was promised, the passengers were able to secure in practice the newly acquired theoretical knowledge. The land was planted in the people of the boat - plenty of space and too much. Another would be a minute - they lowered boats on the water. But apparently, the heart trembled at the First Lieutenant: sorry beginners. But the passengers were able to observe how the crew performed other programs - "Fighting Fire", "Control of Water," "Man Overboard." When sounded the command "Reject", they seem to believe that they are in safe hands.

At dawn the next day we passed the Cape Kanin Nose. Here it is - the Barents Sea, with its usual autumn weather: stormy wind and rain. They turned to the east, and our course lay 2-3 miles of fishing trawlers. Immediately there were experts who remembered the name of the area - Kanin bank, where the fall is always caught haddock "trousers", that is what you want. And then, pointing in their direction, added to the well-known: "The Fisherman - twice a sailor!" Trawlers are smaller, than "Somova", then roll on the wave, then disappeared among the waves, leaving only the water tower to be back in a minute on the ridge.

Our ship is not easy to shake. He nodded slightly, ahead of the next wave. I firstly saw the team, "Mikhail Somov" in stormy conditions on the course dealt with freight transportation. The explanation I heard is simple: until the light, we must prepare for unloading cargo for the weather station. In addition Vessel Schedule on board, supply men have one more: the whole crew is divided into teams. That is, except for duties that are made by office, in the loading schedule every sailor performs other - the hold, slingers. And because of the hold lifted onto the deck containers, and in the hands of the contents of the sailor - bags, boxes - was transferred to the heliport. I work for a period of cargo in the hold down must, not as forthcoming works and heavy - keep watch instead of third mate.

Unusually quickly came dark. In the Arctic for a month, ended as the white nights. We walked past the Strait of Pomeranian village Bugrino. Locality unwittingly attracted the attention of the fact that there is light. The remaining space on the horizon was hidden in darkness. Even the lighthouses. On travel maps near navigational bore the inscription "Not Applicable". At night, the arrow of ship hours for the first time moved forward one hour. You can, of course, going from one to another time zone, and live on Moscow time, as is done in ice-breakers. We changed time - not a whim of the pilots from the authorities was strictly specified to work only during daylight hours. And so, on the approach to Wrangel Island are going to live with the difference in time with the Archangel for ten hours. The next day the work was planned so that at dawn, "Mi-8" flew to the North Kolguev at the weather station.

Passed another day of trip. Weather has not improved, the wind shifted from west to cross-correct, but it was not going to subside. By the way the weather troubles added snowfall - just two days ago it was summer, plus fifteen. From wind swell mixed with a wave came rolling. On the vessel joked: "The road to the Ugra Bowl was rough." The helicopter landed on Kolguyev four men overtook us, when the island had disappeared from sight. So he calmly sat down on the helipad, "Mikhail Somov" needed to change course, slow down progress. It took some five minutes, and "Mi-8", securely fastened with ropes, he stopped to turn a propeller. Again: "Full speed, course - 90 degrees."

The third navigation Yamal gas producers are pulling the pipe across Baidaratskaya guba. Pipe layers, who in a strange language called "Defender", a day passes one mile. Attached to it auxiliary fleet twenty units. But if the right moment not submits supply pipes, the whole complex set of digging trenches, laying the "thread" backfill soil and underwater survey control will arise. That's were in "full battle" as many as five ships, at anchor waiting for better weather. No, not five al-

ready. Two tankers - "Orlets" and "Tovra" - the fuel for the company "Spetsmortruboprovodstroy" hastened by saving bank.

"Mikhail Somov" was not hiding under the bank. Saying goodbye to the White Nose weather station went along the island to the other Vaigach "nose", Bolvansky. When I first heard that, something, "cut his ear." But the long coast-dwellers have any Point called the nose bay - lip, shelf - a scythe. The northern end of the Nenets Vaigach once revered as a holy place. We stood there, staring at the sea, wooden figures of idols. Rumor has it that something survived. They now have neighbors - meteorologists. After receiving information about the approach of the vessel, they are probably also more often than usual looking at the sea. But we came to the Cape, saw - there is not less stormy, unloaded at be so excited. Disposal of Long Bay to go to, which is 12 miles from the weather, the captain turns out to be given in advance. It was almost silent, the wind whistling somewhere over the hills. Seven flights with cargo on the weather station helicopter made directly to the anchorage.

In the bay Dolgaya voyage was completed in phase "Mikhail Somov". Here we have completed service of "points" in the Barents Sea. A large and difficult job was finished. By the evening in the cabin was quiet: after two hectic days slept crew. An hour passed, two, and so they have to feed the Karskii Gate.

His first encounter with the Arctic, although it was many years ago, I remember very well. What is happening for the first time is always tight cutting into the memory. Diesel-electric "Gizhiga" was on its way to the island Vaigach, when I, the fourth mate, first time was entrusted an independent watch. Afraid of one thing - if only for a time nothing happened. Included a locator on a scale of 40 miles and not letting go of binoculars, four hours staring at the horizon. Naturally, there were no emergency. Least because the bridge appeared as if by chance that the captain, his understudy, or senior navigator. By Varnek Bay, where there were five or six ships, "Gizhiga" approach in fog. In close to we have to consider the shape, the familiar photographs and film, the icebreaker "Lenin". Ice began, and in cordless phone rang: "In the caravan, I - icebreaker" Lenin ". Speed - eight knots, the distance - half a mile. «Voice of the captain who commanded the flagship of the icebreaker fleet, the most honorable of the Arctic polar Kravchuk Boris Sokolov, can not be confused with any other. On the next watch had a chance to acquire skills for ice navigation. Going ahead "Lenin" punched stem path, raked the screw blocks. Fragments of ice with the noise of escaping from under his stern, breaking down the walls of the channel. Followed, trying to keep up, we hurried. Always unexpected, always suddenly, the icebreaker did turn - left or right of hummocks, or to the left. Distance declined sharply. "Gizhiga" repeated the maneuver, crushing meter ice, shook his whole body. Again started flat ice field, and "Lenin" went forward again quickly. The distance was increased by the eyes. But behind the other vessels drew in the caravan. First Lieutenant commands to the steering wheel on the machine telegraph rang constantly. I wanted to follow on from a locator distances, pull the handle telegraph to the gasket on the map. Frankly, it was very hard. Hour after hour passed, the tension subsides. Finally, there

comes a time when the watch on the bridge was raised following the change - the captain and third mate. Even after four of their change with the second alternate. But after eight hours for me all over again. And it seems to be no end at "Leninist" paths.

In the current flight RV "Mikhail Somov" on ice until the voyage, however. General map of the Arctic Ocean, obtained from the Institute of the Arctic and Antarctic, clearly showing - boundary of pack ice was held on the Alaska Peninsula to the Canadian Ellesmere Island and the Queen Elizabeth, then - to Greenland. Throughout the route the Northern Sea Route in three and a half thousand miles - clean water. Drifting ice in Russian Arctic shows in the area east of Severnaya Zemlya and New Siberian Islands, but only to the north of the 75th latitude.

So, we went to the Northern Sea Route. A good sign of this - the lack of ice or bad - I do not know. Only when detached from the coast of Novaya Zemlya, turned north-east, was wag our Kara Sea in earnest. The wind has passed over 20 meters per second, the excitement of 7-8 points. The general rate - is the nose on a wave. Pitching and pitching, and the board, the rate dropped to 4 knots. Masts swept low over the heavy gray clouds, from which the deck and superstructure hit by charges of snow. Antennas, guys, rigging cargo covered by a thin crust of ice. Melted, the ice fell, but not down by the law of attraction, and diagonally, trying to get on their heads. And because those who came out on deck, especially remembered for protective helmets. The atmosphere on board the vessel in line weather, the expression on their faces black as the clouds in my thoughts and words of one desire - to be pitching soon ceased. Poorly because of the storm was not only to us. It turned out that the nearby naval affairs worse. The tug "OT-2070" (Lake Pusher) on radio dispatcher reported to the cargo terminal Kharasavey that he could hardly hold the barge at the pier, torn from moorings. To help unfortunate manager could not. But another surprise. Far beyond the Arctic Circle, near the coast of Yamal, in the very risky navigation rivermen work.

From the Karskii Gate to White Island, we went twice longer than usual. By the end of day September 11 came, finally. But employees of the polar station waiting for a nasty surprise. "Mikhail Somov" with replacement of wintering, with a cargo of fresh fruit and vegetables passed. The fact that in this weather to lift the helicopter, it was terrible to think about. Looked longingly future explorers on the forbidding coast, sadly understand that it is not fate: now landing at the weather station named Popov, if happens, it is on the way back. But here the voice of the navigator with the oncoming ship "Polar" is simply radiated joy. They say, and docked in Dudinka no complications, and a meeting with the house, with Murmansk, promises to be longer than usual, and "the weather, how to order." Yes, for the ship, walking on the wave conditions at sea seems to be quite different. "Polar" - one of the most modern Russian ships, specially constructed for the carriage of goods Norilsk Combine. So the storm in seven points for a trifle. Have you heard or not "heavenly office," our conversation, but only passed traverse the island Vilkitskogo, the weather began to change for the better.

There was also the first change in the route. There is on the west coast of the Taimyr Peninsula, at the outlet of the Yenisei Gulf, settlement Dixon. Here are the weather station, radio center, hy-

dro base, hospital and even polar club. The population of the village of 500 inhabitants. Convenient, enclosed on all sides by a bay, and by the middle of it – is a reliable mooring. In short civilization. It has long been sought here to visit the polar navigators to rest before a difficult road to the east. However, "Mikhail Somov" parking on Dixon in the beginning of the journey was not planned. Login still had: one of the passengers became ill. Given that the ship has a good clinic, the ship's surgeon Alexander Kuznetsov advised the patient to pass on the shore to the hospital. On the mainland, and conditions for treatment, and better professionals. Recover, and then hit the "polyarku." A medical opinion is important, but decisions on the ship taking the captain. Behind him is always the last word: "Let us approach the outer road. The patient was to send a helicopter. «Flashed through the porthole rocky island berth and a village where a lot of time in previous years. » Mikhail Somov" turned a few cables to the input cross-sections and low speed, waiting for the return of "Mi-8", went to the exit. The helicopter was absent less than an hour. But even in this tiny span of time the crew and the passengers found a big plus - in the western sector of the Arctic, across the Kara Sea, the big, only to Dixon operates mobile communications. Almost all who were now on board took out their phones and poured out onto the deck. Catch the moment was really necessary, when else will talk with friends next time. Coming to an end at the first week of the voyage.

Sedov Archipelago, where we are headed, is located to the west and in the immediate vicinity of the larger islands of Severnaya Zemlya. By today's standards, their name is strange - the October Revolution, Bolshevik, Komsomolets, Pioneer. But if we remember that the public shortly before the Great October Revolution, they were investigated in the Thirties "Soviet" years, the names are correct, the appropriate time. Pilot Kara Sea describes this region: voyage to the archipelago is usually difficult and requires icebreaking. The Ice constantly drifting along the coast throughout the navigation, presenting a danger to ships at anchor. About the weather station provides information quite short - at home and the antenna on the western tip of the island Golomyanny are a good guide for the approach.

Half day, we went due north. On the way to the archipelago Sedov lag counted from Dixon traveled distance 382 miles. Despite the fact that we have got very high, at the 80th degree of north latitude, about the harsh Arctic disposition nothing to remind: the sea is clean, the air temperature plus seven. There was, however, little hint of its proximity to the Arctic: met on the road a few individual ice floes. Melted in the sun and battered by waves, in the dark scab, they rocked lazily, revealing the impressive size of the submarine. They passed them without slowing down, avoiding a rate of some 2-3 degrees. In the morning September 15 at the rate seemed steep bank. Latitude is drawn meandering line contours of the islands Golomyannogo, Middle, home. Soon a pair of binoculars at the western end has been possible to consider the houses mentioned in the sailing and the antenna.

