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# ISSUES OF NATIONAL AND FEDERATIVE RELATIONS

Academic journal

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The scientific journal is published since 2011 at the "Publishing House "Science Today". Translated (eng.) version of the journal is published since 2018. Since its inception, the journal was guided by high scientific and ethical standards and today it is one of the leading political science journals in Russia.

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## ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNIC AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

*The article deals with topical issues of development of national cultural centers of the Krasnoyarsk territory in modern conditions. The preservation of history, culture and traditions is the most important feature of an ethnic group, so it is very important, especially in a multi-ethnic environment, such as Russian society, to objectively study the problem of preserving culture and unity of each people. The national policy of modern Russia is aimed at maintaining and developing the multicultural history of our country.*

**Key words:** national culture, ethnocultural associations, traditions, customs, language, diaspora, national politics.

In modern Russia, transformative processes aimed at preserving and developing national and ethno-cultural centers and associations are taking place. Their key functions are to preserve the spiritual identity of citizens of different ethnic groups and nationalities, as well as to stabilize interethnic relations. The main direction is unity of representatives of the national diaspora, creation of conditions for the use of cultural values with the account for ethnic traditions and needs, preservation of native language and traditional forms of leisure.

Currently, due to the processes of globalization, there is an urgent need to preserve and develop traditional culture and public organizations in all regions of the Russian Federation where representatives of different nationalities reside compactly. In general, national-cultural organizations are supported by all levels of government.

The process of formation of national-cultural associations was initiated by the perestroika policy. Various movements, parties and associations began to form in the Krasnoyarsk territory. Today, officially registered organizations are:

- Krasnoyarsk regional Finnish national cultural society “Ingria”;
- Krasnoyarsk regional voluntary society of Estonian culture “Eesti”;

- regional society of Latvian culture “Dzintars”;
- regional society of Russian Germans “Vozrozhdenie”;
- national and cultural autonomy “Dom Polski”;
- regional society of Lithuanian culture “Lituanika”.

**“Dzintars.”** One of the first national cultural centers was the Krasnoyarsk regional Latvian cultural society “Dzintars” (Amber) established in November 1990. A. K. Leylas, co-Chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Memorial society, became its leader. Since 1993, the society was headed by the Professor of Krasnoyarsk Academy Y. A. Mai, and in 2001 – a former design engineer A. D. Vanzant. From the beginning of its existence, “Dzintars” began to lead an active and busy life. The main goal was to establish cultural and business ties and study cultural, historical and spiritual values, traditions and lifestyle of the Latvian people, as well as their native language. Already at the early stages of formation, work in these areas was carried out under the leadership of Erna Churakova. Every year, the society organizes national celebrations, such as Latvia’s Independence Day (November 18) and Jan’s day-Ligo (June 23-24), celebrations are accompanied by dances, songs around the fire and ceremonial Ligo treats [4. P. 197-198].

Krasnoyarsk society is closely linked with Russian and foreign Latvian associations, as well as with the historical homeland. Researchers are actively engaged in the study of local history, conduct archival activities. In June 1996, Krasnoyarsk hosted Congress of Russian Latvians. With the support of the Republic of Latvia, Dzintars is provided with Latvian newspapers, magazines and books, as a result an extensive library was organized. Many residents of Krasnoyarsk are offered opportunity to visit summer family camps in Latvia.

In 1991, the school in the village of Nizhnyaya Bulanka resumed teaching the Latvian language thanks to teachers T. J. Heidemane and A. K. Brunia, an ethnographic Museum was established. In 2000, in honor of the 140th anniversary of the school, a large celebration was held, which was attended by guests from all over the region.

In 2007, at the initiative of the Dzintars society, a Latvian delegation headed by Latvian Ambassador Andris Teikmanis, as well as artists from the Daugavpils theater, visited the Karatuz district, where the village of Nizhnyaya Bulanka is located.

**“Ingria.”** Krasnoyarsk regional Finnish national cultural society Ingria was formed in November 1991. The teacher A.V. Smirnova was elected its Chairman. The main direction of the society’s work is cultural and educational activities, the revival and preservation of national culture and identity, traditions and customs, the study of history, the revival of national sports, the development of friendly relations with other nationalities and the historical homeland. A lot of attention is paid to the study of the native language (it is now a Sunday school), musical and folklore groups were organized (in particular, youth club Ingriya and the eponymous studio theatre). Connections have been established with the government, public and Lutheran associations of Russia and Finland.

Ingria society participates in various international events: festivals, Day of Krasnoyarsk city, seminars, conferences and the exhibition "History of Siberian costume." Celebrations by the society of the Day of Finish Culture, of the epos "Kalevala" and the national Juhannus holiday (Midsummer day) have already become a tradition [3. P. 147-149].

