Надеюсь, что культура взаимоуважительного диалога в конечном итоге возьмет верх. Россия будет этому всемерно способствовать.

I hope the culture of mutually respectful dialogue will ultimately prevail. Russia will do its best to promote it.

Из выступления Министра иностранных дел России С. В. Лаврова на 73-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, Нью-Йорк, 28 сентября 2018 года.

Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov’s remarks at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly, New York, September 28, 2018.
Август и первые осенние месяцы традиционно стали насыщенным и активным периодом в деятельности Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО. В ряде регионов страны состоялись крупные и значимые мероприятия, посвященные различным направлениям деятельности Организации, — Казанский форум по межкультурному диалогу и конференция, приуроченная к 65-летию российской сети «Ассоциированные школы ЮНЕСКО», I Форум древних городов в Рязани, ежегодная конференция НК ICOMOS, Россия в Великом Новгороде, московский форум «Ориентиры детства», заседание Международного координационного комитета по управлению объектом Всемирного наследия «Геодезическая Дуга Струве» в Санкт-Петербурге.

Немало событий, неизменное деятельное участие в которых принимали российские представители, прошли в парижской штаб-квартире ЮНЕСКО. Весьма содержательной была 25-я сессия Международного комитета по биоэтике. Балетные гала-концерты, приуроченные к 200-летию со дня рождения Мариуса Петипа, были очень популярны.

Новый выпуск «Вестника Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО» расскажет читателям об этих и других событиях, познакомит с интересными и малоизвестными фактами, связанными с ЮНЕСКО, с отечественными и зарубежными объектами Всемирного наследия. Полезную информацию найдут для себя те, кто интересуется историей и культурой России, народными проявлениями и традициями, филателией и нумизматикой.

Редакция «Вестника» будет рада получить ваши комментарии и предложения по наполнению нашего издания, готова к сотрудничеству как с экспертами и учеными, так и со всеми неравнодушными людьми, разделяющими идеалы и принципы ЮНЕСКО.

August and the first months of autumn, as usual, were the hectic period in the work schedule of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. A string of important events related to the diverse aspects of the Organization’s agenda were held in a number of the country’s regions, to name a few, the Kazan Forum on intercultural dialogue and the Conference dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Russian “UNESCO Associated Schools” network, the First forum of ancient cities in Ryazan, the annual conference of NK ICOMOS (Russia) in Veliky Novgorod, the “Childhood Landmarks” forum in Moscow, the regular meeting of the International Coordinating Committee for the management of the “Strove Geodetic Arc” World Heritage Site in St. Petersburg.

A lot of events, with ever active participation of Russian representatives, took place at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The 25th session of the International Committee on Bioethics was rich in content. The ballet gala concerts dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Marius Petipa was a great success and the French public was in raptures. The new issue of the “Bulletin of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO” will inform the readers about these and other events, introduce interesting and little-known facts related to UNESCO and the domestic and international World Heritage Sites. Those interested in the history and culture of Russia, folk crafts and art traditions, philately and numismatics will be glad to find valuable material. The Editorial Board of the “Bulletin” is always happy to receive your comments and suggestions on the content of our publication, and we are ready to cooperate with experts and scientists, with all the concerned people who share the ideals and principles of UNESCO.
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- **Kofi Annan, Citizen of the World**
  - In memory of the former UN Secretary General, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, the key peacemaker and the Organization’s reformer

- **International Literacy Day**
  - UNESCO awarded the best literacy promotion projects

- **Kazan Forum on Intercultural Dialogue**
  - In the capital of Tatarstan, statesmen, leading Russian and international experts discussed issues of humanitarian cooperation in the modern world

- **New Sites of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves**
  - The world network of biosphere reserves has been extended to include 24 new objects

- **New UNESCO World Heritage Sites**
  - 19 natural and cultural sites were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List

- **Preserving the Russian heritage**
  - The 2nd International Symposium of NK ICOMOS, Russia “World Heritage Sites, issues and perspectives” was held in Kazan

- **The Ancient Cities Forum**
  - Official, expert and creative delegations from 47 cities of the world visited the Ryazan Region

- **Unification for Development**
  - Trier, Sparta and Ryazan are eligible for being included in the future Association of Ancient Cities

- **A Constellation of Talents**
  - The 18th youth festival of stage art “The Constellation–Yoldyslyk” ended with a spectacular gala

- **Russian Bioethics on the Verge of New Breakthroughs**
  - New ideas of Russian specialists were given consideration at a session of the Russian Bioethics Committee

- **UNESCO: Ethnic Challenges of the 21st Century**
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On August 18 the world learned sad news — Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the UN (1997–2006), recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, died after a short illness. He came down in history as the most prominent peacemaker and reformer of the United Nations.

Kofi Annan became the first person from Sub-Saharan Africa to build such an outstanding career in international politics. Born into a family of Fante, an ethnic group living in modern-day Ghana, he received brilliant education in economics and management in four universities on three continents.
Already as a student, Annan came to work for the WHO, where he demonstrated great skills in budgeting and management. Addis Ababa, Ismailia, Geneva — as years passed, the list of places in the world where the Ghanaian worked expanded, and so did his worldview and life experience. The next step in his career, in New York, heralded Kofi Annan’s rise to the top level of the global civil service where he proved his skills not only as an efficient administrator, but as a professional mediator. He was assigned challenging missions such as the settlement of conflicts in Yugoslavia, Rwanda, and Somalia.

As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Annan leveraged to the fullest his talent as a diplomat and negotiator and managed to ascertain, despite the pressure, the UN’s independent and equidistant position in relation to the great powers. Aware of the bureaucracy and sluggishness of the organization he was put in charge of, he undertook to transform it. Kofi Annan’s leadership saw the peak of the global community’s efforts to support peace, and the signing of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Annan focused on improving cooperation among all institutions that make the UN family. Audrey Azoulay, Director General of UNESCO, pointed out that he fully recognized the need to promote the culture of non-violence by working relentlessly to create a better world and ensure close international cooperation.

Until his last day, the Nobel Prize winner kept on working, using his authority to spread and foster lofty humanist values throughout the world. Annan became the UN’s and Arab League’s special envoy for Syria, contributed to the end of an ethnic conflict in Myanmar and the resolution of the internal political crisis in Kenya. His demise is an irreparable loss for the whole world, the loss of an outstanding idealist and visionary whose projects are yet to be appreciated and implemented by the mankind.
Prior to the International Literacy Day that is celebrated annually on September 8th, UNESCO headquarters hosted a ceremony to reward the best projects aimed at spreading basic literacy skills.

INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY

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Накануне Международного дня грамотности, который ежегодно отмечают 8 сентября, в штаб-квартире ЮНЕСКО состоялась церемония награждения лучших проектов в области распространения базовых образовательных навыков.
Literacy is one of the most important indicators of social and cultural development of the population in a certain region. The meaning of the term has transformed throughout the history, becoming broader with the increase of the social requirements to personal development, from the simple ability to read, write and count to having the minimal socially necessary knowledge and skills.

Literacy is a basic human right; it forms the basis for lifelong learning. Thanks to its multiplier effect, it helps eradicate poverty, decrease child mortality, put a lid on population growth, it contributes to gender equality and sustainable development, peace and democracy.

Since the start of the new millennium, the global literacy level among adults has improved and now constitutes 85.3%, with two thirds of them women (63%). Young women are the largest group among illiterate youth — 59%. As for young males and females aged 15–24, the current literacy rate has reached 90.6% due to widespread access to school education.

However, even today UNESCO estimates that 750 million people, including 102 million young people aged 15–24, lack basic literacy skills. Six out of ten kids and teenagers, or 617 million people in total, don't have sufficient reading and counting skills, while 267 million kids don't go to school.

This is the main reason why education is the key element in sustainable development concept and an important area of UNESCO efforts. The aim of the organization is to ensure that by 2030, all young people and a large percentage of adult men and women master reading and counting skills. In order to achieve this virtuous goal, we need to provide access to comprehensive and high-quality education to all people throughout their lives and provide incentives for learning.

The International Literacy Day is celebrated annually on September 8th. It was established in 1966 upon the initiative of the World Conference of Ministers of Education dedicated to eradication of illiteracy and held in 1965 in Tehran, Iran.

Each year, the International Literacy Day is dedicated to a certain topic. In 2018, the topic is "Literacy and Skills Development". That was the name of the International Conference held in the day prior to the holiday,
on September 7th. The participants discussed how integrated approaches to spreading literacy and development of skills can contribute to the improvement of the learners’ ability to meet the demands of modern-day, globalized and digitalized job market.

On the same day, the awards ceremony took place at UNESCO headquarters. Since 1967, such prizes are used to recognize the achievements and innovations in education, and over the past half-century, UNESCO has acknowledged over 480 projects and programmes. Currently the Organization has five prizes — three Confucius awards and two King Sejong awards. The Confucius award was established in 2005 together with the Chinese authorities, while the King Sejong award first appeared in 1989 with the support of the government of South Korea.

This year, Confucius prize was awarded to the Iranian Literacy Movement Organization (LMO) for “Consolidated teaching of literacy and ICDL” (International Computer Driving Licence) programme, the Nigerian Prisons Service for “National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN) — study centers in prisons and programmes for general education among the inmates” project, and the Spanish foundation “La Fundación Elche Acoge” for the programme to teach Spanish as the second language to adult emigrants.

Sejong award went to Afghanistan for “Accelerated Education for Marginalized Women and Girls” and Uruguay for “Aprender Siempre” (“Study Always”) programme.

Источники: RIA Новости, unesco.org

Source: RIA Novosti, unesco.org
ПРОГРАММА
«УЧИТЬСЯ ВСЕГДА».
УРУГВАЙ

Проект Министерства образования и культуры Уругвая предлагает заключенным гибкие формы обучения грамоте, техническим и профессиональным навыкам. Основной целевой аудиторией программы являются молодые люди от 20 до 35 лет. Полученные навыки грамотности помогают учащимся повысить самооценку и дают мотивацию для дальнейшего обучения и повышения своего социального статуса. Педагогами программы выступают не только учителя, но и психологи, социальные работники, актеры, музыканты, агрономы, инженеры, диетологи, писатели. Все они проходят подготовку в очной форме и на основе дистанционного обучения. В 2011 году Региональное бюро ЮНЕСКО по образованию признало уругвайский проект лучшим среди программ по распространению грамотности в Латинской Америке и Карибском бассейне.
УСКОРЕННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ЖЕНЩИН И ДЕВОЧЕК, ПОСТРАДАВШИХ ОТ ВОЙНЫ. АФГАНИСТАН

Проект, инициированный организацией «Помощь Афганистану в области образования», помогает женщинам, девушкам и девочкам, которые не имели доступа к системе школьного обучения. Они были лишены этой возможности из-за затяжной гражданской войны в стране. Программа позволяет учащимся окончить среднюю школу за 7–8 лет, а также изучить английский язык, бухгалтерский учет, информатику и смежные дисциплины. В дальнейшем девушки смогут работать офисными менеджерами, бухгалтерами, администраторами или открыть свой бизнес. С 2003 года 3000 женщин из шести провинций воспользовались программой, 80% выпускниц продолжили учебу в высших учебных заведениях или нашли стабильную работу. К 2022 году программа охватит 26 провинций, и воспользоваться ей смогут 12,5 тысяч человек.

ACCELERATED EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN AFFECTED BY WAR. AFGHANISTAN

The project initiated by the Aid Afghanistan for Education (AAE) organization helps girls and women who didn’t have access to school education. They were deprived of such opportunity due to lengthy civil war in the country. The programme enables the students to graduate from high school in seven to eight years, and to study English language, accounting, computer skills and related subjects. After the completion of their education, the girls can work as office managers, accountants or administrators, or start their own businesses. Since 2003, 3,000 women from six provinces took part in the programme, and 80% of graduates have gone on to higher education or have found stable employment. By 2022, the programme will cover 26 provinces to benefit 12,500 people.
УГЛУБЛЕННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ ГРАМОТНОСТИ И БАЗОВЫМ НАВЫКАМ РАБОТЫ С КОМПЬЮТЕРОМ.
ИРАН

Программа, разработанная иранской Организацией движения за грамотность, способствует распространению основных навыков работы с компьютером, в первую очередь среди женщин и девочек в сельских районах, представителей меньшинств, фабрично-заводских рабочих и лиц, содержащихся под стражей. Организация работает более чем в 300 деревнях 28 провинций Ирана. Новая программа компьютерного обучения дает возможность жителям страны научиться использовать современные технологии прежде всего для своих повседневных нужд: искать и читать электронные страницы, работать с браузерами, подписываться на социальные сети, оплачивать счета за коммунальные услуги и многое другое. Только за 2017 год программой воспользовались 4258 девочек и женщин.

ADVANCED TEACHING OF LITERACY AND BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS.
IRAN

The programme developed by the Literacy Movement Organization (LMO) of Iran promotes literacy and basic computer skills particularly among women and girls in rural areas, minorities, prisoners, and factory workers. The organization is active in more than 300 villages and 28 provinces in Iran. The new programme for studying computer skills enables the citizens to use modern technologies primarily for their everyday needs such as searching and reading Internet pages, working with browsers, subscribing to social networks, paying their utility bills, and a lot more. In 2017 alone, more than 4,258 girls and women benefited from the programme.
SPANISH AS THE SECOND LANGUAGE
FOR ADULT IMMIGRANTS.
SPAIN

The programme of La Fundación Elche Acoge foundation based in Valencia contributes to integration of the immigrants to the society and the labor force through Spanish language lessons and other activities that help study it. The students learn about Spanish culture and history, take part in theatrical performances and attend practical classes in civil law. While the program is largely aimed at immigrants, the foundation pays special attention to women. They account for over 80% of the participants of the programme, and most of them are from Morocco, aged between 35 and 50 years old. In 2016, the programme benefited 235 people, and 90% of them passed the advanced third level of study. The project received state support in 2017.
PRISON STUDY CENTRES
AND INMATES GENERAL EDUCATION.
NIGERIA

Roughly 70% of young inmates in Nigerian prisons lack basic reading and writing skills. The country’s National Prisons Service initiated a designated programme to help them acquire certain skills and even get a profession in order to find a job after serving their time and integrate into society. Tutors and volunteers host lectures, workshop and trainings as part of the primary and secondary vocational education. Next year, the Nigerian Prisons Service plans to expand the study programme to include all 240 Nigerian prisons, as well as detention facilities in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia and other ECOWAS countries.
The Kazan Forum on Intercultural Dialogue became one of the most important international events that took place this autumn. It featured representatives of various international organizations and the discussion of the most pressing issues related to cultural heritage, prospects for the development of the dialogue between various cultures, civilizations, nations, and religions.

Одним из ярких международных событий этой осени стал Казанский форум по межкультурному диалогу. На нем присутствовали представители различных международных организаций, на площадках Форума обсуждались злободневные вопросы, связанные и с культурным наследием, и с перспективами развития диалога культур, цивилизаций, народов и конфессий.

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The forum was held on September 4–7 under the auspices of the State Councilor of the Republic of Tatarstan, the UNESCO Special Envoy for Intercultural Dialogue Mr. Mintimer Shaimiev. It gathered over 200 people, including representatives of the UNESCO Secretariat, Goodwill Ambassadors and Special Envoys, scientists, cultural figures, as well as the National Coordinators of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network.

The event involved multilateral discussions, exchange of views and speeches by government officials, the leading Russian and international experts on the issues of improving intercultural dialogue and finding new forms of humanitarian cooperation in the modern world. Simultaneously, an international conference of the National Coordinators of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPNET) was held, timed to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the project. The Forum was set up by the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan, and the Republican Foundation for the Restoration of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Tatarstan.
Фонд возрождения памятников истории и культуры Республики Татарстан.


Рабочая часть Форума началась в Казанской ратуше с выступлений Президента Республики Татарстан Р.Н. Минниханова, Первого заместителя Руководителя Администрации Президента Российской Федерации С.В. Кириенко и М.Ш. Шаймиева. Приветствие участникам и организаторам
The Forum began with the opening ceremony of the XIV Kazan International Muslim Film Festival, with the participants including Mintimer Shaimiev, the former Director-General of UNESCO Irina Bokova, and other officials. The guest of the event, Honored Artist of the Russian Federation, UNESCO Artist for Peace Zara gave a performance accompanied by the Kazan Chamber Orchestra “La Primavera” and the vocal ensemble “Miras” from the city of Zainsk (Republic of Tatarstan). In 2018, “Miras” won the Grand Prix of the Open Republican Television Youth Festival of Pop Art “Constellation-Yoldyzlyk”.

The working section of the Forum began in the Kazan City Hall with the speeches by the President of the Republic of Tatarstan Rustam Minnikhanov, the First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Presidential Administration of Russia Sergei Kiriyenko, and Mintimer Shaimiev. Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, sent a greeting letter to the participants and organizers of the Forum. He noted the contribution of the Kazan Forum and the Conference dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network in the mutual...
understanding among different nations and the further rapprochement of cultures.

The Deputy Director-General of UNESCO Xing Qu, Irina Bokova, Deputy Minister of Education of the Russian Federation Irina Potekhina, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation Olga Yarilova, Member of the Presidium of the Council of the Russian Historical Society, Director of the “Istoriya Otetchestva” (“History of the Fatherland”) Foundation Konstantin Mogilevsky, Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs Mikhail Mishin, and other officials addressed the participants with welcoming speeches.
Representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Founding Director of the Regional Conservation Center ICCROM-ATHAR in Sharjah (United Arab Emirates) Zaki Aslan, diplomat and former representative of India with UNESCO Vinay Oberoi, Goodwill Ambassador and UNESCO Special Envoy for Cultural Diplomacy Hedva Ser, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Alexandra Ochirova, former UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, adviser to the Bahrain Authority for Cultural Affairs and Antiquities Mounir Bushnaki, and Director-General of the State Hermitage Museum Mikhail Piotrovsky shared their views regarding the issues of the development of intercultural exchange.

The speakers noted the importance and the right timing of this Forum, as well as the positive experience of the Republic of Tatarstan in the field of preserving the cultural heritage, interreligious cooperation and intercultural dialogue, which is highly needed in so many regions of the world. Mintimer Shaimiev in his speech pointed out that providing different religions and cultures with equal rights and equal consideration is the key to interethnic prosperity, and the state policy of the Republic of Tatarstan is founded on this principle. Thus, the recent years saw the restoration of the Annunciation Cathedral and the erection of Kul Sharif mosque. Two other religious shrines were revitalized, the ancient city of Bolgar and the town-island of Sviyazhsk. Moreover, the first Bolgar Islamic Academy was established, while the work to rebuild the Cathedral of the Icon of Our Lady of Kazan is underway.

Furthermore, the participants of the Forum visited the Assumption Cathedral and Monastery of the town-island of Sviyazhsk, the UNESCO World Heritage Site, and attended the opening of the “Tatar Slobodka”, the first Russian Museum of Tree Archeology.

On the second day of the Forum, two events took place: the first was held in the city of Bolgar, while the second one, held in Kazan, was dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network.

In accordance with the schedule of the events in Bolgar, a round table “The Role of the UN and UNESCO in Preserving the Cultural Diversity of Mankind
императива гуманитарной безопасности и устойчивого развития», велась работа по тематическим секциям, прошли презентации книг М. Бушнаки «Искаженное наследие», директора Центра всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО М. Росслея и профессора школы архитектуры университета Моиреаля К. Камерон «Много голосов, одно видение», а также состоялась обзорная экскурсия по объекту Всемирного наследия «Болгарский историко-археологический комплекс» с посещением Музея Болгарской цивилизации, осмотром руин Соборной мечети, Большого минарета, Восточного мавзолея,

Черной палаты, Памятного знака в честь принятия ислама волжскими булгарами и находящегося там самого большого печатного Корана в мире. М.Ш. Шаймиев, открывая круглый стол в Болгаре, отметил: «Мы являемся живыми участниками истории Болгара... Я думаю, что все мы от души и для души делаем благое дело. Мы с вами сегодня продолжаем свой диалог на этой святой земле».

Тем временем в Казанской ратуше проходила встреча Национальных координаторов сети «Ассоциированные школы ЮНЕСКО». САШ насчитывает около 11,5 тысяч образовательных учреждений в более чем 182 странах мира. Ассоциированные школы ставят перед собой задачу обучить молодежь в традициях толерантности и межкультурного диалога с помощью образовательных приемов, ориентированных на активное участие самих учеников. В России — 377 ассоциированных школ ЮНЕСКО. Национальным координатором САШ в России является Н. М. Прус, ректор Университета управления «Тисби» в Казани.

as an Imperative of Humanitarian Security and Sustainable Development” was organized, with several themed sections. The books Damaged Heritage by Munir Bushnak and Many Voices, One Vision co-written by the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Center Mechthild Rossler and the Professor of the School of Architecture at the University of Montreal Christina Cameron were presented. The delegates also visited another World Heritage Site, the Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex, including the Museum of the Bolgar Civilization. There, they inspected the ruins of the “Cathedral Mosque”, the Large Minaret, the East Mausoleum, the Black Chamber, the monument commemorating the adoption of Islam by the Volga Bulgars, and the largest printed Koran in the world located there. In his speech opening the round table in Bolgar, Mintimer Shaimiev said: “We are the living actors in the history of Bolgar ... I think that we are all doing a good thing from our souls and for our
В работе конференции приняли участие Международный координатор САШ ЮНЕСКО С. Детцель, Директор Института ЮНЕСКО по информационным технологиям в образовании Т. Чжань, заместитель Премьер-министра Республики Татарстан И. П. Потехина, Министр образования и науки Республики Татарстан Р. Т. Бурганов, Первый заместитель Министра образования и науки Республики Татарстан Р. Т. Бурганов.

Meanwhile, the Kazan City Hall hosted a meeting of the National Coordinators of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network. The ASPnet counts around 11,500 educational institutions in more than 182 countries around the world. Associated Schools aim to educate souls. Today we are continuing our dialogue on this holy land.”
Кроме того, участники посетили Университет управления «ТИСБИ», среднюю общеобразовательную школу № 179 и Международную школу Казани. Конференция была ориентирована на обсуждение таких тем, как межкультурное образование, уважение культурного разнообразия и наследия, устойчивое развитие и устойчивый образ жизни, глобальная гражданственность, культура мира, отказ от насилия, потенциал ИКТ для межкультурного образования.

В заключительный день форума в Казанском Кремле была представлена специально подготовленная к Казанскому форуму книга «От души — для души. Избранные выступления и интервью Первого Президента Республики Татарстан, Специального Посланника ЮНЕСКО по межкультурному диалогу Минтимера Шаймиева». По окончании презентации на итоговом заседании была принята Декларация Казанского форума.

М. Ш. Шаймиев поблагодарил гостей за участие, отметил плодотворные итоги работы Форума и заявил о важности наполнения современного информационного пространства гуманными идеями, распространяемыми прежде всего ЮНЕСКО. Он также подчеркнул, что несмотря ни на какие трудности, необходимо продолжать молодежь Республики Татарстан Т. Д. Сулейманов, представители Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО. Всего международная встреча собрала более 120 участников из более чем 30 стран и 22 субъектов Российской Федерации. На мероприятии выступили национальные координаторы САШ стран Европы и Северной Америки, руководители Ассоциированных школ ЮНЕСКО России.

The participants of the conference included International Coordinator of UNESCO ASPnet Sabine Detzel, Director of the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education Tao Zhan, Irina Potekhina, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan and Minister of Education and Science Rafis Burganov, First Deputy Minister for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Tatarstan Timur Suleimanov, representatives of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO.

The international conference was attended by more than 120 participants from more than 30 countries and 22 territorial entities of the Russian Federation. The speakers at the event included National Coordinators of the ASPnet from Europe and North America, the heads of the UNESCO Associated Schools in Russia. Furthermore, the participants visited the University of Management “TISBI”, the secondary School #179 and the International School of Kazan. The conference was dedicated to issues such as intercultural education, respect for cultural diversity and heritage, sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, global citizenship, the culture of peace, renunciation of violence, the potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for intercultural education.

On the final day of the forum, the Kazan Kremlin hosted the presentation of the book From the Soul — for the Soul. Selected Speeches and Interviews of the First President of the Republic of Tatarstan, UNESCO Special Envoy for Intercultural Dialogue Mintimer Shaimiev, prepared specifically to coincide with the Kazan Forum. At the end of the presentation, the Declaration of the Kazan Forum was adopted at the final meeting.

Mintimer Shaimiev thanked the guests for their participation, noted the fruitful results of the Forum and stressed the importance of filling the modern information space with humanist ideas that are spread primarily by UNESCO. He also emphasized that
постоянную работу по выстраиванию и укреплению межкультурного диалога для изменения мира к лучшему.

Работа международной конференции, посвященной 65-летию сети «Ассоциированные школы ЮНЕСКО», также сопровождалась насыщенными дискуссиями. Обсуждались наиболее острые и актуальные вопросы, связанные с работой Ассоциированных школ ЮНЕСКО, были установлены новые контакты между национальными и региональными координаторами САШ, а также презентована онлайн-платформа и обновленное руководство для национальных координаторов. По итогам работы в торжественной обстановке была принята Декларация региональной встречи координаторов сети «Ассоциированные школы ЮНЕСКО» стран Европы и Северной Америки.

