

No. 7 (1066), JULY, 2022

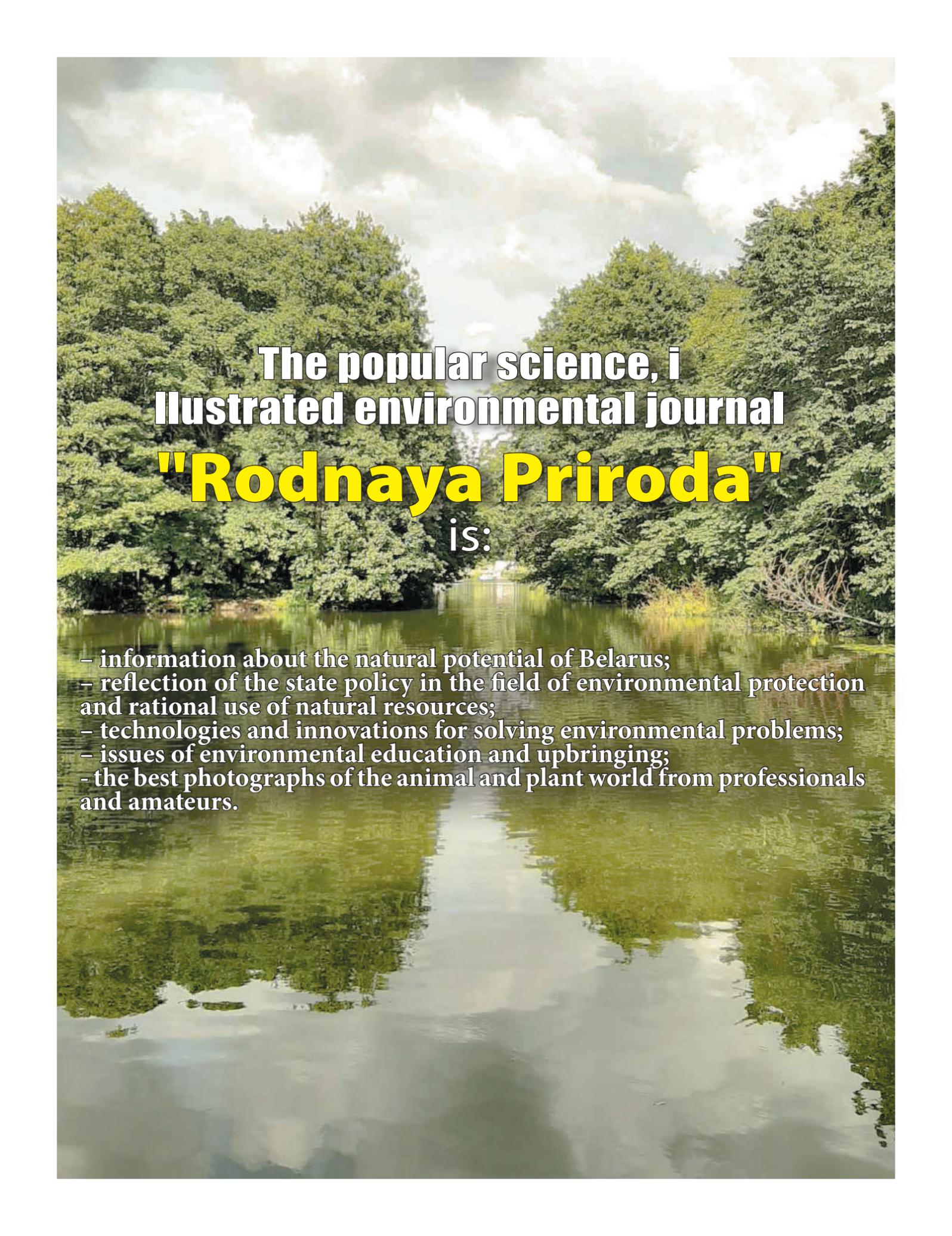
ISSN 0320-7544

BELARUS

白俄罗斯

A woman with long dark hair is smiling and looking towards the camera. She is wearing a white long-sleeved blouse with intricate red and white embroidery on the collar and cuffs. She is also wearing a large, elaborate crown made of green leaves and various flowers, including yellow and purple blossoms. Her hands are raised, holding the sides of the crown. The background is a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

**KUPALA DAY
REBOOT WITH
FOLK TRADITIONS**



**The popular science, i
illustrated environmental journal
"Rodnaya Priroda"
is:**

- information about the natural potential of Belarus;
- reflection of the state policy in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources;
- technologies and innovations for solving environmental problems;
- issues of environmental education and upbringing;
- the best photographs of the animal and plant world from professionals and amateurs.

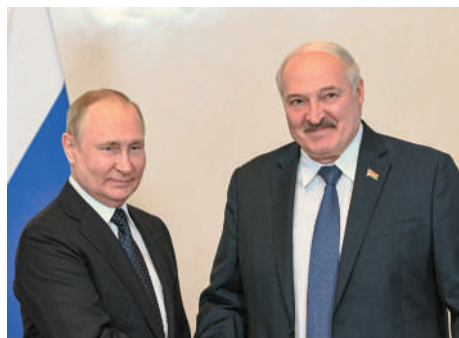
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One of the favourite holidays of Belarusians, Kupala Day, was celebrated on an international scale in the agricultural town of Alexandria in the Shklov District of the Mogilev Region. Thousands of guests gathered on the picturesque bank of the Dnieper to enjoy a bright and colourful performance on one of the shortest summer nights of the year.

Social and political magazine

No. 7 (1066), 2022

Published since 1930

Founders:

Zviazda Publishing House editorial-and-publishing establishment

Editor-in-Chief:

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www.zviazda.by

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Subscription index – 220034

Registration Certificate No. 8 issued
on 16.07.2018 by the Information
Ministry of the Republic of Belarus

Беларусь. Belarus is published in
English and also contains articles in
Belarusian and Chinese

Final responsibility for factual
accuracy and interpretation lies
with publication authors. Should
any article of **Беларусь. Belarus** be
used, reference to the magazine is
obligatory.

The editorial office does not bear
responsibility for contents of
advertisements.

Signed for printing on 25.07.2022

Offset printing. Coated paper.

Format 60x84 1/8.

Conventional printed sheets 11,16

Accounting published sheets 13,49

Circulation – 450

Order

Republican unitary enterprise

"BudMedyyaPrayekt"

Licence No. 02330/71

on 23.01.2014

220123 Minsk, Belarus,

13/61 V. Khoruzhey Street

© Zviazda Publishing House
editorial-and-publishing
establishment, 2022

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72 IGOR SHUNEVICH, “THE SOCIETY IS LIKE A SHIP. I’M NOT GOING TO TURN IT SHARPLY”

80 I am grateful to life

Once, a Venetian mask was brought to me from Italy as a gift. I really liked it for the restraint. And every time I went to a performance, I mentally dressed her. Over the years, calmness and benevolence have taken root in my soul, which, probably, is reflected in what I write and talk about...

UNUSUAL OPEN-AIR VERNISSAGE



A large-scale celebration of Independence Day in Minsk, Belarus. The night sky is filled with numerous colorful fireworks. In the foreground, a large crowd of people is seen from behind, looking towards a brightly lit stage. On the stage, a large screen displays the Belarusian flag and text in Cyrillic. To the left of the screen, a tall, slender monument stands illuminated. The overall atmosphere is festive and patriotic.

TO BE FULL MASTERS ON YOUR LAND

3 ЛІПЕНЯ
ДЗЕНЬ НЕЗАЛЕЖНАСЦІ
РЭСПУБЛІКІ БЕЛАРУСЬ
(ДЗЕНЬ РЭСПУБЛІКІ)

Belarus celebrated the Independence Day on a large scale. All regions of the country, cities and villages, everyone who cherishes peace, independence and freedom, joined the celebration in the capital.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AS A MEMORY OF THE MAIN HISTORICAL LESSON

On the occasion of the main state holiday, the President delivered a keynote speech at a solemn meeting in the Palace of the Republic. During his speech, Aleksandr Lukashenko raised a whole range of acute issues on the agenda. After all, virtually everyone today lives at the break of the former world order. The Belarusians won their right to be the master of their land at the cost of incredible efforts. To withstand the current geopolitical storm, to save the country is the number one task.

The President also spoke about this at the solemn meeting. The theme of all that was said was the following, “A national idea, the idea of a free people, was ripening in the very heart of the people who defended the right to be called Belarusians. The idea of a legitimate desire to be the master of one’s historical land. And we know that as long as we do not call the traditions, principles, opinions imposed on us from outside our policy, we will be independent. We know that as long as we are proud of our history, our people, our country, we will be free. As long as we have our native land and historical memory, we are a people. We will be Belarusians!”

Quiet mournful memory will be the alarm bell

Several thousand people were invited to the solemn meeting at the Palace of the Republic on the eve of Independence Day: representatives of government agencies, parliamentarians, public figures, youth and, of course, veterans. After all, it is thanks to them that the date of July 3rd, the day of the liberation of Minsk from the fascist invaders, as the President later said, became the second birthday of the Belarusian nation, which was doomed to destruction.

In general, there are many glorious pages in the history of the Belarusian people, and the President made a special emphasis on this, “July 3rd, a sacred date for Belarusians, is a national symbol of national unity and victory in the struggle for their freedom,” emphasised Aleksandr Lukashenko. “Victory, which became the crown of all the accomplishments of the centuries-old history of our native land, on which our distant ancestors built the first cities and churches twelve centuries ago. In ancient times, the Belarusian people had many names, such as Krivichi,

THE MOST IMPORTANT HOLIDAY

Dregovich, Radimichi, but they were united: one faith in truth and justice, one desire to preserve traditions and protect their homes, families, one love for the Motherland, a piece of land where Belarusians 'were born' and became a people. We carefully treat the historical memory of each era, the events of which formed the spiritual foundation of the nation, tempered the will and character of the Belarusians."

Yes, today we must not forget that on the basis of the Belarusian ethnos, such a state entity as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was once created. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, the chronicle of the Principality of Polotsk, one of the three state-forming centres of Ancient Rus', is our pride, "The names of our compatriots born on this holy land of Ragneda, such as Vseslav Charodey, Euphrosyne of Polotsk, Francysk Skaryna and Simeon of Polotsk, will be forever inscribed in the history of the East Slavic Middle Ages. It is important for us to remember that it was on the basis of the Belarusian ethnos that a state formation unique for its time was created, which was the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. That, having united in a defensive alliance with the Baltic tribes, the Slavs taught them to read and write, introduced them to the philosophy of Christianity."

At the solemn meeting, the President of Belarus said that contemporaries admire the spiritual strength and courage of their compatriots who managed to preserve their language, culture and faith for centuries. Aleksandr Lukashenko also noted that in the last, Great Patriotic War, Belarusians defended not only their lives, but also the memory of former generations, which would have been simply erased from world history. It was a war to destroy the Slavic ethnos, culture and entire peoples, "And today we are increasingly talking about the fact that it, this war, has not ended. It has not ended, because we still have not reburied the last soldier who died, and the last civilian who was brutally killed in that war. And because not everyone who had anything to do with the terrible facts of that war, the genocide of the Belarusian people, was convicted. This war has not ended, because we are again, as at the front, defending our historical memory. And the most dangerous enemy in this primarily ideological war is not an external one. The origins of Western revanchism are obvious and understandable. Betrayal and indifference of our own people is our most terrible enemy..."

Aleksandr Lukashenko said that while the graves of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers are being destroyed in the countries that the Soviet Army liberated from fascism, here, on Belarusian soil, we will build a new Belarus. Study the archives and restore the history of every warrior, every innocent civilian victim, "These are very painful memories for us. Until now, they have been our quiet mournful memory. Now they will become an alarm bell. Whether the West wants it or not, we will show the world the truth about all the atrocities committed by the Nazis. They will have to listen and hear again about the dead, including those who did not have time to be born, about women clutching nursing babies to their hearts, about babies who, as the examination shows, were buried alive in the ground. We will show the heirs and supporters of the Nazis the facts of the crimes of their ancestors, so that the whole world understands what will happen to this world if modern Nazism develops into fascism.



"Independence Day for us is a memory of the most important historical lesson. This is a date that not only brings us back to the events of the Great Patriotic War, but also teaches us to appreciate what was done by post-war generations and our contemporaries today."

They, all those who preferred to forget, will have to look again at the terrible traces of the bloody crimes of their own fathers and grandfathers. What can I say... Before, we were delicately silent, in the Slavic way, we believed that children are not responsible for their parents. And we still think so. But for forgetful Europe, the time has come to cleanse it morally. Let them watch and draw their own conclusions. And we, reminding, will remember that freedom for us is a synonym for the word 'to live'. Minsk Liberation Day is the second birthday of the Belarusian nation, which was doomed to destruction, but survived and, together with the fraternal Soviet peoples, saved Europe from fascism."

