RAHVUSVAHELINE FOLKLOORIFESTIVAL

INTERNATIONAL FOLKLORE FESTIVAL

BALTICA '92

TALLINN, 14.-19. 07 1992

Tere tulemast!

Welcome!

Willkommen!

Velkommen!

Välkommen!

Tervetuloa!

¡Bienvenido!

Laipni lūdzam!

Sveiki atvykę!

Добро пожаловать!

Festivali patroon on ARNOLD RÜÜTEL,

Eesti Vabariigi Ülemnõukogu esimees

Festival is organized under the patronage of ARNOLD RÜÜTEL,

Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia

Austatud rahvakunstisõbrad!

Rahvaid ühtlustava massikultuuri kõrval võib praegu täheldada ka teistsugust suunda - rahvaste ja etniliste rühmade püüdu jääda iseendaks. Omakultuuri ja rahvuse säilimine on Eestimaalgi aktuaalne. Kriitilistel aegadel on rahvad pöördunud oma traditsioonilise kultuuri poole. Selle protsessi üks nähtusi on viimase paarikümne aasta jooksul korraldatavad rohked folkloorfestivalid paljudes maades. Ka BALTICA '92 juhtmõte on pöörata pilk iseendasse, oma kodu ja kodupaiga poole. Võib-olla leiame ühinevas ja ühtlustuvas Euroopas rahvana edasikestmiseks tuge emakeelsest laulust, tantsust ja muusikast. Aidaku ka käesolev festival meil säilitada iseennast ning lugupidavalt suhtuda teistesse, kes sedasama püüavad teha.

Kristjan Torop,
festivali kunstinõukogu esimees

Dear folk tradition admirers!

Apart from the levelling mass culture, one can observe today the opposite tendency among nations and ethnic groups to maintain their own identity. The preservation of our own nation and culture is topical also in Estonia. This process is featured by numerous folklore festivals arranged all over the world during the last couple of decades. And consequently the leading ideas of BALTICA '92 are identity, home and home region. Maybe vernacular songs, dances and music give support to our existence as a nation in the midst of the uniting and levelling aspirations of modern Europe. Let this festival be yet another impulse to maintain our identity and respect others who do the same.

Kristjan Torop,
chairman of the programme council

ESTONIA — OUR HOME

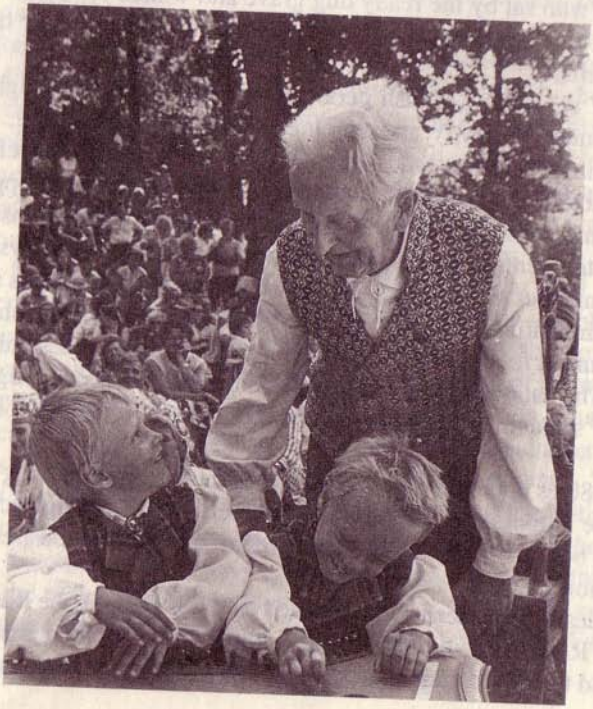
About 5000 years ago on the territory of the present day Estonia arrived in quantities the settlers, whom the archaeological, anthropological and linguistic data let us identify as the Finno-Ugrians. On the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea has ever since been spoken the language, which later on evolved into the Saami (Lapp) and Balto-Finnic languages: Estonian, Finnish, Vepsic, Karelian, Votic, Izhoric and Livonian.

The primal home of the Finno-Ugrians was situated somewhere at the foot of the Ural Mountains. In prehistoric times the Finno-Ugric kindred peoples settled vast areas between the Ural Mountains and the Baltic Sea. Besides the Baltic Finns, among

the Finno-Ugrians are included the Ugrians (Ostyaks, Voguls, Hungarians), the Permian people (Permian and Zyrian Komis, Votyaks), the Volga Finns (Maris, Mordvins) and some other peoples who have become extinct for today.

When new settlers appeared in their neighbourhood and among them, the Finno-Ugrians fell under the influence of various languages and cultures, while mutual ties between the kindred peoples loosened up. The Baltic Finns maintained contact for the longest with the Volga Finns, and this phenomenon is most vividly expressed in the Setu culture.

The Estonian culture on the whole developed in closer contact with the new neighbours: the Balts (ancestors of the Latvians and Lithuanians), the Scandinavians, and later on the Germanic people. But nevertheless, the Estonians managed to preserve their language, which has formed the significant basis for our identity. Also various archaic elements of culture persisted, and in symbiosis with the newer impact shaped the image of the Estonian culture. Undoubtedly the most unique Estonian (and Balto-Finnic) culture phenomenon is the archaic folk song *(regilaul)* in Kalevala metre. The linguistic and poetic structure of the latter was presumably evolved a couple of thousand years ago.