Казанский форум по межкультурному диалогу и прошедшая в его рамках международная конференция, посвященная 65-летию сети «Ассоциированные школы ЮНЕСКО», стали важным вкладом в дело укрепления межкультурного диалога и международного гуманитарного сотрудничества.

Фарида Закирова, Никита Шалыгин

it is necessary to continue the ongoing work on establishing and bolstering the intercultural dialogue in order to make the world a better place in spite of any difficulties.

The work of the international conference dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network featured vibrant discussions. The most pressing and relevant issues related to the work of the UNESCO Associated Schools were discussed, new contacts between national and regional ASPnet coordinators were established, and an online platform and an updated guide for National Coordinators were presented. At the end of the Forum, the Declaration of the Regional Meeting of the Coordinators of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network of Europe and North America was solemnly adopted.

The Kazan Forum on Intercultural Dialogue dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, as well as the international conference held within its framework, have provided an important contribution to enhance the intercultural dialogue and international humanitarian cooperation.

Farida Zakirova, Nikita Shalygin
“Conserving the biodiversity and the management of natural resources in these ecosystems is a prerequisite for sustainable development. These sites are laboratories of harmonious interaction between people and nature, allowing for advances in the sciences and in traditional knowledge. They facilitate the sharing of knowledge, promote the interaction between science and society and help bring concrete improvements to the lives of local populations,” said UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay.

Biosphere reserves are specially protected natural areas created for the conservation of biodiversity, exploration and monitoring of the natural environment. One of the purposes of biosphere reserves is shaping innovative practices in the field of sustainable development. The Man and the Biosphere Programme established by UNESCO in the early 1970s, is an intergovernmental scientific project aimed at optimizing the interaction between man and nature.

This year the MAB Network has expanded to include the parks of Arly (Burkina Faso), Berbak, Sembilang, Betung Kerihun, Danau-Sentarum, Kapuas, Hulu, Rinjani-Lombok (Indonesia), Val Camonica — Alto Sebino (Italy), Tsimanampesotse — Nosy Ve Androka (Madagascar), Lower Prut (Moldova), Charyn (Kazakhstan), Zhongar-Alatau (Kazakhstan), Suncheon (Korea), Ponga (Spain), Wadi Wurayah (UAE), Gombe Masito Ugalla (Tanzania); the mountains of Huangshan (China), Kumgang (DPR Korea), Kangchenjunga (India), Kopet Dag (Iran), Monte Peglia (Italy), Mountainous Urals (Russia); the river valleys of Maasheggen (Netherlands), Mura (Slovenia), Marico (South Africa), Chocó Andino de Pichincha (Ecuador); and the Quirimbas Archipelago (Mozambique).

Furthermore, the biosphere reserves of the Thuringian Forest (Germany) and Ticino — Val Grande Verbano (Italy) were extended.

Источник: unesco.org

Source: unesco.org
Горный хребет Копетдаг, Иран
Kopet Dag mountain range, Iran

Горный массив Канченджанга, Гималаи, Индия
Kangchenjunga mountain group, The Himalayas, India

Биосферный заповедник Циманампесотсе — Носи Вэ Андрока, Мадагаскар
Biosphere reserve Tsimanampesotse — Nosy Ve Androka, Madagascar

Уральские горы, Россия
The Ural Mountains, Russia

Деревня Понга, Испания
Ponga village, Spain

Горная деревня Понга, Испания
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Горный хребет Копетдаг, Иран
Kopet Dag mountain range, Iran
Гора Кумган, Северная Корея
Mount Kumgang, DPRK

Биосферный заповедник Бербак-Сембиланг, Индонезия
Biosphere reserve Berbak-Sembilang, Indonesia

Тропический лес Чоко в провинции Пичинча в Андах, Эквадор
Tropical rain forest Choco Andino de Pichincha, Andes, Ecuador

Национальный парк Киримбас, Мозамбик
National park Quirimbas, Mozambique

Биосферные заповедники Бетунг Керихун, Данау-Сентарум, Капуас, Хулу, Индонезия
Biosphere reserves Betung Kerihun, Danau-Sentarum, Kapuas, Hulu, Indonesia

Влажный тропический лес Чоко в провинции Пичинча в Андах, Эквадор
Tropical rain forest Choco Andino de Pichincha, Andes, Ecuador
ПРОДОЛЖАЕМ ЗНАКОМИТЬ ЧИТАТЕЛЕЙ С УНИКАЛЬНЫМИ ПРИРОДНЫМИ И КУЛЬТУРНЫМИ ПАМЯТНИКАМИ, КОТОРЫЕ ПОПОЛНИЛИ СПИСОК ВСЕМИРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ ЮНЕСКО В 2018 ГОДУ.

WE CONTINUE INTRODUCING THE READER TO THE UNIQUE NATURAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST IN 2018.
THE ANCIENT CITY OF QALHAT.
OMAN

The ruins of the ancient city, which served as a major port in the 11–15th centuries, have remained on the shore of the Indian Ocean on the east coast of modern Oman. The first mention of a settlement in this place dates back to the year 550; later Qalhat was mentioned by the Italian merchant and traveler Marco Polo, his Russian peer Afanasy Nikitin and the Arab merchant Ibn Battuta. In the 16th century the city was damaged by a powerful earthquake and lost its former significance. To date, the remnants comprise a part of the wall, the necropolis and the mausoleum of Bibi Maryam — one of the symbols of today’s Oman. The ruins of the ancient city bear unique archaeological testimony to trade links that existed between the residents of the east coast of the Arabian Peninsula, East Africa, India, China and South-east Asia.

ДРЕВНИЙ ГОРОД КАЛХАТ.
ОМАН

На берегу Индийского океана на восточном побережье современного Омана сохранились руины древнего города, в XI–XV веках являвшегося крупным портом. Первое упоминание о поселении в этом месте датируется 550 годом, позже о Калхате писали итальянский купец и путешественник Марко Поло, его русский коллега Афанасий Никитин и арабский торговец Ибн Баттута. В XVI веке город пострадал от сильного землетрясения и потерял свое значение. На сегодняшний день от Калхата остались часть стены, некрополь и мавзолей вдовы местного правителя Биби Марьям — один из символов современного Омана. Руины древнего города служат уникальным археологическим свидетельством торговли между жителями восточного побережья Аравийского полуострова, Восточной Африки, Индии, Китая и Юго-Восточной Азии.
A town near Turin, which was founded no later than 100 BC, has preserved its historical buildings. However, it is for its industrial architecture sites of the mid-20th century that the city is remarkable. In the 1950s–1960s Ivrea became the heart of technological revolution as a home to the Olivetti company, a manufacturer of typewriters and computers. The ensemble of Olivetti’s residential, administrative and industrial buildings, which has been preserved, was at the time a “manifesto” of Italian urban architects. The company intended to build a perfect industrial city — a model of the ideal coexistence of man and industrial production. One of the most original multi-apartment buildings, which stands out against other buildings, is a half-circle with a radius of 70 meters, half buried in the ground. One facade of the building rests on a steep slope of a hill and the other facade, made entirely of glass, overlooks the courtyard.
In the 19th century Mumbai has undergone an architectural revolution, whose focus was a green field in the south of the city. Buildings in the Victorian Neo-Gothic style were constructed here in the late 19th century; these were supplemented with the vivid Art Deco-style buildings in the early 20th century. The buildings of the court, the university, the cinema, residential units and even a tall clock tower, reminiscent of the London Big Ben, produced an image which was quite alien to traditional Indian architecture. Most buildings of the colonial period, which total 94 across the city, have been concentrated around the Oval Maidan park and operational cricket ground. But the most famous colonial buildings of Mumbai are located elsewhere in the historic center. These include the Gateway of India Triumphal Arch, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Victoria Terminus), the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.
Al-Ahsa Oasis, a unique example of the long-term coexistence of man and nature located near the eastern coast of Saudi Arabia, 60 kilometers from the Persian Gulf, has been known since the Neolithic. It is the largest oasis in the world. The name of the area reads in Arabic “the sound of water running underground.” People have benefited from the main treasure in the desert — the lake and the underground springs of Al-Ahsa — since ancient times. Here is a city, with drainage canals, gardens and palm groves. Today, Al-Ahsa is growing 2.5 million date-palms. The oasis is also known for its archaeological monuments, which include of the oldest mosques built in 7 A.H.
The Viking settlement of Hedeby was discovered near the Denmark–Germany border in 1897. It is located in the depth of the Schlei Fjord, at the intersection of trade routes between the Baltic basin and the North Sea basin. Archaeologists have excavated the settlement, burial places, runic stones. While the site has been explored for more than a century, scientists believe that they have found only five per cent of the buildings. Hedeby, the most important center of trade between Northern and Central Europe, needed a defense system. To this end, the Vikings surrounded the Danevirke with a semi-circular rampart about 33 kilometers long. It would not stop the Slavs, though, who burned Hedeby in 1066. The rampart continued to serve its intended purpose till the second half of the 19th century.

В 1897 году вблизи датско-германской границы было обнаружено поселение викингов Хедебю. Оно расположено в глубине фьорда Шлей, на пересечении торговых путей из бассейна Балтийского в бассейн Северного моря. Археологи раскопали городище, погребения, рунические камни. И, хотя исследования ведутся уже более века, ученые считают, что нашли всего пять процентов сооружений. Хедебю, важнейший центр торговли между Северной и Центральной Европой, необходимо было оборонять. Для этого викинги возвели вокруг поселка Даневирке полукруглый вал длиной около 33 километров. Однако он не смог удержать славян, которые в 1066 году сожгли Хедебю. Вал же использовался по назначению вплоть до второй половины XIX века.
The Sassanid state existed on the territory of Western Asia from 224 to 651 AD and was at that time one of the most powerful and wealthy empires. It waged victorious wars with the Roman Empire and at the period of its rise controlled the lands from the western borders of present-day Egypt to the Tibetan highlands, and from the Caspian Sea to the Indian Ocean. The architecture and visual art of the Sassanid Empire have absorbed traits from cultures of various nations and countries, including the Roman tradition. This is clearly visible in the eight preserved archaeological monuments which are palaces and fortifications located in the south-west of the Iranian province of Fars.
On the eastern shore of Lake Victoria archaeologists have discovered a 16th-century fortification with walls made of loose stones. The ensemble is an outstanding example of sectional massive dry-stone walled construction, which was typical of early pastoral communities. It is not known exactly who built this site and for what purpose. Scientists currently believe that Thimlich Ohinga had been built by a Bantu-speaking tribe, which was later driven out by other African ethnicities. Perhaps the fortification was used as a shelter for livestock and as a refuge for people. There are more than 100 similar stone sites in this region of Africa, but Thimlich Ohinga is the largest and the best preserved one.
The highest peak of the Wuling mountain range in Guizhou Province is famous for its biodiversity. The mountain is considered to have provided provenance to many plants and animals that came into being in the Tertiary period, i.e. during the era of great transformations, which began after the extinction of dinosaurs. The optimal conditions for the preservation of flora and fauna were created by the isolated location of the mountain and a wide range of height differences, from 500 to 2,570 meters above sea level. Today the slopes of Fanjingshan are inhabited by 2,300 rare animal species, such as golden monkey, South Chinese tiger and Chinese giant salamander, the latter being the largest remaining amphibian up to 1.8 meters long.
Christianity first came to Japan in 1549, and during the next 80 years it gradually spread among the locals. However, following the 1637–1638 Simabara Rebellion, which involved mainly baptized peasants, the religion was prohibited for many centuries. In the middle of the 19th century, after the reforms known as the Meiji Restoration, the ban was eased. Throughout all those centuries, the Christians in Japan had been preached secretly. In the Nagasaki area on the island of Kyushu, there still remain unique sites built by Christian missionaries. These include ten villages, Hara Castle and Ōura Cathedral, which was erected in commemoration of 26 Japanese martyrs. A total of 26 Christian sites on the island have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

СКРЫТЫЕ ХРИСТИАНСКИЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ В РЕГИОНЕ НАГАСАКИ. ЯПОНИЯ

Христианство пришло в Японию в 1549 году и следующие 80 лет понемногу распространялось среди местных жителей. Однако после Симабарского восстания 1637–38 годов, значительную долю участников которого составили крещеные крестьяне, эта религия попала под запрет на долгие столетия. В середине XIX века после реформ, известных как «реставрация Мэйдзи», запрет был ослаблен. Все эти столетия христианство в Японии продолжали проповедовать тайно. На острове Кюсю в районе Нагасаки сохранились уникальные объекты, построенные миссионерами. Это десять деревень, замок Хара, кафедральный собор в Оура, возведенный в честь 26 японских мучеников. Всего в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО вошло 26 христианских объектов острова.
The enormous territory the size of Denmark stretching through in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario is unique in terms of both culture and nature. The Anishinaabeg Indians, who have lived here for thousands of years, call this place “The Land That Gives Life”. A trip across the park territory, intersected by numerous rivers and speckled with lakes, may take weeks, without meeting a single person. Five Anishinaabeg tribes, which preserve the traditional way of life supported by fishing, hunting and gathering, remain the masters of Pimachiowin Aki. That is why the Pimachiowin Aki territory today looks almost the same as it did many ages ago.
The K. G. Abramov Sikhote-Alin State Natural Biosphere Reserve in the east of the Primorsky Krai, listed as a World Heritage Site in 2001, was created in 1935 to restore the population of the Sable. Soon the reserve became the main tool for preserving the biodiversity of the region, remaining, inter alia, one of the last natural habitats of the Amur Tiger. In 2018 the boundaries of the reserve were expanded and now encompass the Bikin River Valley. This is a wild area of virgin Ussuri taiga where coniferous forests of the North and deciduous forests of the South come together. It is also a place of residence of small indigenous peoples — the Udege and Nanai peoples.

ДОЛИНА РЕКИ БИКИН.
РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Включеный в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО в 2001 году Сихотэ-Алинский государственный природный биосферный заповедник имени К.Г.Абрамова на востоке Приморского края был создан в 1935 году для восстановления популяции соболя. Вскоре заповедник стал главным инструментом сохранения биологического многообразия региона и в том числе одним из последних мест естественного обитания амурского тигра. В 2018 году границы заповедника были расширены: теперь они включают долину реки Бикин. Это район девственной уссурийской тайги, где встречаются хвойные леса севера и широколиственные юга. Здесь же проживают и коренные малочисленные народы — удэгейцы и нанайцы.
В Великом Новгороде прошел II Международный научный симпозиум российского Национального Комитета Международного совета по сохранению памятников и достопримечательных мест (ИКОМОС) «Памятники Всемирного культурного наследия — проблемы и перспективы». Одним из организаторов мероприятия выступила Комиссия Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО.

The symposium has become one of the largest and most important events related to preservation of the Russian cultural heritage. The ICOMOS representatives from ten countries, as well as more than 200 members of this organization and experts from 20 regions of the Russian Federation, visited Velikiy Novgorod.

The venue for such a serious international forum was not accidental. Unique monuments of Veliky Novgorod and its environs have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1992. As the President of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia, academy member A.P. Kudryavtsev noted, “This place is optimal for the dialogue of all participants in the process of preservation, restoration and management of cultural heritage sites.”

“Тема конференции имеет центральное значение для ИКОМОС в рамках Конвенции об охране Всемирного культурного и природного наследия 1972 года. Мы горячо приветствуем все более активное участие Национального Комитета ИКОМОС, Россия в международных мероприятиях организации”.

Т. Коно, президент ИКОМОС

While opening the forum, the ICOMOS Vice-President for Europe Grellan Rourke read a message from President of the organization Toshiyuki Kono to the participants of the symposium: “The theme that you have chosen for your conference is central to the ICOMOS within the context of the 1972 World Heritage Convention. We are grateful to the Russian Federation, visited Velikiy Novgorod.”

Т. Коно, президент ИКОМОС

Grellan Rourke
National Committee for the attention that it pays to the requests sent by the International Secretariat and for the efforts that it makes to monitor the state and preservation of the world heritage in Russia. We warmly welcome the increasingly active participation of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia in the international events of the organization.

The forum participants also heard the appeal of the Executive Secretary of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, Ambassador-at-large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia G.E. Ordzhonikidze, which was read out by Vice-President of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia N.M. Almazova. "The problem of preserving the world heritage has been the focus of attention of politicians, scientists and public figures for many decades now. However, today, in the 21st century, with the intensive development of international economic relations and globalization, it is particularly relevant. In this context it is important to ensure balance between
respecting economic interests, improving infrastructure and preserving the unique heritage of ancient cultures. To achieve this goal it is necessary to fully utilize the potential of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia.”

Two plenary sessions were held within the framework of the symposium; six thematic sections were conducted there as well. The Annual Conference of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia was timed to the symposium. It was attended by 68 delegates representing 12 regions of the country. The specialists noted the importance and positive results of the work that had been carried out by the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia after the last annual conference held in June 2017 in Yaroslavl.

During this time, the Interregional Public Organization ICOMOS National Committee, Russia and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Government of Veliky Novgorod, the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Union of Architects of Russia concluded agreements on
cooperation. As noted by Deputy Director of the Department of State Preservation of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Russia P. O. Mosolov, “Russia is among the top ten countries in terms of the number of world heritage sites. This is a very important indicator. It is very hard work to include a site in the World Heritage List. But it is much more difficult to fulfill all the requirements in the international arena, especially in the existing conditions of worldwide urbanization of historical territories. Considering that the ICOMOS is a key consulting organization of UNESCO, recognizing the importance of fulfilling international obligations, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia have concluded an Agreement for the first time.”

Throughout the activities of the ICOMOS National Committee, Russia, the following four scientific committees were established: “Heritage of Industrial Architecture and Engineering Art”, “Management of Archaeological Heritage”, “Theory and Practice of Engineering Diagnostics, Stereophotogrammetry and Integrated Monitoring of Cultural Heritage Sites” and “Historical Necropolis”.

An official application was submitted for inclusion of the “Cultural Landscape of Pereslavl-Zalessky” in the UNESCO List and the nomination dossiers of “The Paleolithic Rock Painting of Shulgan-Tash Cave” and “The Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea” were also created.
Оформлена официальная заявка на внесение в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО культурного ландшафта Переславля-Залесского и созданы номинационные досье «Наскальная живопись пещеры Шульган-Таш эпохи палеолита» и «Беломорские и Онежские петроглифы». Даны отчеты по воздействию на имеющиеся выдающуюся универсальную ценность объекты «Исторические памятники Великого Новгорода и окрестностей» и «Историко-культурный комплекс Соловецких островов». Рассмотрены проблемные вопросы комплексного строительства на Софийской набережной в буферной зоне Московского Кремля и возведения жилых домов в Санкт-Петербурге в районе Пулковской обсерватории, фабрики «Красное знамя», на улице Гастелло и близ церкви Николы Мокрого в Ярославле.

На сентябрьской Годичной конференции в Великом Новгороде Национальный Комитет ИКОМОС постановил продолжить работу по расширению присутствия памятников России в списке Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО и деятельность по созданию и активизации научных комитетов НК ИКОМОС, Россия, а также развитию двухсторонних контактов с национальными и научными комитетами Международного ИКОМОС и другими международными организациями и фондами.

Секретариат НК ИКОМОС, Россия

The Secretariat of the National Committee of ICOMOS, Russia
12–19 августа Рязань принимала I Международный Форум древних городов, прошедший под эгидой Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО. Рязанскую область посетили официальные, экспертные и творческие делегации из 47 городов России, Германии, Болгарии, Испании, Италии, Греции, Франции, Турции, Сербии, Китая, Эстонии, Узбекистана, Беларуси и Армении. Все эти города были основаны более 500 лет назад.

Рязань впервые стала площадкой для обсуждения вопросов развития городской среды, истории, туризма, культурного наследия древних городов. Насыщенная деловая программа Форума включала конференции, круглые столы и панельные дискуссии: 150 тематических площадок посетило около 20 тысяч человек. Событие освещали сто журналистов, представляющих более 35 федеральных, региональных и муниципальных СМИ.

В здании Рязанской областной думы в честь открытия Форума состоялся торжественный прием делегаций. В мероприятии приняли участие губернатор области Н. В. Любимов, полномочный представитель Президента Российской Федерации в ЦФО И. О. Щеголев, руководитель Федерального агентства по туризму О. П. Сафонов, ответственный секретарь Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО, Посол по особым поручениям МИД России Г. Э. Орджоникидзе, Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол Республики Узбекистан в Российской Федерации Б. Ашрафханов, мэры ряда зарубежных и российских населенных пунктов, главы делегаций.

“Во многом облик старинных городов определяет архитектурное, историческое наследие. Оно делает их неповторимыми, интересными и, конечно, требует особого, бережного отношения”, — обратился к гостям Н. В. Любимов. Губернатор рассказал о достопримечательностях Касимова, Пronsка, Ряжска и самой Рязани, о культурном и рекреационном потенциале края. По его мнению, область обладает высокой туристической привлекательностью, а развитие туризма является одним из основных факторов развития малого бизнеса, сервисного сектора и развлечений.

On August 12–19, Ryazan hosted the 1st International Forum of Ancient Cities held under the auspices of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. The Ryazan Region welcomed official delegations and expert and creative teams from 47 Russian cities, Germany, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Greece, France, Turkey, Serbia, China, Estonia, Uzbekistan, Belarus and Armenia. All the above-mentioned cities were founded over 500 years ago.

For the first time ever, Ryazan became a platform for discussing many issues concerning the development of the urban environment, history, tourism and the cultural heritage of ancient cities. The tight business schedule of the forum included conferences, round tables and panel discussions: 150 thematic platforms were visited by about 20,000 people. The event was covered by 100 journalists representing more than 35 federal, regional and municipal media.

A special reception was held in the building of the Ryazan Regional Duma in honor of the opening of the Forum. The event was attended by Governor N. Lyubimov, the President’s plenipotentiary representative in the Central Federal District I. Shchegolev, Head of the Federal Tourism Agency O. Safonov, Executive Secretary of the Russian Federation Commission for UNESCO, Ambassador-at-large of the RF Foreign Ministry G. Ordzhonikidze, Extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Uzbekistan B. Ashrafkhanov, mayors of several Russian and foreign cities, and heads of the delegations.

“In many ways the appearance of ancient cities determines their architectural and historical heritage. It makes them unique, exciting, and of course requires special careful attitude,” said N. Lyubimov in his address to the guests. The Governor spoke about the places of interest in Kasimov, Pronsk, Ryazhsk and Ryazan as well as the cultural and leisure potential of the region. In his opinion the region boasts of high tourist appeal, and tourism is one of the essential factors of the development of small business, service sector and entertainment industry.
Its strong multiplicative effect gives impetus to positive changes in more than 50 other industries. According to statistics each tourist provides three jobs. “Therefore we try to intensify our work in this direction as much as possible, and we create the necessary infrastructure,” the head of the region said.

He pointed out that at present it is necessary to combine provision of high standards in the quality of life, the search for new approaches to the dynamic development of ancient cities with the preservation of their cultural and spiritual heritage and their original unique flavor. “This task is relevant for all the delegations present. Each ancient city has

In many ways the appearance of ancient cities determines their architectural and historical heritage. It makes them unique, exciting, and of course requires special careful attitude.

туристической привлекательностью, а туризм — один из важных компонентов развития малого бизнеса, сферы услуг, индустрии развлечений. Его мощный мультипликативный эффект дает стимул к позитивным изменениям в более чем 50 других отраслях. По статистике, каждый турист обеспечивает загрузку трех рабочих мест. «Поэтому мы стараемся максимально активизировать работу в этом направлении, создаем необходимую инфраструктуру», — отметил глава региона. Он уточнил, что в настоящее время необходимо совместить обеспечение высоких стандартов качества жизни людей, поиск новых подходов к динамичному развитию древних городов с сохранением их культурного, духовного наследия и самобытного, неповторимого колорита. «Эта задача актуальна для всех присутствующих делегаций. У каждого древнего города наработана собственная практика, накоплен позитивный опыт. Мы можем делиться нашими находками, развивать сотрудничество, налаживать более тесные контакты. Для этого я предлагаю создать Ассоциацию древних городов. Это будет первое в мире постоянно

Во многом облик старинных городов определяет архитектурное, историческое наследие. Оно делает их неповторимыми, интересными, и, конечно, требует особого, бережного отношения.
aim in mind, I propose to create an Association of Ancient Cities. This will be the world’s first permanent Association of Settlements according to their age”, V. Lyubimov said. He proposed to make the Ryazan Region the future Association’s platform for dialogue. In the long run, he added, it would be possible to create a thematic information portal, to hold theatre forums and joint creative contests, to develop an Encyclopedia of Ancient Cities, to facilitate interaction of youth organizations from different countries.