Therefore, it is on July 3rd that we celebrate one of the main public holidays — Independence Day. And there is no other date in our history that the people would so accept with their hearts. There is too much personal experience in it, which is close and understandable to all Belarusians.

If you still have a sense of self-preservation...

According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, we must face the truth, "The new Nazism is no longer just raising its head, it has stood up to its full height. We see it in the geopolitical appetites of our Western neighbours, who eagerly look at the border Belarusian and Ukrainian territories. And they are not even shy about talking openly about a possible annexation..."

The Head of State is convinced that the danger in Ukraine is that Nazism is growing into fascism. And with the support of the European Union, this fascism will come to them, to Europe.

The President drew attention to the fact that the United States of America and the West as a whole, having failed to unite the whole world against Russia, Belarus, will arrange new actions and provocations in order to 'show us, Belarusians and Russians, in a terrible way'. So it was with the events in Bucha, and with the export of Ukrainian grain, and with the blockade of Kaliningrad. Moreover, Belarus is still being dragged into the war in Ukraine.

"The goal is the same, which is to deal with both Russia and Belarus at one fell swoop," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. "They allegedly worry, they say from Ukraine that they would not want Belarusian troops to invade Ukraine through the northern border of Ukraine. Don't listen to them. They will be glad if we go there. Because it is an order from there. And they do not care about the death of civilians. Ukrainian politicians and the president have one policy: the more Ukrainians die, the more they will shout to the whole world about the atrocities of the Nazis from Russia and Belarus."

Speaking about provocations against Belarus, Aleksandr Lukashenko cited the following fact, "I must report to you: they tried to strike at military facilities on the territory of Belarus from the territory of Ukraine. But, thank God, the Pantsir anti-aircraft systems managed to intercept all the missiles that were launched by the armed forces of Ukraine. What is it? I want to tell those who are worried whether Lukashenko will fight there or not: we will fight, I repeat once again, only in one case: if you cross the last meter of our land and invade our land, if you kill our people, we will respond. Therefore, as President, I will say: do not touch my state, do not touch my Belarusian people, if you still have a sense of self-preservation..."

"We know well that the independence of Belarus is an opportunity for our friends to come to Belarus without red tape, where there are no empty shelves in stores and there are no food stamps for the poor. Where you do not have to give up heating in winter, save on water and fuel, as throughout the European Union."

In this regard, the President warned, "I have given an order to the units of the Armed Forces to target, as it is now fashionable to say, decision-making centres in your capitals. With all the ensuing consequences. If you only dare to strike, as they plan, on Gomel in the south, on the Mozyr oil refinery, on the airport, the airfield in Luninets or Brest, the response will be instantaneous. Instant simply, in one second! We have something to respond with. And not only with what we recently talked about with the President of Russia (I have been preparing for this for a long time, remember, I told you all the time: 'Polonaises', rocket production and so on). You are completely under attack from these missiles. And I will not look who is sitting in offices or in palaces. We will respond harshly and decisively."

We must overcome all difficulties

Belarus does not frighten anyone and does not accept war. But we must take into account the fact that the scrapping of the unipolar model of the world has begun on the planet, "Today there is a struggle not only for our post-Soviet space, the European part. Today, the struggle for Central Asia, where our Soviet republics are, has unfolded," noted Aleksandr Lukashenko. "You remember, after Kazakhstan, I said: Uzbekistan will be next, guys, look, don't miss it. We brought many facts to the Uzbeks. What happened? The Karakalpak Republic (about half of Uzbekistan), allegedly something was not reflected in the Constitution there, they will have a constitutional referendum. Here it is. No, they started stirring up Uzbekistan. And today they are already declaring that foreigners had a hand in it. They will not leave Kazakhstan. There is a very difficult situation. And Central Asia found itself, like us, between two fires. On the one hand, there are Europeans, Americans, and on the other hand, China, which greatly helps Central Asia survive. And this fight will be in Central Asia. The symptoms of this have already appeared."

“One more thing. The United States and the West could not unite the whole world against us — Russia, Belarus. Therefore, new actions and provocations are needed. Look at all the events that are pushing Ukrainians to fight to the last Ukrainian, there are overseas figures and traditional Europe. Now it is called the European Union. Or rather, NATO. They are primarily interested in the fact that the war continues, in order to drown us and the Russians in this war. To not care about other points in the world. And, most importantly, through Russia to get close to the main rival — China.”

Under these conditions, Belarus will strengthen its security in alliance with Russia.

“We are not going to blackmail anyone with the President of Russia, especially with nuclear weapons,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. “But I want to emphasise again. In the negotiations, this topic with the President of Russia also appeared immediately after the Poles turned to the Americans and asked them to bring them nuclear weapons to Poland. Then I said to President Putin: ‘Why are we pretending that nothing is happening?’. We consulted for a long time and came to the conclusion that we must be ready in order to respond mirror to them within 24 hours. For this you need to prepare. And we will prepare. And we don’t threaten anyone, we don’t blackmail anyone. We gave our weapons there. And today I have the right to ask and demand the President of fraternal Russia to make people afraid to cross the state border of the Republic of Belarus. Which is what I did.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that independence is what every person in any state dreams of. But this thing is expensive, “It turned out that we could pay for that, too. And more or less live normally. Please, I ask you, do as I told you yesterday, today and I will always say: do your job at your workplace! And then we will always be sovereign and independent... It is very difficult for us now. There is a change of generations. It has always been so. When there is a radical change of generations





against the backdrop of these events, it is difficult for any state and any people. Especially for such medium-sized, small states as we are. Therefore, we need to be united. We need to come together and overcome all difficulties. And then we will be truly sovereign and independent.”

The speech of the President of Belarus at the solemn meeting on the occasion of Independence Day was commented on by dozens of analysts both within the country and abroad.

Aleksandr Lukashenko’s speech sounded three messages that are very important for the preservation of the Belarusian statehood, according to Aleksandr Ivanovsky, professor at the Department of Legal Informatics of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The first message, in his opinion, reveals the current situation in the world. It is very complex and contradictory; those states that seek to pursue their own independent policy in the interests of their peoples have come under attack. The second point is related to the fact that Belarusians today more than ever need to be united in order to jointly resist the hybrid war that the collective West unleashed against the Union State of Belarus and Russia. The third message is disappointing, but frank: so far, unfortunately, there are no trends to improve the international situation, and we must be prepared for various scenarios.

The Head of State made it clear that we are not going to fight in Ukraine, but we will defend our land. Moreover, his speech was addressed not only to the people sitting in the hall of the Palace of the Republic, but also to the international community. Igor Gedich, a member of the Standing Committee of the Council of the Republic on Education, Science, Culture and Social Development, thinks so, “We need to assess the situation that is developing in the world soberly. We cannot be allowed to be dragged into a war. We have state institutions that are designed to protect the sovereignty of the country, to carry out deterrent actions, we have a strong ally, a regional grouping of troops.”

Political scientist Yuri Shevtsov drew attention to the fact that Aleksandr Lukashenko’s speech once again sounded

“The main thing is that new players have appeared, powerful, strong, in the international arena. I won't name them. And they do not agree with the unipolar world, with the unipolar structure of this world. They want multipolarity. The same Chinese, Hindus. One and a half billion India. More than 1.2 billion in China. The same militarily and economically powerful Russia. And many others. They are for a multipolar world.”

serious support for Russia and the fact that we are allies. According to the political scientist, our country has been conducting this course for many years, but this is definitely the first time it has been presented like this, “The President focused on the fact that it was in Eastern Europe that radical nationalism matured and control over the development of this ideology was lost. In this sense, the situation is reminiscent of the interwar period in the mid-1930s. When some missed, others pushed, and as a result it came to the Second World War. And this parallel, which the President drew in his speech, had never been heard before. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that not all countries in the world support this trend towards nationalism. Now someone is watching, someone is waiting. But it seems to me that a kind of new ‘anti-Hitler coalition’ will soon be formed, which will restrain the development of nationalism in order to prevent a sad outcome.”

Moreover, today the world is literally boiling: wars are going on, hunger and devastation are spreading, people are becoming impoverished. According to economist Valery Baynev, Belarusians are very lucky: they do not feel all this, despite the fact that they are actually between hammer and anvil in hybrid aggression.

Aleksei **Fedosov**



MOUND OF GLORY AS A GUARDIAN OF HISTORICAL MEMORY

On July 3rd, thousands of people gathered on the majestic Mound of Glory near Minsk. It is the legendary place where the defeat of a large group of Nazi troops began in July 1944 during Operation Bagration. People gathered to confirm that the Belarusians honour the sacred historical memory and they will not allow it to be destroyed in these difficult times. The President of the country Aleksandr Lukashenko, together with his sons participated in the celebrations dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus, the President laid a wreath and addressed his compatriots.

When congratulating on Independence Day, the day the capital was liberated from Nazi invaders, the President recalled that this fateful date in the history of the Belarusian people is forever inscribed in the calendar of major public holidays, “On July 3rd, we traditionally turn to the history of the Great Patriotic War: we remember the heroes who gave us freedom at the cost of their lives, we tell children and grandchildren about the exploits of grandfathers and fathers, we come with them to places of military glory and mournful memory. This annual ritual is the least we can do in the name of the glory of those thanks to whom we live, create families, raise children.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that the Mound of Glory, as a guardian of historical memory, shows that legendary line from where the offensive of the Soviet troops began, which finally destroyed the main forces of the German Army Group Centre and liberated our capital. Here the ring of the Minsk pocket was closed, into which more than 100 thousand Nazis fell. Most of them remained lying in the Belarusian land, “Thus, the first stage of the famous Bagration operation, brilliantly carried out by talented commanders, front commanders Konstantin Rokossovsky, Ivan Baghramyan, Georgy Zakharov, Ivan Chernyakhovsky, ended victoriously. Belarusians must remember these names.”

The President said that the time has come for young people to take over from the older generations and maintain the Eternal Flame of this memory, “Maintain for the sake of peace in our land. Today there are many young people here, including young Belarusians and Russians who arrived in Minsk on the Memory Train. It is very important that you communicate, make friends, protect the honour and glory of the generation of winners together. Because it won’t be easy. Our enemies have been living with the idea of erasing



SYMBOL OF PRIDE

for a long time, and it is very important for all of us in this situation to preserve this memory of the Great Victory, not to let it be erased from our memory. Having stepped over all moral principles and moral barriers, today they not only deny Khatyn, Babi Yar and the blockade of Leningrad, they are ready to consign the tragedy of their peoples to oblivion, erasing Buchenwald, Auschwitz, Majdanek from history. What can we do to counter this? Only the truth, the harsh and cruel truth of history. And fight for this truth. None of us, neither Belarusians, nor Russians, nor Ukrainians, need a war. But we cannot afford to revive Nazism as a weapon of the collective West directed against the Slavic world. And let our Mound of Glory be a witness and keeper of this solemn promise.”

Another important message from the President, “I very much welcome this initiative of our parliamentarians, the Memory Train. We really need to be together like never before. Today we are reproached for the fact that we (the only country in the world) support Russia in its struggle against Nazism. For the fact that it put up a barrier against abuse of the Russians and the Russian people. We have supported and will continue to support Russia. And these demands are ridiculous and sad. Russia is a brotherly state to us. This is the closest state in the world where our brothers and siblings live. And our tragedy (Belarusians) is only in the fact that today two fraternal peoples, Russians and Ukrainians, collided. This is our tragedy. We always say that the truth is stronger. And the truth today is on the side of fraternal Russia. We are the only country that supports the Russians in this fight. How many countries are on the other side? Almost fifty who are actually fighting against Russia in Ukraine. Something is out of balance. And in general, didn’t those who reproach us know that we have the closest alliance with the Russian Federation? With the state with which we are building a single, powerful,

independent state — the Union State. Where there are two independent peoples in the union.”

Or the following important emphasis that was made in the speech, “Our participation in the special operation was determined by me long ago. On the first day of the beginning of this operation, when I said, remember: we will not allow anyone to shoot a Russian man in the back. And we took up defence from the Brest Fortress along the southern borders in order to prevent this stab in the back of the Russians from NATO troops. They cannot forgive us for this. And for us today it turned out to be the most important direction. You know about the decisions taken by the NATO bloc to increase the number of armed forces in Eastern Europe tenfold. Why in peacetime? To fight. And we need to endure. And we will do everything to survive and win, so that this grey-haired mound will always see our unity and understand that we do not betray the memory.”

Yes, on July 3rd, participants of two symbolic events gathered on the Mound of Glory: Roads of Courage and Fortitude and Memory Train. The latter project is for the young people. This is the generation that will write a new history. The main thing is not to forget and not to betray the lessons of the past, to preserve the world that exists. Aleksandr Lukashenko talked to the participants of the Memory Train after the solemn ceremony.

