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Arctic and Social Fears



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Abstract

This article presents the first experience of philosophical understanding of the Arctic phobias as a social phenomenon. Phobias are here considered not like as obsessive fears or apprehensions of the individual, as well as long-term threat, anxiety, expectations of social communities and groups related to Arctic issues and requiring their conceptual analysis. We try to make an attempt to identify social phobias, their classification of content studied philosophy Homo sapiens, and fears of modern Russians. It is opened polifobiya of the Arctic environment, Arctic social and cultural phobias, fears of HAARP, climatic changes, with the polar Russo phobia with Arctic performances.

Keywords: *social fears, classifications, point of views, urban fears, arctic fears, HAARP, Russophobia, polar performance.*

Social phobia can be considered as one of the strongest and private manifestations of feelings of people in the process of human existence after the sensitivity of properties of love and a sense of ownership.

Polifobia «the country of ice horror»

Already in the etymology of the concept of the "Arctic" founded fear of bears, especially polar bear as big and strong animal, which could not be reflected in the public consciousness. The concept of the "Arctic" is historically and philosophically connected with the constellation of Ursa Major. Greek «arktikos» means "North", «arctos» - «a bear." The name "Arctic" is etymologically derived from the Greek «ἄρκτος» that is translated into Russian as "Bear." It is no accident the image of Russia in the West associate with the Russian bear.

Philosophical understanding of social anxiety of the materials in the Arctic, in many ways, and today, in the twenty-first century from the birth of Christ, the remaining Terra Incognita (terra incognita) - is an uncharted land, little known and understood in a fully modern man, it is now urgent as the task. Although this is more accurate to speak not about the land ("terra") in the literal sense, not of the earth's land, and the great water-territorial space of the circumpolar, Arctic Ocean, a lot of time of the year covered by ice. The Arctic circumpolar world as a distinct society includes a global marine waters, the North Sea and coastal terrestrial mainland Alaska (USA), Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, Canada, Russia, Norway, Finland, Sweden, inhabited by people of different nationalities, their social and ethnic communities. Ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic, a variety of differing ethnicities and cultures, is still moving in the direction of a single multi circumpolar civilization of multiculturalism. Arctic social phobias, which are based on the reflection in the public consciousness and communication between people of a single harsh environment of the Arctic environment, contribute to some extent the formation of a common North civilizational identity.

The main goal of the philosophical approach to the problems of the Arctic is to understand the content of the spiritual and intellectual, cultural and civilizational space in the Arctic in terms of human values, the polar spirit, tolerance, social phobias, and not reduce everything of the economics, utilitarian and industrial extraction of hydrocarbon resources from bottom of the northern seas. Scientific and intellectual understanding of the concepts required and processes, such as:

- features of the origin and evolution of social phobia in the Arctic, including its historical, philosophical, geopolitical, geo - economic, social, geo - cultural (spiritual, intellectual, creative, spiritual and civilizational) space in the human dimension;
- Arctic (polar, circumpolar) phobia as an object of study, their classification according to the source and content of a (natural + social = human);
- Russophobia is the reaction of foreign politicians, scientists, media outlets for Russian scientific achievements, ongoing Arctic policy at all "Russian";

- military and political phobias Arctic Russia, USA, Norway, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Iceland and other countries, they are reflected in philosophy, politics and public opinion;
- Changes of the climate ecological problems, like, the resource of permanent phobias not only circumpolar countries, but also the entire global society;
- Problems of identity, multiculturalism, social phobia, household, and their reflection in the everyday consciousness, mentality «Nordman» as a socio - cultural type of person.

Arctic social phobias in its most general form can be classified as *polifobiya*, or the presence of many phobias (fears). The entire unknown, the unknown Arctic Terra Incognita makes humans fears, then escalating to social phobias. The development of severe, huge arctic space is always required personal courage, solidarity and human decency. Those travelers, explorers, sailors, who feared for their lives more than others, and committing petty acts on the basis of various personal phobias to the harsh nature of the Arctic, is not respected in their social environment. The history of Arctic exploration is full of human tragedies, severe trials that befell many polar expeditions in the waters of northern seas. Some of them have become widely known and have contributed to shaping the image of the Arctic as inaccessible, harsh space, relentlessly taking the lives of people.

The Arctic - is a distinct region "thalassocracy" power of water, sea ice and ice country of horror, as named by F Nansen. With regard to the Arctic is possible to investigate a series has long been known to science to social phobias harsh natural environment. The Arctic can be considered *talasso phobia* - is a fear of the sea voyages in the Arctic Ocean in conjunction with *akva fobiy*, *hydrophobia* - is a fear of water, swimming. Only in the North can meet *aurorafobiya* - is the fear of the northern lights, multicolored Scorch lings fascinating, covering half the sky, from which it is impossible to look away. *Astro phobia* characterized by the fear of stars and the sky. The Arctic expanses seem endless, and they are the cause of manifestation of the people *keno phobia* - is a fear of emptiness, of open spaces.

Among the social phobia to the Arctic environment also includes *kiono fobiya* (*hionofobiya*) - is a fear of snow; *krio fobiya*, manifested in the fear of cold and ice. The Arctic is highly valued by the heat homes, shelter from cold and frost, low temperatures. Fear of the cold (*kriofobiya*) forcing my countrymen to think primarily about keeping the heat build a wooden small house with small windows, low ceilings. This is typical for any minimalist tent, *yaranga*, *yurts*, and other types of northern homes. That is why the somewhat unexpected at first seemed an initiative *Matthew Chuprova* (*Naryan-Mar*) each year to celebrate 28, February, which is the 29 Day of the cold in the Arctic. "The people shall seal the winter, it is inexplicable," the hidden meaning of which he tried to understand the Orthodox priest and poet *Konstantin Kravtsov*, who was born in *Sal-ekhard*. And after him, I repeat: "These words strike me as enigmatic as inexplicably print winter posed by the people" [1, p. 33].

The important task of the Ice Day purely pragmatic and the cold is to raise public awareness, government, and business to major problems of the Russian Arctic. Cold for us - is a natural human environment, the habitat of all living creatures in the Arctic. It was arctic cold is one of the main fundamental parts of the climate on our planet. Thus, a public and easy way to draw

attention to the people of Russia "truly a miracle," which is the Arctic. The study and protection of the arctic regions of northern seas, flora and fauna of the Arctic and, more importantly, the unique climate in this region requires a comprehensive approach. The cold - this is what unites us all. Indeed, in the cold people tend to be closer to each other to keep warm, to give warmth. And in the heat of all, on the contrary, seek the shade. Today there are a lot of talks about the fight against global warming. But we must not fight warming, and protect the cold, this is the thought of Matthew Chuprov (URL: <http://ria.ru>).

The harsh climate really brings people together, makes warmer than in the south in their human



relationships. In the south, the land is valued. In the north, the land, tundra, taiga, the will, a lot of space are few, so here is a genuine communion of human luxury and winter, and at any other time of year. The Cold Day in the Arctic can contribute positively to this constructive dialogue and communication development of the Arctic. November 5, 2011 in Naryan-Mar was the popular

vote in support of the day cold. On this day in the center of Naryan-Mar was established real Nenets tent, where he accepted the arguments "for" and "cons". Election Commission was headed by Father Frost, a member of the Election Commission was a reindeer named Grisha, and the secretary - the Snow Maiden. 80% of the national holiday then voted for the cold and 20% for heat. Not everyone likes the cold and it's clear and quite understandable that the opposition is always and everywhere, at all times and all peoples. Voting was conducted openly, honestly and no violations were noted, as well as subsequent rallies in support of the opposition warmth of those who did not participate in this vote, but does not accept the cold at all.

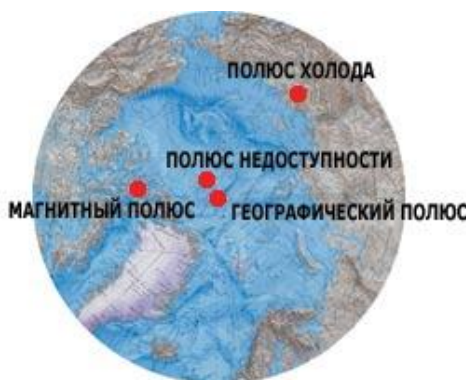
The agency "RIA-Novosti" in St. Petersburg held November 23, 2011 press conference on the Day of the cold in the Arctic. All participants of the press conference unanimously supported the idea of a holiday, and the discussion was only a matter of how this holiday is called - the Day of the cold or the Arctic Day, Day of the peoples of the Arctic or the polar day. It was noted that the word "cold" is not the most apt name, because the cold is associated with the "cold war". It is assumed that this day would attract the attention of Russian and world public opinion to the people who live in the Arctic, to the problems that arise from them, to the environment, education in the Ark-Atlantic region (URL: <http://narfu.ru/university/news/25580/>). This initiative is supported by the Association of Nenets People "Yasavey" and the union of the Komi people, "Izvatasyas."