Igor Shchegolev conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Forum participants from the Russian President Vladimir Putin. He noted that the head of state lay emphasis not only on the development of modern infrastructure, but also on the preservation of the historical heritage of Russia’s small towns. It is planned to allocate five billion rubles annually for these purposes. “The Forum is held in a most distinctive region of Central Russia. This is a unique territory. Here the cultural and historical memory of our nation is concentrated, and people here are unique in their life energy, enthusiasm and patriotism. In the District there are about 500 historical cities and 100 of them are over 500 years old.”
The question is how to combine the old and the new, how to make these cities comfortable to live in and attractive to tourists”, said Mr. Shchegolev.

O. P. Safonov supported the Ryazan Governor’s initiative to create the Association of Ancient Cities. “Exchange of experience, discussion on improving the quality of life of those living in ancient cities and on the ways to develop tourism will allow all the interested parties to arrange productive work to achieve their goals”, Head of the Federal Agency of Tourism said. He cited the example of the Ryazan region where the active development of infrastructure has doubled the inflow of tourists.

The Forum’s business and scholarly agendas started with the international conference “Historical and cultural heritage as the guarantor of sustainable development of ancient cities” organized by the Union of Architects of Russia together with the Ryazan region’s government. The event was attended by 30 speakers who exchanged views on the protection of cultural heritage in a changing urban environment as well as plans to expand the list of historical settlements. The lively discussion attracted the executives of the Union of Architects, the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences (RAASN), the All-Russian Society of Protection of Landmarks of History and Culture (VOOPIK), the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy.
Международная конференция «Историко-культурное наследие — гарант устойчивого развития древних городов»
The international conference “Historical and cultural heritage as the guarantor of sustainable development of ancient cities”

Всероссийского общества охраны памятников истории и культуры (ВООПИиК), Института археологии РАН, а также архитекторы, градостроители, историки, представители общественных организаций России, гости из Турции, Беларуси, Сербии, эксперты в области охраны культурного наследия. Итогом конференции стало подписание соглашений о сотрудничестве региона с RAASN, Союзом архитекторов и Союзом палат турецких инженеров и архитекторов (TMMOB).

Лекторий форума, проект «Рязань глазами горожан». Губернатор Н.В. Любимов записывает первый аудиогид
The Forum’s lecture hall, “Ryazan through its residents’ eyes”. Governor Nikolai Lyubimov records the first audio guide

of Sciences as well as architects, city planners, historians, representatives of public organizations of Russia, guests from Turkey, Belarus, Serbia and experts in the field of cultural heritage protection. The conference ended in the signing of agreements on cooperation between the Ryazan Region and RAASN, the Union of Architects and the Union of Turkish Chambers of Engineers and Architects (TMMOB).

As part of the “School of Ancient Cities”, an open lecture hall was created to involve
В рамках «Школы древних городов» состоялся открытый лекторий, направленный на вовлечение жителей и гостей Рязани в проекты городского развития, обучение современным подходам к преобразованию городской среды и реализацию культурных инициатив. Площадка лектория послужила местом для установления партнерских отношений между инициаторами региональных и частных проектов. Жители и гости города прослушали 11 научно-популярных лекций экспертов в области урбанистики, медиа, развития и реализации городских проектов, музейного дела и туризма, городского предпринимательства.

Культурная программа Форума была насыщена зрелищными и интересными событиями. Особенно яркой оказалась церемония открытия, прошедшая в Рязанском кремле. Здесь выступили ведущие творческие коллективы региона: Рязанский губернаторский симфонический оркестр, Рязанский камерный хор, Государственный академический рязанский русский народный хор

residents and guests of Ryazan in urban development projects and to teach modern approaches to the transformation of the urban environment and the implementation of cultural initiatives. The lecture area served as a platform for establishing partnerships between the initiators of regional and private projects. Residents and guests of the city listened to 11 popular science lectures delivered by experts in urbanism, media, development and implementation of urban projects, museum studies and tourism, urban entrepreneurship.

The cultural programme of the Forum was replete with exciting remarkable events. Especially spectacular was the opening ceremony held in the Ryazan Kremlin. The leading creative collectives of the Region performed: the Ryazan Governor’s Symphony Orchestra, the Ryazan Chamber Choir, the Popov Ryazan State Academic Russian Folk Choir. Actors of the local theaters enacted the key episodes
имени Е.Г.Попова. Актеры местных театров показали зрителям сцены ключевых этапов развития Рязани, напомнили о великих земляках и их достижениях.

На различных площадках города прошло более 50 концертов и выступлений творческих коллективов, театральных представлений, выставок. Колоритные многовековые традиции представили мастера народных промыслов и декоративно-прикладного искусства. Рязанцы и гости города посетили Торжественное открытие «посольств» 47 древних городов. Почетных гостей приветствовали по старинной русской традиции хлебом и солью.

The formal opening of 47 ancient cities' "Embassies". The distinguished guests were welcomed with bread and salt according to the old Russian tradition.
of Ryazan’s history and reminded the audience of their great countrymen and their achievements.

More than 50 concerts and performances of the creative collectives, theatrical productions and exhibitions were held at various venues in the city. Colorful centuries-old traditions were celebrated by masters of folk crafts and applied arts. Ryazan citizens and guests of the city visited the festival of street cinema. For officials and foreign guests a special tour to the Region’s museums was arranged.

During the Forum special “Embassies” of 47 ancient cities opened in Lybidsky Boulevard. The grand opening of the site was held in the presence of Mr. Shchegolev and Mr. Lyubimov, who struck the bells of the Ryazan belfry, specially erected on “Embassy Square”. The distinguished guests were welcomed with bread and salt according to the old Russian tradition. The opening event ended in the grand procession with the flags of the cities participating in the Forum.

Every day about 60 events were held on “Embassy Square”. A particular art
Exchange of experience, discussion on improving the quality of life of those living in ancient cities, and on the ways to develop tourism will allow all the interested parties to arrange productive work to achieve their goals.

Oleg Safonov, Head of Rostourism

composition and interactive programme was dedicated to every ancient city. The Ryazanites and the festival guests learned foreign languages, took part in quizzes related to places of interest in Russia, Germany, Turkey and Greece, recited Neapolitan legends and poems by Tatar poets, sang popular songs of the Far North nations. “The Sparta Embassy” hosted a sports game “School of a Young...
poetov, исполняли частушки народов Крайнего Севера. В «Посольстве Спарты» состоялась спортивная игра «Школа юного спартанца». Мастер-классы по изготовлению народных и авторских кукол прошли в «посольствах» Калуги и Гродно.

Гастрономической части Форума были посвящены три дня. На пленарном за-

седании на тему «История кухонь древних городов мира: преемственность поколений. Гастрономическая история, традиции и культура как двигатель туризма» доклады представили эксперты из Великобритании, Греции, Испании и других стран. Работа продолжилась в рамках секций и круглых столов, на которых участники рассмотрели вопросы продвижения продукции местных производителей и обсудили следующие темы: «Туризм и индустрия гостеприимства», «Практический опыт развития гастрonomического туризма». Повара угостили делегации рязанской кухней, а на мастер-классах свои таланты продемонстрировали шеф-повара из Франции, Эстонии, Греции, Перу, Узбекистана, Армении и различных регионов России.

Завершился Форум торжественным шествием делегаций, где каждая страна символически была представлена в виде старинной ладьи, и гала-концертом, который посетило свыше 3,5 тысяч человек.

Spartan”. Master classes in making folk and unique dolls were organized at the “Embassies” of Kaluga and Grodno.

Three days of the Forum were devoted to gastronomical events. At the plenary session “The history of cuisines in ancient cities of the world: the continuity of generations. The gastronomic history, traditions and culture as an engine of tourism”, reports were presented by experts from the UK, Greece, Spain and other countries. The exchange continued at the panels and round tables, where participants focused on the promotion of local products and discussed the following topics: “Tourism and hospitality industry” and “Practical aspects of the development of food tourism”. Local cooks treated the delegations to the Ryazan cuisine, and chefs from France, Estonia, Greece, Peru, Uzbekistan, Armenia and various regions of Russia demonstrated their talents at their master classes.

The Forum ended with the festive procession of delegations, where each country was symbolically represented by an ancient sailboat, and a gala concert attended by more than 3,500 people.
A year ago the head of the Ryazan region, Nikolai Lyubimov, put forward the initiative of establishing the Association of Ancient Cities. This implied cities with centuries-old history. Such places with a great potential in terms of tourism face many problems which are alike and which they need to tackle together, from the development of the tourist industry and improvement of transport accessibility to the preservation of their cultural heritage. The initiative of the Ryazan governor has been significantly developed. In August 2018, the representatives of 47 settlements from across the world gathered in Ryazan. They came to discuss the challenges of the urban environment at the First International Forum of Ancient Cities. The participants in this Forum are confident that the new platform will enable the representatives of cities to share experience, discuss fresh ideas, strengthen and develop their ties. The UNESCO Vestnik spotlights three cities which are of key importance in the global and national history, which are participants in the Forum and candidates for joining the future Association.
TRIER. GERMANY

One of the oldest German cities dates back to the year 16 BC. It is believed that Trier was founded on the birth-
day of the Roman Emperor Octavian Augustus. The settlement was found-
ed next to the sanctuary of the Treveri Celtic tribe, therefore its original
ame was “Augusta Treverorum”.

By the 4th century AD, Trier became the most
important and the largest settlement of Gaul,
and it was known as the Rome of the North.
Emperor Constantine even played with
the idea to move his permanent residence
to Trier. The city has preserved monuments
of antiquity, such as the Porta Nigra (Black
Gate), the Amphitheater, the Imperial Baths,
the Barbara Baths, the Basilica of Constantine,
the Roman Bridge, the Igel Column. In the 5th
century, Trier became part of the Kingdom
of the Franks, and in 1212 it was grant-
ed the rights of an imperial city, turning in-
to a major settlement of the region. The main
monuments preserved from the Middle
Ages, which are the Cathedral of Trier built
on the foundations of the ancient palace
of Emperor Constantine, and the world’s old-
est Gothic Church of Our Lady, have enjoyed
UNESCO protection since 1986.
Древний город-государство, возникший в XI веке до нашей эры, играл важнейшую роль в истории Пелопоннеса и всей Европы. В древности Спарта, главный соперник Афин, была известна как сильное государство с самым мощным военно-морским флотом. Слово «спартанец» из-за сурового и даже жестокого воспитания, которому подвергались юноши и девушки этого города-полиса, является нарицательным. И сегодня можно подняться на ту скалу, с которой правители сбрасывали младенцев, не отличающихся здоровьем. Современный город не может порадовать большим числом древнегреческих достопримечательностей. Еще основатель спартанского государства Ликург провозгласил, что «люди, не стены — город творят». Поэтому долгое время здесь не было храмов, общественных зданий, полис обходился вообще без укреплений. Однако в городе и окрестностях сохранились руины Акрополя, театра, храма Афины, святилища Артемиды Ортии. Найденные во время раскопок предметы хранятся в городском Археологическом музее Спарты. Но визитной карточкой города является современный памятник царю Леониду, знаменитому предводителю 300 спартанцев и герою войны с персами.

The ancient city-state founded in the 11th century BC, played an essential role in the history of the Peloponnese and entire Europe. In ancient times Sparta, the main rival of Athens, was known as an influential state with the most powerful naval force. The word “Spartan”, because of the harsh and even brutal way in which boys and girls were brought up in this polis, became a common noun. Today, you can climb the ancient rock from the top of which the rulers threw babies who had poor health. The modern city features but few ancient Greek sites to be visited. The founder of the Spartan state, Lycurgus, proclaimed that “it is the people, not the walls, that create the city”. That is why for a long time there had been no temples or public buildings, the polis had lived along without fortifications. And yet, the ruins of the Acropolis, the Theater, the Temple of Athena, the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia remained in the city and the surrounding area. The artefacts discovered during the excavations are kept in the city’s Archaeological Museum of Sparta. But the hallmark of the city is a modern monument to King Leonidas, the famous leader of 300 Spartans and the hero of the war with the Persians.
Официальным годом основания города считается 1095-й. Рязанские краеведы нашли подтверждение этому на обороте листа Следованной псалтыри XVI века, где было написано: «В лето 6603 заложен был град Переяславль-Рязанский около церкви Николы Старого на озере Быстръ». О происхождении слова «Рязань» ученые спорят до сих пор. Но точно известно, что Переяславль-Рязанский был переименован в Рязань в 1778 году по Указу Екатерины II, тогда же город получил и собственный герб. Уже к XIV веку город был крупнейшим населенным пунктом региона и окончательно сформировался как столица княжества. Сердцем города был кремль с деревянными стенами и двенадцатью башнями, под защитой которых располагался великолукский двор и дома наиболее состоятельных горожан. Сегодня Рязанский кремль, ветхие деревянные стены которого были снесены также при Екатерине II, находится в северо-восточной части города, на высоком обрывистом холме, окруженным реками Трубеж и Лыбедь. Центр же Рязани застроен историческими зданиями XVIII–XIX столетий, регулярная застройка города с параллельными улицами и площадями была утверждена также при императрице Екатерине II.

РЯЗАНЬ. РОССИЯ

The official year of the foundation of the city is year 1095. Ryazan local history experts found the confirmation on the back of a sheet of the 16th-century Followed Psalms (Sledovannaya Psaltir), which read: “In the year 6603 the city of Pereyaslavl-Ryazansky was founded near the church of Nikola the Old on the Lake Bystr”. Scientists still argue about the origin of the word “Ryazan”. But it is precisely known that Pereyaslavl-Ryazansky was renamed Ryazan in 1778 by a decree of Catherine II; the same year the city was given its own coat of arms. By as early as the 14th century, the city had become the largest settlement of the region, which gradually developed as the capital of the principality. The heart of the city was the Kremlin with wooden walls and twelve towers, which provided protection for the Grand Duke’s Courtyard and the houses of the richest citizens. Today the Ryazan Kremlin whose wrecked wooden walls were also demolished under Catherine II, is located in the north-eastern part of the city, upon a high steep hill surrounded by the rivers Trubezh and Lybed. The center of Ryazan is composed of historic buildings of the 18–19th centuries, and the regular layout of the city with parallel streets and squares was also introduced under the reign of Empress Catherine II.
20 апреля в Казани прошел гала-концерт XVIII открытого республиканского телевизионного молодежного фестиваля эстрадного искусства «Созвездие–Йолдызлык».

Уже два десятилетия в Татарстане не просто проводят конкурс детских талантов, а целенаправленно находят одаренных ребят, обучают их и воспитывают. «Созвездие», давшее дорогу многим юным «звездочкам», — явление уникальное, снискавшее как любовь и благодарность простых зрителей, так и похвалу высших лиц государства. В 2010 году фестивалю была присуждена Премия Правительства Российской Федерации в области культуры. С 2016 года «Созвездие» проводится под эгидой Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО.

On April 20 Kazan hosted a gala concert of the 18th open national television youth festival of stage art «Constellation–Yoldyzlyk».

For two decades a regular competition of children’s talents has been held in Tatarstan; also gifted children are found, taught and trained. “The Constellation” festival which has opened the road to glory for many young “stars” is a unique institution that has won both the love and gratitude of ordinary viewers, and the praise of the highest state officials. In 2010 the festival was awarded the Prize of the Government of the Russian Federation in the field of culture. Since 2016, “The Constellation” has been under the auspices of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO.
HOW IT ALL BEGAN

This national project of the Republic of Tatarstan almost at its inception had a clear concept and received strong state support. In this it differs from many other children’s vocal and dance talent contests. And this is the secret of its longevity and popularity.

In 1998 actor Dmitry Tumanov established “ARTIS” creative agency, and the Department of Culture of the Kazan Executive Committee invited the Agency to revive the “Young Star” festival of young talents. Thus the children’s creative competition programme was launched, and it set a number of important tasks: to prevent outflow of the best specialists in culture and art, to improve creative people’s social status and to help young people realize their creative potential. In 2000 the festival was renamed “The Constellation”. By then the organizers had finally formulated the basic principles of working with gifted children and young people aged from 5 to 21 years.

From the very beginning the “Constellation–Йолдызлык” project was largely a brainchild of one person, its initiator, the Festival’s General Producer Dmitry Tumanov. His colleague Mikhail Borisov, the honored artist of Russia, head of the Director’s Department at the Boris Shchukin Theater Institute...
проекту, завкафедрой режиссуры театрального института имени Б.Щукина и завкафедрой эстрадного искусства ГИТИСа, заслуженный деятель искусств России Михаил Борисов так сказал об этом гениальном педагоге: «Туманова можно сравнить только с Диагилевым, с его историческими русскими сезонами в Париже. Движение, через которое уже прошел миллион детей Татарстана, — открытие, достойное Нобелевской премии мира».

Среди известных участников «Созвездия» покоривший «Ла Скала Рузиль Гатин, Айдар Сулейманов — победитель конкурса «ТюркВижн», победительница и финалистка проекта «Голос» Дина Гарипова и Эльмира Каллимуллина, преподаватель Института телевидения и радиовещания Останкино Владимир Шнитко, известные актрисы Язиля Мухаметова, Екатерина Макарова, Гузель Минакова.

**ФЕСТИВАЛЬ — КРУГЛЫЙ ГОД**

«Созвездие» — не просто фестиваль, а целое движение, которое не прекращает работать на протяжении всего года. Это и несколько месяцев отборочных туров, через которые проходит сегодня до 70 тысяч детей. Отборочный тур — более десятка концертов по всему Татарстану. Это и летняя творческая смена — выступления в «Артеке», на кораблях ВМФ; подготовка к театральным сезонам, съемка видеоклипов для участников.

Kalimullina, a lecturer at the Institute of Television and Radio Broadcasting at Ostankino, and well-known actresses Yazilya Mukhametova, Ekaterina Makarova and Guzel Minakova.

**FESTIVAL ALL YEAR ROUND**

“The Constellation” is not just an event, but a movement that never stops working throughout the year. Plus a few months of qualifying rounds embrace now up to 70,000 children. A qualifying round is more than a dozen concerts around Tatarstan. It is also a summer creative shift that includes performances in “Artek” summer camp, onboard the Russian Navy ships; the preparation for theatre seasons, the shooting of video clips for the participants.
“The Constellation” is working on a project of creating its own art center for young directors, cameramen, photographers, designers and journalists. And, lastly, the performances of a recently established troupe of the experimental youth stage theater “The Constellation-Yoldylyk”.

Finally, it is time for the semifinals, finals and the super final. All competition
МИЛЛИОННЫЙ УЧАСТНИК

Зональные этапы 2018 года прошли с 25 февраля по 30 марта в разных районах Татарстана. Жюри выбирало лучших в 10 номинациях: вокал-соло, вокальные ансамбли, хореография, конферанс, музыка к песне, вокально-инструментальный ансамбль, текст песни, театр моды, видеоклип и песня для детей. С каждым годом растет число желающих попасть в «семью» фестиваля. В этом году в каждой из десяти отборочных зон их было на 10–15% больше.


«Пришло время оценить — что есть “Созвездие”. Что оно дает маленькому ребенку, юноше или девушке. То, что вы поете в коллективе, дает ощущение общей работы, ответственности каждого. Ведь театр — это искусство коллективное, здесь один ничего

THE MILLIONTH PARTICIPANT

The zonal stages of the 2018 Festival were held from February 25 to March 30 across Tatarstan. The jury selected the best performers in 10 nominations: vocal solo, vocal ensembles,

performances can be viewed on online broadcasts. And the super final is annually shown on TNV channel.

After the festival the cream of the crop are sent to study in the most famous creative universities of Tatarstan and Russia: GITIS, the Kazan State Conservatory, the Kazan State University of Culture and Arts, the Kazan Theater School, the Kazan Music School.
choreography, stand-up performance, best music for the song, vocal and instrumental ensemble, best lyrics, fashion theater, video clip and best song for children. Every year the number of those willing to join the Festival “family” is growing. This year there were 10 to 15% more participants in each of the ten qualifying zones.

On April 13 the first gala concert of “The Constellation” Super final took place on the stage of the “UNICS” concert hall of the Kazan Federal University. This year the festival had one special feature: all the young super finalists were given the title “a millionth participant”. It is the number of young talents who have participated in the “The Constellation-Yoldyzlyk” for the whole time of its existence.

“The time has come to assess what “The Constellation” is. What it gives to a little child, boy or girl. Singing with the team gives you a sense of common work, of personal responsibility. After all, the theater is a collective art, a single person can do nothing here. So, “The Constellation” teaches a young person to work, to be responsible for his or her work. Be free, be beautiful, do not be ashamed of your body and be ready to do something important in your life. And do multiply that by a million! For 18 years a whole generation of young creative people who are ready to work and love their job has been educated”, the jury member Mikhail Borisov so addressed the participants and guests of the Festival.

Each performance that the audience watched has demonstrated hard work for several months. After all, everyone who entered the stage has passed many tests and the strictest selection. Thus, out of 5,000 participants of the Festival’s final round 1,500 most worthy ones got to the Super final. And this is an incredibly huge constellation of talents!

In order to prepare for their performance, the children were engaged in round table discussions and free workshops on vocal, choreography and stand-up performance conducted by the jury members, among them were renowned teachers and stage stars. The participants were taught by vocal teacher of the 1st channel TV projects Marina Poltova, choreographer Vladimir Anosov, assistant Artistic Director of “The Beriozka” ensemble Elena Grishkova and many other wonderful mentors. Mikhail Borisov held a special selection
of applicants for admission to GITIS. Children and their teachers were provided with well-equipped rehearsal space.

One of the main themes of the Festival this year was the 100th anniversary of the Komso-
mol. The participants were able to give new mood and modern rhythms to the Soviet pe-
diod songs, dance compositions and costumes.

The second final gala concert was held on April 20 in the “Pyramid” center in Kazan. Special guest of “The Constellation”, singer and composer Alexander Rosenbaum came on stage to greet the participants. “During 18 years, one million children have participated in the project. The very fact that the authorities and parents have been actively engaged in children’s amateur art for 18 years is very important and necessary, because everything starts with children. It depends on us what future citizens and leaders of this country will be,” said the famous singer.

The gala lasted for more than three hours. Finally, the names of this year’s winners were announced — 171 people! All winners were awarded with valuable gifts and cash prizes coming from the government of the Republic

18 лет активно занимаются детской художе-
ственной самодеятельностью, — это очень важно и нужно, потому что все начинается с детей. Какими вырастут будущие гражда-
не и руководители страны — это все зависит от нас», — сказал именитый артист.

Концерт длился более трех часов. Наконец со сцены объявили имена победите-
лей этого года — 171 человек! Всех победите-
лей наградили ценными подарками и денеж-
ными премиями правительства Республики Татарстан, Министерства по делам молоде-
жи и спорта Республики и ПАО «Татнефть».

Детей и их педагогов обеспечили прекрас-
но оборудованными залами для репетиций.

Одной из основных тем Фестиваля этого года стало 100-летие комсомола. Участники смогли вдохнуть новое настроение и совре-
менные ритмы в песни советского перио-
da, танцевальные композиции и костюмы.

Второй заключительный гала-концерт со-
стоялся 20 апреля в казанском центре «Пира-
мида». Поприветствовать участников на сце-
ну вышел специальный гость «Созвездия» певец и композитор Александр Розенбаум.

«За 18 лет через проект прошел миллион дет-
ских судеб. И то, что власть и родители уже
Отдельную благодарность получили педагоги лауреатов этого года. Они были отмечены премиями ПАО «Татнефть» и грантами от Министерства образования и науки Татарстана.

Обладателями же гран-при стали певица из Шемордана Зилия Вафина и детская хореографическая студия «ЛИК» из Набережных Челнов. Сам Туманов так сказал о таланте Зилии Вафиной: «Это современная Софи Марсо, эмоциональная татарская великая артистка. Она актриса и комедийного жанра — характерная, блестящая».

Перед вручением наград всех собравшихся поздравил президент Татарстана Р.Н. Минниханов: «Это уникальный праздник, который есть только в Татарстане. Вся республика целый год работает над тем, чтобы приехать сюда и показать свое мастерство. Многие наши воспитанники нашли себя, не обязательно на сцене. То, что вы здесь прибываете, — огромный опыт. Работа в команде — это очень важно. Вы — мощная татарстанская команда».

Марат Алымов

Special thanks were given to the teachers of this year’s winners. They were awarded with prizes from PJSC “Tatneft” and grants from the Ministry of Education and Science of Tatarstan.

The Grand Prix went to the singer from Shemordan Zilia Vafina and the Children’s Choreographic Studio “LIK” from Naberezhnye Chelny. Mr. Tumanov spoke about Zilia Vafina’s talent: “She is a modern Sophie Marceau, an emotional great Tatar artist. She is also a comic actress — a brilliant and temperamental one.”

Before the award giving ceremony the President of Tatarstan Rustam Minnikhanov congratulated all the participants with the talents holiday. He said: “This is a unique holiday that exists only in Tatarstan. The whole Republic has been working for a year to come here and show its skills. Many of our students have found their fate, not necessarily on stage. What you gain is a great experience. Teamwork is very important. You are a powerful Tatarstan team.”