But the main attractions of the archipelago were not they. The center island median le-pinching, buried in the fuselages runway, aircraft. White with red stripe - "polar air" and gray - the military. Those who have been here before, have argued that the landscape from a forgotten technique and

observed two and three years ago. But to make a note of optimism, added, saying that the local airport operates from time to time. To the right from path flight, leaving the shore in the bay, stood a residential village. Since the polar station, with Golomyannym, it linked the road through a narrow isthmus ... and a mutual dislike for "owner Arctic." It is about how to avoid an encounter with a bear, talking on VHF - the station with polar frontier, intending to go to the middle. And he, healthy, hairy, dirty-yellow color, was very close: easy walking along the coastal edge, rolling here and there, and scattered drums.

An announcement broadcast on "The brigade's number prepares for cargo operations," returned to the ship's true. I must say that to be unloaded at Golomyanny sailors prepared the day before. Products from the storerooms placed directly in the helicopter, the containers from the hold to rebore the stern, near the helipad, barrels of gasoline and diesel fuel from twee deck picked up on the forecastle. Time allowed, and the composition of the cargo crew was the "primary", worked nine people from the deck and engine department. On the approach to "polyarke" task teams mustache, false: the next shipment from the hold up, lay and fix the suspension and on the shores of all that brought the helicopter - to unload. "Strong Team" - this is 14 people. In addition to the sailors, electricians, motormen on freight work out the mechanics and navigators. Their place at the time of discharge in the central control station occupied the chief mechanic and chief electrician at the bridge - the captain. In fact, was involved the entire crew. To work is not only involved operator and ship's surgeon; someone once decided that they should always be prepared to perform duties. By old Soviet-era tradition of heavy-duty exempted the weaker sex - the staff.

The first flight of the helicopter, five of the first brigade, armed with pistols, just in case, left the shore. With some degree of comfort reached, finally, to the place of work and three polar weather Golomyanny. The entire light day on the ship heard the noise of winches, teams from the deck of "Vira", "Maine! » At intervals of 20-25 minutes of the next shipment was raised to the helicopter pad, and a third electrician Vladimir Ivanov, head of the team number 1, reported to the bridge: "Suspension is ready." The steamer on low speed turn around the nose to the wind hung over the stern, "Mi-8". Engine-slingers with enviable dexterity caught lowered from a helicopter rope. A minute later he flew over masts, carrying on shore grid or pallet. Took place half an hour, and all repeated. Breaks occurred when the helicopter needed filling. And, of course, when it was time for lunch. But on the truck did not work breaks: team changed every four hours. Noon to cargo winches, to hold, to the helicopter pad out the team number 2.

Complete discharge as to begin, again had a chance to first team. But there is nothing offensive to the guys did not happen, the next time another "polyarke" will on the contrary, starts and finishes second. Meanwhile, 12 hours, sent to the bank 37 tons of cargo. By the way, addressed not only meteorologists, but the border guards. The sun had set, when the RV "Mikhail Somov" gave three farewell whistles, picking up speed, turned to the southeast. The course - was in Cape Chelyuskin. On the shore could not see people, but certainly those who remained on the island islands for a long time accompanied gaze drifting to the horizontal vessel. The next time they see the ship until a year later.

Once again, the memory returned in the past. Since the early '60s, when the supply trips to the Arctic have become routine, the order of the Murmansk Shipping Company to each of the vessels have been identified "their" trails. For example, a diesel-electric "Gizhiga" from year to year, is engaged in providing the same "points" - the islands of Solitude, Wiese, Ushakov, Small Taimyr, the Transfiguration. Golomyanny Island was somewhere in the middle of the list. Cargo operations performed upon a time, for sure, would be erased in a series of other, similar. But one of the flights had to run around the island ... for pigs. Typically, along with the general - equipment, bulk, coal - a ship-supplier carrying polar-stone and live load - cows, pigs. A Month in the sea animals to behave quietly. Once on shore, and apparently sensing the room, a dozen pigs ran off, jumped from the pontoon into the water. We, the seamen, almost a day chasing them around the island on the military "Ural", not all managed to catch and drive into the barn. Two have not been found, apparently, went to lunch at the bears. Then the parking island at discharge was not so short - less than a week is not planned. Population in the "points" at the time was 5-10 times more, and therefore the goods were taken for polar not to 30 tons, and 200-250. Another way has been and unloading. On board the vessel for this purpose is a powerful boat and two pontoons from the base of the Arctic offshore boats. Came to the island, got up anchor, lowered the water craft. On one side is usually shipped "dry" pontoon, with another - the filling, pour it into 40-45 tons of diesel fuel. Crew as well as now, was divided into teams. A dozen people gathered on the island, they were called - Coast team. Summed boat laden pontoon to the shore, and our duty was to transfer the load from the surf line at 20 meters, that is, up to a residential home or warehouse. To help the sometimes isolated from the tractor sleds, sometimes a truck. And more bags, boxes, barrels were delivered to the place in the hands of sailors. Well and "swim" in the icy water had: a wave pored over, and then followed by a falling bag. Worked around the clock, changing every 12 hours. But if suddenly the sea was stormy, ice or fog covered suffered - "Stop! » The ship will not go. Sometimes, waiting for better weather for three days in a cold hut to sell-Via winds the island.

Meanwhile, "Mikhail Somov" was walking along the shores of the North earth at a speed of 12 knots. Ka was found that the steamer and passed on to the general good mood: happy is clearly one of the on recent warm windless day, stingy rays of the sun rise above the ice. Slightly relaxed people, and immediately felt the vagaries of northern nature. Between the high islands of the October Revolution and Bolshevik its waters Strait of Shokal. Width is small, only ten miles away. And because the wind was blowing here, as in measles-Dora, a wave lifted the storm. For a true thermometer dropped down to minus five, and the blue sky gray haze sucked. Passed an hour, and we again covered themselves high bank. Again, it was clear and warm. But now the windows were closed, and those who worked on the deck, warm jackets are no longer removed. As expected, at the entrance to the Strait of Vilkitskogo met fields of drifting ice. At the end of the second week of the flight times to watch the ice first. That is launched, finally, to carry out their duties. Of course, on the instructions of the master or on their own initiative and had participated in the navigation bridge, when sailing near the coast in storm, in fog. During the landings - for granted. But this watch is - officially, "de jure" one.

At first about one curious case. In this June to visit us at Archangel Indian bulk carrier «Good Providence». The captain, as expected, has previously in the service of the Harbor Master's information on the vessel, ordered the pilot to input, as well as icebreaking support of the White Sea. And drifted. The reason he illustrated the need to photograph the ice-breaker - ice floe size 10 by 12 meters, he saw the athwart Cape Gorodetsky. In order for icebreaking ship crew "Captain Kosolapov" believed at once. They say that summer in the yard. What is ice? Nevertheless, the flight left. Floe that time, of course, killed. Later, sailors icebreaker, do not hide a grin, remembering how to clean water had a "foreigner" from the Tersk coast to Mudyug. I have no doubt that not only do they call the work done meaningless. But a strange pattern. If the foreign vessel has met the ice, that - without icebreaker single step. Russian, and especially sailors - Northerners tend themselves to go on the ice as long as the boat would not get up. And then ask for help from an icebreaker. The paradox is that the ice-breaking fee paid regularly and those and others.

We can not say that "Mikhail Somov" in a separate voyage remained alone with ice. From the moment we have gone over the Kara Gate, Constantine Karachevsky operator twice a day passed on information to the headquarters of sea-ice operations. Reported, as well as all the vessels in the Northern Sea Route along the route, location of, ice conditions, work performed and planned transitions. Mail response we received advice on the route, ice and weather forecast. Once, long ago, the staff was in Dixon, was one of the units of the Main Directorate of the NSR. There were space-based technologies movie ice, established in the Navy satellite communications and navigation equipment, no longer need to carry out aerial ice surveys, on-site to coordinate icebreakers to lead convoys. To tell you the truth, and the caravans going to the Arctic, are rare. The headquarters was moved to Murmansk.

However, like many years ago, in the morning and at the end of the day we had the opportunity to "icebreaker" frequency of 4149 KHz listen to where and what they do icebreakers. In mid-September they were in the East Siberian Sea. The flagship of the Russian icebreakers "50 years of Victory" was accompanied by the tanker "Varzuga" in Pevek. Icebreaker "Russia" held safely ferry "Georg Ots" to the east and followed the end of the voyage to Murmansk. Icebreaker "Vaigach" from the Barents Sea, reported on the exit port to replace him. In those rare cases where we went on the air, to ensure that the ice - breakers procurers know, keep track of the routes of our movement. And that was especially pleased by the voice of Captain Radio - telephone learns tunes. There is an explanation: in the ten years since the RV "Mikhail Somov" works in the management of HMS North, Yuri did not miss one of the 43 flights. The fact of sea-ice captains unique. But if a few weeks off as something can be combined with the vessel in port, then spent a week on the bridge no one is physically unable to.

Charge of the watch third mate was not difficult. Andrey Vorontsov on board for the fifth year. Career skipper started small - a skipper on the barge, which was on the cover of the ship hold. Then released the fourth position of assistant to the captain, and three years ago there was a vacancy of the third. When the ship operates in the ice permanently, voluntarily - involuntarily junior navigator of the navigational learning in difficult conditions. So on the way to the edge of the ice I could

see that made third-driver made promptly, competently and correctly. He moved into the main engine maneuver mode, warned the ship's mechanic, and called on the steering wheel sailor.

The meeting began with ice from a narrow strip of fine crumbs, crossing our course. They passed her, and she responded only by the rustle of the body. The path was blocked following, which was wider than the ice it was much larger. Nevertheless, the rate did not abate. Led by the bell bow, like shattered glass. But then, how short of sight, could see a vast white space, or the right or the left end it was not. In ice, approaching by the minute, and spotted a serious obstacle - a two-three-meter ridges and huge chunks of the iceberg. Could not assume that in such a situation Andrew asks permission to choose the maneuver and operate the vessel.

"Please, considering that the ice I have ever walked five years ago, in winter the White Sea." We exchanged: co-driver picked up a pair of binoculars, freeing up space for the radar. Continuous field, as it seemed from a distance, was not observed. There have been many individual ice floes, gathered together by winds and currents. Tight and weak points in the radar screen would appear as the top, and therefore determine the direction where there is less ice, not too difficult. Complexity in the other. The proverb "was smooth on paper ..." in the ice voyage has every right to exist. Our "gullies" - years of hard ice, which is in locator "written" in the same way as loose snow block. And the difference can only be seen only from the firsthand.



We had three cables up to the edge, when the pilot made a small move, ordered the watch, the sailor, "Rudder left ten!" Slowly, almost solemnly, "Mikhail Somov" completed a turn, wedged in the lane. Andrew moved immediately telegraph to forward position. "Full speed". Howled a diesel engine, with all his might ship leaned on the hummocks. Glacial Ridge cracked, broke, its wreckage dispersed to the sides, making way. Under the pressure of our ice collided and compressed against each other. A blow to the body was not, although the noise, the roar of breaking ice was

incredible. The silence came the sudden, we were once part of a divorce. To find a depression or a passage through the ice, the navigator is not divorced from the binoculars. To pass on him, turns one after another. Approach to the new dam, and we again reduce speed. Then, to justify Class ULA assigned by the Register of Shipping, beat ice bow. With indifference, raising fang faces, staring at us drowsy walruses. It seems that they are not worried about cracking the ice, not afraid of moving steel hulk. Only two hours ended for us, finally, 15 miles of continuous maneuvers. Ahead loomed pure water.