The editors of the journal «Arctic and North" and the newly created Center "Arctic partnerships centre" publicly expressed complete and unconditional support for the initiative to hold Matthew Chuprova the Cold Day in the Arctic. Through sponsorship of the information on this project, we will regularly publish materials on this topic on our website and in the journal. The Cold Day in the Arctic will be celebrated in NarFU named after M.V. Lomonosov on the February 29, 2012 (URL: <http://narfu.ru/university/news/28887/>).

The Arctic is not only the fear of cold. The Arctic basin at any time of the year covered by the drifting ice fields. As a result of the uneven drift ice is formed, and sometimes throws open water - is a divorce, and in other places, on the contrary, ice compresses, and they are breaking down to form the chaotic clutter - hummocks. In the marginal seas of the northern winter floating ice freezes to the shores of an icy immobile fast ice. In the summer, the land fast ice cracked and broken. There are years when the ice crashed far away from the shore, making way to ships, and sometimes they do not depart or deviate far, hampering navigation. Thus, almost all area of the Arctic Ocean, located entirely the north of the Arctic Circle, most of the years covered by ice. Due to its geographical position of the Arctic Ocean receives much less solar energy than other oceans, located in the lower latitudes. The result is that the low temperature of its surface water that the entire ocean year-round almost entirely ice-bound, with a few exceptions.

It is not accidental that the Norwegian polar explorer Fritjof Nansen called the Arctic like the "land ice of terror." In 1893 on his small ship "Fram", he went into the pack ice north of the coast of Siberia, hoping to reach the North Pole along with the drifting ice. However, it appeared that the trajectory of the ice was 480 miles from the pole, Nansen, and then left the "Fram" and headed to the North Pole on foot. He reached the eighty-six degrees fourteen minutes north latitude and turned back. The ship is, bound with ice, drifted for three years. July 21, 1893 "Fram" moored to a large ice floe about 500 kilometers north-west of the island's boiler. Pro-drifted in the ice across the Arctic basin, the ship August 19, 1896 went smoothly on the open water near the north-west coast of Spitsbergen. The expedition carried out a wide range of physical and geographical observations and found that in the high Arctic, contrary to popular opinion is not located a shallow sea and deep-ocean basin - a deep polar sea, as he called it Nansen. Nansen's expedition is an example of courageous to overcome the dangers and fears of a severe Arctic cold reality.

In the Arctic, there are many unexpected for an ordinary person perception of natural phenomena, processes, causing surprise and delight, and often fear their inexplicable at first glance, the essence. The most important feature of the Arctic - the polar night and polar day. In Murmansk - the starting point of the Northern Sea Route - the polar night lasts 40 days, the polar day - 58, at Cape Chelyuskin - the northernmost point of the continent - the duration of the polar night, 107 days, the polar day - 123 at the North Pole polar night and polar day lasts approximately for six months.



In the public consciousness rooted opinion that the Arctic is the North Pole. In fact, in the Arctic, not only one but four poles: the first - is the geographic North Pole, the second pole - is magnetic. The third pole is called a "pole of inaccessibility", It lies in the center of the ice massif, an area of up to 3 million square feet. Miles. The fourth pole - is a "pole of cold", surrounded by the January isotherm of 49° [URL:

<http://www.arktika.ru/rule.phtml?menu=snip>

[&pub=6&page=rule6_10.htm](http://www.arktika.ru/rule.phtml?menu=snip&pub=6&page=rule6_10.htm)].

In the Arctic, one can observe the effect of "ice-sky", which is formed by the reflection of light coming from the ice surface. Focusing on the "ice-blink" you can choose the way in the sea, ice-free, or avoid the icebergs. The largest iceberg was recorded along the 385 and the width of - 111 km, which is half the area of Slovenia and the three of Luxembourg. But still the main dangers of seafaring and modern, - the fear to get into an ice trap to be in the grip of ice and compression to be crushed by the mighty power of the Arctic ice. Phobias ice compression, and other fears about the "horrible" Arctic natural environment merge in the minds of people in this symphony of Arctic polifobii become widespread - all this is reflected in the culture, the life of society.

There is no doubt that some part of the population of Arctic states, as well as any other region of the global society, is inherent in social phobia - fear of society or people in general, difficult to overcome the internal fear of any contact with the external social environment. This is - an irrational fear of a permanent performance of any public action, such as public speaking or actions involving involuntary attention, even by strangers. A person affected by social phobia, fear to use transport, catering places, public toilets, it is difficult to do anything with any external observation from the outside. How typical is this behavior for the indigenous peoples of the circumpolar world? How important is the tolerance in the vast northern expanse, where so few people and so much land, water and sky? I have no ready answers to these questions and more logically arising from the content of the investigated problems. There is a need to understand the conceptual foundations of social phobia, their typology.

Conceptual approaches, typology

Probability of obsessive fears have a lot of people, and therefore phobia is common in any society. In the U.S., where concern for the mental health of citizens has become an obsession, the number of patients evaluated in different phobias, for example, 50 million people. In this case, according to statistics, only about 10 percent of the cases reported, become life-long phobias [URL: http://www.bienhealth.com/articles/phobia_list/]. In Russia, the sick, maybe less, but who counted them? At the national census questions on the availability of such phobias in humans, and no one asks not to ask. Even the Census in the age of information and communication technologies are increasingly becoming an anachronism, a relic of the past even as the last century when there was no scientific and technical capabilities to conduct electronic register of the total population and a permanent record of the personal data of any person. The audit, assessment of phobias is hampered not only the lack of reliable statistics, but mainly because many human fears seem well founded, and to them in everyday life is simply not paying attention. Is not it dangerous to fly a plane in a thunderstorm, or traveling on the ice in the polar night in the high Arctic? Of course, dangerous. These and other phobias are in the public mind as a perfectly natural state of man. Natural phobia - is a more open topic for discussion with family, colleagues, neighbors, can not be said about certain types of specific social fears have often intimate, private nature. In addition, no one in particular and does not tend to advertise their personal phobias, often staying alone with their inner feelings.

Conceptually, a phobia (from the Greek. Rhóbos, phobia - fear, fear) is understood as resulting sense of irresistible compulsion of fear. According to the definition of the American Psychi-

atric Association, a phobia - is an irrational and excessive fear of an object or situation. Usually, such a no motivated, irrational fear in the Arctic zone appears as a reaction to certain natural and social processes, situations, factors, events, items. Often, a phobia is manifested as a sense of danger to human life itself, for man's life. Arctic space in this respect is the very real threat. Symptoms of phobias can occur when a person is even just thinking philosophically about the subject of their fears, analyzing various aspects of life in the harsh environment of the North. Common symptoms associated with phobias include not only medical conditions (dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea), but also the spiritual and psychological sense of unreality, obsessive philosophical mental images. In some cases, these symptoms can turn into a total state of anxiety, fear, and despair, to form a permanent installation of the individual. As a consequence of these symptoms, some people are beginning to be socially isolated or increased hyperactivity, which in turn leads to serious difficulties in everyday social life in the northern societies.

Social arctic phobias are, in my opinion, more or less persistent fears and anxieties that are manifested in the person (persons), large and small social groups in the process of social life in all spheres of society in the Arctic multifaceted space for any length of time. The mechanism of conscious regulation of social relationships based on a system of rules of criteria, standards of behavior control. Failure of the social mechanism and the absence of violation of rules often lead to the emergence not only of individual and group phobias, but also various kinds of conflict situations and processes. Social phobia can be considered one of the most powerful and private manifestations of feelings of people in the process of human existence after the feelings of love and a sense of ownership. Love, property, and the constant fear of losing it all largely determine the content of human existence in the modern world, its existential status, which include phobias (fear, horror, fear, depression, sadness, etc.). It should be understood that between the simple and the obsessive fear there is a distinction that should be a time for the transformation of some modifications of fear in others, in order to understand their condition and its evaluation by others. In phobias the person usually realizes that his fear is not due to anything, and even pointless, but it does not cease to be afraid. Many people are afraid of panic for some reason, the Arctic cold of the polar night, the ice hummocks, bright lights, flying an airplane, open or closed spaces. Is there even such a form as "fobofobiya" - the fear to get some phobia. Such obsessive-compulsive disorder, doctors, psychologists assessed as psychopathic deviation. But how to assess such states, if they are not a deviation at the individual level, and the norm of conduct large or small social groups? Is it possible to estimate the Arctic social phobia in philosophy, social sciences, of society as deviant behavior? The answer to this simple question seems to require an audit and evaluation of not only the content of the human fears, but, above all, the analysis and prediction of negative consequences, opportunities and threats, as well as the extent of manifestation of phobias in the levels of social community, political institutions, state international organizations, subject related to the Arctic space property.