Марат Алымов

Marat Alimov
РОССИЙСКАЯ БИОЭТИКА — НА ПОРОГЕ НОВЫХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ

The relentless progress in medical science and biotechnologies carries great opportunities, but also grave risks for the humanity.
Unbiased comprehension of this process is the most important task that requires joint efforts of the best minds of all the countries of the world. It is not surprising that UNESCO, the most prominent platform for the global intellectual dialogue, gives close consideration to cooperation in the field of bioethics. Today, like in the times when this concept only emerged within the Organization, our country remains at the forefront, setting the pace of the academic discussion and carefully adjusting its political tonality.

The ethical aspect of breakthrough achievements of medical science such as cloning, using stem cells, editing the genome, and transplanting human organs and tissues, came to the attention of UNESCO in 1993. At that time, the Organization created an agenda on bioethics and established the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), bringing together internationally recognized experts including prominent physicians, philosophers and lawyers, acting in their personal capacity on a single platform. One of them represented our country — the internationally renowned immunologist, Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Rem Petrov, who made a significant contribution both to the popularization...
лучшего зарубежного опыта на отечественную почву.

Новым этапом институционального оформления направления, подтвердившим не только гуманитарное, но и политическое значение биоэтической проблематики, стало создание в 1998 году Межправительственного комитета по биоэтике, участие в котором Россия неизменно рассматривала в качестве одного из приоритетов в рамках ЮНЕСКО. При содействии наших специалистов была сформулирована принятая в 1997 году на 29-й сессии Генеральной конференции Всеобщая декларация о геноме человека и правах человека — единственный до настоящего момента документ в этой области, одобренный Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН. Среди других заслуживающих отдельного упоминания результатов нормотворческой деятельности ЮНЕСКО в области этических оценок прогресса современной медико-биологической мысли — разработка Международной декларации о генетических данных человека (2003 год) и Всеобщей декларации о биоэтике и правах человека (2005 год), предусматривающей, в частности, создание национальных комитетов по биоэтике в государствах-членах.

Нынешний год был также богат на интересные события, служащие целям продвижения стандартов биоэтики в России и мире.

of the Russian approaches within UNESCO and to bringing home of the best foreign practices.

The establishment of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee in 1998, which Russia has always considered among its priorities within UNESCO, was the new stage in the institutionalization of the field that ascertained the humanitarian as well as the political importance of bioethical issues.

With the assistance of our specialists, the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights was developed and adopted in 1997 at the 29th session of the General Conference of the Organization. It is still the only document in this field approved by the UN General Assembly. Among other noteworthy achievements of UNESCO’s policy-making activity in the area of ethical assessments of the progress in modern medical and biological thinking is the development of the International Declaration on Human Genetic Data (2003) and the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (2005), which provides for the establishment of national bioethics committees in member states.

This year was also full in interesting events that are aimed at the promotion of bioethics standards in Russia and worldwide.

On August 28, a meeting of the re-shaped Russian Bioethics Committee was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, featuring over 30 globally
recognized researchers and practitioners working in the field of medical science, philosophy, and jurisprudence.

The long-term Chairman of the Committee, and now its Honorary President Rem Petrov took the first word, being the most experienced speaker. He reminded the participants of the main stages of the creation and development of bioethics within UNESCO and outlined the range of current problems in this area. The Executive Secretary of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, Ambassador at Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia Grigori Ordzhonikidze, in turn, shared his view of the current changes in the Organization and emphasized the strategic importance and priority of bioethics among other UNESCO programmes. Finally, many new ideas regarding the prospects for the development of bioethical thinking in our country and abroad, in particular with regards to the upcoming forums in the French capital, were shared by the newly elected

28 августа в Министерстве иностранных дел Российской Федерации состоялось собрание обновленного состава Российского комитета по биоэтике, в котором приняло участие свыше 30 исследователей и практикующих специалистов с мировыми именами, работающих в сфере медицины, философии и юриспруденции.

На правах наиболее опытного докладчика первым выступил многолетний Председатель Комитета, а ныне его Почетный Президент Р.В.Петров, который напомнил собравшимся основные этапы формирования и развития биоэтики в рамках ЮНЕСКО и обозначил круг проблем, стоящих на данном направлении в настоящее время. Присутствовавший на мероприятии Ответственный секретарь Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО, Посол по особым поручениям МИД России Г.Э.Орджоникидзе в свою очередь поделился оценками текущих изменений в Организации и подчеркнул стратегическое значение и приоритетность биоэтики среди прочих программ ЮНЕСКО. Наконец, многими свежими идеями относительно перспектив развития биоэтической мысли в нашей стране и за ее пределами, в том числе в разрезе предстоящих форумов во французской столице, поделился новоизбранный Председатель национального комитета России по биоэтике — авторитетный

А.Г.Чучалин
Alexander Chuchalin

Р.В.Петров
Rem Petrov
Chairman of the Russian National Bioethics Committee, a prominent pulmonologist, Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Alexander Chuchalin.

A few weeks later, on September 10–14, the main event of the year was held, the 25th session of the International Bioethics Committee, as well as the joint session with the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee and the 10th extraordinary session of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology took place. Along with narrow-focused disputes about the moral problems of human genome editing and the development of artificial intelligence, the programme of the conference featured thematic presentations on topics such as new forms of parenting and the principles of responsibility for personal and public health. It also included a number of high-level political discussions.

The industry of biotechnology is so dynamic in its development that it often seems to be something unreal, as if appeared from nowhere. At this stage of the society’s development, the response is simple: one shouldn’t be surprised by the unusual and new, we should examine these, give our input and understand the guidelines of this area. We have been long inside the process of creation and we are ready to share our knowledge.

Professor Dmitriy Kudlai, the director general of GENERIUM, PLC

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Professor Dmitriy Kudlai, the director general of GENERIUM, PLC
 установление рабочих контактов с иностранными делегатами и переговоры с сотрудниками Секретариата ЮНЕСКО — на каждом этапе сессии отчетливо и громко звучал голос Российской Федерации. В этом отношении весьма важным свидетельством признания отечественных заслуг в области разработки этики медицинского и биологического знания стало избрание от второй электоральной группы Организации (Восточная Европа) главы нашей делегации А.Г. Чучалина на пост заместителя председателя Межправительственного комитета по биоэтике — органа, во многом определяющего повестку дня в изучении биоэтических проблем.

Безусловно, у отечественных специалистов еще очень много свежих идей, и уже в ближайшее время мы ста́нем свидетелями новых инициатив в плане дальнейшего развития концепции биоэтики — от чествований очередных юбилеиных дат и событий до проведения профильных международных школ и глобальных конференций. Ведь на сегодняшний день никто не станет спорить о том, что будущее нашей планеты далеко не в последнюю очередь зависит от науки, а точнее — науки, основанной на высоко этических и морально выверенных принципах.

Константин Емелин

Secretariat — at each stage of the session, the voice of the Russian Federation was loud and clear. The election from the second electoral group of the Organization (Eastern Europe) of the head Alexander Chuchalin, head of our delegation, to the position of Deputy Chairman of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee, the body that largely determines the agenda in the study of bioethical issues, was the recognition of the Russian achievement in the development of the ethics of medical and biological knowledge.

Naturally, the Russian specialists have many other ideas, and in the near future we will see new initiatives regarding the further development of bioethics, from celebrating anniversary dates and events to holding specialized international schools and global conferences. After all, today there is no argument that the future of our planet is largely dependent on science, or science based on ethical and morally verified principles, to be more precise.

Konstantin Emelin
A conference devoted to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) was held on September 10–14, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Two other UNESCO committees that to various extents deal with the ethics in the modern society took part in this conference — the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) and the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology.

Bioethics is highly important for UNESCO experts. The Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights was adopted in 2005 at the 33rd General Conference of the Organization. The Declaration was based on international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Helsinki, 1948), the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights (UNESCO, 1997), and a number of other comprehensive documents. Expert groups had been working on the text of the Declaration for more than a decade before it was brought up for discussion at UNESCO General Conference. The Universal
Declaration on Bioethics deals with basic human notions: the value of human life, freedom, responsibility towards oneself and the society, and the responsibility of the society towards a person, as well as other crucial provisions.

The advent of the new century was marked with the intensification of the discussion on how to define ethics. The fundamental aspect of this definition is a person’s moral assessment of the events taking place around him. Throughout its history, the mankind has adopted a moral system that regulates the society. Based on the moral assessment of the events, ethical principles develop that the society should accept and follow. With these positions, the Declaration in its second article states that research in the field of medicine, other sciences and the development of new technologies should be supported. For a long time, ethics was associated with the activity of the medical community. Such a concept was established after the World Medical Association adopted the Code of Professional Conduct of Physicians.
(1945 год). Научный прогресс, достигнутый в последние пятьдесят лет, поставил перед человеческим сообществом новые задачи в области этики научных исследований и прав человека.

В Декларации 2005 года введено понятие «биоэтика» — широкое понятие, которое охватывает разнообразную деятельность человека. Активно развивается такое направление, как этические аспекты изменения климата на планете и деятельность человека в различных областях промышленности и сельского хозяйства, освоения природных ресурсов, энергетики и многих других. Этическому анализу подлежит производство продуктов питания, особое место занимают права животных и ответственность человека перед домашними и дикими животными. Нарушается экосистема океанов, и группа экспертов разрабатывает этический кодекс по использованию ресурсов океана.

Существенные изменения произошли и в вопросах медицинской этики. Так, в современной практической деятельности выявляют такие направления, как этика врачей реанимационных отделений, общей практики, хосписов и т. д.

Однако следует подчеркнуть, что при широком толковании определения биоэтики follow. As a consequence, the second article of the Declaration voices support for the research in the field of medicine and other sciences, as well as the development of new technologies on their basis. For a long time, ethics have been associated with the activities of the medical community. This concept was enhanced after the World Medical Association adopted the Code of Medical Ethics (1945). The scientific progress seen in the last fifty years has led to the emergence of new challenges in the field of ethics of scientific research and human rights for the global community.

The 2005 Declaration introduced the concept of “bioethics”. It is a generic term that encompasses a wide range of human activities. Ethical aspects such as the climate change and human activity in various areas of industry and agriculture, consumption of natural resources, energy and many other fields are actively developing. Ethic analysis is applied to the food industry, with special emphasis on animal rights and human responsibility to domestic and wild animals. The oceans ecosystem is compromised, and a designated expert
сохраняются два принципа: первый — в фокусе всех современных трактовок биоэтики находится человек, его деятельность, права и свободы; второй принцип построен на историческом делении этики на деонтологическую (человек должен это сделать), утилитаризму и этику и добролюбовую этическую деятельность человека. Таким образом, можно констатировать, что вопросы этики динамичны и находятся в зависимости от достижений науки, технологий нового поколения, этики научных исследований и прав человека.

На обсуждение в рамках юбилейной конференции были вынесены такие вопросы, как новые явления в признании родительских прав, ответственность человека за свое здоровье и ответственность общества перед его членами. На последних конференциях постоянно поднимается вопрос об искусственном интеллекте и редактировании генома человека. Эти темы, как правило, затрагиваются в общей дискуссии и сообщаются о результатах работы по ним экспертных групп по данным этическим вопросам. Сентябрьская конференция не явилась исключением.

Большой резонанс в российском обществе имеет тема искусственного интеллекта. Впервые она была обозначена на летнем семинаре в Хановере, США, в 1956 году, который провели Д. Мак-Карти, М. Мински, Н. Рочестер и К. Шеннон; они тогда преследовали одну цель: привлечь внимание общества к проблеме интерфейса человека и машины. Сейчас, когда в глобальном масштабе стоит вопрос о четвертой технической революции, общество часто возвращается к истории летнего семинара в Хановере. Однако если придерживаться исторической справедливости, то первым ученным, который открыл миру принцип искусственного интеллекта, был Д. И. Менделеев. 150 лет назад он сделал сообщение о свойствах химических элементов в зависимости от их атомного веса. В составленной им таблице он предсказал значительное число химически схожих элементов, которые в то время не были идентифицированы, и, как показала дальнейшая научная деятельность многих лабораторий мира, идея, заложенная в таблицу Д. И. Менделеева, оказалась поразительно верной. Так, автор периодической таблицы Д. И. Менделеева, оказался первым ученым, который провел доклад на летнем семинаре в Хановере в 1956 году.

The artificial intelligence is in focus of heated debate in the Russian society. It was first brought to light at a Summer Research Project in Hanover, USA in 1956, conducted by J. McCarthy, M. Minsky, N. Rochester and C. Shannon. At that time, they had the sole goal of drawing public attention to the problem of the Man-Machine interface. Now, when we are talking about the fourth technical revolution taking place globally, people often look back at the summer research project in Hanover. However, historically speaking, Dmitri Mendeleev was the first scientist to reveal the principle of artificial intelligence. 150 years ago, he made a report on the properties of chemical elements depending on their atomic weight. In his table, he predicted the existence of a large number of chemical elements.
that had not been identified at that time and, as was further proven by scientific laboratories throughout the world, the key idea behind Mendeleev’s table turned out to be true. Thus, the author of the periodic system foresaw the existence of a gas that is crucial for the environment (it turned out to be helium). This brilliant discovery concerned many chemical elements and allowed the author to formulate one of the fundamental laws of natural science. Modern ethical issues related to artificial intelligence now affect many forms of human activity and will surely expand to include more. The most debatable part of this problem primarily concerns the human rights in this process and human dignity. It should be emphasized that there is no conclusive answer to this hot issue, therefore the UNESCO expert group constantly updates the report on the problem of artificial intelligence.

As far as the practical activity is concerned, positive results have been achieved in using...
artificial intelligence technology in areas including linguistics, modern methods of interactive and modular teaching, medical diagnostic systems, operating several generations of machines, and a lot more.

In the early 1990s, the work on the human genome database was completed. Since then, major changes have occurred in the field of medical science: new diseases have been described, orphan drugs have been developed, unique diagnostic systems have been created, and the quality of life of many people suffering from genetic diseases has improved.

Take for instance the research in cystic fibrosis. In Russia, genetic studies have been conducted, and now all patients have an accurate genetic diagnosis. These efforts allowed personalizing the treatment of this category of patients, which has quickly increased their life expectancy by more than 20 years (data from the Russian register on cystic fibrosis, 2017). Genetic research put the issue of editing the human genome and cloning the human embryo on the agenda. Considering this problem from the scientific standpoint...
невозможными несколько лет назад. Можно привести пример с множественной лекарственной устойчивостью возбудителя туберкулеза (Mycobacterium tuberculosis), с которым связаны тяжелые формы туберкулеза у человека. Генетические изменения генома возбудителя произошли в последние тридцать лет и современное общество встретилось с принципиально другой болезнью. Стоит вопрос: можно ли провести редактирование генома туберкулезной палочки с тем, чтобы сделать ее чувствительной к современным противотуберкулезным лекарственным средствам? При решении данного вопроса удастся подойти к успешному излечению человека от такой социально опасной болезни, которой является туберкулез.

Когда речь заходит о генетическом моделировании эмбриона, то это касается, в первую очередь, генетически обусловленных заболеваний. Выше уже приводился пример больных с муковисцидозом. Современные методы позволяют поставить диагноз на этапе развития эмбриона, и беременная женщина может получать лекарственные средства патогенетической направленности, с помощью которых устраняются функциональные изменения гена, плод развивается и ребенок рождается без признаков генетического

Сохранение биоматериалов с использованием технологии биологической криоконсервации
Preservation of biomaterial using cryopreservation technology

is just one aspect. Another is the scientific ethics of research on editing the human genome, and finally, it is necessary to take human rights into account. Modern biomolecular technologies allow us to discuss issues that seemed impossible several years ago. One example is the multidrug-resistant causative agent of tuberculosis (Mycobacterium tuberculosis), which is associated with severe forms of human tuberculosis. The genome of the pathogen underwent changes the last thirty years, and we are now facing a fundamentally different disease. The question is: is it possible to edit the genome of the tubercle bacillus in order to make it vulnerable to modern anti-tuberculosis drugs? By addressing this issue, we may come close to finding the permanent cure from this socially dangerous disease.

When it comes to genetic modeling of the embryo, this primarily concerns the genetic diseases. We have already mentioned the patients with cystic fibrosis. Modern methods allow making a diagnosis at the stage of embryo development, and a pregnant
A woman can be treated with pathogenetic therapy to eliminate the functional changes in the gene, so that the fetus will develop and the child will be born without any signs of a genetic disease. It must be emphasized that a developing child can receive pathogenetic therapy for prophylactic purposes. Today, there are about 8,000 known rare diseases, mostly genetic in their nature. If we talk about human diseases in general, more than 20% of them constitute rare diseases, and almost every month a new one is discovered. Therefore, it should be recognized that modern society has approached a new stage of understanding a person and the diseases that people have either inherited or acquired throughout their lives.

One of the main events at the anniversary conference was the report on new perspectives regarding the modern concept of parenthood. A draft of the corresponding ethical guidelines was discussed, and it will be adopted after further discussion. This issue has several aspects: medical, biotechnological, immunological, legal, ethical, affecting such issues as the dignity of human life, freedom in decision-making, scientific research.

Artificial insemination technology as a scientific direction proceeds from research conducted in the field of human genomics, immunobiological status, and biotechnology, used in this direction. The ethical challenge consists in the fact that today more than 5 million people were born as a result of artificial insemination. The first person who was born after the application of the artificial insemination technology, L. Braun, reached the age of 40 years. The laureate of the Nobel prize in 2010 was the English physiologist R. Edwards, who developed the entire cycle of artificial insemination. In Russia, there are several centers that possess modern technologies of artificial insemination.

In the scientific report, the conference presented modern data on cryopreservation of eggs, using the technology of biological cryopreservation. In this plan, a significant progress was made.
The scientific report given at the Conference contains new data on human oocyte cryopreservation technology. Significant progress has been made in this regard, enabling notable improvements of this procedure. Scientific research on gamete preservation and embryo donation, and work on the artificial reproduction of gametes is underway. The issue of surrogacy is widely discussed in the media. The UNESCO report brings this issue into light and shares positive experience accumulated internationally.

One of the problems related to artificial insemination is the development of mitochondrial dysfunction syndrome in the fetus. It manifests itself in hypomyotonia of the child, which affects its feeding and physical development. Mitochondrial dysfunction can be cured through the transplantation of mitochondrial DNA. Then the question arises about the child having three parents, as well as legal questions about...
должно обеспечить самостоятельность человеку в принятии решения при соответствующей его ответственности и уважении самостоятельности других. Эта тема также была представлена в повестке дня Конференции. Человек несет ответственность за свое здоровье, и общество отвечает за организацию системы, обеспечивающей здоровый образ жизни. Это положение созвучно с деятельностью Всемирной организации здравоохранения, на что было обращено внимание в процессе дискуссии. Наметилась программа взаимодействия ВОЗ и ЮНЕСКО по проблеме здорового образа жизни.

Понятие биоэтики включает разные стороны современной цивилизации: этика окружающей среды, биологическое разнообразие среды обитания человека, этические аспекты климата и океана, индустрия пищевой промышленности. Этические принципы остро обсуждаются в программах по геному человека, редактированию генома человека и эмбриона, новым молекулярно-биологическим технологиям в области искусственного оплодотворения и, наконец, программах искусственного интеллекта.

А. Г. Чучалин, председатель Российского комитета по биоэтике, академик РАН, д.м.н., профессор, заведующий кафедрой госпитальной терапии ФГБОУ ВО РНИМУ им. Н. И. Пирогова.
В Санкт-Петербурге прошло 8-е заседание Международного координационного комитета, созданного для управления объектом Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО «Геодезическая Дуга Струве».

The 8th meeting of the International Coordinating Committee that was established to manage the unique “Struve Geodetic Arc” UNESCO World Heritage Site was held in St. Petersburg.
The Struve Arc is a unique landmark of the human history. It consisted of 265 cubes, or station points, each side of the cube is 2 meters long. The chain’s length is 2,820 km. The idea was put forth by the Russian astronomer Vasily Struve in the first half of the 19th century. He proposed to establish from north to south along the 25th meridian special objects for exploring the planet, its shape and parameters.

As a result, the data culled by Struve and his colleagues was used for over 100 years by scientists around the world. For instance, thanks to the collected information, Struve came close to calculating the exact size of the Earth. Also, based on this data, many new maps were created and the navigation system was improved.

As of today, there are 34 of the original Struve Arc station points, and they are located on the territories of 10 European countries: Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Moldova and Lithuania. The majority of the cubes stands in Norway and Belarus. In Russia there are only two objects, both on the island of Hogland in the Gulf of Finland, in 180 km from St. Petersburg. Since 2005, Struve Geodetic Arc has been protected by UNESCO.

In its time, the Struve Arc was possibly Europe’s largest joint scientific project. The platforms were installed in several countries at once, the construction was sponsored by a number of national governments, while the continent’s leading scientists analyzed...
географическое общество и Санкт-Петербургская ассоциация геодезии и картографии (СПб АГиК). В первый день заседания были заслушаны несколько докладов. Президент СПб АГиК А.С. Богданов рассказал об истории Дуги Струве, специалисты ассоциации оповестили о создании интерактивной карты Дуги, а ученые В.И. Глейзер, Е.И. Колпаков и Миргит Нирги сообщили о проведенных исследовательских работах на геодезическом пункте Гальял в Эстонии. Представители Санкт-Петербургского военно-исторического общества «Корпус военных топографов» Р.А. Вучко и В.В. Фролов ознакомили присутствующих с вкладом военных топографов в создание Дуги.

Герд Йоган Вален из Норвегии посвятила свой доклад современному состоянию и ходу работ по защите памятника Меридиан в Фугленесе от воздействия природных факторов. Профессор Рижского технического университета Янис Каминскис представил Дугу Струве как инструмент the obtained data. Today, efforts to safeguard the unique technical objects are made jointly by all the countries related to the Struve Arc. To manage the site, the International Coordinating Committee was created, and its meetings are held once in two years in one of member countries.

The regular 8th meeting of the Committee was held on September 12–14 in Russia’s Northern capital. The event attended by representatives of nine states, was organized by the Rosreestr, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Russian Geographical Society and the St. Petersburg Association of Geodesy and Cartography (SPb AGC).

On the first day of the Meeting a number of reports were delivered. President of SPb AGC Anatoly Bogdanov told the story of the Struve Arc; Association experts reported about the creation of interactive map of the Struve Arc, and scientists Valery Gleizer, Evgeny Kolpakov and Mirgit Nirgi described the research work conducted at Point Haljala.
Members of “War Cartographer’s Corps” SPb War and Historical Society Rostislav Vuchko and Valentin Frolov filled the audience in on war cartographers’ input in the Struve Arc’s establishment.

Norwegian scholar Gerd Johanne Valen delivered a report on the current situation and ongoing work aimed to protect the Meridian at Fuglenes Point against the impact of natural factors. Riga Technical University professor Janis Kaminskis presented the Struve Arc as a tool of spatial thinking and international collaboration. His colleague from Latvia Ivars Liepins argued about the necessity of information interaction of member states of the International Coordinating Committee in updating the website struvearc.wikidot.com regarding the plans and schedule of projects conducted by each state.

Vasily Struve at the Pulkov Observatory

The Bank of Russia’s commemorative coin for the 225th anniversary of V. Struve

В. Я. Стрuve на фоне Пулковской обсерватории

Памятная монета Банка России в честь 225 лет со дня рождения В. Я. Стрuve

пространственного мышления и международного сотрудничества. А его коллега латвийский ученый Иvars Лиепинс рассказал о необходимости информационного взаимодействия государств, входящих в Международный координационный комитет по наполнению сайта struvearc.wikidot.com информацией о планах и работах, проводимых каждой страной.

Следующий день заседания был посвящен национальным докладам. Представители стран-участниц сообщили о работах, проделанных национальными геодезическими службами по поиску новых элементов памятника ЮНЕСКО, сохранению и пропаганде его инфраструктуры.

Национальный доклад Российской Федерации представил начальник Управления Росреестра Федор Шкуров. Его выступление in Estonia.
было посвящено работам различных структур России по сохранению и пропаганде памятника ЮНЕСКО «Геодезическая Дуга Струве». Федор Шкуров особо подчеркнул тему малодоступности пунктов Дуги на острове Гогланд. В своем докладе он обратился к членам Комитета с предложением рассмотреть вопрос о включении в номинацию памятника ЮНЕСКО «Геодезическая Дуга Струве» Малого базиса Струве, расположенного на территории Пулковской астрономической обсерватории в Санкт-Петербурге.

Малый базис Струве был заложен практически с момента открытия обсерватории. Он являлся метрологическим эталоном при проверке инструментов, использовавшихся для геодезических измерений на Дуге. Такие проверки производились до и после производства наблюдений. Во время измерений на Дуге через Малый базис осуществлялась астрономическая связь Пулковской и Юрьевской (Дерптской, Тартуской) обсерваторий.
The next day was devoted to national reports. Representatives of member states reported about the efforts made by national geodetic services in searching for new components of the UNESCO Site, in protecting and promoting its infrastructure.