The presence of animals on the ice added hassle of air group. At the request of biologists - members of the expedition - the helicopter took off. The task of the researchers was to study the fauna that inhabit the Arctic and in the scientific program, except on board a vessel flying should ice over the islands. For half an hour of "Mi-8" length and breadth of circled the entire field, and reached near-shore, where environmentalists have found several walruses haul. How much joy it was! The helicopter returned to half an hour to be back in the sky. Ice Station Cape Chelyuskin reported that in their neighborhood "walks" a big swell, the vessel to the shore not work. And therefore, "Mikhail Somov" turned to the other near the "point" - solar, located on the island of Bolshevik. Two tons of products intended for meteorologists were immersed directly into the fuselage. It was getting dark when, after working, "eight" would sit on a helipad.

In the morning wave at Chelyuskin continued to "walk". It was rolled on the gray rocks, and also looked gray under a gray sky. Two faint lights on the shore just show that there, at the northern extremity of Asia, there are people. In the past, a long-standing low at night and we tried not to miss when "Gizhiga" passed. Throughout the Far North Chelyuskin contrast appeared after several days of white silence during the day and the pitch darkness of night. There was no doubt that in the gorgeous village life was in full swing. Two hundred people - meteorologists, aerology, hydrologists, and soldiers lived in the Cape, members of scientific institutions were considered an honor to work at the local observatory. What to say, there was even a children's garden!

Brightened, but not by the sun, and if illuminated from within the clouds, from which rained and rained fine rain. Just yesterday it was summer, now - late autumn. Frontier, answering the call on the radio reported, saying that the weather is now quieter than yesterday. And then he threw questions: "The number of crew, passengers, and the expedition? Where profits to follow? ". Of particular interest is expressed by a citizen of Ukraine. Foreigner! In the meantime, came to the Cape for a mile and look around: shakes - no shakes. And agreed - will work. At the stern engine roared launched a helicopter. Have caused the cargo crew on deck. Senior chain of command took place on the bridge of the navigators and mechanics in the CPU. There is a document in the Navy - "Manual on the interaction of ships and aircraft (IAMSAR)." He detail to detail, 35 pages of lurid as they should jointly maneuver, how to keep the ship and helicopter. Only the manual is designed with regard to emergency cases. For the "Mikhail Somov" work with helicopter landings at - the usual normal mode. A second Archangel Squadron crew RV «interacts" continuously. And the people of the guide to fly to the Arctic, usually the same: flight instructor, Alexander Makarov, the commander of "Mi-8" Sergei Cherepkin, flight engineer Konstantin Bykov. First came out in flight,

because even young co-pilot Basil Socor. He has entrusted management of the machine, but mostly in a straight line. When the "eight" twisted loop between the deck and the weather station, he became manager of flights. Remote communication with the aircraft is on the bridge near the captain's chair. So provides coherence and understanding. The layman gave to me the role of helmsman. Trying to still grasped the essence of nut-process, selected more or less quiet moment and ask questions. And getting detailed answers. For pilots, the helicopter goes down, needs a stable position of the landing site. This can be achieved only when the vessel is under way. The pilot, knowing the actual wind direction and force, always prompt - you need a maneuver or not. The same goes for takeoff. Approaching close to the shore, pilot, of course, are at risk, but the risk justified. It is equally important that the machine was loaded each time the maximum - three tons. And so the whole burden of the preparation of the suspension, check the pressure gauge.

And it turned out that before the helicopter to rise above the Taimyr Peninsula in the air, you must obtain permission from the distant airport of Norilsk. Illustrating the "Short Course Manual" Yuri translated from the telegraph machine "full back" to "full front" wheel - the left side to right. And one hundred and thirty meters steamer subscribed to the water zigzags and loops with the same ease as the baby-helicopter in the air. Each maneuver ended with the rise of the next three tons of cargo. But the apparent ease - the result of ten arctic navigation, where the ship's captain and commander of the helicopter experience accumulated bit by bit, and the error simply excluded. The ship-supply vessels and rotary-wing appeared even his assistant, but he understood the language. For example, in connection with the dynamics of "Mi-8" a voice instructor Alexander Makarov: "Working under the barrel." The helicopter, describing a semicircle, approached the bow. Here, on the forecabin, «Mikhail Somov» hands of the crew are equipped playground, where the team rolled over and sinker fuel in the grid. Made specifically to not move the barrel from the first hold of the stern. Captain translated engine into the "average back up." Why, against the known rules, feed itself twisting in the wind, I do not know. "Mi-8", as if catching up with us, take off the suspension with the barrels. There were also other, quite a strange phrase: "Let's do wind beneath a house." Then the boat barely moved forward, just to stay on course. The helicopter hovered over the stern. The complexity of working with "house" in that dwelling unit is not only difficult, but the size is large. Facilitate the delivery of it on the air on the shore must maneuver the ship when the wind for the helicopter to be incidental. And, despite the limits of depth, "the wind did." Little House with an appreciable voltage was raised above the deck and slowly went to the bank.

Discharging through an air bridge continued until nightfall. Closer to the night, hiding from the drifting ice, went to the island of Little Taimyr. And the fourth was transferred to the clock, trying to start the day on the ship coincided with the dawn. In the morning all - reverses and twists, rolls, and houses - began again.

For several consecutive Ros hydromet navigation is planned replacement of the old buildings at the polar stations with new ones. In the current flight "Mikhail Somov" plunged nearly two dozen residential beams for delivery at the "point". And the first of which - is the Cape Chelyuskin. Here,

the installation and installation of a residential complex "turnkey" took over the building company "Pomorets." Builders, eight people were moved to "polyarku 'first flight helicopter, and unloading as long as there was, already being worked. Nevertheless, after three days 'parking' ship construction work continued. Unloaded to the polar station and 65 tons of cargo frontiers, leaving the "Pomortsev" on Chelyuskin, "Somov" went further. The helicopter finally by as much as ten o'clock stood at the stern. In a rare opportunity in aviation to conduct its inspection and preventive maintenance. They do not fly, but without them the machine will not rise too. Our "Mi-8" no longer young: he was twenty years old, so the attention of experts he had no more than.

The next stop - was the island of Andrew. It was relatively close, only a hundred miles, to the southeast. But this is the Laptev Sea. Ice on the sea, despite a warning about active sailing in ice formation is at the end of September, has not yet been seen. Came to the island, as expected, quickly. Approach to the shore and began commercial operations here in the east of Taimyr, no different from all previous ones. The difference for us, the uninitiated, it was found in the other - on the island just no people. The station was completely abandoned; its explorers left 12 years ago. Long ago, Andrew was on the island beacon. Then it was on a busy highway from Dixon in Khatanga and Tiksi, their signals allowing navigation in the Arctic.

To replace to radio pelengators the ADF have long come to the satellite equipment fleet GPS (global positioning system). Technique is much easier and more reliable, but - foreign. In order not to depend on the vagaries of capitalism in Russia has adopted a program to develop the national system, GLONASS. To refine the data from the orbit of satellites at different points on earth are built centers corrections. When solved, which will be the station, which covers "beam" eastern sector of the Arctic, remember the old Radio Beacon. Antediluvian devices, bulky antennas are suitable only for scrap today, but remained at home. They became the base construction. RV "Somov" delivered to the island of Andrew beam four residential and six containers of equipment and instrumentation. Restore housing and auxiliary facilities intended to Moscow company "Severvostokstroy" installation, installation and configuration of the system of global navigation specialists engaged in the St. Petersburg department "Hydrography."

As always, with the dawn of a helicopter "went" on the beach, taking builders. But instead of landing, was circling over the houses and barns. It turned out, the station still has people - two polar bears. Even without binoculars you could see that they were not going to leave the base, and a helicopter responded as intrusive on the fly. Displeasure shook her sea-DAMI, turning away from the raised screws snow storm. We had a helicopter to land on the outskirts. The operation to capture the island began with the first shots of the rocket, then their guns. Under the pressure of the size and firepower advantages of the "masters" retreated and lay down on top of a hill near, watching the uninvited guests. Builders won the base, one of them and the newcomers in the dog barred guard to protect people from those who are under the protection of the "Red Book."

The next day, our anchorage closed the thick fog. Horizontal visibility - fifty yards, then fly impossible. But it does not become an obstacle for the continuation of commercial operations. For case hooked dormant so far self-propelled barge and pontoon. Building materials and loaded with bar-

rels of diesel fuel convoy headed to the island. The mate on watch oversaw its shortest path to the shore on the radar, occasionally correcting course on the radio. Only the barge reached the shore, (after all, unpredictable weather in the north), the fog rose five meters. For a small barge - quite working environment: spotlight, cordless and vague signals are not needed. But for a team of cargo was added: the position of the delivery of the goods within 20 meters from the surf line has not been canceled.

But on the ship instantly spread news to us at the rescue tug "Irresistible." Back in July, many media, from industry to the central spoke of high-latitude expedition, launched from Arkhangelsk. Small, not seen before on the ice, tug went to Anadyr for "test readiness of the forces and means of MES in the Arctic." On board - the specialists' AKVASPAS.¹ The flight was designed for 50 days with stops at seven polar port cities. "Irresistible", returning from the east, apparently, was delayed in transit. Approach to "Mikhail Somov" was explained by the fact that the tug is required diesel fuel. On this occasion, issues have arisen; the captain had already received a telegram from the head-order SUGMS the transfer of tens of tons of fuel. The question was different: as in zero visibility and the ship go another direction. The answer was a pleasant surprise: Marine Emergency rescue Commander Fyodor Kukichev with which our captain shared a peck of sea salt still a cadet. Know, small world, even here in the Far North. The tone of the negotiations of the mooring has ceased to be official.

The vessel's radar at the slowly approaching. From the silence behind the noise is rarely tore the engine, the windlass. Were heard and the voices from the deck of a vessel suitable for us. Twenty feet from the steel hull and superstructure are distinguishable. When the "irresistible" come closer, the sailors began to greet and serve moorings. Five minutes had passed, as "irresistible" neatly pressed to posted along the side fenders. "All the ends of the mount, trap cook!". Following the gangway to the tug filed a fuel hoses. The third engineer Andrew Churkin at all time atonement for the post of bunkering fuel transfer. Place on the main deck is equipped with everything you need: emergency stop button pump, pump counter, reliable connection to the engine room. Here on the case, which the mechanic has no right to assume, are a means to combat oil spills.

Had a chance to listen to what the program flight sailors from the ship complied with the rescue, Emergency specialists landed in Pevek. What conclusions did the organizers after the expedition to the Arctic, this crew of the tug did not answer. Severe ice never met, never been in a storm. Return home was delayed a week due to sunset on the Yenisei, in Dudinka. Four hours later, thanking for their help and hospitality, "Irresistible" went west. We continued to stand.

¹ Federal State Institution "The rescue service for the diving operations of special purpose" was created in accordance with Government Resolution dated June 28, 2001 № 486 "On improving the prevention and elimination of emergency situations on the underwater potentially dangerous objects" and the order of MES of Russia on June 28, 2001 № 347 "On the implementation of resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation of 28.06.2001 № 486».URL: [http://www.mchs.gov.ru/ministry/?SECTION_ID=2331\(15.02.2011\)](http://www.mchs.gov.ru/ministry/?SECTION_ID=2331(15.02.2011)).