Methodologically, phobia deep enough for a long time and thoroughly investigated in relation to the psychology of the individual to respond to social situations. In this applied not only psycho diagnostic technology, but also the methods of other branches of scientific knowledge. Thus, OA Sagalakova in his dissertation used an expert analysis of specific sources, psycho diag-

nostic methods (test to determine the Spielberger trait anxiety Hanina, a modified test of social phobia M. Liebowitz, Tomska questionnaire rigidity G. Zalewski, test MMPI), social phobia questionnaire (USF), the method of focus groups, expert interviews, statistical methods (multidimensional scaling and ranking, correlation and regression analysis, cluster analysis, factor analysis, calculations of the T-Student criterion), data collection and processing [2, 2005].

The mechanism of study of the Arctic social phobia groups based on the identification of their socially important traits that have such basic features as cooperation, affiliation, association joint efforts, a community group is valuable, Stein and norms of behavior, tolerance. Phobias are not as a state, the behavior of the individual, as well as chronic fear of social situations are important in the expression of politics, economics, philosophy, sociology, social work, public opinion, communications. By fairly common phobias group include, for example, the constant fears of the possibility of a world war, in the planet nuclear disaster, adverse effects of global warming, the threat of war over natural resources in the Arctic or in any other region of the Earth, hunger, and poverty, international financial and economic crises.

Identification of the constant fear, fear of social groups is carried out by drawing more or less strict system of orderly distribution, consolidation of phobias in classes according to their similarities and differences. Applying a systematic approach can be classified as group Arctic phobia on major areas of life of society: social, economic, political, and cultural. As subclasses can be identified as religious, environmental, philosophical, Arctic, space, ethnic, urban and other groups of human phobias. Social phobia in the narrow sense is relevant only to the social life of society (services, education, health, life, the level and quality of life). In a broad sense, more or less constant obsessive fear of people can explore, using the term "social phobia" in relation to society as a whole.

Socio-economic, political, cultural phobias appear meaningful at the level of each person living in this world, and at the level of society, the state of the Arctic region, often in an implicit, hidden. In the sphere of the economy many people have seen the constant fear of loss of property, financial losses, the threat of crisis, default, inflation, before the rise in prices, corruption, fear of losing their jobs and become poor. The state fears the financial and economic crises, defaults, mass strikes and other protests, slowing economic growth, quality of life. Social phobias, fears and concerns of people almost all the underlying conflicts. Even Francis Bacon (1561-1626) saw the cause of social conflict in dire financial situation of the people. What ruined the state, so ready to rebel? Mismanagement, arbitrariness of the sovereign as contentious and cause anxiety, fear, constant fear of people, protest and resistance.

Crpax Fear of being left behind life as evidenced by a survey conducted by Euro barometer, dominated by fears of the inhabitants of Northern Europe. Afraid of unemployment 58% of Swedes, Finns, 51%, 38% of Danes [3, 2010]. In the 70-80s of the twentieth century, the employment problem solved by the development of the public sector, the creation of courses retraining, early retirement veterans administration and infusion of money into the industry crisis. Unemployment is considered the main enemy of society and the state struggled with it as best they could. At present, the situation has changed, reducing the level of social protection in the finan-

cial crisis in Europe leads to an increase in fear among the population, economic and social phobia began to manifest a substantial portion of the population. населения.

Political phobias are reflected in the obsessive fear of losing political power in the society of pessimistic expectations about the possibility of HN-curve for Arctic resources, fear of losing their territory of the state; lose the state-state sovereignty. Power is always paired with a variety of fears of the population, using the mechanisms of formation of fear through the laws, their enforcement, security agencies, and sanctions. Measure the fears of society can, by applying proven methods of sociological research, analysis, and various mathematical and statistical techniques and other methods.

Everywhere and a large scale in the modern world is manifested fear of international terrorism, often transformed into social and religious phobias. Conflictual confrontation of Western and Eastern civilizations, among other reasons it is now often based on religious grounds, eats the souls of men, causing them to obsessive fears. Religion should ideally be unity, and not be a



cause of enmity, hatred, the appearance of phobias. Unfortunately, realizing their mission to spread tolerance, love, responsibility, compassion, equality, justice institutions of the world's religions (religious organizations) throughout the centuries have used such methods of conflict as a religious war and pogroms, crusades, jihad, the Inquisition and the persecution with devastating results, causing a constant fear. Could this be the hidden history and the genetic cause of phobias today on religious grounds? Trying to overcome

the persistent phobias that exist in regard to religious organizations, Pope John Paul II (1920-2005) urged the church to enter the third millennium "without sin." To clear my conscience, Catholics have repented for seven capital sins: 1) religious wars, crusades and the fires of the Inquisition, and 2) church splits, and 3) contempt, hostility and acts of omission, and 4) forced evangelization of America, 5) discrimination against women, some of the races and nations, and 6) manifestations of social and economic injustice, and 7) a departure from the spirit of the Gospel. There is no doubt that each of these sins has historically been a source of large-scale manifestations of personal and group phobias. In Pope John Paul II has not yet found the followers of other religious organizations, including those in the Orthodox Church, which still does not overcome the existing division between the Russian Orthodox (ROC) and the Russian Old Orthodox (ACC) churches. Events in the Middle East in 2011, in Egypt, Libya and other countries once again showed the severity of the so-called. "Islamic factor", exposed the cynical backroom games the U.S., UK, France, in an effort to use the Islamic movement to achieve its geopolitical objectives.

Cultural phobias, related to the material and spiritual culture, artifacts, have both personal and social character. Culture itself already includes social phobias as obsessive-compulsive disorder, feelings (installation, relationships, emotions), as well as symbolic objects, beliefs, rites, rituals, not only individuals but also social communities. Carriers obsessive socio-cultural fears and concerns in the circumpolar, the Eurasian civilizations can be very different social strata and groups, the population of towns and villages, men and women, adults and children.

Among the most common social phobia in many cultures, says the fear of the so-called "Black Friday", originating in the Scandinavian mythology. Founder of the Center for Stress Management and the Institute of phobias (USA), a psychologist from North Carolina, Donald Dossey, even gave the name to this phenomenon - paraskavedekatriaphobia (paraskavedekatriafobiya). Donald Dossey believes that the fear of Friday the thirteenth is associated with the old, not related to each other, negative associations with the number 13 and the fifth day of the week. Then the two phobias connected with each other, creating very bad day. Fear of "Friday the thirteenth" originates from the Scandinavian mythology, when the 12 gods feasted on Valhalla, joined 13th uninvited guest - a malicious Loki. Once at a feast, Loki made so that the blind god of darkness, Hoder Balder the Beautiful shot, the god of joy, an arrow with the tip of the mistletoe. Balder died and dark on earth. It was a poor, miserable day. Since then, the number 13 is considered to be ominous. Jesus Christ was betrayed by Judas and Friday, at the Last Supper, where together with him was thirteen. Therefore, usually the day in the public mind is associated with negative consequences, with the fear of failure, accidents, loss. According to D. Dossey, nearly 80% of high-rise buildings in the United States have no thirteenth floor. Many airports do not have thirteenth gate. And in hospitals and hotels often do not have thirteenth chamber or numbers [4, 2004]. Professor Richard Wiseman (University of Hertfordshire, UK), known for his research in the psychology of deception, luck and paranormal phenomena, the results of the survey in 2003 found that about one-third of respondents named a man on a representative sample (2068 persons) associated with the failures of the number 13. Such people, he showed, are more likely to be afraid of Friday the thirteenth, and therefore more prone to accidents [5, 2004]. By some estimates, only in the U.S. economy is one such day, suffers a loss of \$ 800-900 million due to canceled flights and imperfect cases. Fear of Friday the thirteenth in the U.S. suffer from 17 to 21 million peopleлюдей [URL: <http://science.km.ru/magazin/view.asp?id=E332D76FA6104954AC11F2DA17560BB3>].

An example of a phobia, "Black Friday" shows that the methodological quality assessment criteria in the Arctic social phobia can be used: first, large scale, the extent of obsessive fears in society (millions), and secondly, the socio-economic and political consequences of such kind of states (economic loss, business and political passivity.)