The society is actively engaged in local history work. Several expeditions are conducted to the regions of the Krasnoyarsk Territory where Finns lived. The collected materials are included in the book "Finns in Russia," edited by Professor at the University of Helsinki R. Parviainen. A special event, memorable to all Finns in Ingria, was the opening in Krasnoyarsk in 2004 of the monument to the Children of Besieged Leningrad.

**"Dom Polski."** In 1990, a regional Polish public organization was created, later transformed into the national-cultural autonomous "Dom Polski." Its leaders at various times were: V. F. Ossovsky (since 1990), B. L. Zavatsky (since 1994), V. V. Kiminsky (since 1996), O. L. Podborskaya (since 1997), S. N. Kutitskaya (since 2000), Yu. O. Skidan (from 2003 to 2010). Currently, the Chairman of the Board is Dmitry Gorbachev. "Dom Polski" carries out a lot of work to preserve and develop national traditions, culture and native language.

In 2001, to mark the 10th anniversary of "Dom Polski," art festivals, Chopin evenings, exhibitions, and screenings of Polish films were held as a part of the Days of Polish Culture. The event was attended by Polish diplomats and guests from abroad. In November 2003, Krasnoyarsk hosted the first Siberian folk polonium festival, which brought together Polish bands from all over Siberia.

Members of the autonomy conduct serious research and archival work on the study of the life history of poles in the Yenisei region. Research is published in various Russian and foreign publications, including the Polish newspaper *Zgoda*, and the almanac *Yenisei*. The book "Poles on the Yenisei" has been prepared for publication. The research results were used to create a monument to the fallen poles, opened in 1996 in the Memorial complex "Norilsk Golgotha" [6. P. 212-215].

The community is working to develop contacts with the historical homeland. Siberian poles are given the opportunity to go to Poland for various language and historical courses, internships, and children go for holidays in children's boarding houses. Students from the Krasnoyarsk Territory have the opportunity to get an education in many Polish universities.

To date, "Dom Polski" has branches in many cities of the region: Zheleznogorsk, Lesosibirsk, Yeniseisk, Minusinsk. Since 2000, the national-cultural public organization "Polonia Minusinsk" under the leadership of E. M. Lyaskovskaya has been working in Minusinsk.

The Polish diaspora actively cooperates with other national communities, participating in such joint events such as the nationwide festival "We become friends in Siberia," days of the city of Krasnoyarsk, Christmas and Easter holidays.

**“Lituanika.”** At the end of 1992, the regional society of Lithuanian culture “Lituanika” was formed, in 2004, it was reorganized into the regional Lithuanian national and cultural autonomy “Lietuva.” In different periods, this organization was headed by S. S. Zablotkis (1992-1998) and A. A. Rasyulis (1998 – present). Head of the youth direction is G. A. Romaso.

Lithuanians make a great contribution to the social life of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Most active is the “Youth Union Žalgiris.” Children take part in various international projects such as “Festival of gloves” and “City of masters.” From 2010 to 2011, volunteers from Lithuanian, Latvian, German, Estonian and Polish societies took patronage of orphanages in the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

In May 2012, a number of exhibitions and concerts were held in Krasnoyarsk as part of the Days of Lithuanian culture, among them were an exhibition of works of the famous artist and composer M. K. Čiurlionis and a concert attended by the soloists of the Lithuanian state Philharmonic society.

In 2017, in order to mark its 25th anniversary “Lietuva” organized an event for its guests and prepared a very interesting and expressive program “Window to Lithuania,” which included the opening of an exhibition of Lithuanian graphic artists. Guests had the opportunity to look at the works of artists of the Soviet period and of the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Cultural and historical center hosted a concert by the famous pianist R. Zubovas, great-grandson of M. K. Čiurlionis.

In 1997, the society opened a Sunday school. Its main activity is to study the native language, history and traditions of the Lithuanian people. The lesson was taught by both local and invited teachers from Lithuania. The society is proud of the Ruta academic choir, which takes part in various international festivals both on the territory of the Krasnoyarsk Territory and abroad. In addition, the choir often goes on tour to Vilnius, where the song festival of the world Lithuanian society is held.

Society “Lietuva” have been held to different social and historical-memorial program. Graves of Lithuanians in exile, in the village of Ovsyanka and the village of Ust-Mana are being put in order.

Lithuanians are very careful about the history of their people. In August 1989, on the 50th anniversary of the deportation of Lithuanians, memory days Lithuania-Siberia were held in Krasnoyarsk. Such events are held by the society “Lietuva” every year, in close cooperation with the Krasnoyarsk Association of victims of illegal political repression.”

At present, the relations of the Lithuanian society in the Krasnoyarsk Territory with the historical homeland are actively developing thanks to the state structures and public institutions. Teachers of the Lithuanian language come to Krasnoyarsk, and schools are provided with methodological and educational aids. In the 1990s, in addition to the society “Lietuva,” the Union of Lithuanians of Igarka (President E. P. Kigene) and Union of young Lithuanians of Siberia “Žalgiris” (President A. A. Palenis) also functioned in the Territory.