In a day building materials for the new station were sent to the bank, the amount of their considerable - 97 tons. But "revive" the base during this time, of course, failed. It is not yet able to builders and hydrographs neither warm nor eat properly, or relax on the island. And because the company director "Severvostokstroy" Anatoly Schuman gave a request to Moscow for support, "Mikhail Somov" works for up to five days. Specifying the state, strategically important, and therefore "good" was received. Certainly take into account that "Severvostokstroy" has many years experience in the Arctic. Ship's crew seemed to be idle. No idleness - too great a luxury. Decided that the sailors will be engaged in a complete set of cargo. No sooner said than done. Until the departure of the brigade lifted the loaded containers from the hold, with the help of a pontoon barge and transported them to the aft deck, closer to the helicopter. In their place, put the empty, which after discharge to the Kara Sea stations piled up on the stern has about three dozen. A long and laborious, but by trying different options on board, supply men were convinced that the other is even worse. The work was done around the clock at night in boats along the side of the neck was enough deck lighting. The builders have kept in the recovery station for four days. But to complete its willingness to be very far away. And that means that those on who depended commissioning adjustment center of the GLONASS system remained on the island of Andrew. For us, finally, sounded a welcome team "Veer the anchor!".RV "Mikhail Somov" went to the mouth of the Lena River to the port of Tiksi.

In Soviet times, to the east of the Taimyr Peninsula vessels of the Murmansk Shipping Company, to haul cargo supply has been brought. Provision of "points" for the Laptev Sea, in the least two dozen ships Northeast Management Marine, port of registry was to Tiksi. In addition, the traffic on the rivers Indigirka, Yana, Kolyma, Lena worked intensively river men Company. If not, "Mikhail Somov" with expedition "Arctic 2000" on the board. It was the first scientific flight of the ship. We accompanied the governor Anatoly Efremov, departure remembers badly. Bands, flags, toast - it's for traveling to the north of the capital of academics, doctors, professors. The crew fought with earthly difficulties, which appeared one after another. The steamer stood at the pier for over a year, and even nontechnical person knows - the mechanism breaks down, when not working. But the main problem - personnel. The sailors, who took "Somov" from Petrograd, did not go to this type of vessels. Another category of seafarers - the former river men and fishermen, the graduates of schools and colleges had a vague notion also of their responsibilities. But alcohol has to confess, stocked, and this too was a huge challenge for commanders. Very little time has passed, and I have learned the crew. The sea made. Well, for example, where would we happen if at some point stopped working latrines. Nobody, of course, plumbing courses did not finish. Also repaired on the move generators, patched pipelines, derricks armed, and still carried a lot of other work. The expedition traveled, swept through the White, Barents and Kara seas virtually non-stop. Stayed for two nights on the Yenisei River and just because Norilsk for guests of the capital appeared to be extremely hospitable. Of Tiksi, they already went home by plane. But even then the ship's crew could not breathe a sigh of relief. Started major work - supply of polar stations. Again seafarers faced with what did not expect: hard physical labor. Transportation of small shipments to distant islands, the overload on unequipped shore occupied much time and effort. Some openly

capricious, "We hired porters do not!" We had to convince that we are not movers, and the crew of the expedition vessel and it is our job.

Ten years have passed. During this time, RV "Mikhail Somov" was held on the Arctic Ocean 128 000 miles. In villages and polar weather brought more than 40 thousand tons of the most diverse cargo. The number of polar explorers and expedition members who were passengers, "Mikhail Somov", exceeded two thousand. Has changed and seafarers. Qualitatively changed. Then, after many a flight, or a little later written off, went to work in the merchant marine or coastal mastered the profession.

But seven out of the first composition of the crew remained loyal to the Arctic and "Mikhail Somov". How to write editorials - the backbone. Every year it grows fair and competent people. About Captain Yuri tunes and second navigator Roman Korepov mentioned. Next, according to the crew - Senior Electrical Oleg Ukhanov. Determined decision guidance SUGMS it the day before the flight was transferred here from transport "Mangazeya." If Oleg insisted, perhaps, came back, along with flights to Europe - the norm. No, I do not want to. In his role as fourth engineer started working on the ship current second engineer Alexander Emelyanov. Second electrician Skripov Alexander was in 2000, the ship's electrician. Also, a private in the machine command was now fourth electrician Alexei Zinoviev. "Mikhail Somov" for them - the beginning of working life. A senior minder, as before, was working as a seaman veteran Michael Dorokhin. And it's hard to say, a specialty skipper that he has mastered, or are adjacent main.

Chief Mechanic Alex suffers replaced aboard the "St. Petersburg" a colleague in 2006, and more flights to the Baltic Sea under a foreign flag on the icy expanses under blue and white pennant Hydro meteorological Service of Russia. The third engineer Andrew Churkin and third electrician Vladimir Ivanov came to the ship about the same time nine years ago, after "morehodki." Over the shoulders of a boatswain Peter Titov before the arrival of the vessel in 2005 was to participate in trapping in the ice of the White Sea and Barents Sea flights on the fishing trawler. The barmaid Eugene Burian just went to the personnel department SevUGMS six navigation ago, after reading an ad "Need ...». The most "adult" in the crew-tronic radioelek Karachevsky - his 62 years. Also, six years ago, Konstantin Kuzmich was transferred here from the RV "Ivan Petrov", where he worked as head of the ship's radio station. The rest of the crew of forty young age if not, then sailing experience.

One day the captain admitted that at the beginning of each navigation RV "Mikhail Somov" recalls trainer craft. Technical training, training in the workplace, working out of action for alarms - that is the main concern of senior commanders. Up to thirty percent of the crew - beginners. During the second voyage of the guys begin to understand something, in the third, as a rule, become equal. Then winter comes, the sludge vessel or repair. During the stay in earnings of seamen Hydromet much less than at sea, especially the difference is noticeable in ranks. The explanation is simple: SUGMS - financed organization, remuneration according to the tariff schedule. Said long ago, looking for fish - where it is deeper, man - where the pay is ... In the spring of empty seats at the coming green youth, and a year later repeated.

Came to an end the third week of the flight number 3, which is among the newcomers 'green' no longer exists. We were approaching the port of vice. It was known that the wharf we do not come from the high rainfall. Helicopter pick up a local weather station six passengers, employees' Polar Fund "and magazine" Safari ". Cargo-42 container with fresh produce destined for the citizens, takes off the river boat right on the harbor. And the consignee shall as quickly as possible to return empty containers back. Negotiations with the Port Authority ended an encouraging phrase: "On Sunday, the port does not work, but made an exception for you." Another would be: Is a dull edge of a distant Yakutia with a deficit of fruits and vegetables, could it be otherwise?

At night, September 27, plunging back empty containers and taking on passengers, "Mikhail Somov" out of Tiksi Bay. Of the flight began, in which the cargo handling for the polar stations in Yakutia were combined with the environmental, scientific research on the New Siberian Islands - with historical and cultural. With the release of the Navigation engaged in "working through the transition." The third co-driver laid on the table brand new charts. Never before have had scientific expedition ship happened in these parts. Name - the island of New Siberia, Lyakhov and boiler, the Straits Laptev, and Sannikov Kolyma encountered only in the writings of the pioneers in the Arctic. Now here we have to go. Ice maps obtained before, showing that there are serious obstacles to go around the New Siberian Islands to the north. The news has delighted members of the expedition: the existence of the Northern Sea Route since this route could pass a few boats. We, the skipper, said care nasty fact - the vast expanses of sea charts were without depth, without the characteristics of the soil, the outlines of some of the islands are shown by dotted lines. We have long convinced that the world is sufficiently explored and white spots on the globe are not there. It turns out that there is. And "Mikhail Somov" fell not only to pass on them, and to the best technical equipment of these spots is erased.

To the Cape Kigilyakh, the westernmost point of the Big Lyakhov Island went on a calm, mirror-like sea. Without pausing, completed the task of Yakutsk center Hydrometeorology - the helicopter was transferred to the polar station 40 barrels of fuel. Then our "MiG-8" for a few hours disappeared over the horizon. Employees of "Polar Fund", the Institute of Arctic and Antarctic, the Academy of Sciences examined the island: each group had its own extensive program. The next day took the same flight and in the same composition, but the island near the boiler room. Unexpectedly received another assignment from Tiksin'skogo AHEM - on the way back off from weather "Cape Rock" group of experts, assembled satellite navigation equipment. The commander forwarded the request to management in Arkhangelsk. Said: "As in the western sector of the Arctic, there is also not go on schedule passenger liners. We must help colleagues. «And scientists are meanwhile believed the polar bears and seals, studied the soil and vegetation, sought traces of ancient expeditions and described the state recently abandoned settlements.

On October our steamer was at the most northerly of the islands with non-Russian name of Bennett. Much greater than the study of flora and fauna, the island is of interest to historians of the

Arctic Sea expedition. Her manager, Peter Boyarsky² long before reaching the shores of his said: "At the beginning of last century, many explorers were obsessed with finding the legendary Sannikov Land. In 1902 on the schooner "Zarya" to the New Siberian Islands went polar expedition, headed by Eduard Toll. When they reached the 76th latitude and met impenetrable ice, with three companions Toll hit the road in dogs. The schooner was left for the winter off the coast of Taimyr. Polar explorers reached the island Bennett. Hence, they are realizing that the food for the long winter is not enough, we went to the mainland. They were never seen again. Proceedings from the last parking lot were his friends, started a year searching the missing expedition. Note "for those looking for us," was found in a drawer among the remains of the cabin»

The helicopter, taking the expedition to the coast, landed in the place where, according to ancient records, was parking Eduard Toll. Under the dense snow researchers have found only the ruined hut. Debris fin - of decorated wall - we have to ship as a remembrance of the expedition. On our return from the trip they will become museum pieces.