The Russian Federation national report was delivered by Head of Department at Roseestr Fedor Shkurov. His presentation covered the efforts of Russia’s different bodies in protecting and promoting the “Struve Geodetic Arc” UNESCO Site. Mr. Shkurov pointed to inaccessibility of the Arc’s points on Hogland Island. He appealed to the Committee members with a proposal to nominate Struve’s Little Basis located on the territory of the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory in St. Petersburg as part of the Struve Geodetic Arc UNESCO Site.

Struve’s Small Basis was erected practically from the Observatory’s inception. It used to be a meteorological benchmark for the check-up of the instruments used for geodetic measurements along the Arc. Those check-ups were conducted before and during the first and second stages.
В пользу предложения о включении Малого базиса в инфраструктуру памятника ЮНЕСКО говорит и тот факт, что все вычисления по Дуге Струве были выполнены в Пулковской обсерватории местными геодезистами и астрономами. Пулковская обсерватория с момента своего основания давала квалифицированные кадры для измерений на Дуге меридiana. Сам Василий Струве руководил обсерваторией более 20 лет, и после смерти он был похоронен на кладбище астрономов в Пулкове.

При обращении к членам Комитета с предложением рассмотреть вопрос о включении в номинацию памятника ЮНЕСКО «Геодезическая Дуга Струве» Малого базиса Струве, расположенного на территории Пулковской астрономической обсерватории в Санкт-Петербурге.

Малый базис — это три точки, две из которых расположены во дворе и одна — в центре главного здания обсерватории. Вместе они образуют треугольник, координаты которого определены с высочайшей точностью. Именно этот треугольник являлся отправной точкой для геодезических наблюдений по всей Российской империи, а потом и по СССР. Именно на точках Малого базиса проходили тренировки, когда формировались Русско-Скандинавская дуга.

Head of Department at Roseestr Fedor Shkurov proposed to the Committee members to mull the inclusion of Struve’s Small Basis located on the territory of the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory in St. Petersburg in the infrastructure of “Struve Geodetic Arc” as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Small Basis consist of three points, the two points are located in the yard, and the one in the center of the Observatory’s main building. Together they form a triangle whose coordinates are calculated with utmost precision. This very triangle was the starting point for geodetic observations across the Russian Empire and then the USSR. Upon these points the first tests were conducted when the Russo-Scandinavian Arc was created.
headed the Observatory for more than 20 years, and after his death he was buried in the astronomers’ cemetery in Pulkovo.

Grigory Ordzhonikidze, Executive Secretary of the Russian Federation Commission for UNESCO, spoke about special UNESCO projects related to the astronomical and space heritage. He proposed to inform the UNESCO World Heritage Center about the opportunity of expanding the «Struve Geodetic Arc» Site by the Pulkovo Observatory’s Small Basis.

The meeting’s final resolution cited all the national initiatives taken with the aim of preserving and promoting objects of the Struve Arc. Also, Chairman of the International Coordinating Committee for 2018 to 2020 was elected. It is Per Christian Bratheim from Norway.

The lively working atmosphere and creative communication that prevailed at the 8th meeting once again demonstrated that the Committee remains a cohesive collegial body, ensuring the advancement of many initiatives aimed at the expansion and promotion of the «Struve Geodetic Arc» World Heritage Site.

Анатолий Богданов,
Президент СПб АГиК

Anatoly Bogdanov,
President of SPb AGC
On August 20, the All-Russian Forum of Preschool Educators “Landmarks of Childhood” was closed in Moscow’s Crocus City Hall. The event was held under the auspices of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO and the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation.

The forum was organized by the Russian Znaniye Society, the International Academy of Preschool Education and the Preschool Education Quality Development Association.
Six thousand preschool teachers from all over Russia and from the CIS countries gathered in Crocus City Hall. «Landmarks of Childhood» is the world’s largest forum for preschool educators. Its mission is to help teachers build their professional recognition, to get support from like-minded colleagues, and to give impetus to their work.

«Landmarks of childhood» is an intensive-schedule forum. This modern format has never been used in the training of preschool teachers. The participants were delivered a string of encouraging speeches by the stars of preschool education, leading psychologists, representatives of businesses and non-profit organizations, as well as the best coaches in personal motivation. The speakers spoke about the Federal State Educational Standards (FGOS), new educational methods, and the advanced training. Some of the presentations were devoted to effective communications, such as a teacher’s communication with parents and his/her interaction with a group of little students.

Within the framework of the forum, the Secretary Generals of the National Commissions for UNESCO of the CIS countries held a closed meeting. The meeting was attended by heads of UNESCO commissions from Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia and Russia.

The forum was opened by the chairman of the Russian Znaniye Society, State Duma Deputy L.N. Dukhanina. “It is gratifying that the preparatory period for the 1st of September begins with such large-scale events dedicated specifically to preschoolers,” said Lyubov Nikolaevna, “Children are different now, in many new ways. Scientists have found that children’s...
быть гибким, быстро внедрять новые и эффективные практики в свою работу».

В обращении к участникам Первый заместитель председателя Комиссии Обще
ственной палаты Российской Федерации пообразованию и науке Л.В.Дудова гово
рила о кадровом кризисе в дошкольном обра
разовании. «Это отнюдь не вина педаго
ga. Более трудолюбивых воспитателей, чем в России, не найти. Государству пора повер
нуться лицом к воспитателям. Нам необходимо
пересмотреть стандарт кадрового состава
детского сада: второй воспитатель, психо
лог, логопед».

Эту тему затронул в выступлении и ви
це-президент Российской академии обра
зования (РАО), президент Российского пси
хологического общества Ю.П.Зинченко. «Проанализировав имеющиеся научные
и практические результаты в области до
школьного образования как в нашей стране,
atak и в мире, мы пришли к выводу, что у нас
нет новых нормативов развития ребенка, ко
торые бы четко соответствовали той соци
альной ситуации, в которой находятся совре
менные дошкольники», — сказал он.

Первым шагом на пути к достижению этой цели стала утвержденная Министром
просвещения Российской Федерации О.Ю.Васильевой Концепция развития пси
хологической службы в системе образова
ния России до 2015 года. Ведущие специа
листы Российской академии образования,
Московского государственного университета
tа и других вузов постарались учесть в этой
Концепции все риски и перспективы совре
менного мира.

Также для решения проблемы новых нормативов необходимо проводить лон
gитудные популяционные исследования
современного детства и создать единую информационную базу результатов. В этом
gоду на базе РАО создан Федеральный ре
сурсный центр психологической службы в системе образования. Его задачей явля
ется координация научно-исследователь
ской и практической деятельности образо
вательных организаций в регионах. Также
в РАО существует высокотехнологичный
Data-центр, на базе которого можно про
водить исследования с большими данными.

Сейчас в детских садах и школах остро
не хватает психологов. Один специалист
brain’s flexibility can be calculated in a figure
with 18 digits, while for adults it is an 11-dig
it figure. For a child, this is a double situa
tion: endless possibilities, on the one hand, but also incredible vulnerability of its psyche,
on the other. The environment of a child’s de
velopment is very important, the environment
in the family and, of course, the environment
in the kindergarten, for instance. Emotional,
psychological, spiritual and moral development,
motivation to achieve goals and the sense
of social responsibility depend on it, as well.
This requires tremendous professionalism from
a preschool teacher. The teacher must be high
ly flexible, able to quickly implement in his/her
work new knowledge and effective practices.”

In her address to the participants, First
Deputy Chairman of the Education and Science
Commission of the Civic Chamber of the Rus
sian Federation L.V.Dudova spoke about the
personnel crisis in preschool education.
“This is not the fault of a teacher. It’s hard
to find more hardworking preschool teach
ers than here in Russia. It is time for the au
thorities to turn its face to preschool teachers.
It is necessary to revise the standards of staff
ing in the kindergarten: we need a second
teacher, a psychologist, a speech therapist.”

This issue was also brought up in the pres
entation of the Vice-President of the Russian
Academy of Education (RAO), President
of the Russian Psychological Society Yu.P.Zin
chenko. “After analyzing the available scientific
and practical results in the field of preschool
education both in our country and around the
world, we have come to the conclusion that
we are lacking new standards for child develop
ment that would clearly correspond to the so
social situation in which today’s preschool chil
dren find themselves,” he said.

The first step towards achieving this
goal was the Concept for the Development
of the Psychological Service in the Russian
Education System by 2015 approved by the then
Minister of Education of the Russian Federa
tion O.Yu.Vasilyeva. The leading specialists
of the Russian Academy of Education, Moscow
State University and other higher education in
stitutions tried to consider in this Concept all
the risks and prospects of the modern world.

Besides, to introduce the new standards,
it is necessary to conduct long-term population
studies of modern childhood and to use the ob	ained results in a unified database. This year,
в среднем приходится на 300 детей. РАО ак-
тивно развивает ряд проектов для решения
данной проблемы.

Важность проходящего события подчер-
кнула в своем приветствии участникам фо-
рума О.Ю. Васильева: «Сегодня обеспечение
доступности и качества дошкольного обра-
зования является одним из приоритетных
направлений образовательной политики
России. Важно, чтобы образование самых
юных граждан отвечало современным тре-
бованиям, а также учитывало тенденции
общественного развития на перспективу.
Необходима широкая поддержка усилий
государства, подкрепленная активным уча-
стием педагогических, научных, экспертных
организаций, и максимальное использо-
вание опыта и традиций отечественного до-
школьного образования, которыми по пра-
ву славится наша страна».

Руководитель Центра социологии обра-
зования Института управления образованием
РАО В.С. Собкин заострил внимание на том,
как изменились ценностные ориентации ро-
дителей в течение десяти лет. Для женщины
стала более важной успешность в профессии —
в шкале жизненных ценностей она выходит
на первый план. Меняются эмоциональное
самочувствие семьи, общение родителей
с ребенком. Как педагоги должны реагиро-
вать на эти вызовы времени? Вопрос оста-
ется открытым. Как и вопрос о неравенстве
детей в получении качественного образова-
ния. При исследовании удовлетворенности

the Federal Resource Center for Psychological
Services in the education system was created
on the basis of the Russian Academy of Educa-
tion. Its task is to coordinate research and prac-
tical activities of educational organizations
in the Russian regions. Also, the Russian Aca-
demy of Education has a high-tech data center,
that can be utilized for big data-based research.

The importance of the current event was
emphasized by O. Yu. Vasilyeva in her greeting
to the forum participants, “Today, to ensure ac-
cessibility and quality of preschool education is
one of the key priorities of the Russian educa-
tional policy. It is essential that education of the
youngest citizens should meet modern require-
ments, and it also should consider the trends of
forward-looking social development. There is
a need for broad support of the state’s efforts
backed by vigorous participation of pedagogi-
cal, scientific and expert organizations, and the
maximum use of the experience and traditions
of the Russian preschool education, which our
country is justifiably famous for.”

V. S. Sobkin, head of the Education and
Sociology Center at the Institute of Education
Management of the Russian Academy of Edu-
cation, spoke about how parents’ values-based
orientations have changed in the last ten
years. Thus, for a woman, success in her pro-
fession has more weight on her scale of val-
ues, as it is of greater importance. Emotional
well-being of the family and parent’s commu-
nications with their child also have been chang-
ing. How should teachers respond to these
challenges? The question remains open, as well
as the question of children’s inequality in obtaining quality education. In studying parents’ satisfaction with the scope and quality of services delivered by the kindergarten, an indicator of the family’s material wealth was considered. It turned out that parents with high incomes are satisfied with everything — the qualifications of kindergarten specialists, food, medical care, equipment, and other services. While families with lower living standards are less satisfied with the child care institutions their children attend.

Yet another key topic discussed at the Forum was the issue of assessing the quality of preschool education. President of the Enhancing Preschool Education Quality Association (ARKADO), Elfa Dorofeeva, believes that solving the issue makes it difficult to treat education in the “What would you like?” manner. As long as education is called a service, it will be difficult to shape its goal and assess its quality. There is no unified understanding as to how preschool education can be considered to be of high quality. There are no tools for assessing it, so the question of what and how to assess is answered differently across Russia.

The forum gave an opportunity to present the “Stars of Preschool Education” federal project carried out by ARKADO. Its initiators are confident that the project will improve the quality of preschool education. Kindergartens will start receiving “stars” for achievements. And the stars will be awarded on the basis of various criteria, such as the qualifications of personnel in a preschool organization, availability of equipment in class, the quality of the educational environment, the technical...
condition of the building, healthcare facilities and safety condition, the curriculum, catering, opportunities for physical education and others.

“I want teachers to realize that such system of quality development will never make them have a hard time, but, on the contrary, will simplify their interaction with children, parents, and the administration,” concluded E. M. Dorofeeva.

Presentations by business coaches A. A. Tsuker and V. A. Drutko gave much of food for thought.

The first one invited the audience to guess which competency will be the key one in the future. Teaching to make the right choice, proficiency in foreign languages, the skill to enter a different environment? No doubt, each of them is important. But the priority will be the love of mistakes. It is mistakes that we will have to learn to cope with and consider them not as annoying omissions and blunders, but as a useful way of accumulating experience. Try to be wrong! Teachers will be required to work with the fear of making a mistake. And it is also important to gain skills to work with the absurd. After all, every new technology at the very beginning seems absurd.

Vladislava Drutko saw a threat of dehumanization in new technologies. The more technologies enter our lives, the more people will need to communicate with others. The process of loss of confidence and sincerity in communicating with each other makes a person unhappy. It’s not without a reason that many companies already have a «specialist in happiness». Communication is really a luxury, but we will not survive without it.

One of the Forum’s key events was the approval of the Russian preschool teachers’ manifesto. It accumulated the pedagogical community’s common vision of the stance of the preschool teacher regarding many questions and issues arising in modern kindergartens today.

The Forum closed with a confession speech of Ksenia Bezuglova, the founder of “Everything Is Possible” charity foundation, who was given the title “Miss World 2013” among girls in wheelchairs. “Never forget about your personal mission, and never stop dreaming,” the speaker said in her farewell address to the audience.

Based on the proceedings of "Landmarks of Childhood" Forum
Я хочу Вам за все поклониться,
До земли прикоснувшись челом.
Ваши песни — как Синие птицы,
Ваше сердце — для каждого дом.
Жизнь — эпоха. Все сложно и просто —
На пределе возможности быть.
Испытанья войны и Норд-Оста.
Как бездонная сила, любить.
Поцелованный Богом с рождения,
Всенародный певец и герой,
Вы оставили вечность мгновеньям
И всегда оставались собой.
…Чистый голос в торжественном зале,
Словно память, что смотрит вперед.
И мурашки в душе побежали,
И у каждого сердце поет.

А. Очирова
Фея Карабос и ее свита. Сцена из балета «Спящая красавица». Мариинский театр, 1890 год
Fairy Carabosse and her escort. The scene from ballet The Sleeping Beauty. The Mariinsky Theater, 1890
Балет — серьезное искусство, в котором должны главенствовать пластика и красота, а не всевозможные прыжки, бессмысленные кружения и поднимание ног выше головы.

Мариус Петипа
2018 marks the 200th anniversary of the outstanding ballet artist, pedagogue and ballet-master Marius Petipa, the teacher and inspirator of the contemporary dancing masters, French by ancestry and Russian by contribution to the national treasury of the ballet art. It is Petipa’s ballet productions that are the pride of the classical Russian choreography.
ROAD TO RUSSIA

On May 29, 1847, an unremarkable passenger aboard a steamship arrived to Saint-Petersburg. He was stolen of a peaked cap immediately upon arrival. So, he had to tie round his head a kerchief as a headgear. The passersby chuckled at him and the passenger himself could not help smiling. That is how Marius Petipa, the French citizen, the son of choreographer Jean Antoine Petipa and actress Victorine Morel-Grasseau, began his life in St. Petersburg.

“Before my departure, my mother who adored me instructed me as follows, ‘Dear son,’ she said, ‘wrap yourself properly up to your nose not to freeze off so far as it’s so cold in Russia that they start fires in the streets’,” Petipa wrote in his memoirs.

Marius came to Russia on invitation from Antoine Titus, the head ballet-master of Petersburg’s Bolshoi (Kamenny) Theatre. Petipa, at age of 29, was famous enough as a dancer; as he appeared onstage at 9 years old. The young man’s education background included the French gymnasium, lessons at the Conservatory and the choreography courses at his father’s. “When I was seven, I started to learn the dancing art at my father’s class who broke more than one fiddlestick against my hands to introduce me to the secrets of choreography. The necessity of such instructional technique was required by

Petipa took from France the tradition of the French grace in the same manner as Rastrelli and Rossi brought to the Emperor’s capital the traditions of the Italian Baroque and the Empire style. In Russia, he received the opportunity to work in the manner that he could have never had during that period in Paris or Rome...

George Balanchine

29 мая 1847 года в Санкт-Петербург на пароходе прибыл ничем не примечательный пассажир. Сразу же по прибытии у него украли картуз. Пришлось мужчине в качестве головного убора повязать платок. Прохожие посмеивались над ним, да и сам пассажир не мог сдержать улыбки. Так началась петербургская жизнь Мариуса Петипа — французского подданныго, сына хореографа Жана-Антуана Петипа и актрисы Викторины Морель-Грассо.

«Перед моим отъездом матушка моя, которая меня обожала, напутствовала меня следующим образом: “Дорогой сынок, — сказала она, — хорошо закутайся, чтобы у тебя нос не отмерз, ведь в России так холодно, что на улицах жгут костры”, — писал Петипа в своих мемуарах. Мариус приехал в Россию по приглашению главного балетмейстера Петербургского Большого (Каменного) театра Антуана Титюса. В свои 29 лет Петипа был вполне известен как танцовщик, он выступал на сцене с 9 лет. За плечами у юноши были французская гимназия, уроки в консерватории, курсы хореографии у отца. “Семи лет начал я учиться и танцевальному искусству в классе отца моего, переломившего о мои руки не один смычок для ознакомления меня с тайнами хореографии. Необходимость

Джордж Баланчин

Петипа вывез из Франции традицию французского изящества точно так же, как Растрелли и Россия принесли в императорскую столицу традиции итальянского барокко и ампира. Он получил в России возможность работать так, как он никогда не смог бы в тот период работать в Париже или в Риме...
such a pedagogical procedure arose, between which, it is not that I did not feel the remotest proclivity to that branch of art,” Petipa recalled later. Yet the children in Jean Antoine’s family could hardly choose another profession. Marius’ elder brother, Lucien, would become a famous dancer, soloist of the Paris Opera. Yet while Lucien Petipa remained faithful to his Motherland, Marius and his father engaged themselves with the Russian ballet. The senior Petipa arrived in Petersburg four months after his son; he was commissioned as the dance teacher at the Imperial Drama School where he had taught until the end of his life in 1855.

DEBUT AND TRIUMPH

Marius Petipa made debut on the stage of Petersburg’s Bolshoi Theater as a ballet soloist. He had continued dancing for twenty years, playing many roles: Albert in Giselle, Lucien in Paquita, the Earl in Wayward Wife, Phoebus de Chateaubert in Esmeralda, Conrad in The Corsair, Faust in the ballet of the same name and many others. It was during his first year in Russia when Petipa worked as a ballet-master. He transferred the Paris performance of Joseph Mazilier’s ballet Paquita onto the stage of Petersburg theatre. The tightly-plotted story of the beautiful Paquita was rather tepidly received in France. The ballet earned true success only in Russia and exclusively thanks to Marius Petipa. The choreographer performed the main male role of Lucien, while Yelena Andreyanova, the public’s idol, perfectly played the role of the earl’s daughter Paquita who had been lost as a child and lived among the gypsies. The ballet was a big hit. Within a week, Petipa received a special gift from Emperor Nicholas I, a golden ring with rubies and 18 diamonds. In 1896, the ballet-master released the last Paquita production, adding some dance pieces from the Wayward Wife ballet to the new episodes. The performance was arranged for the 100th anniversary of Empress Catherine II’s death. The primary performer was the brightest star of that time, Matilda Kschessinskaya. The ballerina humorously recalled her work with the ingenious choreographer, “He always spoke Russian although he knew it very poorly
and failed to study it during the long period of staying in Russia. He used to address everybody as “you”. He usually arrived wrapped up in a shepherd’s plaid, whistling. He would come with his ready-made plan and nothing else during the rehearsal. Without looking at us, he simply showed, saying in his own Russian language, ‘You at me, I at you, you at mine, I at yours,’ which meant moving from one side of the stage to his side, ‘you at me’. Meanwhile he pointed a finger to his chest saying the word ‘I.’ Or, from the farthest side of the stage, ‘yours,’ towards the nearest one to him, ‘mine.’ We knew his language and understood what he wanted us to do.”

Marius Petipa’s second ballet production in Russia was the large pantomimic ballet, Satanilla. Again, it was a success. Then came the two-act ballets Lydia, a Swiss Milkmaid and A Marriage During the Regency, divertissement L’Étoile de Grenade, comic spectacle The Paris Market. He created all those ballets for the first wife, Mariya Surovshchikova,
“the graceful person who could be compared to Venus,” as he wrote about her.

In 1862 Marius was appointed the ballet-master of Petersburg’s Bolshoi Theater on salary. The triumphant premiere of his first multi-act ballet The Pharaoh’s Daughter based on the Théodore Gautier novel The Romance of a Mummy occurred the same year. The Italian dancer Carolina Rosati danced the main role of Aspicia. The ballet-master performed the roles of Lord Wilson and Taor the Egyptian.

The story of The Pharaoh’s Daughter production immediately instigated many legends. According to one of those, the director of Imperial Theatres insisted that the choreographer would complete a five-act ballet in just six weeks. Petipa had no choice and he started working. Yet, being nervous, the ballet-master fell into argument with composer Cesare Pugni and the latter destroyed the written score at the flush of anger. Then Petipa began
to rehearse the ballet without music, while Pugni, finally calming down, re-started to compose. However, he had to adjust the music to the almost ready dances.

The Petersburgers were awed at the premiere by the production’s luxurious decor: the magnificent costumes in Oriental style, the Egyptian pyramids as the stage decorations and even the special effects imitating the desert sand storms. By 1879, when «Дочь фараона» prosha on the scene 150 раз, in знак признания зрители преподнесли Мариусу Петипа лавровый венок.

Еще один балет этого периода вошел в золотую коллекцию балетмейстера. В 1869 году на сцене на этот раз московского Большого театра впервые был показан «Дон Кихот». Сюжетные акценты в балете Петипа расставил совершенно иначе, чем в романе. Дон Кихот оказался второстепенным персонажем, а сюжет был закручен вокруг интриги Китри и Базиля. Хореограф мастерски стилизовал испанские танцы и даже купил на Семеновском плацу унылую лошадь, исполнившую роль Росинанта.

СТИЛЬ РАБОТЫ

Петипа был суров и никогда не имел любимчиков в труппе. Он тщательно продумывал хореографию и создавал рисунок постановки. Обычно это выглядело как схема, на которой подробно описаны перестановки танцоров, их положение относительно друг друга и последовательность действий. Часто Петипа продумывал постановку дома, расставляя на столе небольшие фигурки, похожие на шахматы, которые изображали танцовщиков и танцовщиц. Он подолгу изучал мизансцены и записывал наиболее удачные варианты в свою записную книжку.

«Самые интересные моменты наступали, когда Петипа сочинял мимические сцены. Показывая каждому в отдельности его роль, он настолько увлекался, что все мы сидели затавив дыхание, боясь упустить хоть малейшее движение этого выдающегося мима», — вспоминал знаменитый танцовщик Николай Легат. А Тамара Карсавина писала в книге «Театральная улица»: «Петипа был большим мастером: он великолепно расставлял кордебалет, управлялся с массами. Сложный, но всегда точный рисунок его
the plot evolved around Kitri and Basilio’s intrigue. The choreographer masterfully conventionalized the Spanish dances and even bought a sorry nag on Semyonovsky parade ground that played Rocinante.

WORKING STYLE

Petipa was a tough man, and he had no darlings among the theatre staff. He always thoroughly thought over choreography and the staging pattern. It usually looked as a diagram with the detailed descriptions of the dancers’ rearrangement, their positions vis-a-vis each other and the sequence of actions. Petipa often contemplated the performance at home, positioning on a table the small figurines looking like chess figures which represented the female and male dancers. He examined the mise-en-scenes for a long time and recorded the most successful variants into his notebook.

“The most interesting moments occurred when Petipa composed the mim-ic scenes. Showing each person separately or his or her role, he became so enthusiastic
that we sat breathlessly, afraid to miss one smallest motion of that outstanding pantomimist,” the famous dancer Nikolay Legat recalled. And Tamara Karsavina wrote in her book The Theater Street, “Petipa was a big artist: he splendidly arranged the corps de ballet, managed the masses. The complex yet always concise pattern of his groups was developed with ease and according to logic. He used the coups de théâtre (unexpected outcomes) with impeccable tact and possessed the delicate sense in employing the scenic effects.”

### LEGENDARY PERFORMANCES

In 1894, Marius Petipa obtained the Russian citizenship, finally turning into Marius Ivanovich. The 1890s would become the climax of his creative career. The new triumphant period of his biography started with his meeting with Pyotr Tchaikovski.