Among other things the Estonians have brought along from their onetime primal home the word *kodu* (home), the original form being *koda* (conical tent). The contents of this word has always remained sacred for us. Our ancestors have for at least 5 thousand years permanently settled the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, where the auspicious strategic and benign natural position has provided good as well as ill fortune for us.

The Estonians lost their independence starting from the 13th century. The Danes invaded the regions of present day Tallinn, the majority of the Estonian territory was conquered by the Order of the Brethren of the Sword. In the course of time the Germanic lords of manor took possession of the whole land and enslaved the native people.

The land of Estonia has been swept over by numerous wars: the Livonian War in the 16th century, Polish-Swedish War and Russian-Swedish War in the 17th century, the Nordic War at the beginning of the 18th century. Acts of warfare, marauding soldiers, pest epidemics and hunger made havoc everywhere, so that the majority of population perished. These horrors are reflected in folk legends, telling about how the whole regions became desolated and then the only survivors — a man and a woman — found each other by footmarks. And they conceived new life. Another pest legend tells about two women, who sat by the ready dug grave and waited for death while knitting socks and mittens, so that those whom death spared might keep their hands and feet warm to carry on life...

While the so called Swedish period in the 17th century brought along some relief for the Estonian peasantry and favoured the spread of learning, the following annexation to Russia in 1721 involved decrease in education system as well as intensified serfdom (jurisdiction of the landowner over the peasant) and national oppression.

The beginning of the 19th century saw peasant revolts against serfdom, the young national intelligentsia started pursuing vernacular education system and other national rights. A number of national societies were founded, periodicals in the Estonian language started circulating. The national epic "Kalevipoeg" was published, Jakob Hurt initiated vast movement for collecting folklore, the foundation of the Estonian professional culture was laid. The national awakening movement was launched among the Estonians. The abolition of serfdom was followed by acquisition of landed property by the peasants.

In the 1880ies upon the Baltics was forced the uncompromising Russianization policy. To use the Estonian language was forbidden even in village schools, the only official language became Russian. However, the national consciousness could not be suppressed any more.

Yet political independence was achieved only in 1917 after the Russian revolution. The Independent Republic of Estonia was proclaimed in Tallinn on February 24, 1918. The Estonians had to defend their state with the use of arms both against the Russian as

well as Landeswehr forces. The War of Independence against Russia was ended by the Tartu peace treaty on February 2, 1920, in which Russia assured eternally to relinquish the claim for sovereignty over Estonia.

Before World War II the standard of living in Estonia could well be compared with that of Finland, for example. Higher education system in the Estonian language was formed, the national high culture thrived in literature, music composition, fine arts. In order to collect and preserve traditional culture, in Tartu were founded the Estonian National Museum and the Estonian Folklore Archive. Estonia was a member state of the League of Nations, she had close contacts with other European states, especially with the Nordic countries.

The future destiny of Estonia was determined in 1939 by the secret deal contracted between Hitler and Stalin, the notorious Molotov—Ribbentrop pact, which resulted in the Soviet invasion of Estonia and annexation to the Soviet Union in 1941. This was in turn followed by the German occupation. Both of them were accompanied by political repressions, deportations, coercive mobilization. Due to fierce acts of warfare, repressions and deportations of Estonians before and after the war as well as with refugees this nation lost every fourth or fifth inhabitant. These losses were "replaced", in accordance with the Soviet deliberate resettling policy, by hundreds of thousands of colonists. Which in turn resulted in the increase of the Russian-speaking population in Estonia up to 43%, whereas in the towns of North-East Estonia they already form the majority. Let's remind, that before WW II the percentage of other nations among the Estonians was 8%. This situation, where the Estonians have been

gradually forced to become a minority in our original homeland has created general social stress and national distress, which have not disappeared even today.

During the period of glasnost policy by Gorbatchov in Estonia (and in the Baltic) sparkled up the unique movement, the so called singing revolution. To our regret, the administrative body of the Soviet Union had no want to accept the independence pursuits of the Baltic nations. The efforts by the Estonians to restore independence became successful during the days of the August coup in 1991.

At present the state of Estonia has to face enormous complications in order to overcome the result of the center-orientated economic integration during the last fifty years, and in order to get rid of the most perilous remnants of the occupation regime: the Russian armed forces and military bases.

Yet our national and cultural identity have to face new hazards created by the process of integration into the European economy and culture. Once again as vital issues crop up the values of national culture, national consciousness, respect towards oneself and towards the others, retrieving and maintaining psychological balance. Once more gains importance the ancient principle of our traditional ethics: the imitation of cosmic harmony on Earth. Let the present folk culture festival BALTICA '92 subserve these purposes.

Ingrid Rüütel,
president of the Folklore Association Baltica

ROOTSI

FOLKLORE MOVEMENT IN ESTONIA AND INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Estonia got in touch with the international folklore festivals in 1985 when in Tallinn was arranged the 16th General Assembly of CIOFF (Conseil International des Organisations de Festivals de Folklore et d'Arts Traditionelles, UNESCO Status B). This assembly initiated direct contacts with a number of countries as well as launched the idea of organizing BALTICA festivals in the Baltic countries. On top of that it also provided the official perception about the importance of folklore in national culture.