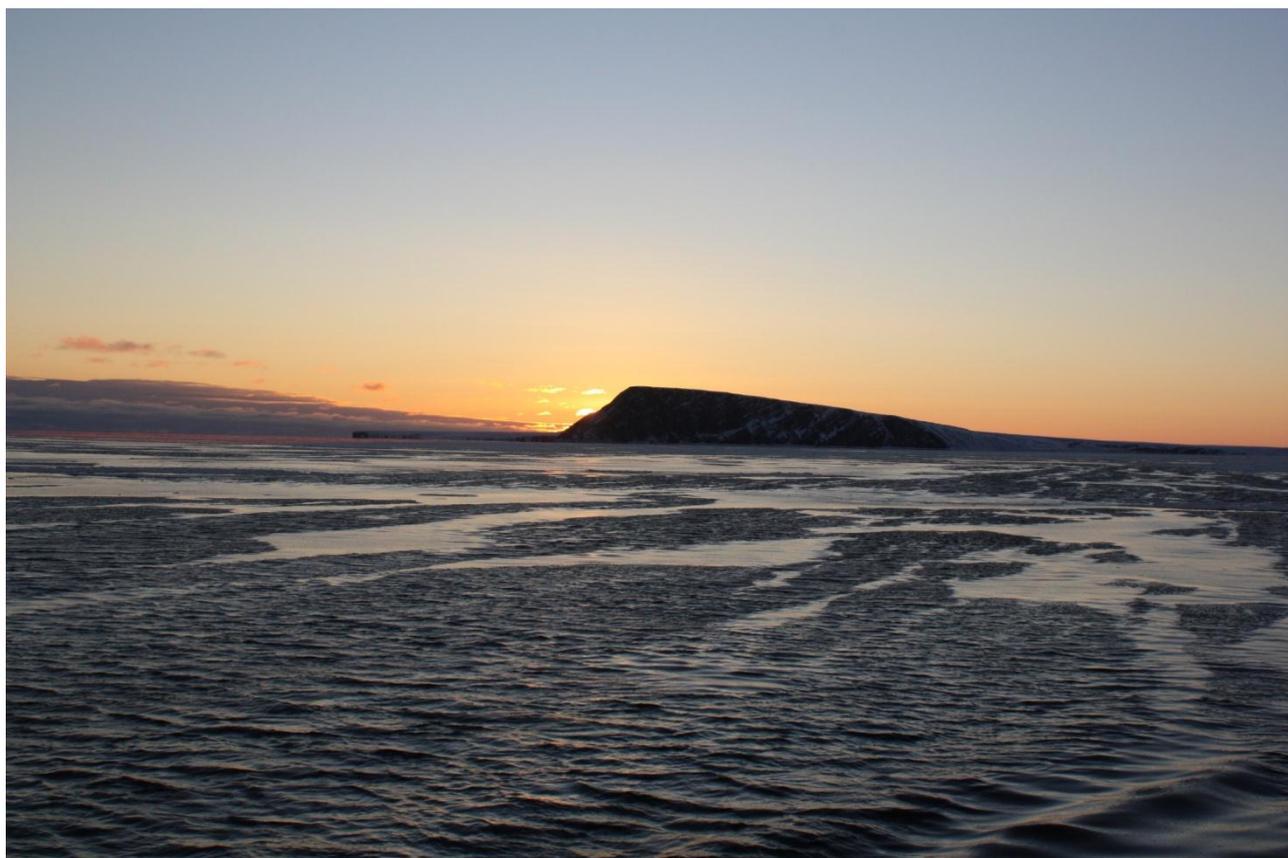
As soon as the helicopter came back, continued to sail. But it was not like an ordinary voyage! The course is laid on a map so that the boat was as close as possible to the tacks, once executed surveying party. The curve of the route, making the semi-circle, approached close to the island Zhokhova, then down south to the mouth of the Indigirka. And yet we have passed three times on the white spots, intently watching the testimony of sonar, recording and dealing at a depth map. The first, of course, be nice, but did not want one of the shoals, as is customary in the Navy, was named after Luba. I must say that in this case back alleys of the East Siberian Sea were engaged not only by us. The ships of the Arkhangelsk hydro base "Peter Kotze" and "Ivan Kireev" made soundings to the east of the New Siberian Islands all the navigation, and with the help of hydro graphers, the unknown areas become smaller. Just do not understand why, among them was the Panamanian "Nauchnik» «Zefir-1" with a seismic cable astern. It is known that a foreign vessel into our Arctic waters, to an executive order. And we knew that the five hydrographic ships were in Arkhangelsk without job.

On the seventh day finally arrived at Chukotka in thirty miles we saw a high rocky cape. We read at the map - Shelagsky. Near the weather station Valkarkay near you, just made a stop in order to shore helicopter took four more employees Wrangel reserve. Prior to the final destination trans-Arctic flight was some two hundred miles. On a lonely island, lost between the North Pole, Alaska and Chukotka, the ship did not stop to talk to the exit of the Archangel. But the first thing that came to mind when the word "Wrangell" - a song.... Apparently, during the Civil War it was often sung, and if you remember today, "White Army, Black Baron again we are preparing the royal throne." "No," - again and again explained the professor Boyarsky. - "It's quite another Wrangell." In 1820 the Russian Government expedition was organized in Chukotka. It was led by Lieutenant

² Boyarsky Peter Vladimirovich. – candidate of Physical and mathematical Sciences (1973), Dr. Hist. Science (1998), a member of the Writers' Union of Russia, the supervisor from 1986 Marine Arctic Complex Expedition (Mackay), Deputy Director, Russian Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the name of DS Likhachev, in 1992, honorary polar explorer. URL: <http://hghltd.yandex.net/yandbtm?fmode=inject&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.heritage-institute.ru%2Findex.php...=0> (27.01.2011).

Ferdinand Wrangel. A few months later, he went on deer and dogs on someone else while in Russia the territory defined by coordinates noticeable headlands, mountains, river mouths, made sketches, diary. And faithfully copied the words the Eskimos that in the summer with Peninsula Yakan overseas can see the mountains. Moreover, Lieutenant Wrangell took the liberty to inflict an unknown land on the map. Atlas of the northern lands, based on the number of expeditions (and including Wrangell), became popular in St. Petersburg, then in Europe. In 1867 the American whaler came to the island 15 miles. The assumption of the existence of the island has been confirmed, and the island - the name of Wrangell. In 1911, the steamer "Vaigach" landed on the island people, there was raised the Russian flag. However, whaling and fishing vessels of various countries for a long walk here. Poachers hunt on the water and the shore, using the fact that the island was uninhabited. Only in 1926 in the only habitable place was organized by the settlement of the Eskimos, the first representative of the Soviet regime was a 25-year-old Georgy Ushakov.

During the three years of life on the island he made a description of the coast, carried out meteorological, hydrographic, and ice monitoring. On the map of the island and now you can read the names given to the young governor of the mountain of the Soviet - 1095 meters, Mammoth - 850 meters. People in the village on the shore of the bay Rogers lived until 1994. There was a shop, hospital, post office. Town was named after the founder - Ushakovsky.



At the 5 of October "Mikhail Somov" after a 30-day voyage reached the goal - Wrangel Island. Covered six seas, left behind them 4080 miles. But the solemnity of the event was not felt. Anchored abreast of the former village. Immediately on the bridge was planned to work unload. And again on the ship was heard: "Freight team to enter the stern deck! » The only difference - the pilot,

causing the place on the map, declared: we are in another hemisphere, at 178 degrees west longitude. And still confused phrase said by the director of the reserve Gruzdev, that the island is forbidden to bring any weapons, "... because noise can not. » They say that animals in the reserve live in harmony with nature. Discussion on the topic - to consider whether or not a rocket launcher gun, ended in favor of the cargo crew: scare the bear still have, and the people he runs not out of curiosity. Mariners loaded the helicopter fuselage in the first consignment, ensconced themselves inside, grabbing and rocket - yet peaceful. Cargo on Wrangel Island, we brought a lot: residential beams for the resumption of the weather station, motor-vehicles for the needs of the reserve, as well as food and fuel. Total - 165 tons. And that means that we should work on the island day or two.

Again, the first thing we saw on the shore was a bear. But now the curious who want to look at the exotic of Arctic was not found. Had seen over the last month, in a near and far distance. In popular science books of the Wrangel Island called the maternity home for polar bears, and environmentalists, to fly along the coast, over snow-covered valleys and hills, confirmed - in a small area of land was encountered up to fifty individuals. And the island is known for that here in the wild live muskoxen, white geese, and polar owls. The fauna of the island has been little studied, biologists have used the rare opportunity to visit the reserve in the morning until late evening. Particularly pleased that all five days of parking on the "island of fog," as it is written in sailing, was clear with a slight frost weather. To visit all the corners of all the Russian State and the like, whose duties were not part of the beach. Permission to fly to the island were many - even the cook, but on condition that this does not prevent unloading. Impressions of the visit were different, but all agreed on one thing - a dirty dump, which was organized residents leave the island, and today spoils the landscape. Creased barrels from the fuel mixed with the remains of furniture, broken dishes, torn clothing filled the shore of the bay in its entirety. Contrast to the landfill by three dozen good-quality houses still standing in neat rows at a distance. When the construction of a new weather station, the village will come to life again, but so many residents here already, it seems, will not.

At the October 10, completing the first phase of flight, "Mikhail Somov" we went back to the west. The works related to the importation of northern navigation in 2010, continued. At the polar stations, where the "Mikhail Somov" has been, was to unload the fuel. In a much larger amount than the products in a much more severe than in the fall. But the first job of the vessel, which caused a stir in the media, went beyond the usual - ten transport muskox in Pevek. From there, polar animals will go by plane to Moscow, the capital's zoo. The following are also not related to the core: remove the boiler from the island, the port of Tiksi deliver polar, which, if not, we risk staying there for the winter. Later, in the Strait of Vilkitskogo, will make repair work suddenly ceased automatic weather station of the island Russian. In the Kara Sea will be carried out search operation. She, unfortunately, ended in the tragic news - two hydrograph from Cape Sterligov died, having lost the road in a snowstorm. In addition, "Mikhail Somov" from Pevek Yamal ice was a serious obstacle. We are waiting for the compression and icing and towing wiring icebreaker "50 Years of Victory" and "Vaigach." Will be short, which did not become a breather, parking on Dixon. In No-

vember, to be the second stage of flight - ensuring settlements, border posts, weather stations with fuel for a long winter. In early December, a ship-supplier back to Archangel. And until the end of the flight as evidence of the recognition of seafarers will ship radio station to take gratitude coming from the Arctic to the wishes of seven feet under the keel, light ice, and a happy voyage.

According to an official press service of the Northern UGMS, "December 3, 2010 in the afternoon, at Archangel from the three-month Arctic voyage Arkhangelsk - Amderma-Tiksi - Pevek - Archangel returned scientific expedition vessel Northern UGMS "Mikhail Somov ". For the first time in many years, the ship passed the Northern Sea Route UGMS from Arkhangelsk to Chukotka and back, breaking the nearly 10 thousand nautical miles or 18,000 kilometers. At 30 stations in the Arctic Roshydromet delivered 1.5 thousand tons of fuel, gasoline, oil, 300 tons of food, 10 tons of household goods, clothing, appliances, equipment, construction materials to repair OGMS behalf of EK Fedorov (Cape Chelyuskin). The expedition was a comprehensive, multi-purpose and social. In the Yakut settlement of Tiksi, where the inhabitants were in desperate need for necessities, "Mikhail Somov" brought 120 tons of food in the Chukchi City Pevek - 130 tons of various products. Andrew brought to the island of control and correction station "GLONASS", a team of builders and five polar FSI "Hydrography", and the modules for the construction of a residential building service-station on Wrangel Island - modules for the new building hydro meteostation Chukchi UGMS. With the help of a helicopter squadron of the Second Archangel, were based on "Mikhail Somov" was held assembly of modular stations. During the voyage of the "Mikhail Somov" in the Arctic Division of the Northern UGMS delivered and installed them on the new modern equipment: on the weather White Nose (NAO, the Barents Sea) - an automated set of solar radiation and meteorological complex automated, on Dixon - automated meteo complexes. Worked on the ship of the expedition of the Northern UGMS, Arctic Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorology, Institute of Ecology and Evolution. A.N. Severtsov (to study the population of polar bears), Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage. DS Likhachev (Mackay). In September and October, "The Polar Fund" State Duma deputy Artur Chilingarov explored on "Mikhail Somov" dumping of industrial wastes of the New Siberian Islands. On Wrangel Island in the town of Pevek "Mikhail Somov" delivered ten calves musk oxen, which were subsequently transferred to the Moscow Zoo in Beijing. "Memory of the Russian Arctic" - this is called a joint project of the Northern UGMS, the Russian Geographical Society and the Marine Arctic Complex Expedition of the Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage Likhachev. During the high-latitude voyage of the "Mikhail Somov" on the islands of the Russian Arctic installed memorials polar explorers on the island of Hercules - in memory of the expedition Rusanov, Bennett's Island - in memory of the expedition of Edward

Toll, on Wrangel Island - Georgy Ushakov and Pilgrim Island»³. These are the official results generalize this unique trans-Arctic voyage that took place in 2010 year⁴.

