The war had happened yesterday. For us, born a mere 15 years after 1945, the war is not something that was written in history books, but something we have been told about by our grandparents, who had been through it. For many of us, it was very much alive in the form of memories of our relatives, or in the stories our grandparents had constantly told us. They did not really like to talk about it, and we did not necessarily want to, either. It was something too remote, too distant for us. It was a war that we, the young generation, did not live through, unlike our parents and grandparents. Yet, we knew about it, we were told about it, and we were proud of our ancestors who had fought and won the war.

In high school we went to see a remote site in the Smolensk Region to visit a school building where in 1944 a graduate of our Moscow school had died a hero’s death to save the lives of his students. This whole phenomenon, attesting to our ancestors’ bravery and the bravery of our soldiers. Our school, on the gate and our squares, in its history, in the streets, in the schools, was a place where we could honor our ancestors’ memory, and to the memory of all our war heroes.

There was one particular angle to that overwhelming experience of the war as part of our life. The war had ended and we were at peace, but the war had not ended. The war was not just a thing of the past, it was a part of our present. The war had changed the world, it had changed our lives, and it still affects us today. The war had brought about huge changes, both positive and negative, both beneficial and detrimental. The war had brought about the formation of new nations, the dissolution of old ones, the rise of new powers, the decline of others. The war had brought about the rise of new ideologies, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new technologies, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of art, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new religions, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of government, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of society, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of culture, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of economy, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of politics, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of education, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of technology, the decline of old ones. The war had brought about the rise of new forms of science, the decline of old ones.

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Russian Honorory Consulate inauguration held in Samui

Thai parliamentarians visit Russia

Photo exhibition to commemorate the 20th anniversary of OK EAP office opens

Rostec looks to boost Russia-Thailand business ties

Vladimir Putin sworn in as Russian President

Russian language scholars, academicians felicitated in Bangkok

Bridge connecting Crimea with Russian mainland opens

The Kronotsky Archipelago National Park was established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Korea. The park covers an area of 96,100 square kilometers (37,000 square miles). It is located on the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula and spans the border between Russia and South Korea. The park is a unique natural and cultural area that includes diverse ecosystems, flora, and fauna. It is home to many rare and endangered species, including tigers, leopards, and various types of birds. The Kronotsky Archipelago National Park is an important destination for nature lovers and researchers.

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The Seven Wonders of Russia are seven of the country’s natural and historical treasures that have been selected in a national public poll, organized by the newspaper Izvestia, Radio Mayak and TV channel Russia. The competition took place in three stages from October 1, 2007 through June 1, 2008, with the final results declared in Moscow’s Red Square on June 12, 2008.

1. **St. Basil’s Cathedral**, the Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed, is a church in the Red Square in Moscow. The building, now a museum, is officially known as the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat or Pokrovsky Cathedral. It was built in 1555–1561 on the orders of Ivan the Terrible and commemorates the capture of Kazan and Astrakhan.

2. **Lake Baikal** is the largest freshwater lake by volume in the world, containing 20–23% of the world’s total surface water. With a maximum depth of 1,642 metres, Baikal is also the world’s deepest lake. It is considered among the world’s clearest lakes and is considered the world’s oldest lake – at 25–30 million years. It is the seventh-largest lake in the world by surface area.

3. **The Valley of Geysers** is the second largest concentration of geysers in the world. This 6-km-long basin with 90 geysers and 2000 hot springs is situated on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Russian Far East. Temperatures have been measured to be 250 °C, 500 metres below the caldera ground. The valley is difficult to reach; helicopters provide the only feasible means of transport.

4. **Mount Elbrus**, a dormant volcano, is part of the Caucasus mountain range and lies near Russia’s border with Georgia. It is the tallest mountain in Europe. The mountain has two summits, both being volcanic domes. The taller west summit is 5,642 metres high and the shorter one is 5,621 metres high.

5. **Lake Titicaca** is the largest freshwater lake in the world, located at an altitude of 3,812 metres above sea level on the border between Bolivia and Peru. It is shared by the two countries and is considered the world’s highest large lake. It is also the world’s second largest lake by surface area.

6. **The Peterhof Palace** is a series of palaces and gardens located in Petergof, a municipal town in the federal city of St. Petersburg, laid out on the orders of Peter the Great. These palaces and gardens are commonly referred to as the “Russian Versailles.” The palace ensemble along with the city centre is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

7. **Mamayev Kurgan** is a dominant height overlooking the city of Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) in Southern Russia. The name means “Tumulus of Mamai” in Russian. There is a memorial complex built to commemorate the Battle of Stalingrad (August 1942 to February 1943) during World War II. It is the site of some of the bloodiest battles in the history of humanity. At the time of its installation in 1942 the statue named To the Motherland Calls on Mamayev Kurgan was the largest free-standing sculpture in the world, and currently it is regarded as the world’s tallest sculpture of a woman.
Summer in Sakhalin: Whale-watching, warm lakes and water sports

Boris Kuznik, Sakhalin Oblast Government Press Office

The waters around the far-out-spinning island of Sakhalin, Russia are a haven for seals, whales and cetaceans in search of food. Warm lakes and white sands, coolness near the coasts, and mineral-rich, soft water provide ideal habitat for various species. From spring to autumn, the island is a nursery for many whales, including the western grey, humpback, killer and minke whales. The whales, which grow to a length of almost 20m and reach a weight of over 30 tonnes, are popular with visitors because they love to come close to the coast, especially in the winter.