In this connection it became necessary to confirm the contents and organizational body of folklore movement. Thus on November 16, 1988 was founded the FOLKLORE SOCIETY OF ESTONIA, first of its kind in the Baltic. At the same time took shape the consultive council which embodied the initiators of folklore movement and festival organizers from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This council founded on April 4, 1989 the Folklore Association "Baltica" which joins the three Baltic countries. The Association aimed at coordinating organized folklore movement, exchanging of information and international recognition by CIOFF. As president of the Association was elected Mrs. Ingrid Rüütel who has represented the Baltic countries at the CIOFF World Congress.

In 1990 "Baltica" was admitted the status of associate member by CIOFF. At the 22nd CIOFF World Congress in Israel in November 1991 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, now member states of the United Nations, were incorporated in the world organization as full members with the rights of national sections.

Beside new potentialities, international cooperation on state level has brought along serious obligations in advancing one's national culture and taking part in world-wide projects. On March 9, 1992 was founded the CIOFF National Section of Estonia (CIOFF—Estonia) which embodies the interested societies, associations and representatives

of local folklore festivals. We proceed from the recommendations to safeguard traditional culture and folklore adopted by the 25th Session of the UNESCO World Conference in Paris on November 15, 1988. This document recognizes folklore as the main transmitter of national identity and draws guidelines for preserving and advancing national culture as well as for organizing international cooperation.

The previous years have also witnessed the advancing international relations on the level of organizations and societies. During the summer of 1989 was signed the cooperation agreement between the Folk Music Association of Finland and the Folklore Society of Estonia. A year later this agreement was subscribed by the Folk Dance and Folk Music Society of Estonia as well as the Folk Culture Centre of Estonia.

In 1989 the Folklore Society of Estonia became the member of IOV (International Organizationa of Folk Art in Austria, UNESCO Status B). In December 1990 was signed the cooperation agreement between the Folklore Association "Baltica" and the Nordic folk dance organization NORDLEK.

International connections have proved to become the impulse and stimulus to folklore movement. The Estonian folk culture has always been influenced by various cultures, but has still maintained its national characteristics. Safeguarding and preserving of national identity provides Estonia with a specific status on the culture map of the world.

Alar Ojalo,
festival director

LÄTI * LATVIA
GUDENIEKU SUITI

Gudenieki vald asub Läti läänerannikul Kurzeme maakonnas. Gudenieki elanikud on katoliiklased, nad on säilitanud arhailise laulumaneeri, nn. suiti burdooni. Ansamblina koguneti 1965. aastal. Eriti laialt on tutvustatud vanu pulmakombeid. Kantakse esivanematelt päritud rahvarõivaid.

GUDENIEKU SUITI

Gudenieki village community is situated on the western coast of Latvia in Kurzeme district. The inhabitants of Gudenieki are catholics, they have preserved an archaic manner of singing, the so-called *suiti drone*. The group was formed in 1965. They have most widely performed with wedding traditions. The costumes have been inherited from parents.

LÄTI * LATVIA
MŪDERNIEKI

Folkloorirühm loodi Preiļi linnas Latgales Ida-Lätis 1986. aastal. Latgale maakonnal on rikas ja omapärane laulutraditsioon. Preiļi linna folkloorirühmas esineb koos nii vanem kui noorem põlvkond, eelkõige tutvustatakse pulma- ja muude perekondlike tähtpäevade kombeid. Mängitakse pille ja tantsitakse tantse, mis olid populaarsed 1920ndatel aastatel.

MŪDERNIEKI

The folklore group was founded in 1986 in the town of Preiļi in Latgale, Eas Latvia. Latgale district has rich and original song tradition. The members of the group represent both the elder and the younger generation. They perform first and foremos wedding and family traditions. The music instruments and dances presented were popular during the 1920ies.

LEEDU * LITHUANIA
SUTARAS

SUTARAS

Kapell asutati 1988. aastal Leedu Folklooriteatri professionaalsete muusikute poolt. Traditsioonilistel rahvapillidel tutvustatakse rahvamuusikat üle Leedu, mängides antud paikkonnale iseloomulikel pillidel. Laialdane repertuaar ulatub karjaselugudest tantsuviisideni, muusikud ka laulavad, pajatavad ning tantsivad.

SUTARAS

The folk band was founded in 1988 by the professional musicians from the Lithuanian Folklore Theatre. They present folk music from all over Lithuania, played on traditional folk instruments characteristic to the particular region. The wide repertoire ranges from herdsman's melodies to dance tunes. The musicians also sing, tell stories and dance.

LEEDU * LITHUANIA

MARCINKONISE KÜLA FOLKLOORIRÜHM

Rühma asutasid 1971. aastal Marcinkonise küla elanikud, kohalikud traditsioonikandjad, kes esitavad lapseeas ja noorpõlves õpitud kodumurdes laule, ringmänge, tantse. Rühma kodukohaks on Dzūkija maakond, repertuaari iseloomustab ühehäälne laul. Rühma liikmete vanus on 25 kuni 80 aastat, menukaimad on olnud kavad kalendritähtpäevadest, viljalõikustavadest ja pulmakommetest.