The kids sincerely thanked the Head of the Belarusian State for supporting such projects and in general for the development of youth policy in the country. They also shared their impressions about Belarus, because some of them are here for the first time.

So, one of the participants of the event came from Dagestan.

“Well, how do you like in our northern country?” asked the President.

“Very beautiful! I really liked the city of Grodno!”

“Isn’t it hot?” said the Head of State.

“It’s hot, but you must visit Dagestan, it’s even hotter there,” the girl invited and continued. “Our project and the Year of Historical Memory in Belarus showed that there are a lot of patriots among young people and there is a keen interest in history. We do not want to lose this experience, so we invite you and your Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin to discuss the idea of declaring next year the Year of Historical Memory.”

“If you don’t want to lose this experience, you won’t lose it. This is already good. The idea is excellent. I promise that we will discuss this idea in the near future,” assured Aleksandr Lukashenko. “Unless a decision has been made in Russia on the next year (they also have such a tradition to announce the next year under some





idea), then I think that this will be accepted. Because what you publicly voiced is already a step towards the fact that it will be accepted. That is, we will not turn away, we have nowhere to go. Thank you for this suggestion.”

The next youth initiative from a participant in the event from Belarus was to supplement the ensemble of the Mound of Glory with an alley of commemorative signs with capsules of earth and a description of the exploits of cities awarded with pennants for courage and perseverance during the Great Patriotic War.

The President appreciated the initiative, “Very logical. Reasonable offer. I think it’s worth thinking about. I think that such a proposal can be accepted. We will think for a few days and will definitely make an appropriate decision this year. Good proposition.”

The next question to the President was from a protester from Bobruisk. Karolina Rak asked what achievements during the years of independence the Head of State considered the brightest, which he was proud of.

“You asked the most important question in the life of any president. This is question number one. And if one of the politicians says that he or she doesn’t think about it, it’s not true,” admitted Aleksandr Lukashenko. “The most important thing that we did together, not just me, is that for the first time in history we built a sovereign and independent state. This has never happened. Therefore, a historic moment. And I’m proud of it. It is most important. And everything else, as I say, we will buy.”

The Head of State also warmly thanked the guys from Belarus and Russia, “Well done guys for responding. Be together. It is important. Guys, thank you very much. You are really great. And I am glad that after many years (more than 30 years) Russians and Belarusians are finally together. That’s it. This is a small number, but these are the best that have travelled on this train. And this is symbolic. This is an example for everyone else.”

The event participants, in turn, presented the President with a photo album and a symbol of the Memory Train.

COOPERATION BECOMES THE DETERMINING FACTOR



On the day of the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Belarus and Russia, Aleksandr Lukashenko and Vladimir Putin met in St. Petersburg to discuss topical issues on the agenda

Even before the start of negotiations with Vladimir Putin, Aleksandr Lukashenko got acquainted with the construction of the Belarusian port in Bronka. He also raised this topic at a meeting with the President of Russia, “I visited Bronka, where we plan to build a Belarusian port. Thanks for support. You approved that construction project. I watched. I was very pleased to see what Kronstadt is. Face to face. The dam, the construction of which was completed with your great assistance. And other places to see. In general, to see from the water what St. Petersburg is. For me it was very important. And it is useful from the point of view of building a port economy. We are satisfied with the place that is designated and supported by you. The place is good. We are already slowly starting to load mineral fertilizers there. I think that there will be the most powerful port. Maybe it will even not be enough for us. But, as we agreed, we will see about it and, if necessary, it will expand.”

It's never too late to reconsider

It is worth noting that the St. Petersburg talks between Aleksandr Lukashenko and Vladimir Putin became a continuation of the informal communication that took place the day before in the Moscow Region. Political tension in the world, the growing sanctions pressure from the West, the growing activity of NATO near the western borders of the Union State are forcing Minsk and Moscow to act adequately, reacting to the current situation in their own way, to accelerate, first of all, on the integration track. Welcoming the President of Belarus, Vladimir Putin stressed, “The volume of our interaction is such that it requires constant checking of our positions, which we do.”

It was noted that the Belarusian-Russian trade turnover over the past year increased by more than a third and exceeded \$38 billion. Growth continues in 2022.

“So we are on the right track, apparently. Russia has invested \$4 billion in the economy in previous years, these

are our direct investments. There are also investments from Belarusian enterprises. We have good, big joint projects,” said the Russian leader.

Continuing the theme of the economy, Aleksandr Lukashenko dwelled on the issues of import substitution, “We proposed 15 major projects. The Russian side approved them. You supported us in terms of co-financing these projects.”

If everything goes as we planned, in the near future we will start producing import-substituting products.

In turn, the President of Russia said that he had discussed with the leadership of the government the issues of allocating credit resources, on which an agreement had been reached earlier. We are talking about providing financial opportunities to Belarusian enterprises to start producing import-substituting products.

“And not just for import-substituting, but also for creating our own engineering studies in order to reach a higher level of what Belarus and Russia need,” specified Vladimir Putin.

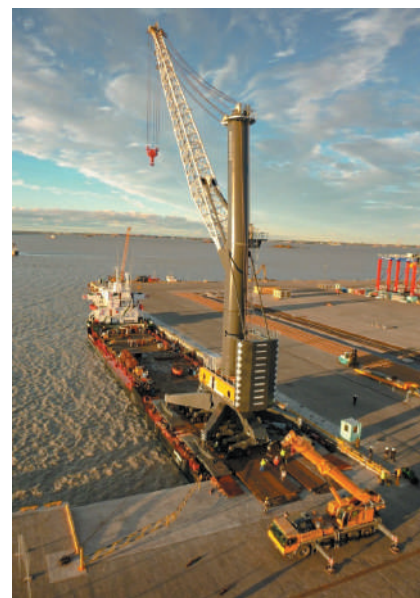
According to him, the Russian government agrees that part of these resources can and should be used by Belarusian enterprises in order to be able to produce products for the markets of third countries.

“Ultimately, Russia will also be interested in this, bearing in mind the level of our cooperation,” Vladimir Putin is sure.

A lot is in the details

The President of Russia also informed his Belarusian counterpart about the recent discussion at the BRICS forum related to disruptions in the supply of food and fertilizers to the world market. The ill-conceived policy of the West has resulted in rising prices and food shortages in many countries. Meanwhile, Belarus and Russia occupy a significant share in the world fertilizer market, for some types it reaches 25 percent.

“This is a very significant amount. The lack of fertilizer, of course, reduces the prospects for next year's harvest. All



■ Construction of the Belarusian port in Bronka

this is very sad,” said Vladimir Putin stated. “You and I agreed to take all the actions that depend on us to meet the demand of our consumers and our customers.”

“But we have no problems with the supply of either grain or fertilizers to the market. There is no need to make us responsible for this,” Aleksandr Lukashenko noted in his turn.

“That’s true,” agreed Vladimir Putin. “That’s what I wanted to talk about. Many of our partners are asking for more deliveries. We just need to talk about the details related to logistics. Last year, Russia supplied more than 40 million tons of grain to world markets. This agricultural year, until next summer, we will be ready to deliver, probably, more than 50 million tons. I know that Belarus is also increasing production; under your leadership, Belarusian agriculture

is developing very confidently and successfully. As for fertilizers, we need to join forces to help our traditional partners get what they need.”

Be ready for anything

The focus of attention of the presidents of the two countries was also the joint defence and security of the Union State. Aleksandr Lukashenko specified, “We are very concerned about the training flights of US and NATO aircraft, which are trained to carry nuclear warheads. If they train, then they probably think something. Because why train? It makes us very stressed. Therefore, I ask you to consider the question of a mirror answer to these things. No overkill. They are training to carry nuclear warheads. You, please, help us at least to adapt our planes, which we have,

which can carry nuclear warheads. I'm not talking about the fact that tomorrow we will transport (or you will transport) nuclear weapons there. But we can't joke."

The President of Belarus drew historical parallels, "We remember 1941, when we were lulled to sleep: 'Everything will be fine, everything is quiet, no one will attack.' And then they were not ready for it. So this is a very serious situation for us. This is not the first time I have put this question before you. I know what you considered in the Department of Defence. I would like to hear how things develop here. I do not hide, I am raising the question that we could be ready for anything, even for the use of the most serious weapons in order to protect our Fatherland from Brest to Vladivostok. This is our immediate responsibility. We must seriously discuss the complex of defence and security issues so that our people, Russians and Belarusians, understand that they are under serious protection."

FOR REFERENCE

The Bronka multifunctional marine transshipment complex is the only deep-sea terminal in the Big Port of St. Petersburg: the depth of the approach channel and water area is 14.4 meters. The Bronka port has an advantageous location due to the short approach sea channel (only 13 nautical miles from the receiving buoy), the close location of the Bronka railway station and the junction of the ring road. The transshipment complex is located in the south-west of St. Petersburg, outside the boundaries of urban development.

Agreement on an important issue

The President of Russia drew attention to the fact that in Europe the Americans have 200 nuclear tactical ammunition (mostly atomic bombs), which are located in six European member countries of the North Atlantic bloc of NATO, "257 aircraft have been prepared for their possible use, and not only American, but also these countries I have mentioned."

"And there is not a single base like this in Russia?" clarified Aleksandr Lukashenko.

"No, there is not," replied Vladimir Putin. "I completely agree with you that we are simply obliged to take care of the unconditional provision of our security, the security of the Union State, and perhaps other CSTO countries."

In this regard, the Head of the Russian State made a number of proposals, "The Belarusian army is armed

with a fairly large group of Su-25 aircraft. They could be retrofitted, however, this modernisation should be carried out at Russian aircraft factories (we will agree on how to do this), and the training of flight personnel should begin accordingly. This is the first aspect. And now the second aspect. As we agreed, you raised the issue, we have made a decision: within the next few months we will hand over to Belarus the Iskander-M tactical missile systems, which, as you know, can use both ballistic and cruise missiles, both in conventional and nuclear versions."

The presidents of Russia and Belarus agreed that all the details would be worked out by the defence ministers and chiefs of the general staffs of the two countries.

Aleksandr Lukashenko also drew attention to the confrontational policy of Poland and Lithuania, "We are very stressed by the situation and the policy pursued by our neighbours. You generally know. This is the leadership of Poland and the leadership of Lithuania. The policy of confrontation. And you have enough of them. Especially in Ukraine recently, most of the mercenaries, as we notice, are from Poland. I do not understand why they need it — confrontation. It is clear that they are standing behind their backs, pushing them, but the policy is disgusting. The behaviour is aggressive."

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that Lithuania is acting in the same vein, "Recently, there has been a growing flow of information about their plan to stop transit from Russia through Belarus to Kaliningrad, to isolate Kaliningrad. Look, this is like declaring some kind of war. Such things are unacceptable in modern conditions."

Raise your status in the SCO

The participants in the St. Petersburg meeting focused on the fact that in such a situation the allies should act exclusively jointly, including in international organizations. And the more platforms where people listen and hear there are, the more effective will be the counteraction to external challenges. Belarus, together with Russia, actively cooperates in the format of the CIS, the EAEU, and the CSTO. But there is another powerful structure in the region that is attractive for Belarus. This is the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. Aleksandr-Lukashenko at the meeting announced the country's desire to improve its status in the SCO, where Belarus today acts as an observer, "Perhaps we will consult, you will support the increase, the expansion of our status. A lot of time has already passed. I think we will not be superfluous there."

During the talks, the next Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia was also discussed, "I think that we, as usual, will take part in it in the form of a video conference. We will make our addresses. This forum is held by parliamentarians, the upper houses of parliaments in our country and in Russia. They organise well and will hold a very good forum in Grodno," assured Aleksandr Lukashenko.

Vasily Kharitonov

Photo: BelTA



REGIONS STRIVE TO BE AT THE FOREFRONT

Grodno hosted the 9th Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia, which was attended by about three hundred representatives of Russian business from fifty regions of the Russian Federation

The site of the Forum of Regions of the two countries has long become not just a meeting place for business partners, but, in fact, a place where the prospective development of the union is determined, expressed in specific agreements and contracts. By the way, looking ahead, it is worth noting that the total amount of contracts of the 9th Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia is a record one — a billion dollars.

In general, this is a rather unique format that has proven its viability and effectiveness for Belarusian-Russian relations. Focusing primarily on the regions of Russia, on cooperation with a variety of enterprises throughout the big country, without exaggeration, saved the Belarusian industry from the collapse of the 1990s, when all ties were cut off. However, even in calmer times, direct communication with the regions was necessary to maintain and develop bilateral cooperation. And now, in the conditions of a hybrid war and Western sanctions pressure, as they say, it's only right to turn the Forum of Regions into a flagship of mutually beneficial relations in the economic sphere.