**“Eesti.”** In October 1991, the Krasnoyarsk regional voluntary society of Estonian culture “Eesti” was formed. Since its formation to the present day, Chairman of the society is a philologist and translator Vladimir Nikolayev-Eunet.

In 1992 and 1993, the society held regional Estonian festivals and holidays “Jaani Piaev” in the villages of Haidak and Nova Pechora. In 1995, the regional festival of Finno-Ugric peoples of the Krasnoyarsk Territory was held. In 2001, as part of the Days of Estonian culture in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, a photo exhibition of the Estonian national Museum in Tartu was presented, entitled “Estonian society of the Krasnoyarsk Territory,” and a documentary film was shown about contemporary Estonian Setu. The company “Eesti” conducts various exhibitions and events. The most widely known exhibition of Estonian postcards Eestipostkart was held in Krasnoyarsk. Members of the society took an active part in the preparation of the exhibition of works by graphic artists of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (1960-1980) – “Baltic Suite.”

Every year, the society organizes national holidays: Estonian Independence Day, Jan’s day, Mother’s Day, Christmas and always invites representatives of other nationalities.

The “Eesti” society has established strong ties with its historical homeland, and representatives of the Embassy of the Republic of Estonia in Russia often visit the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Close cooperation and joint projects are being implemented, so in 1998 an exhibition “Estonians in Siberia” was held at the National Library of Estonia in Tallinn.

The delegation of Krasnoyarsk Estonians regularly participates in various events and music festivals held by foreign compatriots. Children of Estonians from the Krasnoyarsk Territory have been coming to language camps in Estonia every year since 1998, and young people have the opportunity to get higher education in Estonia under the special program “Tribesman.” Also, Estonian colleagues regularly send textbooks on the Estonian language, as well as magazines and newspapers for the Krasnoyarsk Sunday school and the library of the “Eesti” society. One of the most significant achievements of “Eesti” is the creation of the Museum of National Culture in the village of Haidak in the Partizansky district and its participation in the International Museum Biennale in 2007. Every year, the village of Haidak organizes a folk festival “One day in the Kingdom of Setu.”

Over the past decades, the Estonian folklore archive from the city of Tartu has collected about 9,000 pages of handwritten material, 370 hours of sound recordings, 90 hours of video recordings, and 2,200 photographs. In 2012, the album “Songs of Siberian Setu” was published, which was presented at the Krasnoyarsk fair of Book Culture in 2013.

The village of Verkhny Suetuk, Karatuz District, is one of the centers of Estonian culture in Siberia, the majority of whose inhabitants speak the Estonian literary language. There is a Church built in 1888 and restored in 2003. The local brass band celebrated its centenary in 2000. Its Director is the distinguished Rus-

sian cultural figure Arni Lel. The village has the only Estonian school in Siberia today. For the last 6 years the native language has been taught by a teacher from Estonia.

**Preservation of culture and traditions.** State authorities interact with national and public centers through the public chambers of nationalities and the chambers of the Civil Assembly of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Interethnic cultural center at the Krasnoyarsk Palace of Labor and Accord, the Council of chairmen of youth national associations of the region and other negotiating platforms.

Attracting the attention of the younger generation to the cultural heritage is an important activity of civil organizations. There is a Council of youth national associations of the region. It is the most promising area of activity, since young people are the most maximalistic group of the population, subject to the influence, including ideological.

Thanks to the activities of the International cultural center, the Krasnoyarsk Palace of Labor and Accord hosts national holidays with the participation of creative teams, many of which have received the status of national.

It is worth noting that during cultural events, the national communities' priority is to attract representatives of other nationalities. They are guided by the following thesis: "the more we know about other people, the less reason there are for suspicion."

Today, the state faces the task of stabilizing inter-ethnic relations, the village of Kondopoga in 2006 is a sad example of what happens without such stabilization. In this regard, the state provides financial support to national communities. There are such documents as the Strategy of the state national policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 [7], where the importance of national policy is emphasized. A system of priorities, goals, tasks and ways to solve the issue has been developed. The Krasnoyarsk Territory is considered a fairly stable region as far as the national relations is concerned. But first of all, there is no sharpness here due to the work of state structures that interact with national communities.

Today, interethnic relations in the Krasnoyarsk territory are generally stable. Each nation and its culture is unique and has its own value. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve the continuity of the traditional cultures of the peoples with whom we are neighbors, cooperate and have direct contacts.

The national culture of each nation is directly connected with the history, so the centers of national culture should promote research in the field of history and ethnography. In general, creation of ethno-cultural public associations has a significant impact on the development of the multicultural space of the Russian Federation. They serve as a factor in the effectiveness of ethno-cultural relations, preservation of ethnicity, language and religious communities, and adaptation of their representatives to the ongoing social, economic, and socio-political transformations of society.

## NOTES:

(1) Interethnic relations of the Yenisei region. Collection of documents (In Russ.).

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