

This situation calls for the creation of a special legal mechanism of protecting environment in industry aimed at ecologically oriented economic activities, and protection of basic vital systems, and preservation of biological diversity.

It is necessary to introduce specific ecological requirements into legislation obligatory at each stage of the economic process and for every participant irrespective of organisational, legal or ownership form. Those requirements can be subdivided into general and special. General ecological requirements refer to the whole sphere of industry and pertain:

a) to its restructuring which involves the formation of an ecologically progressive (branch, technological and territorial) structure of industry, the modification of the consumption structure in industry aimed at decrease of its power-and-material-intensity;

b) to industrial technology in general, and to the introduction of the ecologically pure technologies and resource-saving machines in particular;

c) to the products which ought to be «ecological».

Special ecological requirements should be envisaged for the specific stages of the economic process: placement, project stage, construction, setting into operation and running of enterprises and industrial sites. Moreover, these requirements should directly refer to enterprises and other nature users. These requirements involve both use of nature and protection of environment. In the sphere of the use of nature they include ecological demands to the use of the natural complex as a whole, and of the separate resources and kinds thereof. In the sphere of environmental protection they include the requirements to planning, improvement of technologies, capital construction, education of personnel, registration and other aspects of nature protecting activities of the enterprise.

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## **SOURCES OF ECOLOGICAL THINKING**

One of the global geopolitical enigmas of the 17th — 20th centuries is the movement of the Russian ethnos to the East and North-East of the Euro-Asian continent, and then to America, to the Indian tribes border.

Analysis of historical facts shows that neither a state expansion, nor economic and, the more so, political reasons can explain this phenomenon.

There was suggested a version, at a level of hypothesis, that the given movement was caused by Providential tasks facing the Russian ethnos on the threshold of a global ecological catastrophe of the 20th-21st centuries.

On closer examination, the spiritual level of 26 peoples inhabiting the remote region is at a level which surpasses a standard European level.

Their ethnic age, according to certain data, can be estimated as 5-6 thousand years (in comparison with 2-3 thousand years for leading European ethnoses). One can suggest that at a certain stage of their development, they have already experienced our present period of a maximum satisfaction of demands, and facing a threat of an ecological catastrophe, have brought their way of life and their number in conformity with the resources of the territory.

It is this psychological experience of comprehension that has been retained in the genetic memory of small Northern peoples. It is this experience that can be called a historical experience of ecological survival.

Of course, the like knowledge is kept by practically all the ethnoses, but with Northern peoples, because of the specific conditions of their existence and their way of life, these factors are manifested most vividly.

It is quite probable that the Russian ethnos faces a global task: having been retaining such an invaluable experience over 300 years, to adopt it, to comprehend it in the new conditions, on the threshold of the third millennium, to «translate» it into a conventional language and to make it a property of all the mankind (of course, not forgetting about a sad British legend of a heather honey).

The School of Ecological Survival (Yekaterinburg) has an 11 years experience of training groups of students with a European mentality, and it offers its findings for study.

## **CULTURE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Irbit is the most remote town in our trip (240 km away from Yekaterinburg), situated on the eastern slope of the Ural mountains, and