However, while recognising the priority of the economic base, one should not forget about the political superstructure. This time the Forum of Regions is complemented by a very significant political and diplomatic context, which is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Belarus and Russia. Incidentally, the recent visit of Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov to Belarus was timed to coincide with this event.

At the Forum of Regions in Grodno itself, a number of discussion platforms took place, where experts from Russia and Belarus, among other things, discussed in detail and frankly both the problems of bilateral relations and the geopolitical context that is emerging around the two countries. The participants in the discussions stated that a certain breakthrough is taking place in relations, which many have been waiting for. We are mostly talking about 28 Union programmes of in-depth integration, the implementation of which is taking place ahead of schedule.

The most important thing, however, is that the Belarusian and Russian sides have a clear understanding that only together they can resist the pressure of the collective West. That is why many of the obstacles that have existed for years and prevented integration are disappearing. It is no secret that behind many of these obstacles were people who actually lobbied for the interests of Western corporations and prevented the access of Belarusian products to the Russian market, since they saw it as a serious competitor.

Now the moment of truth has come. It is easy to see how important it is for Russia to preserve Belarus's industrial and technological potential, how much it is in demand in the current

difficult conditions. The Forum of Regions clearly shows this not only by the amount of contracts concluded, but also by a real interest in the possibilities of Belarus.

And now a few words about the chronology of the forum. As you know, the presidents of the two countries addressed the participants of this large-scale meeting with video messages.

To face global challenges together

From the video message of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko at the plenary session of the 9th Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia, "For Belarus and Russia, the forum has long become one of the symbols of the kinship of the Slavic peoples. Life itself shows that we have found a format of interregional and interstate cooperation that really meets the fundamental interests of Belarusians and Russians. Moreover, the forum is an effective and adequate response to the new challenges that we are facing today.

In the current geopolitical realities, the forum fulfils an important mission, as it contributes to the creation of a solid economic foundation in the construction of the Union State. We are especially pleased with the real results, which are important both for the development of regions, and for the functioning of specific enterprises, as well as for improving the lives of our people in general. Whatever happens around us. Citizens of both Belarus and Russia have equal rights in the areas of work, recreation, healthcare, and education. Unfortunately, there are no similar examples of care for people living in different states and related by family ties in the post-Soviet space.

We are already starting to implement Union programmes for the formation of a unified industrial and unified agrarian policy of the Union State. The insane and illegal sanctions of the West pushed us towards accelerated solutions in the field of transport and logistics, the introduction of our own payment systems and settlements in national currencies. I note that contacts with the leaders of Russian regions have intensified significantly this year. And the geography of such contacts is expanding. Some governors have visited Belarus more than once."

Today, long-term prospects are indeed opening up for the two countries. Belarus offers the Russian regions, in particular, its participation in the modernisation of key sectors of the economy. A striking example is microelectronics. In this area, partners are ready to move from simple trade to the creation of joint ventures (especially in machine and machine tool building), to participate in import substitution programmes. The Belarusian side has many interesting proposals in the field of agriculture, equipment supplies, the formation of a component base, space exploration, and pharmaceuticals.

The President of Belarus believes that in the near future it is necessary to conduct a complete inventory of how the decisions of the forum are being implemented. Not to control, but to optimize all agreements, “At this stage, our union plays the role of a locomotive in the general flow of integration processes. It is an example, a model of cultural and economic interstate interaction. Today, the countries of the post-Soviet space should be sincerely interested in rapprochement with the Union State, if, of course, they want to preserve their sovereignty and independence. We have seen that only together can we face global challenges. In the future, we must strive to make this platform the centre of attraction for interregional initiatives.”



Work on union programmes is on schedule

From the video message of the President of Russia Vladimir Putin at the plenary session of the 9th Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia, “Russia and Belarus not only preserve, but also increase the glorious traditions of strong friendship and mutual assistance. We were able to achieve a truly exemplary level of strategic partnership and alliance, and the Union State is an example of truly mutually beneficial and equal integration. Russia and Belarus continue to consistently build up cooperation in politics, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres. Moreover, this is done on the principles of mutual respect, support and consideration of each other's interests. In this regard, I would like to note that the Consulate General of the Russian Federation is opening in the city of Grodno, where the current Forum of Regions is being held. I am sure that the expansion of the Russian diplomatic mission in Belarus will also contribute to the development of multifaceted interregional cooperation. Last November, the Supreme State Council of the Union State approved the Main Directions for Implementing the Provisions of the Union Treaty for 2021-2023 and 28 programmes that are designed to give an additional serious impetus to the development of economic integration between Russia and Belarus. New union programmes are already being drafted for the next three-year period, starting in 2024. All these decisions are aimed at creating equal economic conditions in our countries and form a reliable basis for the functioning of a single financial, energy market and transport space, a common macroeconomic, technological,

industrial, agricultural and digital policy. Russia and Belarus are not only key trade, but also investment partners. In terms of accumulated capital investments in the Belarusian economy, our country firmly holds the first place totalling to more than four billion dollars. About two and a half thousand companies with Russian participation operate in the republic. Russia is ready to support the implementation of a number of Belarusian investment projects to create new and modernise existing industries in the republic and in our country. Of particular importance is the further expansion of cooperation in the high-tech sphere, where there are many examples of successful cooperation. This year, Rosatom, for example, plans to complete the construction of the Belarusian nuclear power plant



in the Grodno Region. And Belarusian specialists will participate in the construction by Roscosmos of facilities at the Vostochny cosmodrome in the Amur Region.”

New opportunities for joint potential

As for the plenary session of the 9th Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia, which brought together parliamentarians of the two countries, statesmen and experts, the main topic of discussion at it was the role of interregional cooperation in deepening the integration processes of the Union State. However, the topics of the forum covered almost all spheres of life, and the composition of the participants became the most numerous in the history of the forum. It is not for nothing that, opening the meeting, the Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly, Natalya Kochanova, stated that there is no other such large-scale integration platform in the Eurasian space, “It is enough to cite just a few facts and figures: while the first meeting was attended by representatives of 19 regions of the Russian Federation, the second one saw twice as many, the third — 43, the fourth — 80... The total annual number of participants increased from 300 to more than 1,000 people by current forum. And the volume of mutually beneficial obligations between governments and business entities is constantly increasing. During the forums, more than 400 agreements and several thousand commercial contracts were signed.”

Several serious proposals were made from the speaker of the Council of the Republic. For example, to give the Forum of Regions

a higher status in the system of the Union State. It was proposed to work out the issue of establishing permanent working bodies with the assignment of appropriate powers of authority and budget financing to them through the programmes of the Union State.

“In addition, when improving national legislation, we should make it a rule to evaluate each of our steps for compliance with the goals of integration, realising that these goals will be achieved only in a single legal space,” said Natalya Kochanova. “To justifiably introduce permanent mechanisms of expert assessment and monitoring of union legislation, aimed at maintaining it in a state of coherence and uniformity. At present, it is important to coordinate the joint work of the bodies of the Union State and the state bodies of the participating countries on the convergence of national legislations. At the same time, it is important to remember that the rejection of national legal traditions is not the goal of rapprochement.”

It is obvious that Belarus and Russia have reached a qualitatively new level of interregional cooperation in industry and agriculture, in the field of education and science, and have implemented a number of important joint initiatives in the humanitarian and information spheres. Every year, interregional cooperation continues to gain momentum. Such a high level of integration, according to the Chairwoman of the Federation Council Valentina Matvienko, was achieved primarily thanks to the personal position of Vladimir Putin and Aleksandr Lukashenko, “The heads of state are fully immersed in the agenda of interregional cooperation and pay great attention to the work of the forum. We really appreciate it and thank them for such constant strong support. And, of course, this motivates us to reach concrete, tangible results in the most important areas of the union agenda.”

Valentina Matvienko during the forum called for joint development of industrial, ecological and patriotic tourism. The Union State, according to her, has great potential in the tourism sector, “This is very important for preserving our common history, preserving the memory of the feat of the generation of winners. We understand that real mutually beneficial integration is, first of all, a lot of everyday work, which involves many thousands of citizens in all regions of our countries. I am sure that the Forum of Regions, as always, will contribute to the solution of this important task.”

“This is a well-deserved recognition of your great contribution to strengthening friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between our peoples. Largely thanks to your efforts, strong, friendly and fruitful relations have developed between the parliaments of

FACT

Chairwoman of the Federation Council Valentina Matvienko presented the high state award of the Russian Federation, the Order of Friendship, to the Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus Natalya Kochanova

Belarus and Russia. They are imbued with mutual respect and are always creative. This allows us to implement any, even the most large-scale projects,” said Valentina Matvienko, Chairwoman of the Federation Council.

Speaking of economics

The heads of state supported integration projects worth \$1.5 billion. 11 key initiatives were identified for the needs of enterprises in Belarus and Russia. Promising areas of joint Belarusian-Russian production were outlined in his speech at the plenary session by Yuri Nazarov, Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus. They include agricultural machinery components, new types of bearings and polyester fibres, “Time and situation dictate the need for two countries to deal with strategic tasks. I mean not just an increase in the supply of goods, but building long-term principles for the unified development of economies, industrial and agro-industrial complexes.”

The specifics are the following. To expand the production of units and components for agricultural machinery produced at Gomselmash and Rostselmash, it is proposed to implement a joint project for the comprehensive modernisation of existing and the creation of new production facilities in the Gomel factory area. It is expedient to work together to organise the production of new types of bearings for the machine-building and metallurgical industries. Meanwhile, for the production of logging equipment and key mechanisms for it, it is proposed to implement three projects at once in the organizations of the Belarusian holding Amkodor. A step-by-step algorithm of work for the joint development of the microelectronic industry was also determined.

Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Nazarov sees a special role for the Standing Committee of the Union State in the Belarusian-Russian economic integration, therefore, at the plenary session of the Forum of Regions, he turned to State Secretary of the Union State Dmitry Mezentshev with a request to support a project for the production of polyester products.

If the idea can be put into practice, it will become a classic example of integration cooperation. Belarus has competencies in the polyester field and many years of experience with processors from the Russian Federation, and the Russian side has a raw material base for such a complex but necessary production. What is the relevance? In 2021 alone, Russia imported more than 150 tons of polyester fibre from third countries worth at least \$200 million.

Perspective for the agricultural industry

A lot was also said about agriculture at the Forum of Regions. And for good reason. Russia and Belarus have approached a high level of cooperation and integration in the agro-industrial complex, and interregional cooperation plays a key role in this. Minister of Agriculture and Food of Belarus Igor Brylo stated this bluntly, “In a few words, I will say that representatives of more than 30 regions of the Russian Federation took part in the work of the Belagro agricultural exhibition, which took place this year, which is a record number in the entire history of the exhibition. And 17 regions of Russia exhibited with their stands. The most important thing, however, is that very distant regions came to us, such as Khabarovsk, Primorsky Krai, Sakhalin.

This year, Belarusian agricultural products are exported to 71 regions of Russia. There are regions with which an increase in exports of 150 percent or more has been achieved. They include the Republic of Karelia, the Kirov Region, the Perm Krai, the Kaliningrad Region. Belarusian agricultural universities have 200

agreements with agricultural universities of the Russian Federation on bilateral cooperation in the educational and scientific fields. As part of the agrarian section at the forum, an idea arose to jointly develop a programme of additional professional education for managers and specialists in the agro-industrial complex of the Union State of Belarus and Russia. Its main goal is to assist the innovative development of the agro-industrial complex by improving the system of additional education. After all, this year alone more than 500 specialists and managers from 23 regions of Russia in more than 30 specialties received diplomas of additional education of the Belarusian type.

Big plans for science

Belarusian and Russian scientists have already completed about 50 union programmes. 19 new concepts have been prepared. Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Vladimir Gusakov noted that this is a strong potential for the future. The academician clarified that within the framework of this work, cooperation between Belarus and the state corporation Roscosmos, as well as with the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, is being strengthened. A roadmap on cooperation for the period up to 2030 is being implemented with the Kurchatov Institute. It includes more than 40 areas of cooperation. Vladimir Gusakov also recalled that a branch of the Kurchatov Institute was being created for closer cooperation between scientists from the two countries.

In the face of sanctions pressure, Belarusian and Russian scientists cannot remain aloof from solving urgent problems for the sustainable development of their economies. And for this, the academician emphasised, the countries have strong scientific schools, well-established mechanisms and forms of cooperation, “We need to increase cooperation and make it productive. It is time for Belarusian and Russian scientists to set the most ambitious goals and implement unparalleled projects and initiatives. We will inevitably have to create a unified IT system and the intellectual space of the Union State, introduce smart systems in various areas.”

According to the Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus, the most demanded is the accelerated reconstruction of the Belarusian-Russian system for the development and production of components for optics, optoelectronics, microwave and microelectronics, covering all segments, “The time has also come to develop and launch the production of a joint allied electric vehicle. There is a necessary component base for this.”