FOLKLORE GROUP FROM THE VILLAGE MARCINKONIS

The group was founded in 1971 by the local village folk tradition bearers, who present songs, song games and dances which they have learned in their childhood and youth. The home district of the group is Dzūkija, one-voiced singing characterizes their repertoire. The members of the group are aged from 25 up to 80 years. Programmes introducing folk calendar rites, harvest and wedding traditions have been most successful.

NORRA * NORWAY

TELEMARKI JA VALDRESI FOLKLOORIRÜHM

Telemark ja Valdres on kõige tuntumad rahvamuusikapiirkonnad Norras. Rühm esindab elavat rahvatraditsiooni, mis on põlvest põlve edasi antud ja vanematelt õpitud. Iga esineja on oma ala meister ja kodukandis hinnatud pillimees *(hardingfele, langeleik)* või tantsija.

TELEMARK AND VALDRES FOLKLORE GROUP

Telemark and Valdres are the most prominent folk music districts in Norway. The group represents living folklore tradition, passed from generation to generation. All musicians (*Hardanger* fiddle, *langeleik*) and dancers are individually outstanding and distinguished performers in their home areas.

ROOTSI * SWEDEN

GÄLLIVARE RAHVATANTSURÜHM

Gällivare-Malmbergeti Rahvatantsuselts (GÄLLMALAGET) asutati 1964. aastal. Põhja-Rootsis hinnatud tantsurühma kodulinn asub 100 km polaarjoonest põhja pool. Tantsu ja muusika kõrval tegeldakse käsitööga, oluliseks peetakse traditsioonide tutvustamist lastele ja noortele.

GÄLLIVARE FOLK DANCE GROUP

The folk dance society of Gällivare-Malmberget (GÄLLMALAGET) was founded in 1964. The home town of the well-known northern Swedish folk dance group is situated 100 km north of the Arctic Circle. Beside dance and music the group is active in handicraft, special interest is taken in introducing folk traditions to children and youth.

TAANI * DENMARK

THY RAHVATANTSURÜHM

Thy Rahvamuusikaseltsi (THY SPILLEMANDSLAUG) kodukoht on Taani looderannikul. Seltsil on umbes 60 liiget. Tantsitakse ja mängitakse oma maakonna tantse ja pillilugusid. Rühma festivalikavas on reinlender, tuuritantsud ja kontratantsud. Kantakse eelmise sajandi keskpaiga pidulikke rahvarõivaid.

THY FOLK DANCE GROUP

The home region of the Thy Folk Music Society (THY SPILLEMANDSLAUG) is on the north-western coast of Denmark. The society joins around 60 members. The dances and tunes performed belong to the local tradition of the Thy district. The festival programme of the group includes schottische, set dances and contradances. The costumes represent festive outfit from the middle of the last century.

SAKSAMAA * GERMANY

GESEKE RAHVATANTSURÜHM

Geseke Rahvatantuselts (OSTWESTFÄLISCHER VOLKSTANZKREIS GESEKE –SALZKOTTEN) asutati 1948. aastal Ida-Vestfaalis. Selts ühendab ligi 200 tantsijat ja muusikut, aktiivseid ja toetajaliikmeid. Harrastatakse eelkõige vestfaali ja alamsaksa tantse.

GESEKE FOLK DANCE GROUP

Geseke Folk Dance Society (OSTWESTFÄLISCHER VOLKSTANZKREIS GESEKE–SALZKOTTEN) was founded in 1948 in East Westphalia. The society includes about 200 dancers and musicians, active and associate members. The repertoire comprises first and foremost Westphalian and Low German dances.

SOOME * FINLAND

IRTOLAISET

Muusikarühm on asutatud 1982. aastal. Esitatakse soome rahvamuusikat ning rahvalaule, mängitakse ka tantsu saateks. Lindistatud on mitu kassetti ja heliplaati. 1988. aastal anti rühmale Kaustise rahvamuusikafestivali festivaliorkestri nimetus, 1990. aastal Soome meisterpelimanni rühma nimetus.

IRTOLAISET

The music group was founded in 1982. They present Finnish folk music and folk songs, as well as accompanying dance music. They have released some cassettes and records. In 1988 the group was awarded the title of festival orchestra at the Kaustinen folk music festival, in 1990 they got the title of master musicians group of Finland.

VENEMAA * RUSSIA

KARPOGORSKI RAHVAKOOR

Rahvakoor asutati 1964. aastal Arhangelski oblastis. Pinega jõe aladelt pärinevaid mitmehäälseid põhjavene rahvalaule esitatakse autentsel kujul. Traditsiooniliselt on lauljateks üksnes naised, mehed teevad kaasa vaid laulumängudes ja tantsudes. Koori repertuaari kuuluvad ka folkloorsed etendused. Kantakse Pinega pidulikke rahvarõivaid.

KARPOGORSK FOLK CHOIR

The folk choir was founded in 1964 in the Archangelsk district. The North Russian polyphonic folk songs originating from the banks of the Pinega River are performed in their authentic form. According to tradition the singers are only women, men join in to dance and participate in song games. The repertoire includes also folklore theatricals. The choir is dressed in the festive traditional costume.