Subject matter as an individual personality and group phobias often becomes a problem of life and death as one of the most pressing issues in the philosophy of the eternal. The philosophical idea of the interdependence of life and death is obvious, banal, and as old as humanity itself. "Still no time to be born a man, and death is over it is the mistress" [Bhartrihari, VII century. / / Philosophy of ancient and medieval times. Part 1. M.: Thought, 1969. p. 178]. Everything in the world comes to an end - this is one of the most self-evident use of life-ting, as well as what we fear this end and, nevertheless, have to live with the consciousness of its inevitability and its fear of him. Many philosophers have felt the death of the most important event; saw the meaning of enjoying life is the willingness to leave it (the Stoics, Cicero, Seneca). In the management view of the finiteness of all living things are reflected in the conception of Isaac K. Adizes life cycle of the organization. Even in well-known writings Prutkov meet these aphorisms: "The first step is the first baby step toward his death," "Death to put in end of life, to make it easier for her to prepare" [Works Prutkov. Kostroma book publishing house, 1958. p. 127].

Elevated to the status of philosophical conception of the idea of death, frailty, finiteness of human existence leads to the notion of the futility of all human endeavors. This is particularly evident in the harsh arctic conditions. LE Balashov in the works conceptually substantiates the idea that the fight against terror, fear, despair is a prerequisite for survival in extreme conditions. Fear of death and despair - this emotional absolute death of harmful, dangerous and harmful to humans. A lot of castaways dying long before the physical or physiological conditions, in which they appear, are really deadly. Victims of sea phobias kills not hunger, not thirst, fear of killing them. When the ship is sinking, people think that, along with his ship is sinking the entire world, when two floor boards go from under his feet, goes along with them all his courage and his whole mind. We run the Gauls had a saying: "Do not die before you live." This requirement is expressed by saying alive, healthy people to resist to the last gasp of death [6, 2005].

The most directly relevant to the topic are well-known line from a poem by the poet *Alexander Blok* about the Arctic Circle, where you can forget it all:

Everything on earth will die - and the mother and youth,
My wife will change, and leave one.
But you learn to taste the sweetness of another,
Looking into the cold and the polar circle.
Take your canoe, swim to the far pole
within the walls of the ice - and quietly forget
How's loved, fought and died ...
And forget the emotions experienced edge.
And startle slow refrigerant
You're tired soul are accustomed to
So that was here she did not need
When the rush out the rays.

Russian poet of the early XX century, Alexander Blok with bitterness and sorrow, wrote about the meaninglessness of human existence:

Night, street, lamp, drugstore,
Senseless and dim light.
Live another quarter century -
All will be well. Exodus does not.
Die and start again from the beginning
And again everything as before:
Night, icy ripples of the channel
Drugstore, street lamp.

Imaginative poetry of Blok phobia about life and death has some mystical philosophical and social significance [7, p. 24, 123 and others]. Block can be described as one of the most exciting poets of natural and social phobia - the wind and the night, the darkness outside the window, life and death, of aspirations, and love, terrible world.

The philosophical and conceptual study of the phenomenon, the content and structure of social fears, we find in the writings of the famous German philosopher Martin Heidegger (1889-

1976), who studied the problem of eternal life and time, Nietzsche's metaphysics, and other topics [URL: [http://www.heidegger.ru / sobranie_new.php](http://www.heidegger.ru/sobranie_new.php)]. Heidegger saw the phenomenon of fear in terms of existentialism in three aspects: 1) before, what fear, 2) frightened, and 3) than on-terror, as well as the distinction between the concept of "fear", "horror", "terror" and other modifications of fear [8]. Social relations govern the individual fears and not allow them to transform into a large-scale social phobia. Personality correlates of phobia social norms, etiquette and morality. What's decent to do, how to behave, and what is not decent can not be done - these and other rules of behavior are formed on the basis of common inherent large social group, human values and ethics.

World - viewer and fears of the modern Homo Sapiens

For understanding the content and mechanism of manifestation of the Arctic, and in general all social phobia is very important to understand the worldview of modern Homo sapiens. The answer to a question Kant's "What Is Man?" Time to fill the relevant modern content postmodern, including in Russia. Who is he - a man twenty-first century, the northern four-Right circumpolar world? What part in the perception of the world occupied by social phobia? Or a modern man no one and nothing is no longer afraid, no not believe in anything?

The concept of ideology is one of the key concepts in philosophy. Without this concept is indispensable in studying the problems of the Arctic social phobias. Heterogeneous blocks of knowledge, beliefs, thoughts, beliefs, feelings, moods, desires, hopes, fears, joining in outlook, are seen as more or less complete understanding of the people of the world and themselves. The state, religion and science, culture, practice and personal experience of each person have a multifactor influence on the world, its state at any given long period of time. Alignment of human communities, social groups and individuals historically changes permanently in response to emerging challenges. I think that the shared beliefs, principles, knowledge, values, ideals and standards of life have become a paradigm of intellectual, emotional and spiritual attitude of a particular era in which there are always obvious misconceptions, social phobia, lack of scientific knowledge and anomie.

Social philosophy of the modern Homo Sapiens as Homo sapiens, in varying degrees, affected by irrational fears, we can formulate a few basic statements, depending on the rating of certain types of people. In the context of this article, I used the concept of «homo», although it would be the first to speak of, the person - «person», held the socialization process of their own kind, and having a socially significant qualities and human values. Homo Sapiens - is a social person, persona, identity, which distinguishes it from ferralnyh people. As a socio-cultural type of modern Homo sapiens can be studied in this context and the "northern man» - Nordman, highlighting the general and particular aspects of his mentality, social lifestyle differences from others [9, 2011]. I distinguished several types of modern humans copyright; quality characteristics are to some extent inherent in the Arctic and the Northern Person of the North.

1. *Homo filled with Fears – the person, who is full of fears.* The world around us (nature, society, the Arctic, space, ocean) is full of constant dangers and threats. A person is not always a rational explanation to the external environment exhibited by fear and seeks their causes in itself, or goes into mysticism, religion, finds the protective mechanisms in the philosophical or domestic,

personal explanation of his behavior and the people around him. Maybe human-existentialist French philosopher Albert Camus (1913-1960), who regarded life as an absurd irrational process that has no meaning and patterns. According to statistics, 20% of Russians once but accessed the services of people who allegedly have links with otherworldly realms, to see the future and to know about the past. How many of them were satisfied, and how many have simply lost the money - hard to say. But the fortune-tellers, clairvoyants and other similar hereditary "professionals" with each passing year it becomes more and more. Now the number of healers in the country reached 800,000 people, and doctors there are only 620 000 thousands¹.

2. *Homo Active or Passive – the human, who is active (protective) or passive.* Passive person often feels weak and helpless in this world, can not fully resist the hostile external environment of the Arctic, terrified by M. Heidegger, hopelessness A. Block. But on the other hand, there is the exact opposite view of the power of the human mind, the omnipotence of the active man, his domination over nature. This duality in the perception of the dangers of the world determines the behavior of the individual, it is a source of social activity or passivity, resignation, formation of mysticism, superstition, phobias. Indicators of political activity can be considered Homo Active participation in the voting, membership and activities of political parties and other public associations, other positive criteria. Ochlocracy, or the power of the crowd, protest participation in meetings, use of technology in recent years so-called "color revolutions" (the power of the crowd, the activity of a small group of people super active, open blatant manipulation, big lie, the use of social networks, ICT) are the forerunners of the chaos of the permanent instability, for notions of absolutizing life (moral, religious, cultural), but not under the law. And so much of themselves become a source of social phobia, especially in our poor Russia, survived two revolutions of 1917, the Civil War, Gorbachev's perestroika senseless 80s, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the dashing 90th Yeltsin years in the twentieth century from the birth of Christ.