Vladimir Gusakov stressed that the annual Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia has become an effective tool for building scientific ties. The National Academy of Sciences is already cooperating in a bilateral format with more than 30 regions and scientific centres of the Russian Federation.

Safety first

The Union State, like the Republic of Belarus, does not threaten anyone, but is always in a state of readiness to defend its borders, its peoples. This thesis was voiced to journalists by State Secretary of the Security Council of Belarus Aleksandr Volfovich. He stressed that the 9th Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia is taking place in a very difficult environment.

“The imposition of sanctions against Russia and Belarus is aimed at destroying the economies of our countries, reformatting the political system. We can only resist these sanctions together. The current forum is a clear evidence that Belarus and Russia are strategic partners that successfully solve all emerging problems,” said the State Secretary of the Security Council.

Speaking about military cooperation, Aleksandr Volfovich noted that all issues have long been resolved at the highest level, and since 2000 a regional grouping of troops has been functioning, “We conduct exercises every two years. There is a commission on military-technical cooperation. More than 60 contracts for the supply of various types of weapons and military equipment have been concluded. This is aimed at ensuring the national security of the Union State, protecting our western borders.”

Regions find each other

Anatoly Isachenko, Chairman of the Mogilev Region Executive Committee, announced at the forum that the Mogilev Region has concluded cooperation agreements with more than 85 Russian regions. “Active work is being carried out on cooperation with the border regions of Smolensk and Bryansk, Moscow and the Moscow Region, St. Petersburg, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and Kaluga Regions.”

However, distance is not a hindrance. Close contacts have been established with the Primorsky and Khabarovsk Krai. As a result, at the end of last year, the foreign trade turnover of the Mogilev Region with the constituent entities of the Russian Federation amounted to 183 billion Russian roubles, or 130 percent of the 2020 level.

“Thus, we not only exceeded the bar for mutual trade of 139 billion Russian roubles in pre-COVID 2019, but also got the best result in the last seven years. And this, of course, is a good response to all the challenges of today,” summed up Anatoly Isachenko.

In addition, the governor of the Mogilev Region proposed several directions for the development of integration. One of them is the expansion of a single information base, which will allow the organisations of Belarus in Russia to get acquainted with the technical potential and capabilities of each other, as well as quickly establish cooperation ties. The second is the introduction of a mechanism for joint lending to import-substituting projects. The third one is to work out the issue of establishing a unified pricing policy for raw materials, including metal, chemicals, and forest resources. And also to develop common approaches to the state youth policy and civil-patriotic education for coordinated and productive work with the young generation of Belarus and Russia.

The agreements speak for themselves

Thus, following the results of the plenary session of the forum, the Belarusian and Russian sides signed six documents aimed at further strengthening regional cooperation in various fields. They include the Action Plan for 2022-2024 on the Implementation of an Agreement Between the Governments of Belarus and Dagestan on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, as well as the Action Plan for 2023-2025 on the Implementation of an Agreement Between the Grodno Region Executive Committee and the Government of the Novosibirsk Region on Trade-Economic, Scientific-Technical and Humanitarian-Cultural Cooperation. There were four more cooperation agreements including those



between the governments of Belarus and the Primorsky Krai in the trade, economic, scientific, technical and socio-cultural sphere, between the Vitebsk Region Executive Committee and the government of the Penza Region on the implementation of international and foreign economic relations in the trade, economic, scientific and technical and humanitarian spheres, between the Minsk Region Council of Deputies and the State Council of the Republic of Tatarstan, between the Mogilev Region Council of Deputies and the Legislative Assembly of the Sverdlovsk Region.

The agreements were also signed following a meeting between Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic Natalya Kochanova and Chairwoman of the Federation Council Valentina Matvienko with the heads of state authorities of the regions of Belarus and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which took place earlier. They concern cooperation between the Grodno Region Executive Committee and the administration of the Tomsk Region for 2023-2025, the Vitebsk Region Executive Committee and the government of the Saratov Region, as well as other regions.

The results speak volumes

Natalya Kochanova, Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, “The forum was very fruitful. The amount of contracts signed was a record one — 65 billion Russian roubles (2.5 billion Belarusian roubles. *Editor's note*). It's iconic. Therefore, we will continue to work in this direction. This year, the theme of regional cooperation in deepening integration processes within the framework of the Union State was chosen for the forum. It is more relevant than ever, because the interaction between our countries has reached a completely new level. This is facilitated by the work

carried out by the presidents of our countries, governments and parliamentarians. Today, emphasis was placed on the fact that we must work together to resolve issues of import substitution. We are also obliged to work for the future, for the future. Therefore, the cooperation of our youth organisations is very important. Patriotic education not only for young people, but for society as a whole, must become fundamental. People must understand that peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity depend on us all.”

Valentina Matvienko, Chairwoman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, “The Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia is in demand. This has been proven by life: every year it is gaining momentum, the geography of participants-subjects of the Russian Federation is expanding. Interaction has always been in demand, but now it is doubly needed. No sanctions and restrictions will affect the integration and rapprochement of Belarus and Russia. Integration is an objective historical process. Not only the will of our presidents, but also the will of our peoples. They see in the Union State security, the preservation of the sovereignty of our countries and the multiplication of efforts in the accelerated development of the economic and social spheres.

The main goal is to improve the well-being of our citizens. Each signed document is followed by a specific project — the creation of a joint venture, the unification of efforts to promote a particular industry, the establishment of import substitution. In addition to solving important current problems, these are also thoughts about the future, ideas are born on how to ensure scientific and technological sovereignty and breakthroughs. The potential of our countries is huge, we will succeed.”

Vladimir **Velikhov**



The visit of the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry to Belarus was timed to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This date actually opened a new page in the union building of Belarus and Russia. And today, life itself is forcing both states to move forward at an accelerated pace, but, naturally, without infringing on the sovereignty of the parties, as someone is

trying to imagine. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed this again at a meeting with Sergei Lavrov. The head of the Russian Foreign Ministry conveyed Vladimir Putin's greetings to the President of Belarus, although the heads of state had seen each other only a few days before.

"He (Vladimir Putin) supports the continuation of our intensive allied dialogue," added Sergei Lavrov.

"You can be sure of that," assured Aleksandr Lukashenko. "I think the President of Russia is also absolutely convinced of this. I once said (I think you will support this idea, I'm sure you will)



SOVEREIGNTY IS SACRED, INTEGRATION IS WELCOME

That week was marked by Belarusian-Russian union relations. While cooperation between the regions of the two countries was being discussed in Grodno, in Minsk they were talking about deepening integration in a global context. Aleksandr Lukashenko received Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov.

that we are not so stupid as to incorporate someone, as they say in the West, or to include either Russia in Belarus or Belarus in Russia. We are smart enough that two independent states can build such a structure of our relations that others in the world will envy. We are moving towards this.”

The Head of State noted that practically since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, he only hears: tomorrow they’ll absorb us, they’ll incorporate us tomorrow.

“Thirty years have passed. They did not incorporate us, they did not absorb us... And to be frank, we get from Russia

everything that a sovereign independent state needs,” emphasised the President of Belarus.

Truth springs from argument

Naturally, there have been different times in the history of bilateral relations.

“We argued as close people,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. “We often discuss this topic with Putin: well, there was an argument there. I always say: this should be rejoiced, because not a single Western state (take the latest summits), no one argues

with anyone anywhere. The head of the Central Committee, or rather the 'regional committee' from Washington, came, did not even say, but looked, and everyone ran."

"And truth springs from argument," Sergei Lavrov recalled folk wisdom.

"Yes. And we argue because we are close people. And indeed, the truth has always been born in a dispute and will be born," agreed Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The President stressed that Belarus and Russia now have a special relationship, "This is the time we live in. When they do not listen to diplomats, then they'll have to listen to other people. We are for diplomacy to work. However, what can one do if there is a hybrid war. Everything started with the media. Then the diplomats were silenced and thrown aside. Not a single international platform gives results, including our main one. Well, what should we do? We have to defend ourselves, to resist."

"The money was taken away," the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry recalled about the blocking of Russian assets by the West.

"They took away the money, they began to choke the economy. Here is your hybrid," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. He mentioned Lithuanian attempts to close the transit of goods to the Kaliningrad Region of Russia, "They shift the responsibility on the European Union. Like, it's not us, it's the European Union that has made a decision. So decisions are made by consensus. If you saw that it hurts Lithuania, it can hurt, well, don't vote for it. And no decision will be made. Or it may be accepted with some exceptions. But you see that they are running ahead of the locomotive. And they always shout: 'press, curb!' and so on. To the detriment of their state. For me, this is not surprising, because I watch it all the time, and I see who stands up for such things there. They have already declared economic war. What does it mean to close a transit? And everyone is screaming about some kind of Suwałki corridor. Listen, we do not talk about it, but they scream. What are they implying? So we have enough forces and means with Russia to deliver goods to Kaliningrad without any wars and tensions. Putin and I discussed these issues very seriously. We did not actually hide it. There was no staging there (at the talks in St. Petersburg), about nuclear weapons and so on."

Remember the lessons of history

The Head of State noted that Belarus and Russia have not yet mirrored the training of Western aviation on the use of nuclear weapons, "They fly and train. Why are they training, why are they carrying nuclear blanks? In order to put a nuclear bomb on the plane tomorrow and drop it where it needs to be. Therefore, we have not yet mirrored the answer. Warehouses of nuclear ammunition in Russia, we do not have them. And, as Putin correctly said, six countries have their nuclear warheads at six points."

"And for many, many years, and they fly, and let the pilots of non-nuclear countries to control aircraft that are designed for nuclear weapons. This violates the Non-Proliferation Treaty (of nuclear weapons), in our opinion," added Sergei Lavrov.

"But we haven't done it yet. But we must be ready," said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

Aleksandr Lukashenko,

"We are smart enough that two independent states can build such a structure of our relations that others in the world will envy. We are moving towards this."

He recalled the events of 1941, the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, emphasising, "We must keep the gunpowder dry in all directions. And there is no need to shout there that 'here Putin captured Belarus', 'he does whatever he wants'... We have a coordinated reasonable policy of two sovereign states, for which Makei and Lavrov are primarily responsible."

"Under the leadership of the supreme commanders," supported Sergei Lavrov.

"You advise us," Aleksandr Lukashenko said in response. "However, that doesn't relieve us of responsibility. We are absolutely sane, soberly understand what is happening around us. And it's better to show what can be than it will happen. We do not need this war."

"They understand it. I think that there are now more and more sane people who are already starting to think: what is next when this situation ends? We need to think about pan-European cooperation. But I do not know what kind of cooperation we are talking about, in the current conditions it is difficult to imagine. However, there is the fact that building security without us (without Russia and Belarus) in Europe is impossible. And many in Europe are beginning to understand this," the diplomat outlined the situation.

In this regard, the President of Belarus shared with the Russian Foreign Minister what surprises him, "Quite a normal demand: no to nationalism, which develops, I tell you as a historian, into fascism. We do not need it, and Europe does not need it. They cultivate it in Ukraine, they support it. Good. And if tomorrow it spills out in Europe? They do not need it. Europe does not need it, especially Germany. They remember the lessons of history. They must understand that it will sprout, grow roots throughout Europe."

In this regard, Sergei Lavrov noted that the Alternative for Germany party had created a non-governmental organisation to combat Russophobia. That is, such messages are already beginning to appear in the public sphere.

"You understand better than anyone else: they didn't leave us any other way," Aleksandr Lukashenko said. "We offered (for the collective West) to resolve the situation in a secure manner on the eve of the operation (in Ukraine) and to sign agreements, at the negotiating table and so on, without any operations and war, without any shooting. They did not want to. This is their choice."

Sergei Lavrov added that at the NATO summit in Madrid, Russia was called the main threat in the documents, and China the main challenge, "The so-called open door policy has been reaffirmed, as well as the decision of 2008, adopted in Bucharest,

regarding the prospects for NATO membership of Ukraine and Georgia.”

“It will become very strong (NATO),” ironically remarked the President of Belarus. “Well, God help them.”

To respect legitimate interests

After the meeting, Sergei Lavrov told reporters in detail about its results. At the same time, the diplomat noted that he had a confidential and useful conversation with the President of Belarus, during which a number of tasks were considered. One of them concerns the further deepening of integration within the framework of the Union State on the basis of the principal agreements of the presidents.

“At the meeting in St. Petersburg, a review was made of the entire range of our tasks, primarily in the context of the implementation of 28 union programmes, which, according to our estimates, are now 40 percent embodied in practical solutions and are starting to work for the economy, social sphere, transport, and logistics, everything that is necessary for the life of our states and ensuring the interests of our citizens,” said the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry.