HISPAANIA * SPAIN

KEMEN

Baski tantsurühm (KEMEN DANTZA TALDEA) loodi Gipuzcoa provintsis Irúni baski kooli õpilastest nende vanemate algatusel. Alates 1979. aastast on tänaseks osaletud arvukatel festivalidel, tutvustades ja propageerides traditsioonilisi baski tantse ja muusikat Gipuzcoa, Bizkaia ja Nafarroa provintsist. Tantsul on baski kultuuris kaalukas osa, tantsurühm on pidanud eriti oluliseks Irúni ja Hondarribia piirkonna tantsude õpetamist.

KEMEN

The Basque dance group (KEMEN DANTZA TALDEA) was founded in the Irún Basque school (Guipuzcoa province) on the initiative of the parents. Since the year 1979 the group has participated in numerous festivals, introducing and promoting traditional Basque dances and music from the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Biscay and Navarre. Dance is an outstanding element of Basque culture, the group takes special interest in teaching dances from the area of Irún and Hondarribia.

BALTICA '92
14. - 19.07.1992
PROGRAMM

KODUPÄEV, 14. juuli

17.00-21.00 ÕHTUPOOLIK Vabaõhumuuseumis

AVAPÄEV, 15. juuli

11.00-15.00 VABA LAVA Raekoja platsil
15.00-17.00 TALLINNA FOLKLOORIRÜHMADE KONTSERT Matkamajas (Raekoja plats 18)
18.00-21.00 AVAKONTSERT Tallinna Linnahallis

LINNAPÄEV, 16. juuli

11.00-13.00 KONTSERT Harju mäel "LAULUGA LÄBI EESTIMAA" (eesti rahvalaulu paikkondlikud stiilid, kommenteerib Ingrid Rüütel)
13.30-18.00 ESINEMISED Tallinna Vanalinnas (Raekoja plats, Harju mägi, Komandandi aed, Ajaloo Instituudi õu, Matkamaja)
20.30 RONGKÄIK (Pikk tänav - Raekoja plats)
21.00-23.00 SIMMAN Raekoja platsil

EESTI PÄEV, 17. juuli

FOLKLOORIPEOD EESTIMAAL
Virumaa, Harjumaa, Saaremaa, Pärnumaa, Viljandimaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa, Setumaa

MAAPÄEV, 18. juuli

FOLKLOORIPEOD EESTIMAAL jätkuvad

LÕPUPÄEV, 19. juuli

10.00-11.30 JUMALATEENISTUS Jaani kirikus
12.00-14.00 VABA LAVA Raekoja platsil
16.00-18.00 LÕPPKONTSERT Harku-Järve vabaõhulaval
18.30-22.00 LÕPUÕHTU Harku-Järvel

BALTICA '92
14. - 19.07.1992
PROGRAMME

HOME DAY, July 14

17.00-21.00 AFTERNOON in the Open-Air Museum (Vabaõhumuuseum)

OPENING DAY, July 15

11.00-15.00 OPEN STAGE in the Town Hall Square (Raekoja plats)

15.00-17.00 CONCERT BY FOLKLORE GROUPS FROM TALLINN
Tourist House (Matkamaja, Raekoja plats 18)

18.00-21.00 OPENING CONCERT in the City Concert Hall (Linnahall)

CITY DAY, July 16

11.00-13.00 Concert "REGIONAL STYLES IN ESTONIAN FOLK SONGS"
(Harju mägi)

13.30-18.00 CONCERTS in the Old Town of Tallinn (Raekoja plats,
Harju mägi, Komandandi aed, Ajaloo Instituudi õu, Matkamaja)

20.30 FESTIVE PROCESSION (Pikk tänav - Raekoja plats)

21.00-23.00 DANCING TOGETHER in the Town Hall Square (Raekoja plats)

ESTONIAN DAY, July 17

LOCAL FOLKLORE FESTIVALS AROUND ESTONIA
Virumaa, Harjumaa, Saaremaa, Pärnumaa,
Viljandimaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa, Setumaa

COUNTRY DAY, July 18

LOCAL FOLKLORE FESTIVALS continue

FINAL DAY, July 19

10.00-11.30 SERVICE in St. John's Church (Jaani kirik)

12.00-14.00 OPEN STAGE in the Town Hall Square (Raekoja plats)

16.00-18.00 FINAL CONCERT at the Harku-Järve Festival Ground

18.30-22.00 CLOSING PARTY at Harku-Järve

LINNAPÄEV, 16. JUULI
KONTSERDID TALLINNA VANALINNAS

CITY DAY, JULY 16
CONCERTS IN THE OLD TOWN OF TALLINN

RAEKOJA PLATS

13.30-16.30 Indrek Kalda & Tiit Kikas, "Rannala", Venemaa, "Hoiuspuu", Saksamaa, Väikeste Lõõtspillide Ühing, "Hõpõhelme", Vastseliina tantsurühm, Hispaania

HARJU MÄGI

11.00-13.00 Kontsert "Lauluga läbi Eestimaa"
(eesti rahvalaulu paikkondlikud stiilid, kommenteerib Ingrid Rüütel)

