

## Слайд 1

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Colleagues,  
Let me greet all the members of the **Struve  
Arc Coordinating Committee Meeting**  
and thank our Russian colleagues for the  
invitation and the opportunity to take part in  
the **Meeting**.

My name is Valery Krasutsky. I represent  
the Republic of Belarus and today I will tell  
you about the work carried out by  
Belarusian specialists over the past two  
years.

## Слайд 2

Belarusian surveyors, specialists and scientists have made a lot of effort to find the key to the mystery of the location of geodetic points on the territory of Belarus. So, official information about the Struve Geodetic Arc in Belarus looks like this:

19 out of 31 points fixed on the territory of Belarus were discovered in the course of search works:

- **1 center destroyed.**
- **1 center renovated.**
- **1 center coincident with the old Polish triangulation.**
- **6 centers coincident with the State geodetic points.**
- **10 centers preserved.**

5 out of them are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

## Слайд 3

Main events of the past two years were:

- Issue the second postal block, dedicated to the "Struve Geodetic Arc".
- Installation of a commemorative plaque on the site of the astronomical Observatory Belin.
- The work on the search of reference points and the foundation of the clock pillar of the Belin field astronomical Observatory.
- Provide information for updating the Struve Geodetic Arc pages in the wikidot website.
- Publication of the book-album "Belarusian Treasures of UNESCO"

## Слайд 4

On September 14, 2017 at the initiative of the State Property Committee of Belarus, the Ministry of Communications and Information of Belarus issued the second postal block of the stamp, dedicated to the Struve Geodetic Arc. The artistic basis for the souvenir sheet steel portraits of famous surveyors: Struve, Tenner and Khodzko, and the image of the contour of Belarus with the geodetic points on its territory, included in the List of World Heritage of UNESCO. The artistic basis of the envelope of the First day was a fragment of the geodetic network, which consists of 265 points of the Struve Geodetic Arc, located on the territory of 10 states, including Belarus.

## Слайд 5

31 trigonometric points were built on the site of the Struve Geodetic Arc situated on the territory of modern Belarus, and there was only one main point among them. It was located near the farmstead Belin, today it is the village in the Brest region. Historical point Belin included triangulation point and field astronomical Observatory, built in 1827. Currently, the center of the astronomical Observatory is marked by a boulder, which was established by the owner of a private estate V. F. Mazur.

On 26 July, 2018 the specialists of the company "Credo-Dialogue" and the State Enterprise "Belgeodesy" installed a commemorative plate on the boulder.

This project was made in the year of the 235th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian geodesist and astronomer Karl Tenner and the 225th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian astronomer V. Struve.

## Слайд 6

Following the resolution #7 of the Seventh Coordinating Committee Meeting, which took place in Tallinn, Estonia, on September 7-8, 2016, the Belarusian side has submitted revised data to provide information for updating the Struve Geodetic Arc pages in the wikidot website.

Many thanks to our Latvian colleague - Ivars Leipinsh.

## Слайд 7

On July 25 this year, in Minsk was presented the book-album "Belarusian Treasures of UNESCO".

The book-album was prepared by the publishing house "Four quarters" under the auspices of the National Commission for UNESCO in the series "Belarusian Cultural Heritage", which has been published since 2015 together with the Development Bank of Belarus.

This series is published at the initiative of S. Rumas, who held the post of Chairman of the Management Board in Development Bank of Belarus. Today he is the Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus.

## Слайд 8

The book tells about the Belarusian treasures included in the UNESCO World Heritage List:

Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park, Mir Castle Complex, the Struve Geodetic Arc, and the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwiłł Family at Nesvizh.

The process of preparation of the book involved the participation of researchers, the study of a great number of archival documents, creation and translation of original texts into four languages (Russian, Belarusian, English, and French).

The Government of Belarus seeks to make effective use of UNESCO National Heritage Sites for tourism, educational, and scientific purposes, and to promote the economic and social development of the regions in which they are located.