With this in mind, we agreed in several areas to equalise the legislation of the two countries and the rights of citizens.

The next big block of questions concerned foreign policy and security issues, which the leaders of the two countries also discussed in detail in St. Petersburg. The diplomat emphasised, “Russia and Belarus will firmly insist that their legitimate security interests in an era when NATO continues to act very aggressively be respected. We are always for dialogue, for those decisions that ensure equality and a balance of interests, but we know how our colleagues from the North Atlantic Alliance treat such agreements.”

Sergei Lavrov recalled that in the late 1990s and in 2010, numerous decisions were made that all OSCE members would respect the principle of indivisibility and security, that no one would strengthen their security at the expense of the security of others, “However, instead of this, NATO expanded five times, and it was stated that the alliance was defensive. But defensive from whom? When there was the Warsaw Pact, it was clear: there is NATO, there is the Warsaw Pact, the Berlin Wall between two military-political blocs. And now there is no Warsaw Pact. And NATO continued to move to the East, thus marking, if we are to believe their claims, a new line of defence. This kind of logic is completely absurd.”

According to Sergei Lavrov, after the next NATO summit in Madrid, US representatives say that the alliance was, is and will be defensive, “Suffice it to recall how it defended itself in Iraq, destroying the country, in Libya, where it did the same, and how Yugoslavia was destroyed in 1999, when for the first time NATO countries, which are also members of the OSCE, bombed another OSCE member state. In all these cases, no security interests of NATO member countries were affected.”

Know the value of commitment

Commenting on security issues in the region, Sergei Lavrov recalled how for many years the alliance had pumped weapons

into Ukraine and indulged neo-Nazi ideas, “A coup d’état was supported, a course towards the complete sabotage of the Minsk agreements reached in this building. I remember very well how Mr. Poroshenko participated in the negotiations, and the other day he publicly stated: ‘Nobody was going to implement the Minsk agreements in Ukraine, it was a manoeuvre aimed at buying time to rearm the army, to prepare for revenge.’ Publicly declared and did not blush.”



The diplomat added that the West understood everything perfectly, therefore, Russia’s decision to firmly defend its interests did not surprise them. Sergei Lavrov emphasised in principle that Russia would not allow the plans of the West to come true, “We have a common position with Belarus here, we categorically disagree with the line pursued by the West. This is a diktat, an ultimatum, the imposition of one’s own demands, the use of absolutely illogical, illegal sanctions that violate the UN Charter, and many other actions by which Western colleagues, led by the United States (and the United States has subordinated them all), are trying to impose their own rules, invented in a narrow circle.”

At the same time, the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry noted that sensible voices sometimes break through in the Russophobic choir in the West on the subject that one day it will still have to return to dialogue and cooperation.

“We are ready for this. We are not moving away from this,” said Sergei Lavrov. “But we will know the price of the obligations that the West assumes, and take into account the sheer deceit that has been experienced over the past 30 years in the field of European security.”

Sergei Lavrov also said that at the meeting with the Head of the Belarusian State, they discussed further plans in the context of the development of bilateral contacts, “We will expand our consular presence in Belarus. We will open a Consulate General in Grodno. Belarusian friends will also transform the branches of their embassies in some Russian cities.”

Aleksei Fedosov

LANDMARK FOR OTHER INTEGRATION ASSOCIATIONS

After the meeting at the Palace of Independence, Sergei Lavrov held talks with Belarusian Foreign Minister Vladimir Makei

The head of the Belarusian Foreign Ministry first of all congratulated the Russian colleagues on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Belarus and Russia, “30 years is not just a beautiful date. During this time, our countries have not destroyed anything, but, on the contrary, have achieved tangible results for our people. We have something to pass on to our descendants. Today, the Union State is rightfully a benchmark for other integration associations.”

Vladimir Makei stressed that Belarus and Russia today have to jointly withstand a huge onslaught, “We are fully aware that the future of Belarus and Russia depends on the success of the defence. Today, an increasing number of countries, some openly, some so far behind the scenes, are not ready to put up with the policy of the West.”

According to the head of the Belarusian Foreign Ministry, the United States will continue to use all available means to





maintain the role of world hegemon, cynically violating not only the principles of international law, but also the norms of elementary morality. Vladimir Makei said that Belarus, together with Russia, is ready to continue to uphold the basic principles of a just world order laid down in the UN Charter.

Sergei Lavrov recalled that in recent years the countries of the Union State have come a long way in building up integration construction, our countries have achieved special success in trade, economic and investment cooperation, "According to the results of last year, the volume of mutual trade approached \$40 billion. Major investment projects are being implemented, such as the construction of the Belarusian nuclear power plant, industrial cooperation is being strengthened, and new production and logistics chains are being established. We positively assess the active broad development of interregional ties."

After an extended bilateral meeting, Vladimir Makei and Sergei Lavrov made a number of statements during their conversations with Belarusian and Russian journalists. In particular, Vladimir Makei said that the integration between Belarus and Russia has reached a fundamentally new level, "The leaders of our countries set the highest pace in the context of Belarusian-Russian cooperation. Interaction at the level of the governments of Belarus and Russia has changed qualitatively. We stated full cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of our countries. The agreements already reached are being clearly implemented, and in parallel, work is underway on new projects in the interests of our states. A programme of coordinated actions in the field of foreign policy is being successfully implemented, and a plan of inter-MFA consultations is in place."

Vladimir Makei noted that the development of cooperation between our countries is illustrated by the mutual trade

turnover, which in April of this year increased by more than 10 percent compared to the same period in 2021. If the current growth rate is maintained, we can achieve a historic high in bilateral trade for the remainder of the time period.

Answering journalists' questions, the head of the Belarusian Foreign Ministry said that the outlines of the iron curtain are not only looming on the horizon, its foundation has actually been erected. Including in the physical sense, an example of which is the creation of a wall separating Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Belarus does not preach the idea of confrontation and consistently stands for dialogue, the search for diplomatic ways to resolve certain issues.

In turn, Sergei Lavrov said that Russia from now on will not trust the United States and the European Union and will do everything not to depend on them strategically, "There have been no relations between Russia and the EU since 2014, when the European Union supported the coup in Ukraine and sided with the ultra-nationalist neo-Nazi regime, which immediately proclaimed the task of fighting everything Russian. Since that period, at the initiative of the EU, all kinds of channels of relations have been destroyed. It is not surprising that these relations are now absent."

P.S. Following the talks, the heads of the foreign ministries of Belarus and Russia signed a joint statement on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries, after which, together with the Minister of Communications and Informatisation Konstantin Shulgan, they took part in the cancellation of a postal envelope in honour of the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Belarus and Russia.

Vladimir **Khromov**



THE BEST IS DEMANDED ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE

The most responsible and professional, who, at the end of last year, had the largest volume of exports of products, works, services, property rights to intellectual property in value terms, a high growth rate of exports, the balance of foreign trade and other indicators, became finalists of the republican competition Best Exporter 2021.

Recipe for the desired result

It must be borne in mind that Belarusian exporters today are working under serious sanctions restrictions. Be that as it may, but such challenges force competent manufacturers only to look for new ways of development and overcoming obstacles, alternative markets and optimal logistics schemes. It is not for nothing that the congratulatory address to the finalists of the Best Exporter 2021 contest by Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko was as follows, "The main thing is not to stop, to find new partners in the markets of the EAEU member states, China and other friendly countries in the context of a fundamental restructuring of foreign economic relations. The most important task is also rational import substitution. The government is ready to support the implementation of relevant projects, including through attractive loan instruments."

Actually, every more or less competent person is well aware that successful companies operate in Belarus that produce highly competitive products, provide services that are in demand, adequately representing the country in the international arena. Despite all the difficulties, there was a significant increase in exports and a record positive foreign trade balance in 2021. And as the Head of Government noted, this is largely the result of the fruitful work of all Belarusian companies oriented towards foreign markets.

Well, it so happened historically that Belarusian manufacturers export almost seventy percent of their products and services. Without a doubt, export has always been and will remain a very important and relevant direction for the country. Yes, last year was not easy for exporters, this year looks even more difficult in this sense. Sanctions in many cases manage to find an antidote, but they still make themselves felt. How to deal with them? An interesting answer to this topical question was the message delivered by Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Nazarov at the solemn ceremony of awarding the winners of the competition for the best exporters, "Each enterprise makes individual decisions, because there are no universal ones. But the general recipe was once voiced by the President: 'Roll up your sleeves and work!'"

The best reputation is quality

Today Belarus trades with more than 160 countries. The range of products is the most diverse, from the agricultural group, ending with precision mechanics and mechanical engineering. High quality products, which, of course, are competitive in the foreign market. Belarusian BELAZ vehicles, which compete with such widely advertised brands as Caterpillar and KAMAZ, are particularly well-established.

"We occupy a third of the world market of heavy haul dump trucks, in no way inferior in quality, and we are far ahead of them in terms of price and quality," emphasised Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Nazaruk. "As for other goods, I would single out, of course, our passenger buses, trolleybuses, trams, and now the trend is electric buses of our own design and production, which outperform many other brands. Our tractors, combine harvesters and other agricultural machines showed themselves very well. And of course, the famous MAZs."

As for the geography of exports, the country traditionally supplies products to the countries of the Eurasian Union and the CIS, where Belarusian goods are already well known. Very productive cooperation has been established with friendly countries from the so-called far arc, such as China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam and others. A good help is the development of the legal framework both in a bilateral and multilateral format, as Igor Nazaruk noted. This is the work of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union in the development and maintenance of preferential agreements, as well as on trade and economic cooperation. There are already relevant joint decisions with China, Serbia, Vietnam. Negotiations are also underway with Iran, although a temporary agreement is already in place. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that it would be extended until a new one was signed. In general, the agreements will certainly increase Belarusian supplies to these markets.

Of course, the key partner of Belarus is the Russian Federation. As is known, 28 union programmes have been adopted at the level of the Supreme State Council of the Union State. As part of the implementation of these programmes (both between countries and in the regional dimension), there is active interaction. Including along the lines of import substitution, reorientation of commodity flows, transport and logistics reorientation. For us, the Deputy Foreign Minister specified, this is now very relevant, since we should not be dependent on the unpredictable actions of the countries with which we once interacted.

Also, one cannot fail to note the importance of the initiative put forward by Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko on the implementation of the programme of end-to-end Eurasian industrial cooperation. It lies in the fact that we will take, for example, electric buses and try to replace those components that were once used for production in third countries with components, assemblies and materials from the EAEU member states. The output will be a real product of the Eurasian Economic Union, which we can introduce both into the markets of the states-friends of the Eurasian integration and the markets of third countries.

Honour, respect and support to the best

Republican competition Best Exporter of the Year was held for the 16th time. In total, 145 enterprises have made it to the final this year, which made almost a third of Belarus' total exports last year. As Chairman of the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mikhail Myatlikov said at the awards ceremony for the winners of the competition for the best exporters, in 2021 these state-owned and private companies opened 57 new markets for themselves and exported products worth about \$15.5 billion. The results are higher than in previous years.

It is worth noting that the winners of the Best Exporter 2021 competition were determined in 20 categories, and 47 enterprises that scored the closest number of points to the winner and showed outstanding results in the export of products and services were awarded incentive diplomas.

Vladimir **Khromov**



**BE READY
TO LEND A
SHOULDER IN
DIFFICULT TIMES**



Interview with the Secretary General of the Belarusian Red Cross Dmitry Shevtsov on the importance of the professional response to the challenges of the time, the immediate aid to all those who are in dire need of this assistance

In June, the General Assembly of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in which the Belarusian delegation also took part, was held in Geneva. What is the significance of this event?

Statutory meetings of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are held every two years, bringing together the leaders and representatives of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as representatives of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Federation (ICRCF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). For almost a week in June in Geneva, the leaders of National Societies exchanged experiences and explored ways to help the world's largest humanitarian network address the pressing humanitarian issues facing the world today.

Elections were also held for the President, Vice-President, members of the Board of the ICRCF. According to the voting results, Francesco Rocca, who is also the President of the Italian Red Cross, was elected President of the ICRCF, Natia Loladze, who is also the President of the Georgian Red Cross, was elected Vice-President from the European region.

You delivered a speech at the General Assembly of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. What are the main points of this speech, what did it draw attention to?

At the General Assembly of the ICRCF, I delivered a speech as part of the discussion on the development of the National Society. I said that the challenges that have arisen recently, in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic, migration crises around the world, will end sooner or later. We are coping with these challenges together. But sometimes we forget about our core services that we need to develop. After all, it is necessary to invest not only in emergency situations, but also in permanent services. It is based on them that the work of the Red Cross is mostly evaluated. If society sees that we care about children, people with disabilities, the elderly, the lonely, they will always support us at critical moments.