13.30-18.00 Häädemeeste folkloorirühm, Leedu ("Sutaras"), Risti Kooli folkloorirühm, Norra, Nõo folkloorirühm, Läti ("Gudenieku suiti"), "Upsijad", Karksi laste folkloorirühm, Soome

KOMANDANDI AED

13.30-18.00 "Lakstigal", Läti ("Mūdernieki"), Paistu Rahvamaja folkloorirühm, Rootsi, Kose Muusikakooli vilistlaste rühm, Leedu (Marcinkonise küla rühm), Puhja folkloorirühm, Taani

MATKAMAJA (Raekoja plats 18)

16.30-18.00 Toila folkloorirühm,"Jauram", Norra, Jõgeva Noortekeskuse folkloorirühm, Väikeste Lõõtspillide Ühing

AJALOO INSTITUUDI ÕU (Rüütli 8)

13.30-18.00 Väikeste Lõõtspillide Ühing, Soome ("Irtolaiset"), Margus Veenre & Ürjo Jaama, Erni Kasesalu, Alfred Papp, Põlva laste folkloorirühm, Raivo Koemets, "Piibar", Taavi Teinbas, Vanalinna Muusikamaja laste folkloorirühm, Margus Laugesaar, Indrek Kalda & Tiit Kikas, Eino Kõiv, "Munuksed", Aare Koppel, Leedu ("Sutaras")

EESTI PÄEV, 17. JUULI

MAAPÄEV, 18. JUULI

ESTONIAN DAY, JULY 17

COUNTRY DAY, JULY 18

VIRUMAA FOLKLOORIPÄEVAD
NORTH-EAST ESTONIA, 150 km

21.00 Kontsert Ulvi laululaval

Concert in Ulvi

11.00 Kontsert-jumalateenistus Avinurme kirikus

Concert and service in Avinurme church

HARJUMAA FOLKLOORIPÄEVAD
NORTH ESTONIA, 60 km

18.00 Kontsert Ravila mõisa pargis

Concert in Ravila

16.00 Kontsert Kernus

Concert in Kernu

17.JUULI

18.JUULI

SAAREMAA FOLKLOORIPÄEVAD
ISLAND OF SAAREMAA, 220 km

18.00 Jumalateenistus Püha kirikus
Service in Püha church

20.00 Simman Pühal
Dancing together in Püha

10.30 Kontsert Kuressaare Raekoja platsil
Concert in Kuressaare

PÄRNUMAA PIRAND
SOUTH-WEST ESTONIA, 120 km

12.00 Kontserdid Pärnus
Concerts in Pärnu

19.00 Kontsert ja simman Sindi vabaõhulaval
Concert and dancing together in Sindi

11.00 Kontsert-jumalateenistus Saarde kirikus
Concert and service in Saarde church

12.30 Rongkäik
Festive procession

13.00 Kontsert Kilingi-Nõmme Suveaias
Concert in Kilingi-Nõmme

VILJANDIMAA VIRRED
SOUTH ESTONIA, 150 km

15.00 Jumalateenistus Paistu kirikus
Service in Paistu church

16.00-19.00 Esinemised Paistu kiriku platsil
Concerts in Paistu

20.00 Simman
Dancing together

15.00 Kontsert Viljandis
Concert in Viljandi

TARTUMAA TRALLAM
SOUTH ESTONIA, 180 km

17.00 Kontsert Tartu Kaubahalli juures
Concert in Tartu

12.00-22.00 Trallam Ülenurme mõisa pargis
Concert and dancing together in Ülenurme

VALGAMAA FOLKLOORIPÄEV
SOUTH ESTONIA, 250 km

20.00 Kontsert Valgas
Concert in Valga

18.00 Kontsert Tõrvas
Concert in Tõrva

SETU LEELOPÄEV
SOUTH-EAST ESTONIA, 250 km

20.00 Kontsert Värska vabaõhulaval

Concert in Värska

12.00 Kontsert Värska vabaõhulaval
Setu käsitööde näitus
Concert in Värska
Setu handicraft display

EESTI RÜHMAD JA PILLIMEHED
PEAKORRALDAJAD LINNADEST JA MAAKONDADEST

FOLKLORE GROUPS AND MUSICIANS FROM ESTONIA
EXECUTIVE PROMOTERS FROM TOWNS AND DISTRICTS

VIRUMAA
* **TOILA FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Reeni Painik)
* **MARGUS LAUGESAAR** (lõõtspill)
* **TAAVI TEINBAS** (lõõtspill)

Tiina Kasema (Ida-Virumaa)
tel. 233/22560
Narva mnt. 11
EE 2045 JÕHVI

Maie Orav
tel. 232/40273
(Lääne-Virumaa) Tallinna mnt. 16-5
EE 2100 RAKVERE

Pilvi Lepiksoo (Lääne-Virumaa)
tel. 232/43309
Kreutzwaldi 2
EE 2100 RAKVERE

HARJUMAA
* **KOSE MUUSIKAKOOLI VILISTLASTE RÜHM** (Juta Helilaid)

Juta Helilaid
tel. 755496
Pikk 20-8
EE 3040 KOSE

LÄÄNEMAA
* **RISTI KOOLI FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Kaja Avila, Mare Tereping)

