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ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ВУЗОВ – НА РАЗВИТИЕ ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНОГО РЕГИОНА РОССИИ И СТРАН АТР

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Под общей редакцией д-ра экон. наук О.Ю. Ворожбит

Владивосток Издательство ВГУЭС 2015 Scientific- technology evaluation showed, that nowadays the most profitable variant is to invest money in the branches, producing electronic, communication, computer and office equipment. These branches get a big support in other countries too. At first, the production of these branches in China was organized due to creation of the new joint enterprises and attraction of the foreign investments. Then China's companies began the independent producing of high-tech production. At the same time the profit from producing the gross production is 71-128 times higher than expenditures for scientific-technology activity in producing computers and office equipment. Also this profit is 40-50 times higher than expenditures in electronic and communication equipment. The main part of China's export in 2014 was machine- technology production: 36, 1%.

Wishing to know more about the influence of export scientific technologies from China to Russia, we decided to conduct a survey among the students of VSUES. There were four questions such as:

- 1) Do you think that China is an important partner for Russia in the sphere of scientific- technology export?
 - 2) China- is an exporter of high-quality electronic. Do you agree with this statement?
- 3) Do you know anything about the following producers of electronic: Huawei, TCL, ZTE, Lenovo, Aser, Asus, Beng, HTC, Microlab, TP-Link?
 - 4) Have you ever heard or used the products of these producers?

The results of the survey showed, that 85% thinks, that China is an important exporter of scientific technologies to Russia. But the majority of the students said, that these products are not high-quality products, there were 55, 5%. The most famous producer is Acer, because 92% think so. The second in the popularity is Lenovo, Acer and HTC. The 3d place Huawei takes -74%. The less popular producer of TV is TCL. The most usable are the products of Asus, because 70 % of the students use its products. Acer is on the second place -50%. And 44% belongs to HTC. Also it turned out, that no one of the participants of the survey uses the products of TCL. So, we can make a conclusion, that this producer of electronic is not popular at all.

In future, China's high-tech production will be on the highest position. It is supposed, that China's economy will develop more intensive during the next 20-30 years. Also, it's expected that deposit in scientific-technology progress in GDP (gross domestic product) must rise from 40% in 1990s to 60% in 2050s. Commonly the high-tech technologies are developing stable enough in China nowadays. A lot of attention and support is given to this sector from the government.

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Роль Лариссы Андерсен в продвижении искусства и поэзии в мире

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С первых дней существования Дальнего Востока как части России, Приморский край делает яркий и значительный вклад не только в мировую экономику, но и в культуру. Для того, чтобы понять сегодняшние традиции поэзии и танца нам необходимо знать наше прошлое, этому нас учил А. С. Пушкин. Самое значимое слово в сфере поэзии и балета было сказано Лариссой Андерсен. Насколько мы,

студенты университета, а также работники музея ВГУЭС, осведомлены об этой личности из нашего великолепного прошлого? Эта статья поможет нам приблизиться к нашему культурному наследию.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: поэзия, балет, восточная эмиграция, культурное наследие.

The role of Larissa Anders in Promoting Art and Poetry throughout the World

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Since the first days of its existence as a Far Eastern province of Russia, the Primorye area demonstrated a bright and significant contribution not only to the world's economy but also to culture. To understand today's traditions of poetry and dancing we are supposed to know the past, as A. Pushkin taught us. The most important word in the sphere of poetry and ballet dancing was said by Larissa Andersen (Larissa Anders). How do we, students of VSUES and museum workers celebrate this outstanding figure of our remarkable past? Possible ways of making our past closer to us are offered in this publication.

Keywords: poetry, ballet, eastern emigration, cultural heritage.

Larissa Andersen was born in 1911 in Khabarovsk to the family of the tsarist army officer. The Andersens left Vladivostok in 1922 with a squadron of Rear Admiral Stark. Larissa Andersen went to her emigration trip for life.

Childhood and youth days of Larissa Andersen took place in China. In Harbin, which we know today as the «Russian Atlantis», she became a member of the famous literary studio «Young Churaevka». Larissa was fifteen years old when she published her first poem «Apple Trees in Blossom». This poem determined her fate immediately.

Around Larissa, there was always an atmosphere of love and admiration. «White Apple Tree», «Giaconda», «Sad Flower» – these are just a part of names Larissa was called by her contemporaries. Her life can compete with an exciting novel, unfortunately, almost unknown in modern days [2].

She was familiar with the wonderful people of that time: Valery Pereleshin, Alexander Vertinsky, Irina Odoyevtseva and others. Alexander Vertinsky, who was a great admirer of the talent and beauty of Larissa Andersen, wrote to her «I want to thank you for your amazing poems. They gave me quite an exceptional experience. I drink them with slow sips, like a precious wine» [1, c.419].

However, Larissa Andersen was not only a fantastic poet; she was also an amazing dancer. «In my life dancing was life itself», Larissa used to say. For over fifteen years, she was the star of the Far Eastern variety theatre in Harbin and Shanghai. She danced in an operetta, sometimes in large ballet productions. Twice she travelled on tour in Japan. According to the memoirs of contemporaries, she was gorgeous on stage.

In 1956, Larissa Andersen left Shanghai marrying a Frenchman Maurice Sheza. India, Africa, Vietnam, Tahiti – her husband served in the shipping company – Larissa had to travel with him. However, everywhere, wherever the fate threw her, she wrote poems, always in Russian.

In 1971, the family of Larissa Andersen settled in Issanzho, in Haute-Loire, the home of her husband, where she lived for the next 40-odd years [2].

Larissa Andersen was always happy to share her history with her Russian friends. For example, Vladivostok journalist Tamara Kaliberova met Larissa in 1998 [2]. They spent many months examining a huge archive consisting of manuscripts, letters and old photos. Now we can say that those things are priceless evidence of literary and artistic era in China in the first half of the twentieth century. The result of those efforts was the book «One on the Bridge» which includes poems and memories of Larissa Andersen, and her correspondence with friends. Shortly before the death, Larissa left her personal collection to Tamara Kaliberova who is now an expert and custodian of this unique heritage that includes letters, photos, diaries of Larissa Andersen, and her stage costumes for theater and concert performances.

This is what T. Kaliberova writes about the Club of Larissa Andersen's friends. A question may arise, why have we created this Club? Our first and foremost task is to save the names of the eastern branch of emigration from oblivion. The life and creations of those emigrants who found themselves as it chanced in Europe are more or less known to the public at large, but the creative work of poets and artists who found themselves in the Eastern part of emigration was almost Terra Incognita. Thus, the main task was to fill the gap. The Club appeared under the auspices of the National Union of Journalist (its branch in Vladivostok). There were offers to arrange meetings with the members of G.P. Turmov's Academic Club. According to him, all lovers of Larissa Andersen might unite their endeavors to make a good community highly respecting and appreciating the object