National Societies are reliable partners of the health system and humanitarian partners of the leadership of their countries. And with further investment by the ICRCF in maintaining existing and developing new services to help vulnerable

categories of the population, National Societies will become more recognisable in their countries. And the level of trust in them will constantly grow.

What decisions of the Assembly can become an important reference point in the work of the Belarusian Red Cross both today and in the future?

First of all, the resolution on the development of the Migration Strategy. To date, it has become obvious that effective humanitarian aid to people who are forced to leave their place of residence for one reason or another is the result of well-coordinated work of both the participants of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and government bodies. How to organise this work, what areas of it will become top priorities, will be spelled out in this Strategy.

The Resolution on Ensuring and Improving Patient Safety and Quality of Health Care is also important. As I said, National Societies are reliable partners in the health system. And we must continue this work. But at the same time, it is necessary to develop related services, such as care for bedridden patients, social assistance, psychosocial support. Here the Red Cross is also a partner and helper.

Next is the Resolution on Strengthening the Resilience of Urban Communities. It aims to define and develop the basic principles for the urban strategy, including the commitment to leave no one behind. The resolution provides for strengthening partnerships with government bodies and other stakeholders to scale up the provision of socially significant services to vulnerable categories of the population.

In my opinion, the Resolution on the Protection of Humanitarian Data, under which multilateral cooperation will be established to strengthen the legal framework at all levels in order to protect the humanitarian data of beneficiaries, is also important.

In Geneva, you had a meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the UN Office and other international organisations. What issues were discussed during this meeting?

Indeed, in Geneva I had a meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the UN Office and other international organisations Larisa Belskaya. At it,



we discussed the problems of migration, the assistance provided by the Belarusian Red Cross to migrants and refugees in Belarus, interaction with key international partners, as well as prospects for cooperation.

In June, World Refugee Day, approved by the UN General Assembly, was celebrated. How the Belarusian Red Cross assists in solving the problems of refugees and asylum seekers? In other words, what kind of assistance is provided to migrants and refugees on the territory of Belarus?

The Belarusian Red Cross has been helping to solve the problems of refugees and asylum seekers since 1996. We can say that we provide a full range of services for the successful integration of these people into the Belarusian society. At the initial stage, they can apply to us for humanitarian assistance, food, hygiene kits. We also provide information on the procedures for providing assistance by state and non-state bodies, and assist in the restoration of family ties.

Then, asylum seekers who have applied for subsidiary protection can apply to us for financial support, vouchers, assistance in paying for medicines, medical services if necessary. It is also possible for them to temporarily stay in our crisis centres, which are in Grodno, Gomel and Brest. For those people who do not know Russian, we provide the opportunity to go to language courses. Also, with the support of our partners, we offer employment options. That is, we are doing everything possible so that refugees and asylum seekers can fully arrange their lives in our country.

But it is not limited to this. For those who have already started an independent life, there are support programmes in the communities. Every year we help prepare children for the start of the school year, provide social counselling, and conduct health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Probably, one of the biggest challenges for you as head of the Red Cross was the migration crisis on the Belarusian-Polish border last autumn, and later on the Belarusian-Ukrainian one. How did you manage to deal with these circumstances?

Indeed, this was probably the biggest challenge, especially considering that I had just become the Secretary General of the Belarusian Red Cross. We could never even imagine that we would have migrants from the Middle East. Belarus is an absolutely calm, peace-loving country, we have no conflicts, no hostilities. It would seem, where can migrants come from? But we turned out to be a transit country. Now we have challenges related to our neighbours from the territory of Ukraine who are leaving the country and seeking asylum with us. We also work with them. It is very difficult to imagine how life will develop in the future, but we must be ready for any challenge. That is why we conduct trainings, study strengths and weaknesses, and visit our partners in other countries to learn from their experience in working with migrants, in emergencies, and man-made disasters. We believe that this will allow us to be ready to lend a shoulder to state bodies if such situations happen on the territory of our country.

Until last year, we prepared more theoretically. Although we conduct annual exercises as part of cooperation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the State Border Committee. But we could really see what it is only in a crisis situation. And it became clear that the theoretical training and development of practical skills within the framework of the exercises should be changed and supplemented. This year we are organising the 10th School of Emergency Response. And a number of changes have already been made to this training, taking into account the two migration crises.

Donor Day was traditionally held in the country in June. What are the results of this event, which took place, of course, with the participation of the Red Cross?

Free donation, in my understanding, is humanity. Because a person thereby sacrifices a part of himself to save someone's human life. This year Donor Day was held at the premises of the Belarusian Red Cross Training Centre together with the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Transfusiology and Medical Biotechnologies.

In general, with the assistance of the Belarusian Red Cross, almost 1,000 people in the republic became gratuitous donors this year. In total, more than 100 thousand donors of blood and its components took part in donations in the country. More than 68,000 donors have been awarded the distinction of the Honoured Donors of the Republic of Belarus.

The development of gratuitous donation is one of the strategic directions of the work of the Belarusian Red Cross. Now we are purposefully working on the creation of the Belarusian Red Cross Strategy for the development of free blood donation, we are going to create volunteer groups that will attract people and motivate them to donate blood free of charge.

A branded car dedicated to the medical and social service of the Red Cross DAPAMOGA (AID) has recently appeared in the Minsk subway. Why is this aspect of the activity emphasised?

The Dapamoga medical and social service of the Red Cross is a service that provides home assistance to one and a half thousand people in need throughout the country. The care recipients of the service are lonely and lonely elderly people, people with disabilities, with severe chronic diseases and mental disorders, people living with HIV/AIDS. In a word, all those who need care. The uniqueness of the service lies precisely in the provision of comprehensive medical and social care at home. This includes monitoring the health of the care recipients, medical procedures, individual care, psychosocial support, assistance in household chores, as well as training the people themselves and their relatives in the basics of such care.

At the exhibition, inside one of the subway cars, you can see photographs of employees, volunteers, and wards of the Dapamoga service from different regions of the country. As well as photographs of nurses of the Red Cross — winners of the Florence Nightingale Medal, the highest international award for nurses. It is important for us to tell about them, once again to thank them for the difficult, but such an important work.

What are the main principles of the work of the Belarusian Red Cross in general and what are the promising areas of its activity?

The Belarusian Red Cross Society is called upon to protect and improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the humanitarian potential of society and guaranteeing respect for the individual.

The activity of the Belarusian Red Cross, as a member of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, is based on seven principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntariness, unity and universality. Assistance is provided to all those in need, regardless of social status, religion and race.

Our goal is to help everyone who needs it. Therefore, we have a motto — 'Just Help'. We just help those who need our support in difficult times.

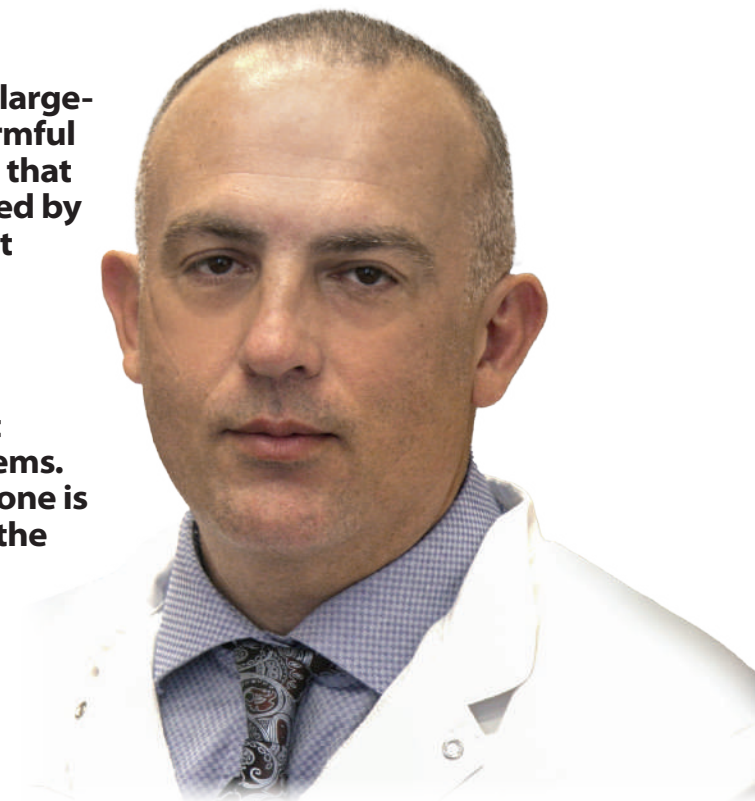
The development strategy of the Belarusian Red Cross for 2022-2026 defines such strategic areas of activity as disseminating knowledge about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the basics of international humanitarian law, improving the provision of medical and social assistance, expanding training and prompt response to emergency and crisis situations, the spread of volunteering, organisational improvement aimed at strengthening work with personnel, digitalisation of activities and strengthening the system for attracting resources.





HOW HEAVY METAL POLLUTED THE PLANET. AND WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THIS

Perhaps everyone now knows about the large-scale pollution of the environment with harmful and toxic substances. After all, it's no secret that the atmosphere of industrial cities is polluted by emissions of heavy metals. They are present in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the soil, where they accumulate by the roots of plants and fall into the circulation of substances in nature. That is why toxic substances can be found in everything that surrounds us: in food, cosmetics, interior items. It is necessary to fight this, because if someone is poisoned in childhood, he has to deal with the consequences for the rest of his life. The most common heavy metals are lead, cadmium, mercury, nickel and tin. And lead poisoning plays a special role.



How is it that there are almost no places left on the planet free of this heavy metal? And what does the USA have to do with it? How did corporations, thanks to their influence in government circles, manage to produce harmful products for decades, receive multimillion-dollar revenues and poison the environment? How does lead affect our health and is there a dangerous dose of it? We are talking about this with a neurosurgeon, a researcher at the Department of Brain Tumours of the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N. Aleksandrov, a teacher at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery of BelMAPE Gumen Gurbanidjad.

“Dr. Gumen, let's immediately explain how heavy metal particles enter our body.”

“As a rule, we will not find heavy metals in nature in a free form. These are the consequences of industrial processing. And now they are found everywhere, although normally this should not be the case. And they enter our body through the air, food, sometimes through the skin.

Lead poisoning has caused the most concern since the twentieth century. This problem exists all over the globe. Lead poisoning is quite severe, and there is no safe dose of it.

Now it is possible to take tests for lead content in laboratories, but, unfortunately, today we will not find almost a single person who does not have this metal in his body.

Lead has been known to mankind for the last eight thousand years, it has long been used for various needs. And its toxicity is also no secret for a long time. In ancient Rome, at some time, water pipes made of metal, which were constantly rusting, decided to change to lead. They are still being found by archaeologists. And after that, many people began to die right on the street: they fell and died. Lead cookware was also popular at that time. It was believed that the food in it becomes sweeter. But since then, scientists have warned that these deaths and many diseases are associated with lead vessels and water pipes.

First of all, lead enters our body through breathing, in second place — the gastrointestinal tract, and the third, most difficult way - through the skin. Lead has such a structure that our body cannot distinguish it from calcium. Thus, this metal accumulates in the bones and, accordingly, is very poorly excreted. In fact, there it begins to be preserved. With a large dose and accumulation in the bones, it is excreted after at least 25 years. During this time, a person literally will not survive. Unfortunately, there are no modern techniques that would help to remove lead from the body.”

“How is this metal toxic? How does it affect a person?”

“The brain and nervous system receive the main blow in lead poisoning. Children are more sensitive to this, the young body reacts worse to lead. This heavy metal leads to a decrease in intelligence in both children and adults. Both of them have dramatically changed behavior and psychology. Lead also reduces the reproductive function in men and women. In addition, lead causes DNA changes, which leads to cancer, blocks the work of vitamin D, which in the future also causes quite global consequences for the body.

I repeat that the danger of lead was noticed hundreds of years ago, people have long known that lead is the enemy of man.”

“How did it happen then that it gets into our body?”

“It all started with the rapid development of mechanical engineering in the United States in the early 20s of the last century, in particular internal combustion engines using gasoline. The greater the engine power, the higher the probability of spontaneous ignition of gasoline. And it was not possible to increase the power in any way. And, as you know, the higher the octane number, the more powerful the engine and the more expensive the car. And, of course, they get a huge income from the sale of such cars. It was necessary to add something to the gasoline to reduce the likelihood of its spontaneous ignition. The owner of General Motors, Charles Kettering, hired a young scientist, Thomas Midgley, to invent an additive in gasoline that would increase the octane number.

The scientist came up with many substances, but, from the point of view of economics, they were unprofitable. And the owners of the company reasoned only from the point of view of economic benefits, when everything else recedes into the background. Midgley eventually invented the compound tetraethyl lead. It is quite cheap, the production is quite simple, besides, it is enough to add this compound in a meager amount — it turned out almost for free. At the same time, everyone knew, from Charles to Thomas, that this is a highly toxic compound and it causes poisoning. However, as the basic income was increased, the name tetraethyl lead was reduced to ethyl. And it no longer caused such fears — the invention was patented.