Rutt Holm
tel. 247/44147
Posti 3
EE 3170 HAAPSALU

SAAREMAA
* **RANNALA** (Maimu Hirvoja)

Õilme Salumäe
tel. 245/54239
Lossi 1
EE 3300 KURESSAARE

PÄRNUMAA

* **VÄIKESTE LÕÕTSPILLIDE ÜHING** (Gea Kammer)
* **KÄGARA** (Elfriede Nikolai)
* **HOIUSPUU** (Sirje Osipov)
* **LUSTILIK** (Eike Schiffer)
* **HÄÄDEMEESTE FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Endla Lorents)

Alli Põrk(Pärnu linn) Nikolai 8
tel. 244/40371 EE 3600 PÄRNU

Sirje Osipov (Pärnu Maakond) Roheline 1B
tel. 244/41802 EE 3600 PÄRNU

VILJANDIMAA

* **KARKSI LASTE FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Vaike Pugal)
* **PAISTU RAHVAMAJA FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Õie Suurmann)

Linda Arro Posti 24
tel. 243/55051 EE 2900 VILJANDI

JÕGEVAMAA

* **JÕGEVA NOORTEKESKUSE FOLKLOORIRÜHM**
(Asta Paeveer, Vivian Paaksi)
* **AARE KOPPEL** (lõõtspill)

Airi Rütter Aia 6
tel. 237/21987 EE 2350 JÕGEVA

TARTUMAA

* **UPSIJAD** (Terje Luude)
* **LAKSTIGAL** (Maia Eljas)
* **NÕO FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Anu Vissel)
* **PUHJA FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Kaja Kress)
* **EINO KÕIV** (lõõtspill)

Peeter Kollom (Tartu linn) Kompanii 2
Viive Müürsepp EE 2400 TARTU
tel. 234/33598
34955
Liidia Konsa (Tartu Maakond) Kitsas 8
tel. 234/31393 EE 2400 TARTU

VALGAMAA

* **JAURAM** (Leho Anton)
* **ERNI KASESALU** (kannel)

Helve Braun
tel. 242/42219

Kesk 16
EE 2500 VALGA

VÕRUMAA

* **HÕPÕHELME** (Meelis Poll)
* **VASTSELIINA TANTSURÜHM** (Helju Müürsepp)
* **RAIVO KOEMETS** (kannel)
* **ALFRED PAPP** (lõõtspill)

Maie Pau
tel. 241/21622

Liiva 13
EE 2710 VÕRU

PÕLVAMAA

* **PÕLVA KULTUURIKESKUSE LASTE FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Aile Vals)

Laine Lõvi
TEL. 230/94782

EE 2600 VÄRSKA
PÕLVA MAAKOND

Maapäevade korraldajad * Executives of local festivals

TALLINN

* **PIIBAR** (Toivo Luhats)
* **VANALINNA MUUSIKAMAJA LASTE FOLKLOORIRÜHM** (Riina Pau)
* **MUNUKSED** (Maret Lehto)

* **MARGUS VEENRE** (lõõtspill, kannel, torupill, vilepill, jm.)
* **ÜRJO JAAMA** (viiul)
* **INDREK KALDA & TIIT KIKAS** (viiul)

Maie Jõhvikas
tel. 445911

Vabaduse väljak 10
EE 0001 TALLINN

* * *

KORRALDUSKOMITEE TÄNAB

* **TALLINNA LINNAVALITSUST**
* **LINNADE/MAAKONDADE KULTUURIAMETEID**
* **EESTI TELEVISIOONI**
* **EESTI RAADIOT**
* **A/S "FORTE"**
* **TALLINNA LINNAHALLI**
* **A/S "BALTLINK"**
* **TALLINNA AIANDUSSOVHOOSI**
* **Ü/Æ "CENTRAL"**
* **AJAKIRJANDUSE TRÜKIKODA**
* **RAAMATUTRÜKIKODA**
* **FIRMAT "MEEDIUM"**
* **LOHJA PABERITEHAST**
* **EESTI VABAÕHUMUUSEUMI**
* **TALLINNA MATKAMAJA**
* **ESTONIA TEATRIT**
* **EESTIMAA LÄTLASTE SELTSI**
* **SLAAVI KULTUURIDE ÜHINGUT EESTIS**
* **EESTI LEEDULASTE SELTSI**
* **SIRKKA VIITAST Soomest**
* **Kõiki peresid, kes majutavad festivali külalisi**

CIOFF-i EESTI RAHVUSSEKTSIOON TÄNAB SÜDAMEST AKTSIASELTSI "VIRU" CIOFF-i AASTAMAKSU TASUMISE EEST!!!