The best time to visit Sakhalin is from August to September. The months of August and September are the best for catching a glimpse of the whales and their surroundings. The island offers its visitors various cultural and natural attractions, from historic sites and museums to beautiful lakes and forests. The south-eastern coast of Sakhalin is a short trip from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, the island's capital. The best time to visit is in the spring or summer, when the weather is warm and the landscape is vibrant.

There are 16,000 lakes spread across the island. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk offers day trips to the island. Among the other species that can be spotted off the coast of Sakhalin are sea lions, sea otters and various species of fish and birds. The island is rich in biodiversity, with more than 2000 species of plants and animals.

The island's wildlife includes the rare Sakhalin tiger, which is considered an endangered species. The Sakhalin tiger is the smallest sub-species of tiger and is known for its distinctive black stripes. The island is also home to various species of birds, including the red-tailed hawk and the golden eagle.

Sakhalin is famous for its seafood and the abundance of marine life. The island is rich in fish, with over 150 species of fish and shellfish, including salmon, pollock and cod. The island is also known for its collective farms that survived the demise of the USSR. You can buy salmon, pollock, cod, herring, crab and other types of fish in the markets.

If you're interested in Soviet history, then the island is a unique and small island that is a nursery for many whales. The researchers are mapping the area and are working on developing sustainable tourism that helps protect the environment and the whales. The local community is committed to protecting the environment and the whales. The researchers are working closely with the local community to ensure that the whales are protected.

Russia seeks more tourists from Asia

The Russian Ministry of Culture and Recreation outlined the country’s Tourism Strategy for the period 2022-2030, which includes the promotion of tourism as an important component of the country’s economy. The strategy aims to increase the number of tourists from Asia, including China, Japan and South Korea.

In 2016, Russia received 6.9 million tourists from Asia, with China (2.9 million), Japan (1.4 million) and South Korea (1.2 million) leading the way. The strategy aims to increase the number of tourists from Asia to 20 million by 2030.

The strategy also includes the development of new tourist routes, the promotion of Russia as a cultural and historical destination, the development of Russian-language media, the promotion of Russian culture and the development of the Russian language.

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Russian engineer creates
2mm-tall FIFA cup

It was during the 2002 World Cup (co-hosted by Japan and South Korea) that football fans began to notice a new breed of maestros who had started to take matches to a whole new level. The first official FIFA Fan Fest Programme was launched in 2006, during the World Cup in Germany. It is customary to stage football events in the most "touristy" neighbourhoods: main squares and streets, parks and beaches. They draw tens of thousands of people daily. The total number of visits to the Fan Fest grounds in 2014 exceeded 7 million.

In addition to watching the games on a large screen, visitors can enjoy some live music,后备 with souvenirs for football fans and other VIPs, and buy souvenirs from FIFA sponsors.

The FIFA Fan Fests are not limited to football. Various will be offered a rich entertainment program, including performances by famous musicians, various interactive stands and exciting activities prepared by the 2018 World Cup partners and sponsors.

Visitors to the Fan Fests will be free of charge. In Russia, the Fan Fests will be held in all 11 host cities of the 2018 World Cup. Memorable locations in the picturesque places of the central part of the cities have been chosen for the Fan Fests.

Kalinigrad, Franzenshafte Square (Capacity: 15,000)
The historical square in the city center, conveniently situated on the way from the city to the stadium.

Kazan, Fan Fest’s Square (Capacity: 25,000)
The capital of Tatarstan will welcome the FIFA Fan Fest to the neighborhood of Family Centre Kazan, on a peninsula formed by the Kazanka River.

Konyushennaya Square, St. Petersburg (Capacity: 15,000)
The location chosen for the Fan Fest is the Smolny Cathedral, which will host the concerts.

Mordovia, Kuybysheva Square (Capacity: 15,000)
The main square of the Mordovian capital dates back to the 17th century and has since undergone a few name changes. It is located in the city center, and regularly used for major city events.

Nizhny-Novgorod, Koniushennaya Square (Capacity: 15,000)
The square is 1.1 km away from the center, right by the Fan Fest.

Rockers-on-Don, Tsentralnaya Square (Capacity: 25,000)
The designated site of the 2018 FIFA Fan Fest, Rockers-on-Don’s main square can hold 25,000 people.

Rublevskaya Gorka, Moscow State University (Capacity: 17,000)
Located just outside the city centre in a popular and well-known amusement park.

Samara, Kuybysheva Square (Capacity: 35,000)
The designated fan fest site in Samara happens to be the biggest plaza in Russia and Europe. Its first app

St. Petersburg, Konyushennaya Square (Capacity: 25,000)
The large square close to the city centre is a well-known event location for the local community.

Sochi, South Mall of the Seaport (Capacity: 10,000)
One of the most moderately sized FIFA Fan Fest grounds, and the only Russian seaside fan zone, will be set up in the southernmost World Cup 2018 host city, Sochi.

Volgograd, 62 Armii Embankment (Capacity: 30,000)
Volgograd’s central embankment with its many landmarks – the grand stairway, riverboat terminal and Battle of Stalingrad panorama museum – has been designated as the site for the 2018 FIFA Fan Fest. It enjoys an iconic location in the city centre, along the Volga River and connected to the main pedestrian routes. The Fan Fest will be held in an amphitheater on the embankment promenade, close to the grand stairway that leads to the Alley of Heroes.