Reviewer - Verteshin A.I.
Doctor of Political Sciences, professor.

Economy and management

³ Sukhanovskaya T. Press Service of Northern UGMS: "10 thousand nautical miles was" Mikhail Somov"until the Chewkotka and back." URL: <http://www.meteorf.ru/rgm3d.aspx?RgmFolderID=a4e36ec1-c49d-461c-8b4f-167d20cb27d8&RgmDocID=964c6d7d-b10f-4858-9cfe-658a5cf5c1f1> (27.01.2011).

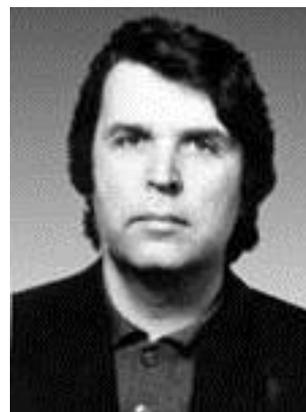
⁴ All of the published in the article of the magazine photos are provided by the author - V.P. Sokolov.

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Trends and risks of economical activity in Arctic in long-term Climatic changes



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Abstract

The Climatic changes get last 30 years more and more distinct character and in the foreseeable period can already make serious impact on social and economic processes. However in various regions they have different degree of intensity and even a various orientation. In the Arctic zone of Russia signs of the active warming which consequences are inconsistent enough are shown. So, in the Arctic water areas decrease ice can improve considerably economic parameters of navigation, and on a land thawing of a long-term frozen ground, on the contrary, will raise costs of operation of the majority of capital constructions. The separate question of geopolitical character is represented by jurisdiction of the Russian Federation concerning Northern sea way. Attempt to consider the basic tendencies and risks of economic activities in these conditions is undertaken in offered article.

Key words: *Arctic regions, the North, economic activities, economy, risks, climatic changes, tendencies, consequences, mechanisms.*

Russian and foreign researchers recently showed that the predicted warming will be felt in the Polar Regions to a greater extent than in many other parts of the world. Where temperatures are close to the average freezing point, global warming leads to melting ice on land and at sea, and as a result of sea level rise. However, in the inner parts of the ice caps rise in temperature is unlikely to be sufficient to cause melting of ice and snow, and, obviously, lead to increased accumulation of snow [1].

Because of the warming, in the Arctic ice cover is likely to become smaller and thinner. Navigation in the coastal zone and rivers will increase, and new opportunities for water transport. Predicted

changes in Arctic sea ice cover will have major strategic implications for trade, especially between Asia and Europe.

In the past century the average annual temperature on Earth has increased by approximately 0.6 degrees. But the area of permafrost warmed much more: seats up to 5 degrees. At the same time and are warming the upper layers of permafrost. Since the 1960s in Central Yakutia, soil temperature increased by one-half degrees, and in Western Siberia - one degree. Even with such a small warming changes the physical and mechanical properties of the soil, thereby decreasing the ability of non-shear foundations. As a result, the buildings, bridges, transmission towers and other structures built on permafrost; subsidence occurs foundation, deformation and destruction of the pillars of the roadway.

In Yakutsk, due to subsidence of frozen ground over the past 30 years have severely damaged more than 300 buildings. Over a decade - from 1990 to 1999 - the number of buildings were damaged due to uneven subsidence of foundations has increased over the previous decade in Norilsk - by 42% in Yakutsk - by 61% in Amderma - 90% [2].

Global climatic changes will appear in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is uneven. Most of the settlements within the Arctic zone of Russia located on permafrost soils. Their total number exceeds 300 n.p. with a predominance of rural settlements with a population less than 3,000.

One of the main parameters that determine the bearing capacity of permafrost soils as bases of engineering structures is their temperature, which depends on the temperature of air at the surface of rocks. Fluctuations cause changes in the last bearing capacity of foundations of engineering structures, which must be considered in the design.

Otherwise, the positive development of the currently existing scenarios of climate warming occurs a sharp deterioration in the bearing capacity of permafrost as a base of engineering structures. This could eventually lead to damage or even destruction of existing and under construction at the moment of engineering structures in permafrost regions. For areas of Vorkuta, Tiksi, Yakutsk and in case of global air temperature increase by 2030 to 4-5 ° C longevity base buildings constructed on the principle I can go down 15-25 times, and built on the principle II - in the 5-15 time [3].

Development of a new type of foundation is based on combining the functions of cooling load and the soil structure, which is carried out through slept on the frozen grounds of the intermediate layer - a layer of intermediate spatial foundation that runs from specific material greatly reduces the intensity of cryogenic processes in the thermal and mechanical interaction with the frozen ground buildings, the foundation is being built without violating the frozen-ground conditions on construction sites, which allows time to eliminate the technology gap, which is required when constructing pile foundations for their freezing the surrounding frozen ground.

This helps to reduce or eliminate the seasonal melting of underlying permafrost foundation during construction of the first principle, that is maintaining the frozen land; to create an artificial basis

set with the strength of the lower deformative properties; redistribute stress, the maximum is localized within a firm (for compared with the underlying natural ground), an artificially created middleware, using well-known in soil mechanics the effect of reducing the depth of the stress of the extra pressure of the transmitted basis.

In the energetic it should be developed and implement a system of measures to increase energy independence and autonomy of the power system of the Arctic areas of Russia, including the development of remote monitoring, assessment of risks of accidents and disasters and the need for actions to protect power lines, pipelines and other utilities in the Arctic.

It would take a very serious effort, the huge financial and human resources to eliminate the results of such changes. The preliminary expert estimates indicate that operating costs could increase in 2-4 times depending on the location of the object that is likely to withdraw most of them over the brink of economic profitability.

The only positive result of the climatic changes for municipal infrastructure of Arctic communities should recognize the reduction in heating due to periods of increasing of average temperatures. This will lead to significant savings in fuel consumed for heating, and consequently to reduce the total cost of operation of the communal structure of the region.

The most authoritative international organization dedicated to the value of climate changes is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Changes (IPCC / IPCC), established in 1988 jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment circling. Every 3-4 years the IPCC publishes Assessment Report (EA), compiled by leading climate scientists of the world that reflect the changing global and regional climate in the past, present, and future impacts of climate change and possible adaptation, as well as opportunities to reduce human impact. The IPCC estimated, since the second half of the XIX century to the present, in the global climatic system, there were big changes in air temperature at the surface, accompanied by changes in other climatic characteristics. The annual average global air temperature according to the third ML (2001) for the entire XX century has increased by 0.6 ± 0.2 ° C, the sea level rose by 18-20 cm [4].

In 2007, the Fourth Assessment Report was prepared, from which it follows that the temperature rise is already 0,74 ° C, and rising sea level - 30 cm MGIEK has also developed a package of climate change scenarios based on scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions, population growth, the use of more efficient technologies and economic growth. Scenario-based (hard, soft and moderate human impact) were made by several model calculations of changes in global mean temperature for the period up to 2100 According to various forecasts of average surface temperature will increase from 1.4 to 5,8 ° by the end of this century [5].

Together with the global warming, there are big changes in climate of high latitudes, especially in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Arctic, recorded a high warming, which intensified in recent decades and is accompanied by a reduction in area and thickness of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean. According to leading domestic and foreign researchers, climate scientists, the Arctic region in general and the Western Arctic, in particular, are the areas of the most sensitive to global climate

changes, as well as reliable indicators of these processes. In this regard, the Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council, held in October 2000 in Barrow (Alaska), was developed and adopted a program of the ACIA (Arctic Climate Impact Assessment / ACIA), according to which experts have analyzed the fifteen countries climate change and its consequences in the Arctic. The results of these studies are presented in the November 2004 report "Evaluation of the effects of climate change in the Arctic." In recent decades, much of the Arctic temperatures have risen, especially in the winter season. Winter warming in Alaska and western Canada was 3-4 ° C over the past 50 years. Over the past 30 years the average annual area of sea ice has decreased by about 8%, in addition, the ice has become thinner in the middle of the Arctic by 10-15%, and in some areas between the 1960s and late 1990s, there was a reduction of its thickness by 40 % [6].

A bright appearance of the extreme conditions in the Western Arctic winter is allocated for 2002-2003, when the ice edge in the Barents Sea in April, down to latitude 72 ° N on the meridian 40 ° E (A very rare occurrence with the frequency 1 time in 50 years). Extreme southern position in the sea ice of the Kara took two years of origin. In the northeastern part of the sea (74 ° 40's. Sh., 43 ° E), i.e. 100 km from the Stockman gas condensate field, was recorded two years of ice thickness up to 2.7 m. In the Stockman gas condensate field, it was noted a large number of icebergs and their fragments (about 110 units), with maximum dimensions 190h430 m and weight 3.67 million tons. Such a rare phenomenon was caused by 3-4-year-olds of positive air temperature anomalies, the state of ice cover (in August and September of 2000 and 2001 the sea was free of ice, in August-September 2002, the area of ice was only 5%) and anomalously high heat flow of Atlantic water. Melting glaciers of Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya dumping has caused them and the formation of icebergs. Under the action of wind currents and surface currents from the north and north-eastern part of the icebergs reached such a southern location and the end of April were recorded in the Shtokman structure. Simultaneously, in the southeastern part of the Sea in March-April 2003, the winds of the north and north-western areas have led to compaction of the ice, it is 4-5 (height of the hummocks was 4-5 m, the drift velocity of 170 m / s, the keels of ice ridges to a depth of 18 meters), there was a lot of grounded hummocks (separate blocks of ice, standing on the rocks). In this shipping season of ice-class tanker "Volgograd" deadweight of 20 thousand tons, loaded with oil from the terminal "Varandey" could not get out of a bag of ice measuring about 200 km, even with the diesel-powered icebreaker "Capitan Nikolayev." Season of 2002/2003 is included in the 10 most severe ice conditions in years from 1928 to 2005. [7].

It should be noted that the beginning of the development of Shtokman (exploratory drilling, stock assessment, the creation of Russian and international consortia for its development) coincided with the period of 1988-1996, when the appearance of icebergs in the central part of the Barents Sea was estimated as a rare event. The maximum mass of the iceberg, implicit in the design documents, resulting from the expert estimates based on few observations, was 1.45 million tons, however, surveys of recent years did not change the estimates of the probability of finding an iceberg and its rapprochement with the platform in the Shtokman gas condensate field. During the decision-making to develop the Shtokman gas condensate field probability (> 95%) of the iceberg

collision with the platform was once in 295 years, and with the 2003 data, the probability exceeds 95% only once in 35 years [8].

Reduced of ice cover of the Arctic seas, the increase in the frequency and magnitude of storm winds and wave heights, together with rising sea levels could lead to the destruction of coasts composed of permafrost. In the East Siberian Sea coastal abrasion today amounts to tens of meters per year. Therefore, construction of coastal infrastructure (gas and oil tanks, pipelines, ports, terminals) may be subject to significant risks.

In the table № 1, the authors attempt to combine the expected socio-economic impacts and risks from those projected in the beginning of the XXI century climatic changes in the Arctic region. If there are some positive trends, it seems that the problems to be already integrated solutions will become more significant. Foremost among them are:

- Complex of negative effects associated with the thawing of permafrost and subsidence (the destruction of roads, foundations of buildings, power transmission towers, bridges, etc.);
- The deterioration of transport accessibility (time of delivery of goods) in areas associated with the activity of transport by winter roads and ice of the rivers;
- Increase the frequency of ice storms, the increase in the intensity of the destruction of the coast, increasing the risk of icebergs in the locations of future hydrocarbon deposits.