BALTICA '92 KORRALDUSKOMITEE
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF BALTICA '92

***EESTI KULTUURIMINISTEERIUM**
***EESTI FOLKLOORI SELTS**
***CIOFF-i EESTI RAHVUSSEKTSIOON**

***MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF ESTONIA**
***FOLKLORE SOCIETY OF ESTONIA**
***CIOFF NATIONAL SECTION OF ESTONIA**

*Korralduskomitee esimees:
Chairman of the Committee:

MÄRT KUBO, kultuuriminister
minister of culture

*Festivali direktor:
Festival director:

ALAR OJALO, kultuuriministeeriumi rahvaloomingu peaspetsialist

*KUNSTINÕUKOGU

Esimees:
Chairman:
Liikmed:
Members:

*PROGRAMME COUNCIL

KRISTJAN TOROP

INGRID RÜÜTEL
IGOR TÕNURIST
VAIKE SARV
HEINO AASSALU
KRISTIN KUUTMA

*TOIMKONNAD	*EXECUTIVES
Kujundus * Design	ANTS TOLLI RIINA VANHANEN
Atribuutika * Props	RAUL PALLASMAA
Trükised * Publications	KRISTIN KUUTMA
Transport * Transport	VALDUR TALTS
Majutamine * Accommodation	LEMBIT MELLES
Toitlustamine * Catering	ANNE SAUNPERE
Rongkäik * Procession	JURIS ŽIGURS
Külaliste vastuvõtt * * Guest reception	ANNE OJALO HELVE VALLIMÄE TIINA RUGO
Majandus * Economics	SIRJE PEDAJA
Rahandus * Financies	ILME AULE
Tehniline teenistus * * Technicai management	REIN PALLASMAA
Helitehnika * Sound engineer	HANS BRÜMMEL
Pressiesindus * Press group	HUBERT VELDERMANN
Festivali kontor * * Festival office	HEIDI KIRSCH ELENA KALBUS
Sekretariaat * Secretariate	ANNE OJALO KRISTIN KUUTMA

*KORRALDUSKOMITEE LIIKMED

*MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

REIN KIVI, Ülemnõukogu Presiidiumi esimehe abi
ANTTI VINNAL, rahandusministri asetäitja
ANDRES RAAMAT, Välisministeeriumi konsulaarosakonna juhataja
KALJU LEPPIK, Tallinna aselinnapea
ENE VOHU, Tallinna Kultuuriameti juhataja
LEMBIT KÄND, Kultuuriministeeriumi ökonoomikaosakonna juhataja
VOLDEMAR LINDSTRÖM, Eesti Televisiooni peadirektori asetäitja
PAUL HIMMA, Eesti Raadio muusikajuht

KORRALDUSKOMITEE AADRESS:
FESTIVAL ADDRESS:

BALTICA FESTIVAL
EESTI KULTUURIMINISTEERIUM
SUUR-KARJA 23
EE 0001 TALLINN
EESTI * ESTONIA

INFORMATSIOON / INFORMATION
TEL (0142) 44 13 82
44 60 69
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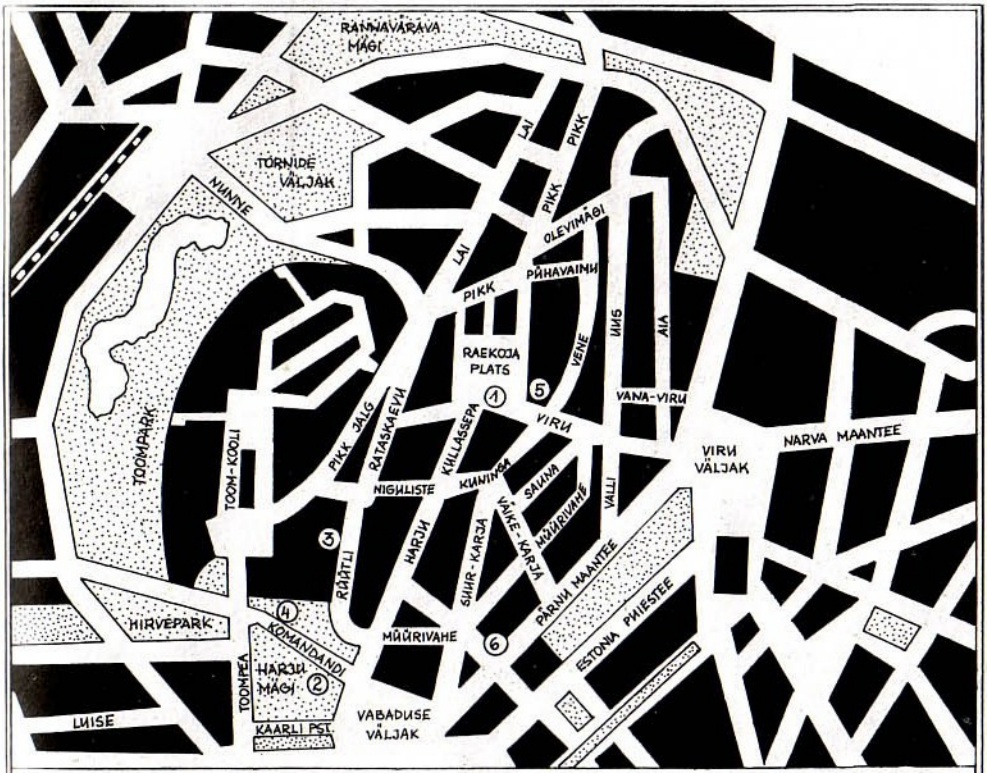

1. RAEKOJA PLATS
2. HARJU MÄGI
3. AJALOOINSTITUUDI ÕU
4. KOMANDANDI AED
5. MATKAMAJA
6. KORRALDUSKOMITEE

C.I.O.F.F.

BALTICA '92