3. *Homo Taking Pleasure in a Life –* Meaning to life, happiness, the mission of the modern generation is getting much fun buzz. Even the thought of the upcoming recreation, entertainment, fun and possible pleasure, pleasure, fun, relaxing, as they say in life, "warms the soul" of man, motivating him to overcome his fears and possible threats to life, pain, sorrow, disappointment, and to endure all hardships and difficulties of existence. Regardless of wealth, status and position in society, large and small life of tragedy and woe inexplicable visit of all people (the rich also cry). However, many at the same time continue to hope that all changes in life lead to a better (which is not done - all the better). Happiness or unhappiness of each Homo Sapiens determined by the state of his soul and body, the accumulated human capital (education, professional competence, health), the level of consciousness and intelligence personnel available. A person who receives pleasure from life, inwardly ready for new hardships and acquisitions, opportunities and possible loss. Strengths and weaknesses of, opportunities and threats constitute the matrix in the management of the SWOT-analysis applicable to the analysis of the personal life any of us. In psychology, received a distribution of "on-the science of enjoying" - "rebirthing" (from the English. Rebirth - to be born again) and technology «vivation». The practice of rebirthing awaken the natural ability

¹ Fortunetellers and sorcerers will block oxygen. 29.09.2010. Recently, the State Duma in first reading was considered a bill banning advertising occult services.URL: <http://www.pravda.ru/accidents/factor/29-09-2010/1051510-extra-0/> (27.11.2010).

to enjoy life, learn to live in harmony with oneself and the world, helping to build their own destiny in accordance with their dreams, realizing and integrating internal fears, conflicts and limiting beliefs. Another concept - «flash mob» - is investigated as a spontaneous gathering of different people in the appointed place, at the appointed time, living, entertainment, and short campaign involving dozens or even hundreds of people, an instant crowd. The main tasks of flash mob - a good laugh and enjoy life, and confound others. In the Russian psychology, the term pleasure seeker (from the English) is almost never used, instead use the expression "thrill seeker" notation-emitting human, prone to the risk and benefit from this adrenaline [URL: [http://planetahr.ru / publication/1444](http://planetahr.ru/publication/1444)]. As you can see, the theme of getting pleasure out of life thoroughly investigated in various forms and guises, and this is reflected in the Internet, literature and media. To a lesser degree of interest shown by the fact that everything is the same threats and fears of modern humans, enjoy life in the Russian Arctic in the north.

4. *Homo Solidary*. Human solidarity is often dependent on the social situation. Around us people are hostile or indifferent to each other. However, they can show solidarity in the most unexpected situations. Social in real life often gives way to selfish, as it passes in front of individualism. The boundaries of manifestations of human solidarity, of human behavior exhibited by narrowed selfishness and self-preservation instinct, especially in the harsh environment of the North and the Arctic. There are other explanations of individual behavior in social interaction. There is a problem of defining the boundaries of human solidarity and exhibited in inhumane conditions, and in a comfortable, supportive social environment. Sometimes people are more afraid of their own kind, and often the dog is considered the best friend. What are the causes of these phobias? How common fears and trust people to each other in the Arctic? The answers to these and other questions would help to better understand attitudes and behavior of modern «the Person Filled with Fears». Solidarity and the government - the genetic basis of human existence. A particularly important role played by Solidarity in a huge arctic space, correlating to the present time the need to work together to develop its natural resources. Arctic solidarity is the basis on which it is possible to build a partnership Arctic.

5. *Homo Aloof in the Hostile World – is alienated human in hostile world* (“expressionism”). Today, it is really a total alienation of man from the property, work, power, nature, people from each other. At the present stage of development of the global society in the XXI century, the problem of alienation is even more acute than in the era of Karl Marx, when it was only on the alienation of man from the property. In the XX century Russia, Cuba, China, Vietnam, and dozens of other socialist countries have attempted to overcome the phenomenon of alienation in the economy by destroying private property and move to the public. In practice, this only led to the emergence and functioning of the political sphere of life of a totalitarian political regime and to increase the alienation of people in large numbers from the government. The result is a modern age as a time of universal total alienation of man from anything and everything - from property, government, culture and other people. Anti-human focus of terrorist acts in the twenty-first century, a constant threat to all of us to be in any place on Earth at all hostages of terrorists devalued human life and become the source of the most popular social phobias. The Arctic has attracted only a small portion of people with his ghostly pristine purity and freshness.

In place of alienated labor at the level of the individual comes ever more clearly the information exclusion. In terms of post-modernism and the rule of ICT symbols, ideas, images, intelligence, knowledge and information, the texts themselves become the object of undisguised manipulation, a constant source of social phobias, often taking an irrational sense of the perception of man. The surrounding world in a human of modernism becomes virtual reality, which forms a stable fear on the part of people living in this world and representing a little picture of a society other than those imposed by aggressive advertising, television, media, Internet and other information and communication channels. Many people just do not get up-to-text variables, their modernist sense, intuitively use their plain language, the jargon of his generation, social environment, which is reflected in the vocabulary at meetings and in social networks (up to the mat, abuse, slander and lies) . This phenomenon, incidentally, is quite clearly manifested during the manipulation of the rallies in Russia after the elections to the State Duma, December 4, 2011. Then, few people are interested in a real situation with the outcome of a vote. The main thing was to declare the elections initially dishonest and thus cause the irrational nature of the protest against the government in society.

The problem of postmodern alienation of modern man concerned with not only philosophers and sociologists, but also writers, journalists, playwrights, directors. Horror confusion hangs heavy burden not only on the characters of modern plays, but also to the authors. The whole reality of being the twenty-first century appears to us as a socio-philosophical space of infinite variety and phobias of modern man, a sick anomie, unbelief, cynicism and pragmatism, greed. Wherever you look around, the situation around the vacuum, emptiness, lack of confidence, transforming the foundations of social life, all characters are crucified, all values are lost. There is clearly senseless being, consciousness and the dehumanization of society, the crisis of culture and mythology of the past. The man on the whole feels more fear, humiliation and impotence before the commercial, capitalist foundations of modern society, with its endless race for profits, power, money, before the bureaucratic institutions of government and governance, corruption, both at the state level and at the regional level, local community, its organization, where he works, learns. Decency, honor, compassion, dignity, respect human perceived (fortunately, not all) as the remnants of the past, which have no place in a global society of the twenty-first century. The rapidly growing marginality, savagery, powerlessness before a general violence. It is terrible that a tragedy in the Kushchevskaya (04.11.2010) - is typical of people's lives in Russia, the twenty-first century, the slice of the entire fabric of life of Russian society, where the merging of crime, government, business, where all silence and are afraid. The presences of constant fears of the population before the local gangs have already spread to the regional level. Society is rapidly losing the moral and ethical constraints, and the government continues to demonstrate his helplessness in critical situations. Not afraid to live permanently in a society where "lawlessness" is pervasive phenomenon, and the law rests somewhere in the Tmutarakan that causes socially phobias?

Problems and sources existing in today's Russia and phobias addressed in an interdisciplinary seminar on the theme "Where is the crisis of culture?", Organized by Igor Klyamkin, vice-president of the "Liberal Russia" [10, p. 7-9]. During the discussion, noting the conceptual content of the "Russian system" in the cultural dimension as a complex mythological, Andrew Pelipenko

stressed that the depth of any myth is based on the fear of chaos, which in Russia has turned into a severe neurosis cultural consciousness [10, c. 58-59]. It was in this case is not even on the external manifestations of social chaos, from the barbaric "little will free" to the looting and riots. The subject of the "Russian system" fears, above all, internal chaos, rampant elements coming from the horror of the notorious "senseless and ruthless" Russian revolt. Pelipenko examines psychological natural to chaos during the rebellion as an initial act of ritual renewal of the world, rejecting the futility of Russian riot.

Deliver us, God, from such a permanent renewal, damage to the ground. Peaceful, non-violent transfer of power is always the exception than the rule, if we consider it not as a momentary act of symbolic capture of a parliament building, but as the time needed for a real upgrade in order to stabilize the situation, the transition from chaos to the other's legitimacy. This conclusion follows from all the events we have witnessed in the 2011 (Egypt, Libya, etc.). In any such rebellion in the twenty-first century people are still dying, the blood flows, and ultimately all of society loses its momentum, dropped back into the past and come to power the new generation of dictatorships, plundering his country well. Even Gene Sharp, author of "From Dictatorship to Democracy," noted that "after the overthrow of dictator comes a very dangerous period, with a lot of mistakes due to lack of political responsibility. And that makes it possible for some people decide that they can now become dictators. And they will achieve this goal, using a word about freedom and democracy" [11, 2011]. Participation in such supposedly nonviolent action only leads to the disappearance or weakening of the fear of traditional social phobias. People are no longer afraid, according to D. Sharp. Why be afraid of whom? Themselves? The government, police, law? It is hoped that in this case it is not about the moral and spiritual values. Although it is not excluded. Ochlocracy spontaneous outburst of protest causes chaos, anarchy, and cynicism.