With high probability we can say that in the next 10-15 years, the ice conditions in general will become easier. However, more than 6 months of the year the Arctic ice will be closed, from the Kara Strait and further to the east. Despite the more favorable conditions for navigation on the average, if warming continues, in some areas will remain the risk of a severe ice conditions due to ice movements arrays. Need to reassess the previously obtained extreme wave heights, masses and sizes of icebergs, provide for the establishment of special monitoring services of iceberg and ice hazards and construction of icebreakers.

Table 1

Expected changes of the climate in the XXI century in the Arctic region and his natural and social – economic results.

Characteristics of climatic changes	Implications	
	conditionally positive	Conditionally negative

Characteristics of climatic changes	Implications	
	conditionally positive	Conditionally negative
The growth of the temperature	<p>The reduction of the heating period, the improvement of thermal conditions of buildings. Reducing the thickness of sea ice and ice cover the sea: facilitation of access by sea to the oil, gas, mineral resources of the Arctic Ocean; lengthening the period of the navigation of sea and river navigation; adverse implications for ice-dependent marine mammals.</p> <p>Extending the range of the boreal forest, tundra reduction: the empowerment of Forestry; shift of the boundaries of habitat for birds, animals, some species of fish.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for commercial cultivation of crops: forage (alfalfa), some cereals (barley), and vegetables (potatoes). Expansion of distribution ranges of some species of insects, pests, weeds.</p>	<p>Reduction of soil freezing season: reducing the time to access resources on the mainland. Thawing permafrost: subsidence, landslides, solifluction (soil within the slope), thermokarst: the destruction of roads, airports, oilfield and other industrial plants, the deformation and rupture of pipelines, water supply and sewage systems; deformation of building foundations, transmission towers, bridges; threat of destruction of radioactive waste;</p> <p>difficulties in the delivery due to shortening of winter roads.</p> <p>An increase in wind load due to reduction in size of the ice, the formation of ice ridges, sea spray: more frequent ice storms increase the intensity of the destruction of coasts composed of permafrost, ice ships, limiting the work in the oil and gas platforms in the open sea, limiting fishing and maritime transport messages.</p> <p>Increase the probability of occurrence of the ice-berg: difficulty of navigation and operation of the Stockman field.</p> <p>Later freezing and earlier ice autopsy on rivers and lakes: reduction in the delivery of goods by land in remote areas of the frozen channels; change in the evaporation rate of flow, level of dissolved oxygen and effects of UV radiation on freshwater organisms; modify flooding.</p> <p>Damage to forests due to increased frequency of fire risk and pest invasions of wood (fir bark beetle, spruce Tortrix-pochkoe).</p> <p>Desertification of some areas (along with temperature increase evaporation and outflow of water from the soil thawed frozen), replacement of coniferous forests in aspen.</p> <p>Growth of some infectious diseases: an increase in cases of tick-borne encephalitis, an increase in the number of intestinal infections due to violations of the water and sewer facilities, etc.</p> <p>Threat to traditional way of indigenous</p>
The growth of the rainfall, increasing of heavy rainfall		Soil erosion, improve water table, flooding vast areas. Floods, rock slides and avalanches: the destruction of infrastructure
The growth of the water temperature	Productivity growth of certain types of commercial ocean fish (cod, herring, flounder) invertebrates, lower stocks of capelin (a threat to most commercial fish stocks, whales and sea birds), a more southern species of fish (mackerel), radical changes in species composition in some areas .	The changing direction to the north of aquaculture (fish disease growth, bloom of toxic algae), the increase in costs. Reduction of habitats of some arctic freshwater species (whitefish, arctic char, arctic omylya) due to suboptimal thermal conditions and competition with the species, moving from the south
The growth of the sea level		Flooding of low-lying coastal areas increased coastal erosion, flooding in the coastal zone: the destruction of coastal infrastructure (pipelines, storage facilities, terminals, ports and human settlements). Reducing tundra: the shrinking of reindeer pastures
Changes in the atmospheric circulation, increasing of the wind speed	The development of wind energy	Increased frequency of storms and the drift velocity of the ice fields: the difficulty of many species of marine operations. Increasing the number of accidents on the power line. Rise in price of construction works in the open air.
Large interannual variability of meteorological parameters (ice cover, wind speed, wave height)		Difficulties in planning and development of maritime transport offshore. In some years the duration of the heating period, this exceeds the average rate. In some years very difficult ice conditions in the Northern Sea Route, which limits the period of

Characteristics of climatic changes	Implications	
	conditionally positive	Conditionally negative
Sharp daily fluctuations of meteorological parameters (air temperature, barometric pressure), increase the probability of the duration of extreme events with the critical values of meteorological parameters, changes in seasonal weather singularities		navigation without ice The high degree of variability of the ice and weather conditions would complicate naval operations. Deterioration in the terms of buildings, reducing their longevity. Deterioration of health and public health: improving morbidity and mortality from coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory diseases, nervous system

The foreign organizations and firms regard the revival of the transit through the NSR is quite real, especially in anticipation of further climate change. Canadian firm Broe / Omni TRAX announced in 2007 its intention to implement jointly with Russian companies, the international project "Arctic Bridge" for large-scale transport of goods in transit on the highway in the direction of East - West. A similar scheme proposed Merchant Marine Academy United States: transport-technological system between the ports of New York - Reykjavik - SMP - Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky - Bremerton (West Coast USA) using an atomic container capacity of 8,000 TEU. Sailing ship in the Arctic will be year-round without icebreaker assistance. The Finnish shipbuilding company Aker Arctic Technology with the Institute of North (Alaska) carried out in 2006 model studies of Arctic container vessel operating capacity of 5,000 TEU on the direction of the Aleutian Islands - SMP - Iceland. The simulation results showed the possibility of a container for NSR to 6 months. a year without icebreaker assistance. Assessment of the cost of transporting container is \$ 526 / TEU, which is significantly below the cost of shipping containers south through [9].

So, a sudden increase in traffic on the NSR is very likely within the next 5 years, and the Russian transport system should be ready to not give a strategic advantage and financial flows relevant to other hands.

We should understand that the Article 234 of UNCLOS provides for-Arctic states in ice-covered most of the year's 200-mile area the exceptional economic zone of the right to pass laws aimed at protecting the marine environment, the rules adopted by Russia, may contain more stringent measures in the construction and equipment of ships and crew training than at the international level. It allows Russia to establish a special regime of navigation on the Northern Sea Route and the West makes the thesis of the need to maximize the internationalization of the Northern Sea Route groundless.

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Reviewer - Zalyvsky N.P.
Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Honored Economist of the Russian Federation.

Gnezdov S.V. Try always to be at the forefront of the development of the Arctic, to cooperate with the municipalities



© **Gnezdov Sergei Valentinovich**, the chairman of Municipal Assembly of Deputies of the municipality "Vinogradovsky municipal district" of the Arkhangelsk Region, member of the Union of Russian Journalists..

1. I think that Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov predicted the political and economic influence of Russia in Asia and America was engaged in scientific work and even at that time knew that the depths of the Siberian Arctic lands and open spaces are fraught with untold wealth - this is the future of Russian development.
2. The future of the Arctic could be solved only in a joint international partnership of many, many countries. It is best to decide the future of the region, of course, scientists, and at the same time I do not deny assistance to diplomats and to some extent the military.
3. I'm having associations with the Arctic, the North: tough, long, cold winters. Summer – is a bright splash of stars adorned the white nights. Unique colors of nature in all seasons. Huge reserves of natural resources. Stocks of fresh water are important for all people on earth. And men - strong, sturdy, courageous.

4. My wishes, suggestions to a new journal, "Arctic and North": Cooperate with municipalities of the Arkhangelsk region and all the adjacent northern regions. Try always to be at the forefront of the Arctic exploration, to find your readers and benefit in the affairs of government and life sciences. And let this magazine comes to the Russian President and Prime Minister, and they will become the regular readers of it.

Best regards, S.V.Gnezdov.

Sein V.S. The future of the Arctic – is a difficult synthetic problem



© **Selin Vladimir Stepanovich**, Doctor of economical sciences, professor, honored economist of Russia, the main scientific researcher of Kolskii scientific Center RAS (Apatite).

1. *MV Lomonosov, his anniversary celebrates in 2011 in Russia. He said that "Russia's power will grow with Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America." (From the "Short description of the different trips to the northern seas and indications of possible passage of the Siberian Ocean to East India," 1763.) How do you understand these words of the first Russian academician?*

The words of M.V.Lomonosov, that Russian power will grow Siberia and the Northern Ocean, and reaches to the main European settlements in Asia and in America "is understood in the literal sense: through the development of settlements in Siberia, including the port of points on the coast of Russia receive long-term stable relations with the European settlement in Asia and America.

2. The Arctic cold space, with its abundant natural resources could become even more accessible to the twenty-first century for Russia and the world. For this, the trust between nations and people, a huge investment, the Arctic partnership, cooperative effort between business and government, instead of "resource wars", the desire to build a reliable communication. While the situation around the Arctic really is complicated, unresolved questions in the section of

the continental shelf and other conflicts. What do you think, who will better decide the future of the Arctic - the military, diplomats, or scholars?

I think that the future of the Arctic - and daunting synthetic challenge, therefore, its solution can only be achieved through integration of efforts of all institutions and social groups. Perhaps in the process of international cooperation, given the scale of costs and innovation issues.

3. *What associations do you have, which are connected with the Arctic and the North?*

My associations, that are connected with the Arctic and North: the North - is our house, and it should be comfortable and safe.

4. *Your wishes and suggestions to a new journal «Arctic and North».*

My wishes and suggestions to the new journal: great sailing!

History: New publications

Razumova I.A. The North count city in the miracle of the historical demographic

© **Razumova Irina Alekseevna**, doctor of historical sciences, senior fellow at the Center of humanitarian problems in the Barents Region, Kola Science Centre RAS (Apatite).

The work of Doctor of History, Vice-rector for scientific research of the Murmansk State Humanitarian University, PV Fedorov and bibliographer of the Murmansk State Regional Universal Scientific Library AA Malashenkova, designated as "historical and genealogical atlas" is an interesting and scientifically significant in many respects [1]. First, it summarizes the results impressive volume is extremely historical and demographic studies of population history of Coke for a sufficiently long period. The study on the content, methodology and analysis is as an "academic", as it innovator-sky. On the one hand, it is made in the best traditions of historical scholarship that is based on a representative of the source and historiographical bases, clearly program, rigorous methods of data analysis.

On the other hand, the direction taken by the authors, only relatively recently occurred as a national research practice, as suggested by the compilers of the Atlas complex technique largely innovative. The object of study is important socio-historical processes at the micro level: an urban community and family-related groups. The work strongly suggests that the phenomenological approach, combined with the "hard analysis" is highly resulted and leads to promising conclusions, far beyond the scope of the so-called "Local history".

Relatively small in terms of an introductory essay provides a description and conclusions of the study with all the necessary completeness, clarity of wording is different, logic, reasoning, clarity of exposition the author's position, including a number of controversial issues of historiography, but also includes analysis of the sources. A number of conclusions on the socio-demographic characteristics of residents Cola can and should be taken into account the socio-historical studies of the population in various cities and regions of the North and Russia, including the comparative typological perspective. The main purpose and result is the reconstruction of the social structure of the model-Cola in its dynamics. The goal is achieved with the use of primarily historical and genealogical method and analysis of demographic data. In turn, methods of collecting demographic data are complex and an organic complex, which deserves special attention and study, including the training of future historians. Thus, the introductory essay is an independent theoretical significance.