George Balanchine who, contrasting ly to Petipa, was the Russian choreographer who fathered the American ballet said about that creative union in one of the interviews, “Petipa was a smart man — he was the first one among the ballet people who understood that P.I. Tchaikovski was a genius. It was not that easy: the composer was still alive; the public did not like him; so did the critics. Yet Petipa guessed right. He correctly realized that the music in The Sleeping Beauty was gorgeous, brilliant... That was uneasy: to find one’s own approach to Tchaikovski. And Petipa created the ‘Tchaikovski’s style’ in the ballet.”

The Sleeping Beauty was the first joint Petipa and Tchaikovski’s production. Besides, the composer obtained from the choreographer the detailed design-order for the ballet’s music. Petipa had accurately worked out the stage action to the smallest detail even before the music was written! For example, Aurora’s reaction to a stab by the shiver, according to the choreographer’s idea, should last “from 24 to 32 bars”. Tchaikovski complied with all Petipa’s requirements and created the musical masterpiece. Petipa worked on the libretto together with Ivan Vsevolozhsky, director of the Imperial Theatres. It came to be more interesting than Charles Perrault’s original: the new personages emerged, and the space was filled with new details that made the performance lively and spectacular.
The Nutcracker would be shown on the same stage of Mariinsky Theater two years after and The Swan Lake would be premiered in 1895. Both productions would become the masterpieces well acclaimed all over the world and would be recognized as the symbols of the Russian ballet. So, it is Petipa’s version that still is the basis for most performances of The Swan Lake. A loose revision of the libretto and the like fluent re-assembling of the music score as well as the enrichment thereof with the fragments of Pyotr Tchaikovsky’s non-ballet music were made common practice.

Petipa recollected, “Composition and staging of the large ballet present huge difficulties: to draft a scenario or a program; it is necessary to think over each individual part; when finishing the mimic part and the plot of a ballet, one needs to invent and create the due dances, many pas and variations, and to conform those to the music. This labor becomes pleasant when you find in a director such an expert, talented advisor as Mr. Vsevolozhsky used to be, and when you cooperate with the ingenious composer such as P. Tchaikovsky.”

Marius Petipa’s last big success on the Russian stage became Raymonda ballet. Aleksandr Glazunov acting as the ballet composer for the first time created the original music...
score and thus proved himself to be a worthy successor of Tchaikovsky. Glazunov also worked in close partnership with the ballet-master who attempted to solve the problem of cooperation between the classical and the character dances. The Italian Pierina Legnani became the first performer of Raymonda. Petipa included that ballet together with The Swan Lake into the program of her special performances, considering the ballerina’s multifaceted techniques. It is not by coincidence that this role is still considered one of the most difficult in the classical ballet repertoire.

Although Petipa envisioned his Raymonda for the Italian female dancer, he was incredibly devoted to the Russian ballet, and he deemed the Russian artists to be the best worldwide, referring to their natural dancing talents. “I conceive the Petersburg ballet to be the first one in the world because it preserved the serious art which has been lost abroad,” the choreographer used to say. Russia compensated the French Marius Petipa with sincere respect and acknowledgment as “the father of the Russian ballet.”

Many years later, another famous Russian ballet master, Yury Grigorovich, would write about his predecessor. “There is no better school for any choreographer than Petipa’s school. He teaches the organization of the performance construction, teaches mastery of composition, teaches the respectful and reverential attitude to the profession that we all chose. And what’s more important, besides his priceless lessons in the realm of the choreographic form, he teaches the high mindset, high understanding of life and humanity. That is why Petipa today is not an old legend but a lively, inseparable part of the contemporary life and practice of the ballet theatre.”

Оксана Василиади

Oksana Vasiliadi
The gala concerts of the winners at the international creative contests among the ballet artists and choreographers as well as the international scholarly conference took place in Paris, in the native land of the outstanding choreographer Marius Petipa whose anniversary is celebrated this year. The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UNESCO provided vigorous assistance in arranging these events.

Three September days in Paris were dedicated to Marius Petipa’s anniversary. International Federation of Ballet Competitions, UNESCO International Dance Council and the French department thereof, with contribution from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the UNESCO, carried out a unique creative campaign. It comprised the gala concerts, the exhibition and the international

В Париже, на родине выдающегося хореографа Мариуса Петипа, чей юбилей отмечается в этом году, в память о мэtre прошли гала-концерты победителей международных творческих конкурсов артистов балета и хореографов, а также международная научная конференция. Активную помощь в организации этих мероприятий оказало Постоянное представительство Российской Федерации при ЮНЕСКО.

Три сентябрьских дня в Париже были посвящены юбилею Мариуса Петипа. Международная федерация балетных конкурсов, Международный совет танца ЮНЕСКО и французское отделение Международного совета танца ЮНЕСКО при содействии Постоянного представительства Российской Федерации при ЮНЕСКО провели уникальную творческую акцию. Она
conference on preserving the historical ancestry and developing the classical dancing art in the contemporary world that was held at the UNESCO headquarters. All events took place under the UNESCO’s umbrella. The Steering Committee was formed in Russia to arrange the events honoring 200th anniversary of Marius Petipa’s birthday, guided by Deputy Chair of the Russian Federation Government, O.Y. Golodets. Many exciting creative events dedicated to the memory of the great choreographer occurred this year.

The most important event celebrating his anniversary was the joint Russian-French campaign in Paris with a number of gala concerts and the conference.

The laureates of the 13th International Contest of Ballet Artists and Choreographers which took place in Moscow’s Bolshoi Theater in 2017, as well as the winners of Grand Prix and gold medals at other international competitions from different countries: Russia, the USA, Japan, Brazil, Germany, Italy and Kazakhstan, participated in the concerts. Among those were: Elisabeth Beyer (USA), Adamzhan Bakhtiyar and Madina Basbaeva (Kazakhstan), Midori Terada and Okawa Koya (Japan), Amanda Gomez (Brazil), Yury Kudryavtsev, Ekaterina Bulgutova, Aisylu Mirkhafiszkhan, Mikhail Timaev, Nina Madan, Vyacheslav Pegarev, Ildar Tagirov (Russia), Luca D’Amato (Italy), Franziska Hassesmer, Julia Köhler, Julianna Dreyssig (Germany).

The program of Paris gala concerts was made to include fragments from the ballets by contemporary choreographers and Marius Petipa.

The first tribute concert performed by the Moscow Ballet Competition laureates, took place on September 27 at the Russian Federation’s Embassy in France. The exhibition reconstructing the milestones of Petipa’s life and his work in Russia opened at the same
place. The representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Paris, the representatives of the UNESCO governing bodies, the famous people of the choreographic art, as well as numerous journalists from the leading French and Russian mass media were invited to the embassy.

The International Scholarly Conference on Ballet Art opened the next day in the UNESCO headquarters building, and it was attended by well-known art experts and ballet critics, outstanding people of the choreographic art, mass media representatives from Russia, France, Great Britain, the USA, Italy, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea and Switzerland. As part of the conference, the guests and the participants watched a two-part documentary Petipa Is Back.

The second gala concert for the Paris audience was held in the evening in the Theater after André Malraux, located in Nanterre district. The creative campaign ended on September 29 with the gala concert in the Theatre de Vanves.
Элизабет Байер (США)  
Elizabeth Bayer (USA)

Айсылу Мирхафисзхан (Россия)  
Aisylu Mirkhafiszkhan (Russia)

Нина Мадан и Вячеслав Пегарев (Россия)  
Nina Madan and Vyacheslav Pegarev (Russia)

Мидори Терада и Коя Окава (Япония)  
Midori Terada and Koya Okawa (Japan)
LEO TOLSTOY’S PERSONAL LIBRARY
2018 marks the 190th anniversary of the great Russian man of letters Leo Tolstoy. Back in 2011, his personal library was included, among 45 new cultural-heritage landmarks, in “Memory of the World Register” issued by UNESCO.

“While helping to preserve and promulgate this diverse documentary heritage, UNESCO “Memory of the World” Program consolidates the basis for scholarly work, multiplies the creative treasures and contributes to the flourishing of cultural and societal diversity”, said Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director General (2009–2017). As of today, 238 objects are featured in this Register.

Tolstoy’s personal library is one of the largest surviving writer-owned libraries. This huge book collection had been accumulated by three generations of the Tolstoy clan: it was initiated by Leo Tolstoy’s maternal grandfather, Prince Nikolai Sergeevich Volkonsky; then it was enlarged by Tolstoy’s parents; however, the bulk of it was collected by the writer himself during his lifetime. By 1910, the library comprised over 22,000 books and periodicals; among them, over 5,000 books in foreign languages, including ca. 250 books printed in the 17–18th century and several dozens of those printed...
in the early 19th century. As a result of the thorough bibliographic description of the library, it was possible to clarify some features of the collection. Now, it is safe to say that the oldest edition is the book by Philo of Alexandria published in Cologne in 1613, with parallel texts in Ancient Greek and Latin, which bears the margin notes possibly done by Tolstoy himself.

One famous British bibliophilic paradox goes: “Reading books is a good thing; writing them is not bad; but the true pleasure is to keep those ever written”. Leo Tolstoy was just the man eligible for the three parts of the saying.

Dushan Makovitsky, the Tolstoys’ family doctor, aptly remarked that the Yasnaya Poliana library had been collected by the whole world. Indeed, in the last three decades of the writer’s life, the library was substantially replenished, often thanks to the gifts sent or handed over by friends, acquaintances or admirers of Tolstoy’s genius. Hence, a huge number of volumes with dedicatory inscriptions by Tolstoy’s contemporaries. All the books and periodicals bear owner’s records and ownership marks: “Yasnaya Polyna Library”. Books with dedicatory inscriptions used to arrive
from all over the world, only the foreign sector of the library contains about 900 volumes.

It should be noted that books not only reached the library but left it as easily. Tolstoy was not a book-collecting addict; in his wife’s words, while not in the habit of methodically enlarging his library, he usually obtained the books needed for his work. Francesco Petrarch’s famous words: “You should not keep your books locked up as if in a prison; they must be transferred from the library to the memory”, can be applied to Tolstoy.

Despite some gaps occurred due to historical circumstances, the writer’s library is interesting by its composition. In the “old library”, i.e. among the books owned by his grandfather Nikolai Volkonsky, his parents, his aunt Tatyana Yergolskaya and, maybe, his great-grandfather Sergei F. Volkonsky, there are all the publications that were part and parcel of any educated nobleman’s book collection. Though classical literature, books on religion, history and philosophy prevailed, the Yasnaya...
Polyana library, among books in foreign languages, contains works in every branch of knowledge. Often, irrespective of the owner's will, there appeared tomes that any bibliophile could be envious of. Thus, in addition to books in Old Slavonic and Russian, Tolstoy's library holds about 30 editions of the Bible in Ancient Greek, Hebrew, Latin, English, German, French, Dutch, Swedish, and Slovak. Many volumes were published in special literary series.

This is how writer Grigory P. Danilevsky described the Yasna Polyana library in his essay for “Istoricheskiy Vestnik”: “Shelves in birchwood cabinets with glass doors... are filled top to bottom with old and new, foreign and Russian editions. Behind the count’s working chair, inside the huge wall niche, there are open shelves with handy textbooks and reference books, dictionaries and directories, etc. The rest of the walls in the room are covered with book shelves. Here, just like in the niche and in the book cabinets, you can see volumes in old and new bounds and boundless ones — works by Spinoza, Voltaire, Goethe, Schlegel, Rousseau, almost all Russian writers, then — Auerbach, Shakespeare, Benjamin Constant, De Sismondi, John Chrysostom and others, foreign and Russian, spiritual...
многочисленны и находятся в нескольких шкафах, а также на полке в спальне писателя, на что обратил внимание немецкий биограф Л.Н. Толстого Р. Лёвенфельд: «Библиотека Толстого, тщательно приведенная в порядок графиней, которая вносит в каждую книгу название шкафа, отделов и номер, заключает в себе множество русских классиков и в особенности французских историков, классиков великих культурных народов, большей частью в хороших изданиях, и множество переводных произведений Толстого на всех европейских языках». Об отношении писателя к своим сочинениям интересно вспоминает личный секретарь писателя Н.Н. Гусев: «Про свои произведения он говорил: “Я люблю читать вслух те свои сочинения, о которых хочу составить себе представление, какое впечатление они производят на других. Переношуся в слушателей, замечаю, ясно ли им, следят ли они, не скучно ли им. Толстой всегда приглашал всех критиковать его новые сочинения, охотно выслушивал замечания и, если признавал их справедливость, сейчас же исправлял написанное”».

Plentiful editions of Tolstoy’s works translated into foreign languages are kept in a number of bookcases, as well as on the shelf in the writer’s bedroom, thus described by Tolstoy’s biographer Raphael Loewenfeld: “Tolstoy’s library, meticulously arranged by the countess who inscribes in every book the name of the cabinet and the section, and its individual number, holds many works by Russian classics and, especially, French historians, classical authors of many great cultural nations, mostly in good editions, and many Tolstoy’s works translated into all European languages”.

It is interesting to read the writer’s personal secretary Nikolai Gusev’s description of Tolstoy’s attitude toward his works: “I like to read out loud my works if I want to get the feeling of what impression they make on others. I empathize with my listeners and notice whether it is clear to them, if they follow me, if they find it boring”.

Tolstoy always invited everyone to criticize his new works, he willingly listened to critical
In the foreign section of his library there are about 400 volumes with the writer’s notes, although, according to contemporaries, the books were much more numerous. N. Gusev recalled, in this connection: “It should be said, however, that Tolstoy was by no means a bibliophile; he did not cherish his books, and willingly gave them away to anybody. Because of this, many books, that we know for sure were read by Tolstoy with pencil in hand, are by now absent from the Yasna Polyana library”.

Tolstoy’s marginalia, diverse in character, demonstrates the multifaceted activities of Tolstoy as an artist, pedagogue, historian, philosopher and preacher, social activist, and help understand the process of Tolstoy’s perception of a text and define the area of a text’s creative effect upon him, or to clarify the synthesis of his esthetic and practical experience, his world perception and world view. The scope of Tolstoy’s reading preferences was exceptionally broad, from the Old Testament and the New Testament, the Talmud,
чрезвычайно широк — от книг Ветхого и Нового Завета, Талмуда, античных философов, представителей французского и английского Просвещения, мудрецов Востока до современных ему авторов, которые только вступали в мир литературы. Многочисленны и разнообразны ученые пометы детей Л. Н. Толстого, включающие рисунки чернилами, цветными карандашами, отрывки переводов, оригинальные росчерки.

Несомненный интерес для исследователей представляют книги, которые условно можно выделить в раздел «Современники о Л. Н. Толстом». Таких изданий немало, и многие из них принадлежат перу довольно известных зарубежных коллег писателя: Уильяма Стэда, Вильгельма Боде, Жоржа Бурдона, Алисы Штокхем, Петера Нойкова и других. В яснополянской библиотеке хранятся также издания переводов известных русских исследователей жизни и творчества Толстого П. А. Сергеенко и П. И. Бирюкова.

ancient philosophers, authors of the French and English Enlightenment, the wise men of the Orient to modern authors who only entered the world of literature. Tolstoy's children left their numerous varied comments, including drawings in ink and colored pencils, fragments of the translations, strokes of a pen.

Of paramount interest for Tolstoy scholars are the books that could be labeled as “Tolstoy’s Contemporaries.” Such publications are many, and many of them were penned by the Russian’s well-known foreign fellow writers like William Stad, Wilhelm Bode, Georges Bourdon, Alice Stockham, Peter Noikov, and others. The Yasnaya Polyana library holds the translated books by Russian renowned Tolstoy scholars P. Sergeenko and P. Biryukov.

Exploring Tolstoy’s personal library, like any writer’s library, is highly helpful, as there was a certain cultural environment around it that exerted its influence on the artist. The Yasnaya Polyana library fully reflects
the process of Tolstoy’s perception of world literatures, moral and philosophical and creative and esthetic experiences of his predecessors and contemporaries. Books by Russian and international writers kept in Yasnaya Polyana were sometimes assessed by Tolstoy not from the standpoint of their esthetic value, but rather of their authors’ civil attitudes and religious and moral aspects of their works.

Analysis of the Yasnaya Polyana library helps understand how in the vast bulk of foreign literature Tolstoy almost unerringly, sometimes with the help of his friends, fellow thinkers and the writers themselves, selected the works by Russian and foreign authors, major and minor ones, which met his moral and esthetic criteria, and also helps define the degree of Tolstoy’s interest towards international literature during different periods of his life. The books in his library give an excellent opportunity to trace how esthetic and ethical ideas of various writers were transformed within the system of Tolstoy’s moral and esthetic values, based on comparative analysis of some works.

Thorough reading of texts bearing Tolstoy’s notes, as well as focusing on the internal correlation of his marginalia with the diverse semantics of the original is particularly necessary for correct interpretation of the writer’s reading interests, of the sources of his famous collections of sayings, and of his dialogue with predecessors and contemporaries.

Galina Alexeeva,
PhD, RF Distinguished Cultural Worker,
head of research department, Leo Tolstoy’s Yasnaya Polyana estate museum
ОДНО ИЗ САМЫХ ОБЫЧНЫХ ЗАБЛУЖДЕНИЙ СОСТОИТ В ТОМ, ЧТОБЫ СЧИТАТЬ ЛЮДЕЙ ДОБРЫМИ, ЗЛЫМИ, ГЛУПЫМИ, УМНЫМИ. ЧЕЛОВЕК ТЕЧЕТ, И В НЕМ ЕСТЬ ВСЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ: БЫЛ ГЛУП, СТАЛ УМЕН, БЫЛ ЗОЛ, СТАЛ ДОБР И НАОБОРОТ. В ЭТОМ ВЕЛИЧИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. И ОТ ЭТОГО НЕЛЬЗЯ СУДИТЬ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. ТЫ ОСУДИЛ, А ОН УЖЕ ДРУГОЙ.

Лев Толстой

В 2018 году исполняется 190 лет со дня рождения великого русского писателя Льва Толстого

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON DELUSIONS IS CONSIDERING PEOPLE KIND, ANGRY, SILLY OR CLEVER. A PERSON IS SWEEPING, AND THERE ARE ALL OPTIONS THEREIN: HE USED TO BE SILLY AND HE BECOMES SMART; HE USED TO BE ANGRY AND HE BECOMES KIND, OR VICE VERSA. THIS IS A HUMAN’S GRANDEUR. AND A MAN CANNOT BE JUDGED THEREFROM. YOU HAVE JUDGED – AND HE’S ANOTHER PERSON.

Leo Tolstoy

2018 is the 190th anniversary of the great Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy
Пятнадцать лет назад при Государственном доме народного творчества имени В. Д. Поленова был создан Российский комитет по сохранению нематериального культурного наследия при Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО. Сегодня его возглавляет заслуженный деятель искусств Российской Федерации, директор Дома народного творчества Тамара Валентиновна Пуртова, отметившая в этом году юбилей.

15 years ago, under the W. D. Polenov State House of Folk Creativity, there was established the Russian Committee for the preservation of the non-material cultural heritage of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. Today, the Committee is headed by the Russian Federation Distinguished Artistic Person, director of the House of Folk Creativity, Tamara Valentinovna Purtova who celebrated this year her milestone anniversary.

Тамара Пуртова член многих рабочих групп и экспертных советов: по отбору кандидатов на присуждение Премии Правительства Российской Федерации «Душа России» за заслуги в развитии народного творчества; по присуждению премий Правительства Российской Федерации в области культуры и искусства; по разработке проекта Закона о культуре, законопроекта «Об охране, использовании и популяризации нематериального культурного наследия народов Российской Федерации» и других.

Лауреат Премии Правительства Российской Федерации в области культуры, заслуженный деятель искусств Российской Федерации. Председатель Российского комитета по сохранению нематериального культурного наследия при Комиссии Российской Федерации по делам ЮНЕСКО.

Тамара Пуртова has devoted all her working practice to the development and mainataining of the Russian folk arts and culture. As the professional she gained scientific and theroretical knowledge and skills of a chief and organizer. In 1976 she graduated from Voronezh Choreographic college with distinction. Her specialization was the "Ballet dancer". In 1982 she graduated from the State Institute of Theatre arts named after AV Lunacharsky as the ballet choreographer with distinction as well.

In 1990 she defended her thesis in GITIS. Since 1991 she has been working in the Dmitriy Polenov's State Arts Center and in 2009 she became the head of it. Since 1993 she has been working in Moscow State Academy of Choreography.

Tamar a Purtova is the member of a lot of working and expert groups, such as candidate selection for the RF Govermental Award "The soul of Russia" for the merits in folk arts development, for drafting a bill concerning culture issues, drafting of a law protecting usage and popularization the integible cultural heritage of Russian people. Laureate for the Russian Government Cultural Award, the merited arts worker. The Head of the Russian committee for keeping the integible cultural heritage supervised by the UNESCO RF commission.
ДЛЯ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ НАРОДА

Во многом благодаря Тамаре Пуртовой термин «нематериальное культурное наследие» стал активно использоваться в текстах российских официальных документов, лексиконе отечественных специалистов и государственных служащих в сфере культуры. Собственно сохранением и продвижением именно нематериального культурного наследия уже более века занимается Дом народного творчества (ДНТ), которым последние девять лет руководит Тамара Валентиновна.

Дом народного творчества первоначально был создан академиком живописи Василием Поленовым как Дом деревенского театра. Вокруг Поленова объединились актеры, режиссеры, художники. Они помогали любительским театрам в поиске и адаптации репертуара, в изготовлении декораций и костюмов. На средства художника и при поддержке мецената Саввы Мамонтова для этой работы был сооружен необычный особняк, торжественно открытый в 1915 году, где и развернулось, по выражению Поленова, «театральное дело на всю Россию». В Доме, построенном по его собственному оригинальному проекту, располагались зрительный зал на 300 мест, библиотека, кабинеты для репетиций, мастерские, прокатный склад портативных декораций.

«Савва Мамонтов был меценат в высоком смысле этого слова. Василий Дмитриевич Поленов жил идеей просвещения народа. ВД Поленов’s passion was public education. His aim was not to produce a stage, but to educate people. That was the great aim of Russian intelligency”.

After the Revolution the Centre was reorganized into the Polenov’s Theatral Eductaion House. It was renamed into the Centre of Amateur Arts at the end of 1929. In the 1930’s

IN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mainly due to Tamara Purtova the “intangible cultural heritage” term became widely spread among Russian official documents, vocabulary of local specialists and state employees. The State Arts Centre is headed by Tamara Purtova.

The State Art Centre was initially established by Academician of painting Vasily Polenov as the theatre country house. Famous actors, directors and artists supported Polenov. They helped amateur theatres with repertoire adaption, creating decorations and costumes. Sponsored by T Polenov and on behalf of Savva Mamontov, the unusual manison was constructed in 1915. According to Palenov’s words it was the place where “Russian national theatre was born”. A 300 seat audience hall, a library, a rehearsal studio, workshops and a rented decoration warehouse found their places in the House built according to his own project.

Tamara Purtova says: “Savva Mamontov was the filantropist in the highest word sense.
Folk Arts are the efficient diplomacy, safe and effective measure in establishing relations between people of different nationalities.

Tamara Purtova

The project concerning the establishment of regional houses of arts was approved. The first 19 of them became the base of the methodological public arts. They were organized by the graduates of three-year Central Arts course. The regional Houses of Arts were opened everywhere in the next decade. This unique and widespread chain keeps on working nowadays.

Tamara Purtova shares: “In the 1930’s a whole system of Arts Centers was created and guided by the Center of Arts. It still is operating. We are the principal agency for the State Arts Centers existing in 85 subjects of the Russian Federation. They obey regional authority but in terms of commonwealth they are our colleagues and partners. We create

Тамара Пуртова

Ими ставилась благая цель: не просто сделать дом сценической площадкой, а именно заниматься народным просветительством — абсолютно светлая мысль русской интеллигенции», — рассказывает об истории ДНТ Тамара Пуртова.

После революции Дом не закрылся, а был преобразован в Дом театрального просвещения имени В.Д. Поленова, с конца 1929 года он стал называться Центральным домом самодеятельного искусства. В 1930-е годы был одобрен проект создания краевых и областных домов искусств. Первые 19 из них стали основой создаваемой методической службы народного творчества. Их организаторами были выпускники
трехгодичных мастерских Центрального до-
ма. Уже в следующее десятилетие дома ис-
кусств открылись во всех республиках, кра-
ях и областях. Эта уникальная и масштабная
сеть функционирует и сегодня.
«В 1930-е годы под эгидой Дома народ-
ного творчества была создана система цен-
тров домов народного творчества по всей
России и сохранилась она до сегодняшне-
го дня. Мы — головная организация для до-
мов и центров народного творчества, суще-
ствующих во всех 85 субъектах Российской
Федерации. Они подчиняются региональной
власти, но с точки зрения содружества и кор-
поративного объединения это наши коллеги
и партнеры. Мы разрабатываем модели, си-
стемы, методики, которые используют в ре-
гионах, придумываем и проводим фестивали,
конкурсы под эгидой Министерства культу-
ры»,— объясняет Тамара Валентиновна.
БОГАТСТВО НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КУЛЬТУР
Ежегодный календарь Поленовского до-
ма невероятно насыщен мероприятиями:

Дом народного творчества имени В. Д. Поленова объеди-
няет 85 региональных домов
и центров, которые коорди-
нируют деятельность более
265 тысяч формирований
самодеятельного народного
творчества.