In the practice of social phobias, arising during the conflict, the importance of research into the causes of emerging fears. What is most afraid of today's Russians? If you ask a similar question some grandmother was brought up in Soviet times, the answer is fairly predictable: "If only there was no war." Whatever difficulties do not arise, as bas as people do not live, the most terrible to them are always the war, the death of loved ones, powerlessness to change anything, hopelessness. Everything else can be overcome to survive. This is a Russian defense reaction in response to the turmoil of revolution and war of the XX century, the Russian response to social phobia. According to the National Center for Public Opinion Research (VTsIOM), most Russians in the early twenty-first century fear of large-scale terrorist attacks, environmental disasters and crime [12]. If you look at the dynamics of public attitudes, the fears of the public are increasingly displaced by fear of the private, personal nature. For 15 years (2007-1992) significantly decreased the percentage of respondents for whom the worst was the famine, war, massacre, and physical violence. In the first place were such fears as the fear of losing loved ones (28%), old age, sickness, helplessness (11%), fear of arbitrary government (8%), increased the number of those who are "afraid of nothing" (1 to 7%)². According to a study conducted by the Institute of Sociology in September 2008, the undisputed leader of the Russian concern was the increase in prices for goods

² What are the fears of Russians: magazine VZIOM. 30.05.2007 // URL: http://wciom.ru/arkhiv/tematicheskii-arkhiv/item/single/8292.html?no_cache=1&cHash=4baff3bd6d (25.04.2009).

and services (63%). People are worried about increased alcohol and drug abuse (47%), the crisis of housing and the growth of payments (46%), low living standards of much of the population (42%), reduced access to free medicine and education (36%), rising crime, including among children and adolescents (26%), corruption and the domination of the bureaucracy (24%) [13].

It is painfully perceived the main contradiction of modern Russia - between rich and poor. The study, "What the Russians are afraid of?" IP RAN conducted in cooperation with the Representation Foundation. F. Ebert foundation in Russia in September 2008, almost half respondents (47%) paid attention to sociologists. Studies have shown that since the default of 1998 reduced the number of those in force majeure situations, "go to the barricades" with arms in their hands (from 9% in 1999 to 3% in 2008.). But almost three times more people (not 4, and 11%) were willing to protest in the legal possibilities (the strike, the courts, picketing, hunger strikes, etc.).

Opinion polls show that with a sense of anxiety is living a good half of the country's urban dwellers. It is extremely important and relevant in terms of interdisciplinary scientific research in order to obtain a reliable picture vision, values and culture of modern Homo Sapiens - Homo sapiens, his mentality, as well as mapping the region of the country, showing the spatial distribution of social anxiety among the population of Russia in comparison with other countries, including in the Arctic and the North of the country. Map social phobia Russia to better understand the real life people. Knowing the fear of Russians, their phobia is easy to make a prediction about the most important needs of the population, its social, demographic groups and to lead in these areas of prevention efforts. And most importantly will help to determine the output of the overall crisis in the economy and social sphere, realizing the strategic objectives to promote stability, confidence in the future, poverty alleviation and poverty, for improving the quality of life and well-being of all the Russians at the state level, regional societies, municipal entities, self-governing communities, organizations of all types.

Social phobia in the Arctic and in northern Russia have their own specifics, which is closely related to the huge space of multi factorial, including both land and sea, with very harsh conditions for human life and the peculiarities of human activity.

Fears in front of HAARP, changes of climate.

Depending on what is causing fear among the people in the Arctic, we can distinguish a phobia: a) natural (fear of lightning, water, storms, ice, aurora borealis, hurricanes and other phenomena of the natural environment), b) biological (fear of polar bears, wolves and other animals), c) situational (fear of ice compression, the polar night, northern lights, flying in the Arctic, etc.), and d) ecological

Среди Among the population of many countries are extremely common phobia to environmental pollution and climate change, fear of radioactive contamination, emergency situations, geophysical war. Become widespread, especially after the hot summer of 2010 in Russia, in different sectors of society fears of climatological global warming and its consequences, the possible war with the climate (geophysical and ionospheric) weapons in the field of artificial influence on the climate and weather. What are the reasons for this are and how they are justified - to answer this question is difficult, but as they say, smoke without fire. In spring 1997, Hakon, Alaska (62 ° 23'N, 145 ° 8'W), was launched by an American research project to study the aurora «HAARP» - High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program, or a program of active auroral research the area of "Northern Lights". Auroral currents - a flow of charged particles from space, the solar wind

"blowing" along the lines of the magnetic field of the Earth, causing the polar latitudes of the northern lights.

The project cost of \$ 250 million was launched under the contract of the Office of Naval Research with the firm BAE Systems, which is one of the world's largest defense corporations in a multitude of directions and general contractor for the U.S. Defense Department program HAARP. In the spring of 2006 it was officially announced that the construction of HAARP - a fantastic set of twenty-first century - successfully completed and began his active use.

Individual scientists, public figures, politicians and organizations have expressed concern also severe that HAARP could be used for destructive activities. Some experts argue that it is not just a study of the aurora and the solar wind, and the attempt to create a multi-functional integral weapon of global scale, affecting the whole Earth environment. This global weapons affects all layers of the atmosphere and can cause artificial auroras, disable radar stations, satellites and space rockets. As Me-meteorological weapons, HAARP is capable of provoking large-scale disasters: torrential rains, leading to catastrophic flooding, fog over airfields, drained and conservatory hurricanes, tornadoes and storms, snowfalls and prolonged drought in enemy territory in order to undermine its economy at a state - crop failures, famine and material losses.



Pic. 1. The project HAARP // Neutrino: scientific Internet – magazine.
URL: <http://neutrino.mk.ua/roboti/proekt-chaarp/2> (29.01.2011)³

³ This is a huge antenna field area of 60 km², which is a giant ionospheric radio emanatory. Array focuses on the short-wave radiation pulses of various parts of the ionosphere, heating them to clot

With the help of HAARP can manipulate not only the weather, but also to geophysical warfare - burn in the upper shell of atmosphere ozone hole of any size over any state to cause severe magnetic storms, earthquakes, melting of ice in the polar latitudes, and even provoke the tectonic shifts. In certain settings, the pump can affect the psyche of all living things, especially human, causing mass insanity, aggression, or, conversely, apathy and depression, and this is a psychotropic war. Of course, in varying degrees, this information contributes to the spread of climate phobias in the early twenty-first century after Christ.

The essence of the current concerns is reduced to the following points. 1) HAARP can be used for military purposes, so that in the selected area has been completely disrupted sea and air navigation, radio communications and radar locked, disabled by on-board electronic equipment for space vehicles, missiles, aircraft and ground-based systems. In an arbitrarily delineated area may be terminated by the use of all weapons and equipment. Integrated geophysical weapon system can cause large-scale disaster in any electrical networks, oil and gas pipelines [14]. 2) The radiation energy can be directed HAARP to manipulate weather on a global scale [URL: http://www.fosar-bludorf.com/archiv/schum_eng.htm]. In one of the patents, which was used for the development of HAARP-antenna directly to a possible change of weather damage to the ecosystem or its complete destruction? 3) HAARP can be used as a psychotropic weapon. It is possible to sleep the whole settlements or lead people into a state of such excitement that they will resort to violence against each other, to direct a beam of broadcasting directly into the brain of people so that they would think if they hear the voice of God, or anyone who be presented Leading this radio. 4) You can use the directed beam technology to destroy the death of any purpose in the vast distances, and for pointing the beam of invisible even to the individual, causing cancer and other deadly diseases, and so that the victim and suspect will not be on the harmful effects. The nuclear bomb is in the public mind after reading this kind of information children firecracker compared to the new means of mass destruction, which are now born outside the U.S. secret research laboratories and tested at a military training ground in Gakkone.

Layers of the project HAARP push it, in turn, counter that the amount of energy emitted by the complex is negligible compared with the energy derived from solar radiation by the ionosphere and lightning. Disturbances in the ionosphere, the radiation of the complex made to disappear fairly quickly. Experiments conducted on the Arecibo Observatory, showed that the return section of the ionosphere in the initial state occurs at the same time, for which it was heated. There is no serious scientific basis for these features of HAARP, the destruction of all weapons, power grids, pipelines, global manipulation of the weather, the massive impact of psychotropic [URL: <http://www.chelemendik.sk/808757116.html>].

However, anxiety, occasionally grow into fears and phobias of the population before the HAARP, still remain. "The international community HAARP program is presented only as a re-

plasma - plasmoids. The total power exceeds the power of HAARP radio emanatory natural solar radiation in the range of 10 MHz by 5-6 orders of magnitude, i.e. 100000-1000000 times. In addition to the radar antenna are incoherent radiation from the antenna with 20 santimeters diameter, laser radars, magnetometers, command and computing center, powerful computers for signal processing and control of the antenna field.

search and development, which is supposedly aimed at finding ways to improve communications. But the program has a military component, and it is home. U.S. set a goal - in the course of this work to create a geophysical weapon. They are already close to that goal. Near-Earth space - the atmosphere, ionosphere and magnetosphere of the Earth - in the near future, a year or two, may be modified, i.e. changed. Set up and operate five emitters of various capacities for deliberate action on the environment of people radio waves high frequency. Three of them are on the Scandinavian Peninsula, in the Tromsø. One of the most powerful is - in Alaska. There are plans to build another transmitter - in Greenland. This will be more powerful than the Alaska three times, "stated in 2002, then-chairman of the Defense Committee of the State Duma of the Army General A.I. Nikolayev ⁴ [15].

