

To show how it can work in real life we've thought about the connection between parks, greenery of Minsk and its another special feature – Nezavisimosty avenue which is the longest in Europe (17 km). Walking along the avenue one has an opportunity to see and visit the predominating part of the city's parks: Uruchie Park – The Park of the National Library – The Park of the Ecological Center – Chelyuskintsev Park – The Botanical Garden – Yanka Kupala Park – Gorky Park – Alexandrov Public Garden – Michael's Public Garden. Apart from the above mentioned parks and gardens some other can be presented as separate destinations which add their own value to the vision of Minsk. For example, Victory Park, Loshitsa Park and The Museum of Stones. To illustrate the route and give some information about the above mentioned parks we've also created a pocket pamphlet with a map which demonstrates the Green Walk City Route.

To sum up we may say that nowadays the image of Minsk and its perception by both residents and non-residents corresponds to reality in an incomplete way, because a lot of sights that are associated with Minsk don't reflect all the merits of this magnificent city. That's the reason for false unattractiveness of Minsk in the minds of foreign and native tourists. The Belorussian capital possesses all the necessary resources to develop into a divergent tourist center. The way we see it has been described and offered in this research. The idea of «Green Walk City» image emphasizes the peculiarity of Minsk and will let people discover the Belorussian capital from every conceivable angle.

AMERICAN ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM IN EUROPE: WHO IS THE REAL THREAT?

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What is a ballistic missile defense system? An anti-ballistic missile (ABM) is a missile designed to counter ballistic missiles (a missile for missile defense). A ballistic missile is used to deliver nuclear, chemical, biological or conventional warheads in a ballistic flight trajectory. National missile defense (NMD) is a generic term for a type of missile defense intended to shield an entire country against incoming missiles, such as intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBMs) or other ballistic missiles. This term is used to refer to the American nationwide antimissile program the United States has been developing since the 1990s. After the renaming in 2002, the term now refers to the entire program, not just the ground-based interceptors and associated facilities.

The history of ballistic anti-missile crisis started during the Cold War in 1972, when the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was signed by both the USA and the USSR. However, on 14 June 2002, the United States withdrew from the ABM Treaty and immediately created NMD (National Missile Defense) program. On 16 December 2002 President George W. Bush signed National Security Presi-

dential Directive 23 which outlined a plan to begin deployment of operational ballistic missile defense systems by 2004. The following day the U.S. formally requested from the UK and Denmark the use of facilities in Fylingdales, England, and Thule, Greenland, respectively, as a part of the NMD program. The projected cost of the program for the years 2004 to 2009 was estimated to be \$53 billion, making it the largest single line in the Pentagon's budget.

An article from The New York Times provides numerous facts U.S. anti-missile defense system in Europe. The information that is given in this article is quite biased. It describes the pre-history and development of this issue all the way from President Ronald Reagan rule up until present day. It starts from the USSR-USA treaty on anti-missile systems, tells us about US withdrawal from this treaty as well as gives a short review of this issue at present day. The newspaper does not blame anyone in the issue, however, it hints on American benevolence and emphasizes that the anti-missile system in Europe is a good and may not in any way harm or limit anyone's (meaning Russian) strategic missile powers.

The Guardian draws our attention to relatively recent news on American deployment of radar station in Turkey. Once again, the newspaper does not consider this situation an issue and simply outlines brief information. However, it gives us some valuable information to think about: the Turkish foreign minister spokesman that was featured in this report said that «This installation was used in the past for similar purposes» meaning that the US forces have been there before and that the Turkish government does not mind this installation on their sovereign territory. The above mentioned information was intended to emphasize the positive or rather peaceful relations between both Turkey and the United States.

On the other hand, the British newspaper Daily Telegraph describes the situation in different colours. It reports that Russia is quite unsatisfied with the American anti-missile policy in Europe. President Medvedev shows discontent saying that the American system may be as well targeted against Russian Federation and moreover threatens to deploy Russia's anti-missile system in Kaliningrad strategic facility. As it is described in the article, one of the catalysts to that current situation was that NATO and USA did not want to cooperate with Russian Federation to create a single anti-missile system in Europe. According to President Medvedev, the joint anti-missile system would guarantee that it is not intended to be used against Russia in future.

Another news reporting agency <news.bbc.co.uk> gives us more information on the American reaction to this crisis. It provides a brief interview with President Obama and answers a few important questions. Most importantly it states that «US President Barack Obama has cancelled plans to station an anti-ballistic missile system in Poland and the Czech Republic» which certainly means that the USA does not want to increase tension and pressure around this problem.

Lastly, The Economist provides us more detailed information on how the United States are planning to decrease their anti-missile military bases in Eu-

rope. It clearly states that although the US would like to decrease tension on this delicate question it will certainly not cancel its plans to station last interceptors that were planned to be installed in various European countries in 2012. However, it shows that the urge to have conversation between the two sides has been in the air for quite a long time and sooner or later the world should expect some sort of resolution.

While researching and writing this report, the author intended to answer the following question «Will this anti-ballistic missile crisis grow to become a so-called Second Cold War?» As the reader could have figured out by now, the answer to this question is quite ambiguous.

All things considered it is important to once again mention that installation of American anti-missile defense system in Europe produces threat to Russia's strategic missile potential. American arguments stating that the anti-missile system is aimed to protect Europe from Iran and North Korea does not seem to be logic or find any support on Russia's behalf. In author's opinion, the situation may and will escalate and get worse if the United States and Russian Federation do not find a consensus. Such consensus may either include active Russian participation in American NATO anti-missile system in Europe or mutual removal of such systems on both sides. Considering the current situation, it is highly unlikely that the second scenario will come true.

LA CRISIS DE LA CONFIANZA EN BELARÚS

О. Ромейко

Confianza como el concepto científico se usa ampliamente en diferentes ramas. Pero hace poco sin que la cuestión de la confianza o a lo mejor – la crisis de la confianza – se convirtió en un trend en la esfera de la economía. Fransis Fukuyama fué el primero que abarcó el tema de la confianza en su monografía homónima en 1996.

La confianza es la base de la sociedad y de la economía. Confiamos en el futuro, confiamos en el crecimiento económico sostenido, confiamos en que los deudores para hacer frente a sus deudas, confiamos en las instituciones financieras, confiamos en que el dinero que tenemos en nuestra cuenta bancaria lo podremos sacar en cualquier momento... Pero no lo ocurre en la realidad. Como el resultado sufrimos de la crisis de la confianza que a su vez provoca la aparición de otras formas de crisis tanto económicas como políticas, tanto globales (como la financiera del año 2008) como nacionales.

Lo último es lo que tiene lugar en Belarús de hoy día. Y eso no es constatación de los datos estadísticos ni conclusión de la analisis del PIB, del volumen del comercio exterior o de los flujos de inversiones extranjer[4]. Es sólo percepción de la mayoría de la gente. Según las últimas investigaciones