По поручению Минкультуры Дом народ-
ного творчества проводит ежегодный от-
бор и экспертизу номинантов на Премию
Правительства Российской Федерации
за заслуги в развитии народного творче-
ства «Душа России» и заявок на звание
«Заслуженный коллектив народного твор-
чества Российской Федерации».

фестивали, смотры, праздники, выстав-
ки, только последних открывается око-
ло 200 региональных и 15 всероссийских
и международных.

models, systems and methods that are being
used, making up festivals and contests protect-
ed by the Ministry of Culture”.

THE NATIONAL CULTURE WEALTH
The Polenov’s House yearbook is filled
with events: festivals, parades, holidays
and 200 regional and around 15 nation-
al and international exhibitions. On behalf
of the Ministry of Culture the State Arts Center
selects an expertises nominees for the Russian Federation Government Award “The Russian Soul” every year.

Tamara Purtova points out several regions: “Nowadays I can emphasize the Tver, Vladimir, Yaroslavl districts where we carry out good performances, such as: “Eager Comedians”, “The Russian costume through the ages”. The public arts are presented in republics of Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, Mari El and in Udmurtia and Chuvashia as well. The unconditional leader among the Caucasus republics is Dagestan, where the traditional culture is being popularized.

The most sufficient cultural actions organized by State Arts Center are the State Folk Contest “The Cossack circle”, “Russia united”, the international folk festival “Golden ring” and the International festivals of state arts and crafts “Sadko”.

The “Cossack circle” contest has been held since 2013. This is the only folk contest of federal weight. Folk ethnographic, national scenic cossack art groups and performers.

The preparation for the “Russia united” festival lasts for two years: the first is for regional contests, the second is for rehearsals.
for the gala show on one of the Moscow stages. This show is devoted to the National Unity Day and the next concert of the forth festival is going to happen in 2019. The best groups and performers — winners of the regional round will participate there.

Since 2011 as the celebration of City Day the International Festival of Folk Art has been held. This festival is rightly considered to be one of the brightest folk events not only in Russia, but worldwide as well. The best musical, dancing and singing performers from different parts of our planet take part in it.

“The Golden Ring” festival first took palce in the Rostov Region in 2001. The Vladimir Region has been hosting it since 2011. It is the review of authentic folk art performers from all the continents. Throughout the festival history more than 160 musical and dancing delegations from Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Since 2002 Velikiy Novgorod has been host- ing the festival of folk arts and crafts “Sadko”. The aim of the festival is promotion and development of authentic musical, dancing and ritual culture, fine arts and domestic culture of Russia and foreign countries.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

In 2020 Russia is hosting The World Folkloriade. As the Olympic Games it is held once in four
years by the initiative of the International Organization of Folk Festivals and Traditional Arts. The House of folk arts named after V.D. Polenov will be the first to take part in it.

Ufa has been chosen as the venue of the Sixth Folkloriade. There are lots of talented and brightful local amateur groups in Bashkiria. The main target is to show not only Turkic culture, but Russian, Finno-Ugric, Caucasus and Northern republics as well. They are different and have their own integrity. Tamara Purtova says: “That is the reason why we are thinking of including 8 delegations from each federal subject to participate.”

The creation of national catalogue of intangible cultural heritage objects is one of the brightest projects of Polenov’s House. The data (videos and texts) about the unique species of folk arts can be installed into a special computer system. The aim is to record the disappearing treasures which can become the inspiraton for the future generations. “Everything should be available for our descents. You sow the seeds, watered it and got the crop. Our treasure is our folk art.” — Tamara affirms.
Недалеко от Иваново, родины русского ситца, расположен город Палех, история которого уходит в глубокую древность. Но славен город не столько своей стариной. Весь мир знает знаменитый русский промысел — палехскую лаковую миниатюру.

The town of Palekh whose history dates back to the hoary antiquity is not far from Ivanovo, the mother of the Russian cotton chintz. The town is famous not only for being so old. All the world knows the renowned Russian craft — the Palekh miniature lacquer painting.
ДРЕВНИЙ ПАЛЕХ

Существует несколько легенд, рассказывающих об основании Палеха. Одну из них много лет назад пересказала фольклористам местная жительница Фелицата Паликина: «Глухие леса стояли, населения никакого не было. Случился в лесу большой пожар от молнии. Спал пожар все дерева на горе. А вскоре люди тут объявлялись из тех, что вольной жизни искали, то ли от татарского набега, то ли от боярского ярма бежали. Гору Палённой нареекли, а то — Палихой. И село стали Палехом называть».

А вот и другая легенда. Шли несметные татарские полчища на Владимиро-Суздальскую Русь, и прятались люди от захватчиков в глухих лесах и болотах. Приходилось татарам жечь леса, так случилась великая палиха — отсюда и пошло наименование Палех.

Так или иначе, но все предания связывают имя города с пожарами и палом — выжженной землей. А вот ученые считают, что слово «палех» уgro-финского происхождения. Археологи подтверждают, что издавна на территории края обитало одно из многочисленных уgro-финских племен. Утро- финны полностью растворились среди славян, которые постепенно заселяли северо-восточные земли Руси, но их языковая культура прослеживается в географических названиях — Пурех, Палех, Ландех, Лух, Люлех.

Впервые в письменных источниках Палех упоминается в 1645 году, и был он в это время уже большим селом. В местной церковной летописи указано, что оно первоначально принадлежало князьям Палецким из рода Стародубских.

В XVII веке село было отписано Ивану Бутурлину, происходившему из древнего рода, чей предок служил еще Александру Невскому. Уже в это время Палех стал известен своими художниками: многие его жители занимались иконописью.

ПАЛЕХСКИЕ ИКОНОПИСЦЫ

До XVII века во Владимирской губернии иконы писали практически в каждом селе. Однако в следующем столетии на этих землях осталось три основных центра freedom and escaped from either the Tatar raids or the boyars’ yoke. The mountain was named Palyonaya, or sometimes Palikha (Burnt down). They chose to call the village as Palekh.»

There is another legend. The innumerable Tatar hordes invaded the Vladimir-Suzdalian Rus’, and people hid themselves from the invaders in the thick forests and swamplands. So, the Tatars burned down the forests — and so, the great fire («palikha» in Old Russian) took place there. Hence the name Palekh.

Some way or other, the local legends associate the name of the town with the burning flames and the grassland fire — the burnt land. Historians, however, believe that the word «palekh» is of the Finno-Ugrian origin. The archaeologists confirm that one of the numerous Finno-Ugrian tribes used to live in this land from time immemorial. The Finno-Ugrians totally dissolved among the Slavs who gradually came to inhabit the north-eastern lands of Old Rus’. Yet their linguistic culture can be traced in the old toponymics like Purekh, Palekh, Landekh, Lukh, Lyulekh.

The name of Palekh was first mentioned in written sources in 1645, and by that time it had already become a large village.
иконописи: Холуй, Мстёра и Палех. В каждом из этих населенных пунктов сложился свой своеобразный стиль письма на деревянных досках. «Палехские письма» славились тонкостью проработки деталей и активным применением золота.

Начало XIX века считается временем расцвета палехского иконописного промысла. У местных мастеров было много заказов, они расписывали стены московских храмов, их иконы продавались не только в столице и крупных российских городах, но и за границей. Известно, что Иоганн Гете заинтересовался иконами Владимирской земли. Губернатор сообщил поэту, что своим искусством выделяется Палех, и отправил Гете две местные иконы: «Двунадесятые праздники» и «Богоматерь».

К середине столетия в Палехе стали появляться первые мастерские, принадлежавшие художественным семьям Сафоновых, Кориных, Наныкиных и Удаловых. Именно лучшие представители иконописного искусства палешане Николай Сафонов и Иван Белоусов в 1903 году переписали в узнаваемом палехском стиле фрески и иконы главной достопримечательности поселения, а также иконостас церкви святого Георгия.

According to the local church chronicle, originally it belonged to Paletsky princes from the Starodubsky clan.

In the 17th century, the village was signed over to Ivan Buturlin of an ancient dynasty, whose ancestor was in Prince Aleksandr Nevsky’s service. By that time Palekh had gained fame, thanks to its artists: many town residents practiced icon painting.

PALEKH ICON PAINTERS

Before the 17th century, icons were painted almost in each village throughout the Vladimir Gubernia. However, only three main icon-painting centers remained in those lands in the next century: Kholuy, Mstyora and Palekh. The imitable style of the wooden-plank painting was created in each of those settlements. «The Palekh paintings» were renowned for fine detail elaboration and generous use of gold.

The early 19th century is considered a heyday period of the Palekh icon-painting craft. The local craftsmen enjoyed many work orders. They painted the walls of Moscow cathedrals. Their icons were sold not only in the capital city and major Russian cities, but also abroad. It is known...
села — Храма во имя Воздвижения Честнаго Креста Господня, построенного еще в конце XVIII столетия.

В начале XX века начался повсеместный упадок иконописи. Производство до- сок стало массовым и менее качественным, появились дешевые образцы, изображение на которых распечатывалось типографским способом и наклеивалось на дереве. Чтобы сохранить традиции, в Холуе, Палехе и Мстёре Комитет попечительства русской иконописи основал учебные мастерские, просуществовавшие вплоть до 1917 года.

После Октябрьской революции и Гражданской войны в стране началась эпоха богооборчества, и палехским иконописцам пришлось найти новое приложение своим знаниям и умениям. В Палехе создавали свое искусство веками, и оно не кануло в лету, а чудесным образом воплотилось в новом промысле — палехской лаковой миниатюре.

О РУССКИХ ЛАКАХ

Родиной лаковой миниатюры считают Китай. В России благодаря торговле с восточным государством расписные подносы, веера и ширы появились в XVII веке. При Петре I петергофский дворец Монплезир украсили 94 лаковых панно, а вскоре лаковое дело стали преподавать в Академии художеств.

У истоков же миниатюрного промысла лежало производство московского купца Петра Коробова, который в конце XVIII века основал фабрику по изготовлению лакированных козырьков для русских армейских головных уборов.

В это время при российском императорском дворе уже давно был в моде обычай нюхать табак. Табакерки были не просто коробочками, а произведениями искусства, символом статуса. Их делали из золота, серебра, очень высоко ценившегося алюминия, черепахового панциря; инкрустировали драгоценными камнями, украшали портретными миниатюрами на эмали.

Петр Коробов быстро придумал делать табакерки, на которые наклеивали покрытые лаком гравюры. Однако до появления знаменитого народного промысла — лаковой миниатюры — было еще далеко.

that Johann Goethe took an interest in the icons of the Vladimir land. The local governor wrote to the German poet that Palekh was remarkable for its art and sent Goethe two local icons: The Twelve Great Feasts and The Virgin Mother.

By the mid-century, the first workshops in Palekh were established — those belonged to the artistic families of the Safronovs, Korins, Nanykins and Udalovs. In 1903 the best representatives of the icon-painting art, Palekh residents Nikolay Safronov and Ivan Belousov, reproduced, in the recognizable Palekh style, the murals and icons of the main village landmark — the Cathedral for the Exaltation of the Honorable and Life-giving Cross built in the late 18th century.

The early 20th century was marked by general decline of the icon painting. Because of mass production of low-quality planks, cheap items flooded the market to replace painted images with typographically printed likenesses glued onto the wood. To preserve the traditions, the Committee for Patronage over the Russian Icon Painting launched in Kholuy, Palekh and Mstyora the training workshops, which lasted until 1917.

After the October Revolution and the Civil War, a “war against God” outbroke in the country. The Palekh icon painters had to find new venues to apply their knowledge and skills. Palekh artists had been creating their art pieces for many centuries. It was not buried in oblivion and manifested itself in a miraculous way in the new craft, the Palekh miniature lacquer painting.

ABOUT RUSSIAN LACQUERS

China is considered to be the homeland of the miniature lacquer painting. The painted trays, fans and decorative screens emerged in Russia in the 17th century due to the trade with the Oriental country. During the rule of Peter the Great, Monplaisir Palace in Peterhof was decorated with 94 lacquered panels. Soon afterwards the lacquer painting began to be taught at the Academy of Arts.

Moscow-based merchant Pyotr Korobov’s production facilities can get the credit for originating the lacquer miniature craft. In the late 18th century, he founded a manufactory to produce lacquered peaks for the Russian army headwear.

At that time, it was a popular fad at the Russian Emperor’s court to sniff tobacco. The sniff
СОЗДАТЕЛЬ ПАЛЕХСКОЙ МИНИАТЮРЫ

Решающую роль в возникновении промысла сыграло творчество Ивана Ивановича Голикова. Будущий художник родился в 1887 году в семье потомственного иконописца. Когда мальчику было 7 лет, семья переехала из Москвы в Палех, спасаясь от страшного голода, который начался в столице. В десятилетнем возрасте Иван был отдан на обучение в знаменитую мастерскую братьев Сафоновых.

Уже с 14 лет, когда умер его отец, юноша работал не покладая рук. Он реставрировал живопись, расписывал храмы, некоторое время работал театральным художником в Шуе, Кинешме, Иванове, Костроме.

В 1921 году Иван Голиков создал композицию «Адам в раю» — свою первую лаковую миниатюру на шкатулке из папье-маше и показал ее руководству Кустарного музея. Уже первая работа Голикова впечатлила специалистов своей необычностью. Они убедились, что рождается новое искусство.

В течение нескольких лет мастер сделал ряд росписей на папье-маше, наметив основные черты палехской лаковой

CREATOR OF PALEKH MINIATURE PAINTING

Ivan Ivanovich Golikov's know-how played the decisive role in the emergence of the craft. The future artist was born in 1887 to the family of hereditary icon painters. When the boy was 7 years old, the family moved from Moscow to Palekh escaping from a morbid famine that plagued the capital. At age of 10, Ivan was sent for training to the famous Safonov Brothers' workshop.

Since he turned 14, when his father died, the young fellow had been working tooth and nail. He restored pictures, painted cathedral walls, worked for a while as a stage designer in Shuya, Kineshma, Ivanovo, Kostroma.

In 1921, Ivan Golikov completed his first miniature lacquer painting, a composition Adam in Eden, on a jewelry box made of papier-mache and showed it to the management of the Handicraft Museum. The sheer originality of Golikov's first work overwhelmed the experts. They realized that a new art emerged.

Within several years, the master had made a range of paintings on papier-mache, delineating the main patterns of Palekh miniature lacquer painting. Golikov's magnificent works encouraged other icon painters to test themselves in this kind of art. In 1924, the Palekh painters founded The Workmen's Cooperative Association of Ancient Painting that set out to teach local artists the basics of the new craft.

Palekh miniature lacquer painting captivated the imagination of writer Maksim Gorky who proposed arranging a room at the Association's premises to store the best pieces, which laid the foundation of the future museum. The museum itself was opened for visitors on March 13, 1935. Ivan Golikov's creations became its main showpieces.
The master’s works are always recognizable. Characteristic of those is a synthesis of reality and fantasy. Not a good fellah from a Russian fairytale but a Red Army soldier in a budyonovka (a pointed helmet) rides the epic red troika (a three-horse team) against the snowy scenery in Golikov’s painting. The blend of truthfulness and fabulousness would become the distinctive feature of Palekh art.

Golikov borrowed his many plots immediately from life. That’s how he described his creative process, “I go out into the street, observe nature in the evening; before starting to paint a picture, I as it were live it through in the first place, I totally get absorbed into the world to be depicted...” The cream of his creations is deemed to be the miniature paintings made in the early 1930s for The Tale of Igor’s Campaign, a gift book issued by Academiya Publishers. The book was subsequently twice reprinted. It was due to those paintings that the artist was awarded a title of the Honoured Russian art worker.

**SPECIFICS OF THE PALEKH ART**

Masters of the newborn Palekh miniature painting had to utilize the techniques being unknown
for them before. Firstly, they had to learn producing papier-mache and, secondly, they had to switch from painting on a flat icon surface to rendering things with volume and shape.

The artists quickly mastered the technique, laying the basis of the Palekh miniature lacquer painting technology which is still used today.

The papier-mache is made of cardboard cut and lubricated with flour paste, applied onto the wooden mold and pressed. The rough workpiece is primed and grinded. Several lacquer layers are applied, the black lacquer goes onto the upper surface and the red lacquer goes onto the inner one. After adding more layers of the light lacquer a painter can start his work.

The Palekh masters continue the traditions of their icon-painting predecessors, they use the tempera paints which are applied according to the strict procedure. The future composition is outlined with white pigment; contours and details are painted with the dark tint; the shade and light parts are emphasized; volumes of the depicted objects are finished with the paints.

The master applies the finish in gold. Gold plays a special role in Palekh miniature painting.
Here gold is not only the key element but a part of the artist’s world perception. It is inextricably intertwined with the Christian symbolism. Gold is of a special aesthetic value as it becomes the prototype of the Divine Grace.

After using gold, the item is covered again with the layers of lacquer, then left to dry and to be polished. The lacquer surface polished to high lustre gives the image additional depth and makes the colors look more saturated and softer.

The finished product decorated with a Palekh painting delights the eye as an exquisite, vivid «picture» glittering with gold against the black or plain dark background. The depiction of the true-to-life houses, people, trees is adjacent in the composition to fantastic «hills» and «chambers». The side surfaces are decorated with delicate golden ornaments with all kinds of never-repeated patterns.

To master such complex technique as Palekh miniature lacquer painting it takes up to ten years, and it does not allow itself to everyone. Yet the tradition is not discontinued today. The Palekh museum houses 14,000 exhibits and six separate collections. The productions of the contemporary masters who carry on the craft of their forefathers replenish the museum’s holdings. Which means that the story of Palekh goes on.

Галина Ямпольская

Galina Yampolskaya
РУССКИЙ ЕВРОПЕЕЦ
ИВАН ТУРГЕНЕВ

A RUSSIAN EUROPEAN
IVAN TURGENEV
A brilliant novelist, who travelled around the world, knew all the great people of his epoch, read everything a man can read, and spoke all European languages as freely as his native one...” This is a portrait of Ivan Turgenev, one of the most outstanding Russian authors of the 19th century, drawn by his friend the French novelist Guy de Maupassant. Turgenev was both praised and severely criticized by his contemporaries. The writer himself, having spent two thirds of his life abroad, kept looking in his works for a path that would lead Russia to prosperity. 2018 marked the 200th anniversary of Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev; the date was put on the UNESCO List of Anniversaries.

A POET, A NOBLEMAN, A GOOD-LOOKER

In 1815, a young horse-guardsman Sergey Turgenev arrived in the Orel governo-rate. The handsome young man and hero of the 1812 Patriotic War made a deep impression on the local prosperous landlady, Varvara Lutovinova. While Sergey came from an impoverished noble family in Tula, Varvara was fabulously rich: the number of peasant serfs she possessed in her Orel lands alone amounted to five thousand; she owned other villages in the Kaluga, Tula, Tambov and Kursk governorates.

The couple married soon afterwards; and, while this was a marriage of convenience, they lived happily through the first years of their family life. After a while Sergey Turgenev left military service; the family, which by the time already had three sons, moved to the Orel estate of Spasskoye-Lutovinovo for permanent residence.

By that time, the relations between the spouses grew worse; the feeling of aloofness and poorly controlled mutual irritation engulfed their home. The single thing about which husband and wife found consensus was their determination to give their children...
The best possible education. Nikolay, Ivan and Sergey were taught by the best French and German resident tutors. Their mother communicated with them only in French. Yet, there lived true love for Russian literature in the house; the family kept pace with the latest literary arrivals and read works by Zhukovsky, Pushkin, Lermontov and Gogol with pleasure.

Eventually, in order to provide decent education for their children, the family moved to Moscow. The same year, Ivan Turgenev turned nine. Together with his elder brother, he was accepted by the private Weidenhammer's boarding school and later by Ivan Croise's boarding school.

At the age of 15, Ivan Turgenev became a student at the Philology School of the Moscow University, but a year later, after his father's death, the family moved to Saint Petersburg where the young man continued his studies at the capital's university, though at the Philosophy School. Turgenev's first steps in creative writing date back to his university years and his dramatic poem "Steno". "An absolutely absurd opus, a badly performed slavish imitation of Byron's Manfred", described the writer himself later his first writing experience.

Throughout his university years, Turgenev wrote about a hundred verses and a few poems, most of which got lost. Yet some of the poems were finally published by the best literary magazine of that time, "The Sovremennik" ("The Contemporary").

In 1838, upon graduation from the University, Turgenev left Russia for Europe to pursue his studies. He studied Roman and Greek literature, travelled across France, The Netherlands and Italy, rarely coming back to Russia and then leaving his Motherland again.

In four years, Turgenev earned the master's degree in Greek and Latin philology at the Saint Petersburg University and even worked on his thesis, but left it unfinished and decided to devote his life to the art of writing.

Turgenev met Nikolay Gogol, Sergey Aksakov, Aleksey Khomyakov, Afanasy Fet, Nikolay Nekrasov and Fyodor Dostoevsky, making a favorable impression on the literary community of the time. Dostoevsky wrote in one of the letters to his brother, “Recently a poet, Turgenev,
came back from Paris. A wonderful man! A poet, a talent, a nobleman, a good-looker, well-off, intelligent, educated, aged 25 years — I cannot find a single flaw of nature in him!

Finally: his character is genuinely straightforward, refined, developed by a good school.”

ON A ROLL

In April 1843, Turgenev published his poem “Parasha.” This one was highly rated by the master of literary criticism, Vissarion Belinsky, just a month later.

“The Parasha recently published by Mr. T. positively surprised and inspired thinkers, because one could not but notice in the “Parasha” a momentary retraction of the Russian poetry to the direction defined by Lermontov, which it should not have ever abandoned. The story bears a genuine and right message drawn straight from Russian life and skillfully developed to the smallest detail,” wrote Belinsky.

From the moment of the “Parasha”’s publication, Turgenev and Belinsky became bosom friends. It was under the critic’s influence that the writer finally gave up romanticism. This became evident after the publication of the poem “Pomeschik” (“The Landlord”) as well as short novels “Andrey Kolossov”, “The Three Portraits” and “The Brawler”.

In the 1840’s, Turgenev was still looking for his place in literature. He attempted various genres; for example, he wrote much for the theater. His plays “The Hanger-On” (“Nakhlebnik”), “The Bachelor” (“Kholostyak”), “A Month in the Country” (“Mesyats v derevne”) and “A Provincial Lady” (“Provintsialka”) were very popular with the reader and warmly welcomed by the critics.

In those years, there happened an event which sealed, to a considerable extent, the writer’s destiny: he was introduced to a French singer Pauline Viardot, who was on a tour in Saint Petersburg. The researchers of Turgenev’s work still argue about the real nature of their relationship. Love for this woman, with whom the writer retained close relations for 40 years, is not merely a fact in his biography, but also the strongest motive of his creative activity, which underlay the emotional coloring of many of his works.
The important, even pivotal point in Turgenev’s literary writing was his book of stories “The Hunter’s Sketches” (“Zapiski okhotnika”). It was inspired by his hunting tours and published in 1852. Not only did Turgenev raise a new topic, becoming one of the first Russian prose writers to discover the unexplored «new world» — the life of the Russian peasantry: he also worked out new principles of narration. His short sketch stories were a seamless combination of the documentary and the imaginary, the lyrical autobiographical elements and the strive for objective creative exploration of life. Turgenev’s story cycle became one of the most significant «document» depicting the life of the Russian countryside of the mid-19th century.

The year which saw the publication of “The Hunter’s Sketches” book, which brought Turgenev the reader’s love, proved unexpectedly tough. Turgenev could not let the death of Nikolay Gogol go unnoticed — he wrote the obituary. But the text was banned by the censor: as Mikhail
Musin-Pushkin, the chairman of the Saint Petersburg censorship commission, put it, «it is a crime to speak of this writer with such exultation». Turgenev sent the obituary to Moscow, using his relations to publish it in "The Moscovskiye Vedomosti" ("The Moscow Bulletin"). The authorities claimed that both this demarche and the text amounted to a riot, and Turgenev was given a month in prison.

Subsequently he was sent to his own estate of Spasskoye-Lutovinovo and it was only two years later that he was granted the right to live in the capital. During his exile, Turgenev went

некролог. Но текст не пропускает цензуру: как выразился председатель Петербургского цензурного комитета Михаил Мусин-Пушкин, «о таком писателе преступно отзы- ваться столь восторженно». Тогда Тургенев посылает некролог в Москву и через знако- мых публикует его в «Московских ведомо- стях». Власти усмотрели и в самом поступ- ке и в тексте бунт, и Тургенев получил месяц заключения. Затем его выслали в родное имя Спасское-Лутовиново, и только че- рез два года писатель получил право жить в столице. В ссылке Тургенев ездит на охоту, читает книги, играет в шахматы, принимает

A keen and perceptive observer, accurate in every detail, he depicts his heroes both as a poet and a painter. He finds interesting their passions and the traits of their faces alike... He conveys with great skill the physical and moral picture of the phenomena, picturing true reality instead of fantastic sketches.