HAARP system is not unique. In the U.S. there are two stations - one in Puerto Rico (near the Arecibo Observatory), the second in Alaska (near Fairbanks). Both of these stations are similar to HAARP active and passive instruments. In Europe, the complex also has 2 world-class research on the ionosphere, both located in Norway: a more powerful radar EISCAT (European Incoherent Scatter Radar site) is located near the city of Tromsø, less powerful SPEAR (Space Plasma Exploration by Active Radar) - on the Spitsbergen archipelago. Similar complexes are located: in Dzhi-kamarka (Peru), in Vasil'sursk (Surat), Apatite (Russia) near Kharkov (Ukraine) in Dushanbe (Tajikistan). The primary goal of all these systems is to study the ionosphere, as well as most of them have the opportunity to encourage small, localized areas of the ionosphere. But HAARP is different from these complexes is an unusual combination of research tools, which allows you to control light. Radiation power: HAARP (Alaska) - up to 3600 kW; EISCAT (Norway, Tromsø) - 1200 kW; SPEAR (Norway, Longyearbyen) - 288 kW. HAARP uses highly directional transmitting antennas such as phased array antenna capable of focusing all the energy radiated in a small region of space.

Information on the climate (geophysical, ionospheric) weapons can indeed cause widespread arctic social phobias. However, the default, top-secret about the possible negative effects of ongoing research may give rise to no less ambitious fears among the population, including the Arctic countries, noting that similar complexes are located not only in Alaska, but also in Norway (Tromsø, Svalbard), Greenland, Russia (Sura).

Russo phobia with a polar performance

Not being able to get answers to all questions in the study of Arctic social phobia, believe it is important to stay on the same old "disease" being shown in relation to all things Russian in the Russian sense, and obviously intensified after the famous Russian expedition to the North Pole in 2007. This polar expedition, headed by A.N. Chilingarov, then the world has caused unprecedented excitement, pride and envy of some other variety of international assessments from attaching the label "show" before the announcement almost a new round of "cold war", "Battle of Arctic" and similar definitions. Many people have tried to find their own sense of watching live on television all the details of the polar performance. Someone pointed out the true heroism and courage of do-

⁴ URL: http://www.universalist.ru/prensa/stat5_1.htm (21.11.2010). Nikolaev Andrey Ivanovich - Deputy of State Duma of the second and third convocations, army general, former commander of Russian border troops, the director of the Federal Frontier Service of Russia, member of the Russian Security Council in 1994-1997.

mestic and foreign aquanauts for the first time in human history have visited the Arctic Ocean floor, and felt a tremendous sense of pride in Russia, someone is gloating, do they say, nothing more. There were interviews, published under the headings: "Russian scientists for the first time in history immersed in submersibles" Mir "at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean," "Russia has a high chance for self-development of the Arctic Shelf," "Russia staked out territory. For the first time in history bathyscaphes dropped by more than 4,000 meters at the northernmost point of the planet", "obedient to the depth of Arctic Russia, "etc.России».

Certain foreign diplomats, rather than to congratulate Russia on a great scientific achievement in the polar latitudes, they saw a threat from the Russian side and tried every possible way to reduce the effect of the Russian polar expedition. Reduction of the real achievements of Russian science to the level of the show here, most likely covers the inner sense of Russophobia - prejudiced, suspicious, hostile attitude to everything connected with Russia.

First, the term "Russophobia" was coined by the famous Russian poet Tyutchev (1803-1973), as opposed to this concept pan-Slavism. But Russo phobia is the fear of a Russian, a pathological fear of Russ, Ruses has deep historical roots going back thousands of years. Age-old negative fantasies, fears, phobias with respect to all Russian now transformed into a systemic rejection of modern Russia, including in the Arctic - homeland into slavyan [16, p. 9-10, 87-103], to multi-millennial history super ethnos Ruses', and autonomous protorus and prarusov [17, p. 450]. The well-known Slavic, Doctor of Historical Sciences SV Alekseev, revealing the background of the Slavic states, said that the past of the Slavs to the fifth century, d.c. more than one millennium [18, p. 26]. Perhaps this is ancient history and centuries-old permanent phobia?

Manifestations of Russo phobia in the twenty-first century can be classified by fields of application into several groups, layers:

- a. social and domestic Russo phobia is manifested in the cultural and social relations between people in everyday life, tourism, real life situations of conflict;
- b. political Russo phobia – at the level of the foreign policy of individual states in international relations, in the activities of some political parties and public-governmental associations, customs and immigration policy;
- c. cultural Russo phobia as a cultural rejection of Russian culture and civilization in general and some of its achievements in science, art, image creation, images, bear, Cossacks, dolls, and other red stars that cause negative emotions;
- d. national, ethnic phobia– idea of the Russian as "barbarians" inferior race (Nazism), backward nation, and hence the phobia to unpredictable behavior of Russian, their uncivilized;
- e. phobia as a competition between Russia and the West, fear of the economic potential and a vast territory, rich in natural resources, "a new energy empire" (Europe's dependence on Russian supplies of oil, gas);
- f. Other phobias in different spheres of life.

The absurdity of Russo phobia is deeply rooted in politics and other Baltic states. Aggravation of Russo phobia in the West, public opinion became especially noticeable after the polar expedition, Artur Chilingarov in 2007 and the hoisting of the bottom of the Arctic Ocean near the North Pole, the Russian flag. Before the expedition was set when the task to study in detail the structure

of the ocean floor in the polar region, as well as to a number of unique scientific research. July 24, 2007 the expedition set off from Murmansk to the North Pole on the research vessel "Academic Fedorov" ice-breaker and the Murmansk Shipping Company "Russia". August 2nd, 2007 at the North Pole dives were made in two vehicles "Mir". The crew vehicle, "Mir-1" consisted of Duma deputy Artur Chilingarov⁵, Ph.D., submersible pilot, Anatoly Sagalevich, PhD, State Duma Deputy Vladimir Gruzdev.



Pic. 2. 2 august 2007. URL: <http://www.rgo.ru/2010/08/artur-chilingarov-vo-slavu-rossii/>

The crew vehicle, "Mir-2" was as follows: Candidate of Geographical Sciences Slipenchuk Michael, a citizen of Sweden, Honorary Polar Explorer of Russia Frederik Paulsen, a citizen of the Australia Mike McDowell. "Mir-1" began to dive into the 928, Moscow time, and in 1208 reached the seabed at a depth of 4261 meters, "Mir-2" plunge began in 947 and in 1235 reached the bottom at a depth of 4302 m at 500 m from the "World-1 ". Devices selected samples of soil and water and safely completed the ascent. In 1346, both devices have begun surfacing in 1808 reached the surface of the "Mir-1" in 1915 - "Mir-2". During the dive the first time in human history has reached the bottom of the Arctic Ocean under the North Pole. There, a team of staff, "Mir-1" was the flag of the Russian Federation, made for durability of titanium alloy. Deep-sea manned vehicles "Mir-1" and "Mir-2", up from 4 kilometers depth, were taken up not only samples of the Arctic marine fauna, and soil samples, designed to prove that the ranges of Mendeleyev and Lomonosov Moscow State University, located on the ocean deep water, are an integral part of the Eurasian continental platform. Details of the expedition are important, as it should be noted that the expedition was of a research nature, there were two of the crew, and participated in the immersion not only Russian but also foreign aquanauts.

⁵ Chilingarov Arthur N. - Doctor of Geographical Sciences, corresponding member of Academy of Sciences (since 2008) and the Natural Sciences (1994), honored meteorologist of the Russian Federation (2005), president of the State Polar Academy. The deputy State Duma. Special Envoy of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cooperation in the Arctic and Antarctic. Hero of the Soviet Union (1986), Hero of Russia (2008). A member of the editorial board of the electronic scientific journal "Arctic and the North."