Most of this work is systematic empirical evidence in the form of separate articles describing the 149 living in the Cole family and kinship groups, 52 personalities and 43 socio-historical, geographical, historical and ethnographic categories. There is no doubt that during this period the family is the type of predominantly patriarchal, and therefore can be defined as "family-related groups" on "kinship" and economic criteria: as a "team of relatives living together, sharing a common life and common property, leading a joint household ". Should take into account that it was

during the nineteenth century - the first third of XX century Russian family unevenly among different social groups underwent a qualitative transformation of the institutional and largely confirms the present study.

The articles, where we use dictionaries in their structure, content and compliance with the formal requirements for documentation submitted correct. In addition, extensive and very valuable factual materials are represented in tables, graphs and diagrams, applications, genealogical charts, photographs.

In general, all materials that are introduced into the science of this work, as well as the conclusions of the authors, no doubt, intended to promote further development of various aspects of history and social development and the Kola Peninsula of Russia: the migration processes, the history of the interaction of social institutions, history, daily life and many others. Historical and genealogical atlas has, besides the scientific, educational and high cognitive capacity. It stimulates interest in history at all levels, from the history of the Fatherland to the history of the individual family, and as such will be in demand not only the scientific community and the education system, but also a wide reading audience.

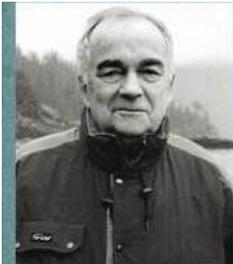
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Batalova N.V. The New book of Glyn Williams «The Arctic labyrinth: the search of the North - Western passage»

© **Batalova Natalia Vladimirovna**,
Graduate Institute of Management
and regional studies.

Glyn Williams - honorable professor of History at Queen Mary University of London, author of



Glyn Williams is Emeritus Professor of History at Queen Mary, University of London, one-time General Editor of the Hudson's Bay Record Society and former President of the Hakluyt Society. He is the author of a group of remarkable and original accounts of major naval voyages, including Anson's voyage around the world (*The Prize of All the Oceans*) and Arctic exploration in the eighteenth century (*Voyages of Delusion*).

many books, including "The Death of Captain Cook," "Travels of illusion" and others. His new book "Arctic labyrinth: the search for the Northwest Passage" - a remarkable study of naval history, human errors and fortitude. Professor Williams - the first one with the most complete realism and authenticity of the events described by four centuries of research in the Arctic.

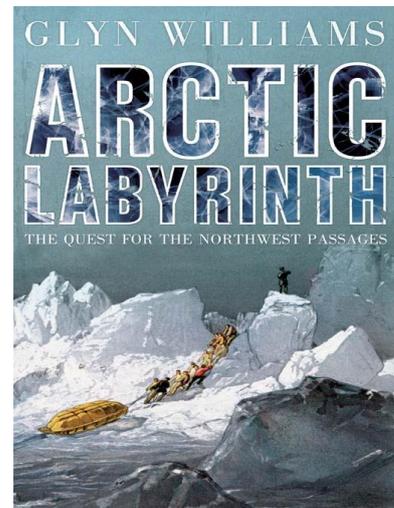
The book is presented in five parts, the prologue and epilogue. In the first part of the "early journey" describes the expedition of Martin Forbisher, the opening of Hudson Bay and swimming conquering Luke Fox and Thomas James.

The second part narrates the resumption of the search, which

began from the tragic trips of James Knight and James Cook and continues to imaginary expedition through the Northwest Passage.

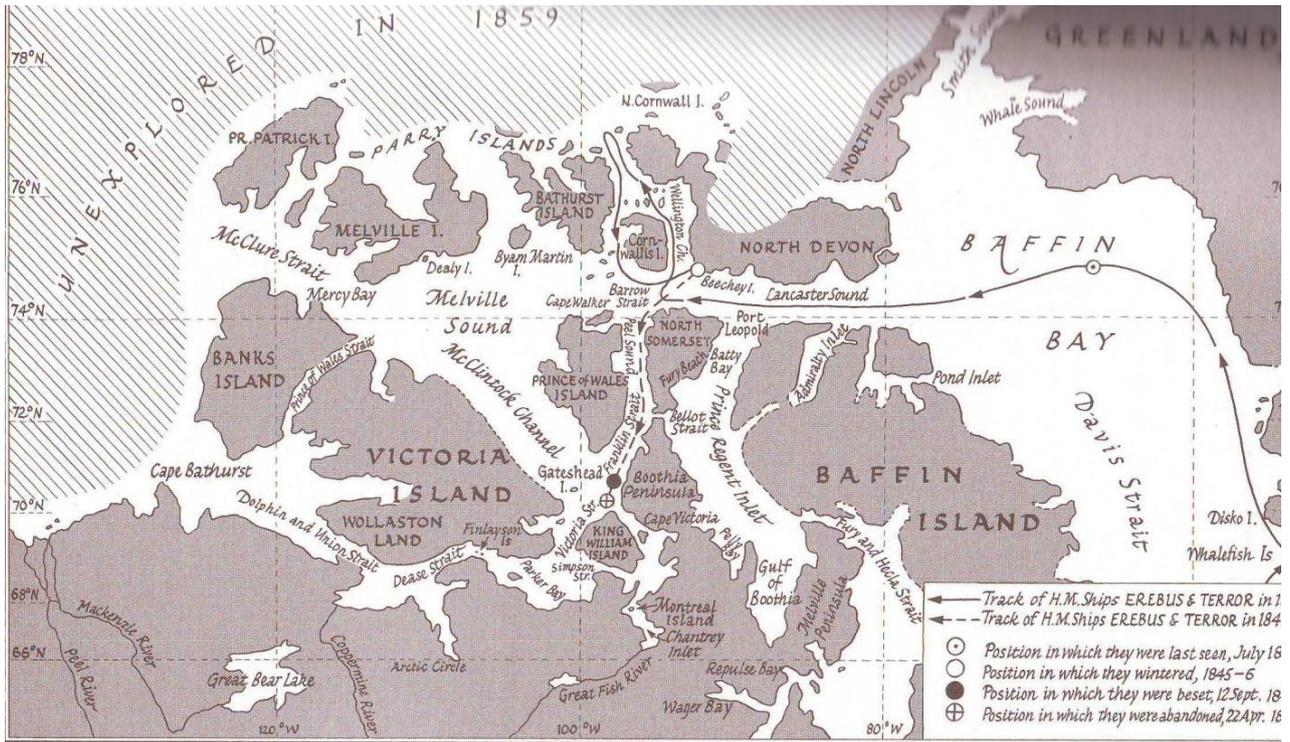
In the third part the author tells the story of "a man who ate his boots" of John Franklin, travel by land, the studies Beck, Disa and Simpson, whose purpose was filling a small gap on the map of the North.

The fourth part is devoted to the expedition of Franklin, where in the course of which was found a clue to the Arctic and the Northwest Passage was finally open, but the fate of the crew of this expedition was unfortunate.



By heroically open the Northwest Passage, a former cherished dream of many researchers began to freely pass the first ships that went to the further opening of the mysterious and still unconquered in the Arctic. Tells the reader about this fifth and final part of "the Arctic labyrinth."

The first expeditions of the sixteenth century were carried out on small boats, not adapted for walking in rough conditions. Many of them ended in the death of the vessels and their crews. Williams describes, with some persistence and courage of the researchers went to the risky, often ter-



The Northwest Passage after McClintock's Voyage

rifying sea journey to pave the way to the Arctic. They were waiting for the unimaginable horrors of the shipwreck of all, mass starvation, frostbite, even cannibalism.

The reader will be able to plunge into a fascinating story, go through all the difficulties and dangers faced heroes of the story, their ingenuity to try to circumvent or break the ice nightmarish set of barriers in the maze of infinite fertile islands.

As a source, Glyn Williams uses many documents of the Parliament of Great Britain, Admiralty records and other archival material, journals, private letters.

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Abstracts

© **Alexander A. Dregalo, Victor I. Ulyanowskiy**

«Nordman»: preconditions to social and cultural typology of Northern man

In the article authors have presented theoretical attempt in the polemic form to define actual social and cultural type of northern person - «nordman». The bases of intrinsic criteria of social and cultural typology of the person in coordinates of the certain space-time were specified.

Key words: *social space, ethos of the North, «northern person», local environment, multifactorial extreme, circumpolar civilization, social and cultural analysis, «habiting» of northern territories.*

© **Moisey H. Shraga**

Circumpolar habitat: safety and health of population

Problems of the extreme conditions of the life and health of Homo sapiens in circumpolar environment and adaptation processes should be discussed. Also shows limits of biological (physiological) adaptation mechanisms. Extreme and hypo comfortable circumpolar conditions of living are not the basic reasons of early mortality. But «cold factor» is considered to be very sufficient reason of primary infant and adult morbidity. Finally, we still don't know all mechanisms of influence of extreme conditions of the North on endocrine system and obesity, reproductive system of women. From the biological equivalence position noospheric paradigm is putted forward into the Arctic and Russian North development.

Key words: *Arctic, North, hypo comfortable, circumpolar environment, Nordmen, extreme factors, adult morbidity, early mortality, obesity.*

© **Yury F. Lukin**

Performance of ethnic and cultural landscape of Arctic in global and regional dimensions

Given article represents a multidisciplinary research of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic in global and regional dimensions. Problems are studied: global context of the Arctic culture, southern border, population, disappearance of languages and cultures, status of the northern radical people, circumpolar civilisation, and also modern trends of public opinion in sphere of international relations. Model of the ethno cultural landscape of the Arctic; cultural and linguistic variety; humanistic model of the Arctic development.

Key words: *Arctic, southern border, North, performance, ethnoses, language, culture, landscape, population, global society, circumpolar civilisation.*

© **Sergey I. Shubin**

European North of Russia as the bridgehead to Arctic developing

The realization of the Arctic strategy in Russia will greatly depend on the stability in the internal development of the country and first of all on the level of the efficiency in the state social and regional policy and also on realizing successfully a potential of the regions which are a pre-Northern

zone. The problem of the coordination of the efforts of the Northern subjects in the Russian Federation at a new stage of the Arctic development would be more successfully solved if the Northern federal district was formed within bounds of the Northern economic region or the region was integrated under a conditional name of the Dvino-Pechorsky territory.

Key words: *Arctic, the North, globalization, districting, regional policy, social standards, integration of regions, the Northern federal district.*

© **Vladimir P. Sokolov**

The chronicle of transarctic passage

Notes of sea captain Vladimir Sokolova we begin a heading «Arctic regions today». For the first time in history existence of Northern sea way during navigation by one icebreaking vessel «Michael Somov» are provided all polar stations. The author reflects on problems of development of Northern sea way.

Key words: *«Michael Somov», development, northern sea way, supply of polar stations.*

© **Vladimir S. Selin, Vladimir V. Vasilev**

Trends and risks of economical activity in Arctic in long-term climate change

Climate changes get last 30 years more and more distinct character and in the foreseeable period can already make serious impact on social and economic processes. However in various regions they have different degree of intensity and even a various orientation. In the Arctic zone of Russia signs of the active warming which consequences are inconsistent enough are shown. So, in the Arctic water areas decrease a lot of ice can improve considerably economic parametres of navigation, and on a land thawing of a long-term frozen ground, on the contrary, will raise costs of operation of the majority of capital constructions. The separate question of geopolitical character is represented by jurisdiction of the Russian Federation concerning Northern sea way. Attempt to consider the basic trends and risks of economic activities in these conditions is undertaken in offered article.

Key words: *Arctic, North, economical activity, economy, risks, climatic changes, trends, consequences, mechanisms.*

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