Prosper Merimee

Острый и тонкий наблюдатель, точный до мелочей, он рисует своих героев как поэт и живописец. Ему одинаково интересны как их страсти, так и черты их лица... С большим искусством живописует он физическую и моральную сторону явлений, создавая реальные картины действительности, а не фантастические эскизы.

A keen and perceptive observer, accurate in every detail, he depicts his heroes both as a poet and a painter. He finds interesting their passions and the traits of their faces alike... He conveys with great skill the physical and moral picture of the phenomena, picturing true reality instead of fantastic sketches.

Prosper Merimee
hunting, read books, played chess, entertained his fellow writers and, of course, gave himself entirely to his art, he wrote the textbook story, “Mumu”.

After the success of “The Hunter’s Sketches”, Turgenev grew more and more popular with the reader, who treated his every new work as the artistic interpretation of social and ideological developments in Russia. Turgenev’s works were published in a row: novel “Rudin”, short novel “Assya”, the novels “Home of the Gentry” (“Dvoryanskoye gnezdo”), “On the Eve” (“Nakanune”), “Fathers and Sons” (“Ottsy i deti”). They secured his reputation as a prose writer: he was justly considered the major writer of the mid-century.

**INTERNATIONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

In 1863, Turgenev settled in Baden-Baden, and later, in 1871, he moved to Paris. He only visited homeland on rare occasions. In Europe, Turgenev worked as an interpreter, advisor and editor, composing prefaces and comments. Thanks to his efforts, the Russian reader came to know Flaubert, while the French could read Pushkin’s works. Turgenev became the most renowned and readable Russian author in Europe.
for some time. In 1878, he was elected vice president at the international literary congress in Paris. A year later, he was awarded the title of the Oxford University Doctor Honoris Causa.

A genuine cultural event were the bachelors’ «dinners of the five» — Gustave Flaubert, Edmond Goncourt, Alphonse Daudet, Émile Zola and Ivan Turgenev — in Paris restaurants or at the writers’. The dinners were held once a month. Various topics were discussed — particularities of literature, the structure of the French language; sometimes the famous authors simply told stories and enjoyed the delicious food.

It was abroad that Turgenev wrote his two last novels — “The Smoke” (“Dym”) and “The Virgin Soil” (“Nov”), both united by the single tragic theme of the Russian intellectual — an honest, clever, gifted man, who is always calamitous, who can find neither inner peace nor overwhelming love, nor can he be of use to the society. The novels were not accepted by the Russian reader and were severely criticized. Turgenev wrote to his friends that everyone railed his novels: «...and the Reds and the Whites, from above and from below, and the side, too, — and particularly from the side.»

The writer’s last years of life were his triumph both in Russia and abroad. His cycle of lyrical miniatures, “Prose Poems” was published: Turgenev wrote 50 such «poems» in four years. The book opened with miniature “The Village” (“Derevnya”) and was concluded with “The Russian Language” (“Russkiy yazyk”), a eulogy to the great mission of Russia:

«In these days of doubt, in these days of painful brooding over the fate of my country, thou alone art my rod and my staff, O great, mighty, true and free Russian language! If it were not for thee, how could one keep from despairing at the sight of what is going on at home? But it is inconceivable that such a language should not belong to a great people!»

Turgenev, who started as a lyrical poet, came back to lyrical poetry in the end of life, regarding it as the optimal artistic form allowing him to express his most intimate thoughts and sentiments. The book ”Prose Poems”, the first part of which was published but a few months before the writer’s death, was Turgenev’s farewell to life and art.
The Norsemen called the Ancient Rus “Gardariki”, «the kingdom of cities» or «the realm of fortresses». In Rus, only settlements surrounded by defensive walls with towers and loopholes were considered a city. Such fortifications were called “kremlins”. The word was first mentioned in chronicles in 1317 as “kremnik”. There is still no consensus among the linguists regarding the etymology of this term.

There were many kremlins in Rus: around 400 mostly wooden kremlins were known before the so-called Tatar Yoke. Most of them were later destroyed by the Tatars, and all that now remains of those pre-invasion fortress are earth walls.

During the Tatar Yoke, kremlins continued to be built only in Novgorod and Pskov regions. For the first time in Rus, purely defensive constructions appear such as Koporye, Oreshek, Yam, Korela, while previously fortresses were guarding the towns. The strongest Russian fortress at that time was the Pskov Kremlin.

The construction of the white-stoned Moscow Kremlin began in 1367 and symbolized the revival of kremlins. From then on, the term ‘kremlin’ applied to walled monasteries and episcopal residences as well as urban fortifications. The Rostov Kremlin built in the 17th century is the most prominent of this type of kremlins.

By that time, the building of kremlins mostly stops; the last one, the Tobolsk Kremlin, was finished in 1717.
ВЕЛИКИЙ НОВГОРОД
ОДИН ИЗ ДРЕВНЕЙШИХ КРЕМЛЕЙ

VELIKY NOVGOROD
ONE OF THE OLDEST KREMLINS
Сердце кремля и символ Великого Новгорода — Софийский собор, древнейший храм России.

По последним данным деревянную крепость возвели еще в середине X века, более 1000 лет назад. А каменные стены и башни детинца, которые мы видим сейчас, были заново отстроены в XV веке. Собор начали строить в 1045 году, и здесь буквально все дышит историей: мощные каменные стены, загадочные Магдебургские врата, старинные иконы и фрески. А в XIX веке славное прошлое увековечили в бронзе — напротив Софийского собора установили памятник «Тысячелетие России». Это многофигурная композиция с изваяниями царей и героев — от князя Рюрика до Александра II. На территории кремля работает еще несколько церквей и музеев, а с крепостных стен открывается вид на былинный Волхов и Торговую сторону.

The heart of the Kremlin and the symbol of Veliky Novgorod, the St. Sophia Cathedral, Russia’s oldest church.

The latest data suggest that a wooden fortress was erected in the middle of the X century, more than 1,000 years ago. The stone walls and towers of the citadel that we can see there now were rebuilt in the 15th century. The construction if the cathedral began in 1045, and everything here literally breathes history: powerful stone walls, the mysterious Magdeburg Gate, ancient icons and frescoes. In the XIX century, the glorious past was immortalized in bronze, when the “Millennium of Russia” monument was erected in front of the St. Sophia Cathedral. This is a multi-figure composition with sculptures of rulers and heroes, from Prince Rurik to Alexander II. There are several other churches and museums on the territory of the Kremlin, and the fortress walls offer spectacular view to the ancient Volkov and the Trade district.

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ПСКОВ
САМЫЙ МОЩНЫЙ КРЕМЛЬ

PSKOV
THE STRONGEST KREMLIN

This Kremlin was not just the spiritual and administrative center, but also the strongest Russian fortress: it withstood 26 sieges and protected the city from Polish invaders, the knights of the Livonian Order, as well as the Swedish and Lithuanian soldiers.

Кремль был не только духовным и административным центром, но и самой мощной российской крепостью: он выдержал 26 осад, защитив город от польских войск, рыцарей ливонского ордена, шведов и литовцев.
Еще один претендент на звание самого древнего кремля — Псковский Кром. Считается, что земляные укрепления окружали Псков еще в начале Х века, а каменные постройки появились в XIII. Кремль стоял в центре крупнейшей крепости Европы, состоявшей из пяти поясов оборонительных сооружений, каждый — со своими стенами и башнями. До наших дней сохранились только руины Довмонтова города и Кром. В центре кремля возвышается Троицкий собор и его колокольня с древнейшим в России звучащим набором колоколов. На вечевой площади перед собором принимались все важные решения и законы Псковской республики.

Another contender for the title of the oldest Russian Kremlin is the Pskov Krom. It is believed that earthworks surrounded Pskov already at the beginning of the 10th century, while stone buildings appeared here in the 13th century. The Kremlin stood in the center of Europe's largest fortress, consisting of five layers of fortifications, each having its own walls and towers. Unfortunately, only the ruins of Dovmontov city and Krom have survived to this day. In the center of the Kremlin stand the Trinity Cathedral and its bell tower with the oldest set of functioning bells in Russia. All important political decisions in the Pskov Republic were taken on the Veche Square in front of the cathedral.
ЗАРАЙСК
САМЫЙ СОХРАНИВШИЙСЯ КРЕМЛЬ ПОДМОСКОВЬЯ

ZARAYSK
THE BEST PRESERVED KREMLIN IN THE MOSCOW REGION

На фоне своих могучих соседей Зарайский кремль выглядит просто игрушечным: он почти в десять раз меньше Коломенского. Зато это единственный полностью сохранившийся кремль в Подмосковье.

Compared to its mighty neighbors, the Zaraysk Kremlin looks almost like a toy fortress; for instance, it is 10 times smaller than the one in Kolomna. However, it is the only fully preserved kremlin in the Moscow region.
Прямоугольная крепость с семью башнями возвышается над небольшим городком у слияния двух рек. Она построена в стиле итальянских замков, и на небольшой территории разместились два собора, воскресная школа и музей. Прямо под кремлевской стеной разбит церковный огород, снаружи ее окружают частные домики. Но когда-то миниатюрная крепость была серьезным фортификационным сооружением, а в Смутное время здесь развернулись события, изменившие ход российской истории. В Зарайском кремле князь Дмитрий Пожарский собрал народное ополчение, чтобы выступить в поход на Москву и освободить ее от поляков. Эту победу мы празднуем и по сей день 4 ноября.

A rectangle fortress with seven towers rises above the small town located at the confluence of two rivers. It was built to resemble Italian castles, and its small territory hosts two cathedrals, a Sunday school and a museum. Right beside the kremlin wall there is a church garden, and from the outside it is surrounded by small houses. There were times in history when this little fortress was a no-nonsense fortification, and during the Time of Troubles (1598-1613) the events that took place here changed the course of the Russian history. In Zaraysk Kremlin Prince Dmitry Pozharsky gathered the citizens to march on Moscow and free the capital from the Polish invaders. We still celebrate this victory on November 4.
The younger brother and a worthy adversary of the Moscow Kremlin, it only just trails the Russia’s most important symbol in its power and scale.

Moreover, the Kolomna Kremlin resembles the Moscow one in its most important details: multi-tiered towers, the shape of merlons and loopholes, the masonry of its walls. It shouldn’t come as a surprise, because it is believed that the two strongholds were designed by one person, the Italian architect Aloisio da Milano, who used the Moscow’s pattern to build the fortifications in Kolomna. The fortress defended the southern routes leading to Moscow, and walls remember many battles. The Assumption Cathedral...

KOLOMNA
MOSCOW KREMLIN’S TWIN

Младший брат и достойный соперник Московского Кремля — Коломенский. Он почти не уступал главному символу России в мощи и размахе.

Более того, Коломенский кремль повторяет Московский в важнейших деталях: многоярусных башнях, форме зубцов и бойниц, кладке стен. Ничего удивительного — считается, что у двух твердынь один автор — итальянский архитектор Алевиз Фрязин, и городское укрепление в Коломне он строил по столичному образцу. Крепость защищала южные подступы к Москве, ее стены помнят не одно сражение, а Успенский собор построили...
was built here by order of Dmitry Donskoy after the victory on the Kulikovo Field; the temple is still functional. The Kolomna Kremlin is a true time machine: here, you can wear medieval armor, shoot from ancient weapons and search for Marina Mnishek’s treasure. A legend says that the wife of two Lzhedmitrys (“False Dmitrys”, impostors of the Russian tsar) was held captive in one of the towers, and before that, she managed to hide the royal treasures somewhere in the city. She hid them so well that they had not yet been found.
АСТРАХАНЬ
САМЫЙ ЮЖНЫЙ КРЕМЛЬ

АСТРАХАНЬ
THE SOUTHERNMOST KREMLIN

The Russian outpost on the south-eastern borders is an impenetrable stronghold. The southernmost Kremlin of Russia is surrounded on all sides by natural barriers, the Volga River and its creeks.

Форпост Русского государства на юго-восточных границах был неприступной цитаделью. Самый южный кремль России со всех сторон окружали естественные преграды: Волга и ее протоки.
During the peasant uprising (1670–1671), the Astrakhan Kremlin was controlled by the forces of Stepan Razin for almost a year and a half — the tsar’s troops managed to seize the fortress only after a long siege. Due to the complicated terrain surrounding the building, it has an unusual shape: white-stone walls with towers form a triangle. The monumental complex of the Kremlin has evolved over the centuries, and now the Trinity and the Assumption cathedrals built 100 years apart dominate its territory. The buildings of the Astrakhan garrison remind of the military past of the fortress: an artillery yard with a reconstruction of siege weapons, the armory and the barracks. From the observation deck of the Red Gate you can see the old city of Astrakhan and the area around the Volga River, while in the ethnographic museum you can learn about the life and traditions of the peoples peacefully coexisting on the shores of the Caspian Sea.
This tiny kremlin snuggles on a rocky bank of the River Tura 300 km from Yekaterinburg.

There were only two such structures in the Urals, but the wooden Cherdyn Kremlin was destroyed, and in Verkhoturye, a stone kremlin replaced the wooden fortress that had burnt down. Inside the Kremlin wall with corner towers, the bell tower of the Trinity Cathedral, the chambers of commerce, the treasury, and the governor's house managed to fit in just 2 hectares of land some 300 years ago. Unfortunately, only the eastern wall and the five-domed cathedral connected with it, adorned with lacelike...
plasterwork and tiles, survived to this day. In the 21st century, reconstruction of the only Ural Kremlin finally began; the walls, towers and other buildings are now being restored. The suspended pedestrian bridge leads to the Kremlin, and the entrance is through the arched front gate. From the bell tower of the Trinity Museum you can see the whole city, and its history is presented in every detail in the regional ethnography museum located in a wooden house built without using a single nail.
Beyond the Urals, where there was no need to protect the borders from the Tatar raids, stone strongholds were not needed. The complex in Tobolsk was built in an already existing city and acts rather as an administrative and trade center. First, St Sophia Cathedral, the oldest in Siberia, was erected on high-rising Troitsky cape, and later walls four meters in height, with round and square towers were built around it.
Now the Tobolsk Kremlin complex includes 32 objects: Gostiny Dvor, temples, bell towers, and several museums. In the Governor's Palace, you will learn everything about the history of Siberia and try some authentic Siberian gingerbread made according to old recipes. There is also the “House of Masters” where you can see the examples of folk crafts and even make something with your own hands.

The white-stoned wonder on the bank of the Irysh River was build during the 17th and 18th centuries, therefore the kremlin’s architecture combines baroque and classicist styles, as well as the traditions of the authentic Russian architecture and the Italian Renaissance.

Белокаменное чудо над Иртышем возводили в XVII и XVIII веках, так что в архитектуре кремля соединились традиции барокко и классицизма, древнерусского зодчества и итальянского Возрождения.
The Kazan Kremlin is a unique monument on the intersection of two cultures: the white-stones walls erected by the architects from Pskov hide the turquois minarets of Kul-Sharif.
The history of the fortress began at the times of Volga Bulgaria, and the stone Kremlin was built here after Kazan was seized by Ivan the Terrible. Islam and Orthodoxy, East and West, old and new now exist alongside each other on the territory of the Kremlin. The most ancient building is the Annunciation Cathedral, built in traditional Pskov style some 450 years ago. The youngest one is the splendid Kul-Sharif mosque, restored for the city’s millennium anniversary. Nearby stands the legend of old Kazan, the leaning tower of Söyembikä Tower, while the former governor’s palace is the main modern building located at the Kremlin complex — it serves as the residence of the President of Tatarstan. The six Kremlin museums reveal full background of the region, from fossil animals to religion and culture.
No walls or towers remain from the wooden Sviyazhsk Kremlin, but it left its trace in history. At the top of the mountain, in the mouth of the Sviyaga River Ivan the Terrible founded a fortified city that he used as a base for a march on Kazan, which he seized in 1552.
It was impossible to build massive walls right under the enemy's nose, so this kremlin was first put together in the forest near Uglich. It was then taken to pieces, each log was numbered and floated down the Volga river, and the fortress was reassembled at its present location in just four weeks. The only surviving structure of the wooden Sviyazhsk is the mid-16th century Trinity Church. The spirit of the past is still alive: the “Lazy torzhok” is noisy with people, the blacksmith’s hammer is pounding, fresh bread is baked in wood-fired stoves, tea is boiling in a samovar. And opposite the entrance bridge, at the far end of the island, there is a beach where people can swim in the Volga.

Построить мощные стены прямо под носом у врага было невозможно, поэтому кремль собрали в угличских лесах. Потом разобрали, пронумеровали каждое бревно, сплавили вниз по Волге и заново собрали крепость уже на нынешнем месте — всего за четыре недели. Единственное уцелевшее строение деревянного Свияжска — Троицкая церковь середины XVI века. Дух прошлого жив и сейчас: шумит «Ленивый торжок», стучит кузнецкий молот, в дровяных печах печётся хлеб, в самоваре кипит чай. А в дальнем от входного моста конце острова можно искупаться в Волге.
THE TOWN ISLAND OF SVIYAZHSK
The State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum. It is located in 3 km from the estuary of the Sviyaga River on top of the High Mountain. It is bordered by the Sviyaga on the one side and by the Schuka, on the other.

The Construction
A fortress on the Sviyaga was erected in 4 weeks. The fortress walls, towers and other defense constructions and service buildings were assembled outside Uglich, and then floated down by the Volga to the construction site.

The Founding of Sviyazhsk
Ivan the Terrible founded the city that turned into a military base of the Russian forces during the siege of Kazan.

The Province’s Center
The town was made the administrative center of the Sviyazhsk province in the Kazan Gubernia.

The Village
By the decree of the Central Executive Commission’s Presidium it was re-established as a rural settlement.

The Island
Following admission of water into the Kuibyshev reservoir it came to sit on the island.

1551 1719 1923 1957

1,5 KM
Длина острова / The island’s length
Население 252 жителя / Population: 252. 37 cultural objects are located on its territory.

Св. Христофор
Here one can see the only unpainted fresco in Russia showing the horse-headed St. Christopher leaning on the sword.

Строительство
Крепость на берегу Свияги была собрана за четыре недели. Крепостные стены, башни, прочие оборонительные и хозяйственные постройки собирались под Угличем, а затем сплавлялись по Волге к месту строительства.

The Mother of God Assumption Monastery
One of the two churches in Russia where the full cycle of the Ivan the Terrible-era wall painting has survived.

Богородицко-Успенский монастырь
Один из двух храмов России, где сохранился полный цикл стенной живописи эпохи Ивана Грозного.

Основание Свияжска
Иван Грозный основал город, ставший базой русских войск при осаде Казани.

Село
Постановлением Президиума ВЦИК преобразован в сельский населенный пункт.

Остров
В результате наполнения Куйбышевского водохранилища оказался на острове.
Собор Богоматери «Всех скорбящих Радость» (1898–1906 гг.). Пятиглавый крестовокупольный храм выполнен в псевдовизантийском стиле с элементами эклектики, близок по своей архитектуре к Кронштадтскому собору Санкт-Петербурга.

Church of the Mother of God “Joy of All Who Sorrow” (1898–1906). The five-domed cross-in-square Church is erected in the pseudo-Byzantine style with elements of eclecticism, in its architecture is close to the Kronstadt Cathedral in St. Petersburg.

Никольская церковь
Колокольня Никольской церкви — самое высокое и самое старое на сегодняшний день каменное здание Свияжска.

The Nikolsky Church
The Nikolsky Church’s belfry is the highest and oldest, as of today, stone building in Sviyazhsk.
Наш журнал продолжает рассказывать о монетах и купюрах, посвященных объектам всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. Эта тема интересна не только нумизматам и бонистам, но и филателистам. Эти объекты изображены на марках разных стран мира, а также ООН. Выпускает марки и ЮНЕСКО: первые подарочные экземпляры появились еще в 1950-е годы, а всего за почти 80 лет было выпущено около 60 филателистических изданий.

Our journal continues to bring to light coins and banknotes dedicated to objects protected by the international organization. However, this issue will be interesting to philatelists as well numismatists and notaphilists. UNESCO and World Heritage Sites appear on stamps from various countries around the globe, as well as spamps printed by the UN. UNESCO itself issues its own stamps: the first collectible examples appeared in the 1950s, and overall, around 60 stamps have been issued over the past 80 years.
BELIZE BARRIER REEF RESERVE SYSTEM. BELIZE

A chain of coral reefs extends 280 kilometers along the coast of Belize. The Barrier Reef System was discovered by Charles Darwin in 1842. The system includes seven protected areas, 450 reefs and three atolls. It provides habitat for marine turtles, manatees and American crocodiles, 70 species of hard corals and 36 species of soft corals, 500 species of fish and hundreds of invertebrates. In 1996, the coastal ecosystem of Belize was included to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list as one of the richest in the world.

THE GREAT WALL. CHINA

Construction of the first sections of the wall began in the 3rd century BC. The wall was meant to protect the country from nomadic tribes and serve as the visible border of the Chinese civilization. Stone wall stretches along the Yin Mountains, going around all slopes and overcoming both high rises and deep gorges. The Great Wall of China is officially 8,851 kilometers long, but including all its offsets and sections built over thousands of years, the total length is 21,197 kilometers. The wall is 5-8 meters thick and on average 6-7 meters high. The Great Wall has been protected by UNESCO since 1987.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. USA

Yosemite, one of the largest and oldest national parks in the USA (gained this status in 1980), is located in California, on the Western slopes of Sierra Nevada mountain range. Almost 95% of the park's territory is designated wilderness. The Yosemite Park is known for its granite rocks, glaciers and lakes, as well as giant sequoia groves, the state symbol of California. It has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1984.
**L’ANSE AUX MEADOWS. CANADA**

The remains of an ancient settlement were discovered near the little village of L’Anse aux Meadows in the 1960s. Archeologists believe that in the 10th century, 30 to 160 people lived here. According to historians, it may be the first Viking settlement in North America. The leader of the Norse explorers could have been Leif Erikson, son of Erik the Red, the discoverer of Greenland. L’Anse aux Meadows was included to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1978 and is preserved as a unique historical monument and one of the most reliable evidences that the Viking had reached the American coast five centuries before Columbus.

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**KIZHI POGOST. RUSSIA**

A complex of wooden buildings, masterpieces of traditional Russian architecture, is located at Kizhi island in Lake Onega. The complex includes an octagonal bell tower built in 1862, two 18th century wooden churches (the Church of the Transfiguration used in the summer and the Church of the Intercession used in winter), as well as a hedge 300 meters long in the shape of a wooden log house with a gabled roof, standing on a thick foundation made of large stones. These buildings of an old parish are fabulous example of carpenter’s work and have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1990.

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**HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE. CZECH REPUBLIC**

Prague, one of the most beautiful European cities, became capital of Bohemia in the 10th century. Stare Mesto, Nove Mesto, Hradcany, Mala Strana and Vysehrad, the five historical districts of Prague, previously existed as standalone settlements. In 1993, the historical and architectural complex of the Centre of Prague fell under UNESCO protection. The city is rich in monuments from all periods of its history. Of particular importance are Charles Bridge, Prague Castle with the Cathedral of St Vitus, the Medieval Jewish (Josefov) Quarter, Vysehrad Castle, the Dancing House.
THE SACRED CITY OF KANDY. SRI LANKA

Kandy, the religious capital of Sri Lanka, was founded in the 16th century. The city is surrounded by the mountains and the Mahaweli River. The Historical Centre of Kandy was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988. It is home of the famous Buddhist temple that houses one of the greatest relics in Buddhism, the tooth of Buddha, as well as other treasuries such as golden statues ornated with precious gems, a collection of ancient manuscripts and writings on palm leaves. Near the temple, there are other important buildings, including the Royal Palace, the Audience Hall, the Queen's Palace and three Hindu temples.

THE UPPER MIDDLE RHINE VALLEY. GERMANY

Picturesque landscapes with silhouettes of numerous medieval castles and terraced vineyards make this valley one of the most spectacular places in Europe. It stretches along Rhine, one of the great European rivers that has been a crucial transportation route for the past two thousand years. The main symbol of the Upper Middle Rhine Valley is the famous Lorelei, a steep slate rock that, according to an old legend that became source of inspiration for Heinrich Heine’s poem, was the place where the beautiful siren used to sing her songs, leading ships to the rocks. The unique architectural and natural landscape of the valley has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2002.

RAPA NUI NATIONAL PARK. CHILE

Rapa Nui, or the Easter Island, was discovered by a Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen on Easter Sunday on 1722. Rapa Nui, together with the adjacent islands, acquired the status of a national park and a historical monument in 1935, and was included in UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 1995. The island’s greatest mystery are enormous stone figures known as ‘moai’. It is generally believed that the indigenous people erected them between 1250 and 1500 from pressed lava tuff. More that 900 statues have been discovered, with the largest weighing 82 tons.
Булгарский историко-археологический комплекс.
Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex.
Bolghar, Russia.