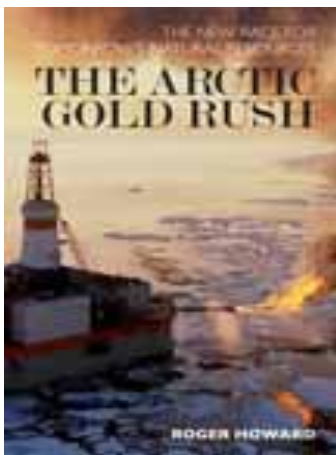


The emergence of the Russian flag on the Arctic shelf is strongly excited while bordering the Arctic countries and the world's leading media outlets. Negatively evaluated the installation of the Russian flag on the seabed at the North Pole USA. "I do not know what they're installed on the ocean floor - a metal flag, a rubber or sheet. In any case, it does not give the Russian claims on the ocean shelf is legitimate. U.S. are skeptical of these claims," - said the U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Casey, commenting on the August 3, 2007 the results of the Russian expedition "Arctic 2007". "Even

if they went and painted underwater ridges in the colors of the flag of Russia, and in this case I do not think it would at least something has changed in the slightest," [BBC, 08/03/2007. URL: <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc.aspx? DocsID = 792832 & print = true>]. Even more irritating emotionally expressed Foreign Minister Peter MacKay: "This is not the XV century. You can not go through the world, just put your flags and say, "We take this territory." Threats to Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. We are not concerned about this mission - in fact, it only shows arranged Russia » [CTV, 02.08.2007. URL: <http://grani.ru/Economy/m.125661.html>]. In the world talking about the loud public relations and unacceptable Russian ambitions. Assessing the response of the State Department it was possible to conclude that the U.S. has embraced the installation of the Russian flag on the seabed at the North Pole almost as a declaration of war for the Arctic.

The questions arise: why is the scientific polar expedition caused such a significant international impact, mostly negative from the circumpolar nations? Why is the Russian "show", the polar performance of Western terminology, so alarmed foreign diplomats? Perhaps the most reasonable explanation is that it was quite a predictable reaction to the installation of the Russian flag on the Arctic Ocean as a manifestation of long-standing illness – Russo phobia. It is not talked about the scientific results of the expedition, but mainly for its political implications.

We note with regret that the politicization of the Arctic area is reflected in the media is a powerful charge of the Arctic Russo phobia. More restrained different publications. War of Arctic



natural resources (oil and gas) is unlikely, according to, for example Roger Howard, author, specializing in inter-national relations [19]. But his book «The Arctic Gold Rush: The New Race for Tomorrow's Natural Resources» can be considered as an example of the reflection of Russo phobia in the West due to the polar expedition A.N. Chilingarov in 2007. R. Howard writes that the place where two Russian researchers (Anatoly Sagalevich, Artur Chilingarov) hoping to make history and dramatically capture the attention of the outside world, it was cold and completely irresistible. Prior to each distant horizon, they could only see a frozen, barren landscape that seemed to have

blazed a brilliant below the bright sun and a light blue sky. Nowhere in this icy wilderness, there was no form of life or motion, only a comprehensive peace and isolation. It was not a simple feat.

In such extreme temperatures are freezing machines, a failure of life instruments, and return them back to the surface would be even more difficult because of the moving ice floes. If they were unable to find the exact spot where they began to dive, the submarine would have been unable to break the ice above them, and the team would have been to a slow, agonizing death, as the air supply slowly came to an end. But the team was ideally qualified to undertake such a dangerous mission⁶.

After paying tribute to the deeds committed in such dangerous conditions, R. Howard still believes this expedition provocation conducive to the spread of fears about Russia. As one of the arguments he refers to the approval of the patriotic A. Chilingarov «Russia is a great polar empire», that Russia has a large polar empire. Evaluating the Russian polar expedition as part of the carefully planned operation, supporting Russia's demand on the part of the region, which seemed to belong to nobody, R. Howard said the installation of the Russian flag purely symbolic action, and rightly points out that setting a flag in any part of the world does not give any country the right to manage it. Here it is close to the estimate of the polar expeditions performances, rolling in the Arctic phobia. After all, even a symbolic action causes some people have the worst fears about the Russian, doubts about the seizure of a large part of the Arctic for themselves. The cause of fear, according to R. Howard, are some of the rhetoric of political leaders, and provocations, such as underwater expedition made by the Russian submarine in August 2007, which helped spread fears that the Arctic could be the future battleground for oil and natural gas [19, p. 64].

We are living in Russia, it is very difficult to understand why it is necessary to consider provocation biggest scientific advance of our country. Flight of Yuri Gagarin into space, if you follow this logic, then, too, must be regarded as a provocation of the twentieth century? We note here that such a phobia is really common in the western public opinion. And nothing can be done, because Russo phobia has long been a feature of mentality of the majority of Western politicians, journalists and other social groups.

R. Howard also wrote about the fears of loss of natural resources in the world, especially oil, a possible scenario of brutal, bitter and bloody confrontation between competing international forces, who are desperately trying to acquire the world's dwindling supply of natural resources. However, it must be emphasized that, nevertheless, the central argument of the book «The Arctic Gold Rush» is the author's claim that a military scenario in the Arctic is less likely than elsewhere, that the events of August 2007 are unlikely to be the prelude to a future war for resources Arctic. In his opinion, is not danger of accidental war due to the existing problems with territorial claims, the property in the Arctic. In any case, the Government is another way, a more efficient and less costly than the use of military force, which they can gain access to rare commodities.

⁶ Roger Howard admits with inaccuracies in the crew, "Mir-1" and "Mir-2" when submerged to the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, absolutely no mention of Frederick Paulsen, Mike McDowell, and others in the dive.

"It is fear in the West and a new crisis over the exploitation of the Northern Sea Route. Climate change opens the Northern Sea Route to European consumers are, and it can also give Russia a means of blackmailing the West" - Roger Howard wrote in his article on the Suez crisis of



the next [20]. He notes that the Northern Sea Route along Russia's Arctic coast of South Korea through the Bering Strait is made available to the global warming and could be ice-free for most of the year. This route will connect Europe with the boom in Asian markets, reducing the distance and travel time through the Suez and Panama canals as a third. Shippers, customers will benefit from lower prices. However, further R. Howard begins to

whip up fears that Russia could block the court of unfriendly countries. "The political price of active Northern Sea Route, however, may not be as attractive," - emphasizes R. Howard. Moscow will benefit from this business line in the Arctic Ocean in two different ways. On the one hand, it could be potentially exorbitant revenues for transit, thinly disguised as "icebreaking fee," even if such support is necessary for the courts. But, more importantly, the Russian could potentially use the passage as a political trump card, threatening to block or impede the passage of ships of hostile nations. The emergence of the North Sea Route, or even the prospect of it, add in the words of R. Howard, significantly, "the political firepower" in the arms of the Kremlin. Along with rising prices for oil and gas expected in the next few years, it could be a recipe for increased political weight of Russia. Further, the article presents an analogy with the Suez Canal, when Gamal Nasser nationalized the canal, has introduced a huge transit fees and the right to block the delivery of goods. Anthony Eden was alarmed when the fact that Nasser had his "finger on our windpipe." Of course, the Russian leaders will not have as many levers as opposed to the Suez Canal in the Middle East oil will never reach the Western markets via the Northern Sea Route. The real comparison is that Moscow's control over the NSR can change its spirit, will scare the neighbors as well as the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. It is in this sense, the Northern Sea Route could become the next Suez" - sums up R. Howard.

This position of the West can be called like a complete foundation of a new Arctic phobia before opening the Northern Sea Route. Wait for their researchers and other foreign publications related to the Arctic and the North, in which there are many interesting findings, observations. Charles Emerson, author of «The Future History of the Arctic», for example, subtly noted: "The Arctic is inseparable from the high adventurism of the policy" [21]. The Arctic is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes due to the harsh climate - believe Richard Sale, Eugene Potapov, the authors of the book «The Scramble for the Arctic: Ownership, Exploitation and Conflict in the Far North» [22, c. 11].

In conclusion, we must emphasize again that this paper represents the first experience of a modest socio-philosophical understanding of the Arctic phobias as a social phenomenon. Phobias are treated not just as fears or concerns of the individual, but as a long-term threat, anxious expectations of social communities and institutions, social and ethnic groups that have a direct or indirect relevance to Arctic issues. The Arctic is still unknown to many people and dangerous ground, the source of many phobias. It is rightly called "the land of icy terror." Here, social phobia, caused by natural phenomena are superimposed on the relationship between humans and correlated with the eternal problem of the survival of mankind, in varying degrees, reflecting a global perspective. One can hypothesize that the Arctic social phobia are often widespread and cover a large social groups, social institutions in many countries around the world. In varying degrees, persistent fears and anxieties inherent in all modern civilizations, not excluding circumpolar.

The framework does not permit full consideration to all the problems of presentation and understanding of the Arctic social phobias. Therefore, in the first approximation to the study of the problem it was possible to dwell only on some conceptual regulations governing the Arctic relevant to issues of social phobia and requiring them to further social and philosophical analysis. Arctic theme of social anxiety is just beginning to be studied and the author hopes that her research will be continued.

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