Three giants with large capitals - General Motors, DuPont and Standardoil created a plant and began production of ethyl. Thomas Midgley was invited to give public lectures about his discovery, but he refused. As it turned out later, due to the fact that already at that time he was very ill due to poisoning as a result of his own discovery.

During the first two months of work at this plant, a certain number of workers were poisoned and five of them died. Even then it was possible to say for sure that everything would not end well. However, in order to somehow settle the matter, Thomas Midgley held a press conference and inhaled ethyl for one minute, smeared it on his skin, proving that the substance is not poisonous. And he did it, despite the fact that he was already a poisoned and deeply sick person.

Doctors at Harvard University, the US Department of Health, the Society of Doctors of the IAT and other organizations warned that this additive is harmful. However, the owners of the plant still said that this was just an assumption of scientists, requiring additional evidence. And they themselves drove cars, inhaled the fumes of this gasoline, were exposed to lead poisoning, as were their loved ones. All for the sake of big profits. They also knew that their descendants would also breathe lead, because in nature it will not disappear anywhere.”

“How did you manage to reverse the situation?”

“Thanks to another scientist, geochemist Clair Cameron Patterson. He investigated the age of our planet, including the method of counting lead isotopes in igneous rock. When he analyzed his calculations, he saw that they did not match. The amount of lead, no matter what sample he takes, is everywhere more than it should be. The scientist suspected something was wrong and began to measure the level of lead in the ocean at different depths. The more the depth increased, the less the amount of lead was. Paterson also measured it in the glaciers of Greenland, where ice accumulates in layers. And I realized: lead in this form on the planet is the result of human activity. It appeared in small quantities about four thousand years ago, and a significant amount of it has spread in our time.

He began to measure the amount of lead in the body of Americans, in particular in the teeth. And compared the data with the indicators in the bones of ancient people. His contemporaries had them increased by 1000 times! In other countries, the results were no better. The scientist was stunned by his discovery.

But it took a long time until additives with lead in gasoline were banned. In 1980, Japan became the first country to abandon gasoline containing lead additives. Then it was done in other countries.”

“How has such a spread of lead affected humanity in a global sense?”

“Lead dissolves the myelin sheath of the nerve cell and reduces the release of media. According to the latest research by scientists, almost 800 million IQ units were destroyed on the planet ‘thanks’ to lead.

This heavy metal not only reduces IQ, but also changes psychology, in particular, increases aggression. When scientists looked at the graph of crime in the United States from 1956 to 2006, it almost exactly repeated the graph of the rise in lead levels from 1936 to 1986. When we looked at the same chart in other countries, we saw a strong similarity. Of course, it is wrong to justify crime only by the spread of lead. But this metal has played a big role in changing human psychology.

Until now, about 900 thousand people die every year from changes in the cardiovascular system only because of lead. In general, it is believed that about 100 million people died in the world from poisoning with this metal. The elites also

suffered, including the King of England and his lords, and the poor peoples of Africa. There are no exceptions here. The famous American politician Benjamin Franklin said back in 1786 that it had long been known about lead poisoning and it was worth ending with it. If he came to our time and saw what happened, he would be very shocked. ”

“Additives for gasoline with lead began to be produced in the early 20s of the last century. And they were banned only in the 80s. How did it happen that, knowing the harm of this metal, lead polluted the planet for 60 years?”

“If you don’t want to fight the cause, with the help of corrupt scientists, you can change the standards, which happened. The USA did not want to recognize the harmful effects of lead on our body for a long time. However, under the onslaught of researchers and the public, the norm gradually decreased. In 1960, it was as much as 60 units, in 1973 it decreased to 40, in 1975 - to 30, in 1985 - to 20, in 1990 - to 10, 2012 - to 5, in 2021 - to 3.5. But in fact it should be zero.

It’s not quite right to blame specific people for everything that happened. Our behavior is determined by the genetic code, it is the instinct of self-survival. A person always has his own benefits in the first place. If someone makes coffins and it makes a profit, no matter how cynical it may sound, it is beneficial to him that more die. At the same time, a person can even sacrifice his health to satisfy his instinct for profit. Like Thomas Midgley, who has been paralyzed since 1940. In order to be able to lift him out of bed, he came up with a complex system of ropes and blocks, and at the age of 55 he died, entangled in the ropes of this mechanism. At the same time, he was the richest man.

Since a person has not changed genetically for thousands of years, history repeats itself. This situation once again proves that one of the disadvantages of the American capitalist system is that it gives birth to elements that control it or introduce their people into the government. As we can see, even after warnings from the Ministry of Health and reputable universities that tetraethyl lead should not be used, its manufacturers stood above the laws and achieved their goal. And we are all still feeling the consequences of this. We know the expression that American democracy is expensive, and that’s how we pay for it all over the globe. In the next few hundred years, humanity will experience the consequences of lead pollution.

General Motors also produced refrigerators, and Thomas Midgley invented freon, which, as it turned out, destroys the ozone layer, which caused skin cancer to rise sharply all over the planet. Again, this was done for profit. And everyone suffered, including those people who took it apart.

Even if these people, figuratively speaking, burn in hell, it does not make it easier for us. The only way to prevent such global catastrophes in the future is a healthy state, which by its laws does not allow individuals to harm all living things on the planet for their personal benefit. ”

Elena **KRAVETS**



KUPALA DAY REBOOT WITH FOLK TRADITIONS





One of the favourite holidays of Belarusians, Kupala Day, was celebrated on an international scale in the agricultural town of Alexandria in the Shklov District of the Mogilev Region. Thousands of guests gathered on the picturesque bank of the Dnieper to enjoy a bright and colourful performance on one of the shortest summer nights of the year.

ANGLE



■ To dance around the Kupala fire is a long tradition

According to beliefs

Since ancient times, Kupala Day has been celebrated in Belarus. It is a romantic and original holiday in honour of the sun and the flowering of nature. This holiday is the most mysterious, cheerful, sunny, mystical... Whatever synonyms accompany the word Kupala. These are green festive days, and mermaid days, on which you can cleanse yourself with fire and water, renew yourself in order to once again feel life as a great value. As they say now, reboot.

In the old days, the holiday dedicated to the summer solstice was celebrated all over Europe, folklorists explain. In particular, the Belarusian researcher of folk traditions Arseniy Lis said so. According to the already established tradition, the President of the country holds the floor at the opening of the festival near the Dnieper.

The Belarusian peculiarity is also in the fact that this holiday has been preserved in our country longer than in many other nations. And this, by the way, allowed folklorists to record a large number of Kupala songs and rituals.

Kupala Day is celebrated in our time in the first decade of July, and in pagan times it was celebrated on the eve of the summer solstice. Later, when Christian beliefs were also woven into the traditions of Kupala, two traditions of celebration dates were fixed on the Belarusian lands: on the night of June 22nd-23rd according to the Julian calendar, and from July 6th to 7th according to the Gregorian one.

Belarusians have always loved and have carefully preserved the traditions of the Kupala holiday shrouded in myths and legends for many centuries. This holiday has always been a national treasure of Belarusians. Kupala Day, as Aleksandr

Lukashenko said on one of his visits to Alexandria, it brings us back to the very depths of centuries, allows us to touch the ancient knowledge, the experience of generations, reminds us that we are children of our native land.

Our ancestors always celebrated the Kupala night and met the next day the sunrise. They believed, they saw that at dawn the sun 'plays', shimmers with all the colours of the rainbow. To cleanse the body and soul, they bathed in the morning dew. They believed that this would give health and well-being for the whole year. On the eve of this day, houses were decorated with wreaths, which created a special atmosphere of the celebration of summer. And even cows grazing in the meadows were decorated with flowers and ribbons.

On Kupala Day, women collected medicinal plants and stocked them until the next year. According to the Belarusian folklorist Yelena Dovnar-Zapolskaya, Kupala Day is a holiday that symbolizes renewal. Therefore, everything that had outlived its time was thrown out of houses and yards: things, utensils, furniture beyond repair. Also, the path to renewal was symbolised on the rivers by small rafts made by men with bonfires built on them, which were floated on the water, and people believed in their cleansing power. Kupala fire must be alive, therefore, men, as in ancient times, get it in the old-fashioned way: by rubbing dry sticks.

According to legend, miracles happen on Kupala: trees and stones 'come to life' and can move, the sun shines in a special way, animals talk to each other, and you can see mermaids swimming in clear river water... Moreover, they say that some people are able to hear what flowers, herbs, stones whisper about, what grasshoppers and birds chirp. But whatever it is, these days all



■ At the gala concert in Alexandria with the participation of Belarusian and Russian pop stars

nature, figuratively speaking, glorifies the Creator, filling us with vitality.

Nowadays, in Belarus, Kupala is celebrated with beautiful festivities. Girls weave wreaths, let them float on the water, and tell fortunes about the betrothed. In the evening, bonfires are lit and the fire is maintained in them until late at night. People dance around the fires, sing songs, and also jump over the fire. There is a belief: if someone meets their love on the Kupala night, that marriage will be long, strong and happy. On this mysterious night, they are also looking for *paparats kvetka* (fern flower), a mythical flower, which, according to legend, will reveal to its owner the secrets of the world, give clairvoyance and give power over the spirits of the invisible world. By the way, you can see the 'paparats kvetka' even today. According to folklorists, few people know that a royal fern grows in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, which is very similar in appearance to a flower, glorified in legends and traditions. The thing is that it has luminous spores. And they are not located on the underside of the leaves, as in other species, but on a panicle, which resembles a 'paparats kvetka'. This plant is listed in the Red Book of Belarus. And this is reality.

The modern summer holiday Kupala is held in ethnic complexes, farmsteads and museums of Belarus, cities and villages, where, as in ancient times, people can plunge into the atmosphere of the traditions of their ancestors, being in which it is pleasant to believe in a fairy tale. For example, this was the case in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park, where Kupala was celebrated only for the second time this year. But what a place is chosen for the holiday! This is the territory of the archaeological museum under the open sky. Those who wished were taught to weave Kupala wreaths. When dusk began to descend, a large

fire was lit, around which they danced and sang folk songs. The main intrigue of the evening was the search for the fern flower. The guests were introduced to Belarusian traditions and were treated to delicious Pushcha fish soup. One could also enjoy shish kebabs, pancakes with fillings and other dishes, drinks with fragrant and medicinal herbs.

By tradition, Kupala was also celebrated in the Central Botanical Garden in Minsk. The action unfolded near the lake complex, which is not surprising: after all, the girls, as in ancient times, put wreaths on the water. During the celebration at the site of the Botanical Garden, the Zhart theatre held several performances, the Zhemchuga ensemble performed gypsy tunes, and the guests of the festival led round dances to the songs of the folklore ensembles Asaloda, Zababony and Aracea. The decorative collection of medicinal and spicy-aromatic plants *Secrets of Healing Herbs* was also presented at the festival, and everyone could walk along the ecological and mythological path. The celebration ended with a fiery extravaganza.

Living fire of Alexandria

Alexandria, of course, became the largest festive venue in Belarus, where Kupala was held on a huge scale for the thirteenth time. The flow of guests in past years was huge, and therefore the railway alone organised 14 additional trains for the day and night of the celebration this time. Buses ran from Mogilev and Orsha without interruption. For those who prefer personal transport, an extensive parking lot was provided in the village of Kopys. The large-scale celebration started on Saturday, July 9th at 11 o'clock in the afternoon with the work of the excursion route through thematic sites and ended on Sunday night at 3 o'clock with a youth disco.



■ On the Alexandria field, in a mini-city one could see all kinds of products of amateur craftsmen

Thematic venues looked like a mini-city spread over an area of ten hectares. Locations were determined, where each region of Belarus demonstrated all kinds of goods, from cheeses and felt boots to modern technology. There, during the day and until late in the evening, one could taste national dishes cooked according to old recipes, enjoy herbal drinks, traditional kvass, mead, and sbiten. A separate emphasis in the programme was presented by the *Kola Zhytsya (Circle of Life)* festive exhibition-fair with the thematic sites.

There was also plenty of food for thought and entertainment for every taste. The guests and participants of the holiday met with Belarusian writers, visited youth playgrounds, watched shows of new collections of clothing by Belarusian manufacturers, purchased famous T-shirts with quotes from the President, watched demonstration flights of aircraft and paratroopers jumping.

In addition to more than 500 local craftsmen, artistic foreign delegations took part in the festival. Among them there were masters of arts and crafts of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, as well as representatives of 13 Russian regions.

The *Small Homeland* exhibition was organised at the premises of the Alexandria Secondary School of the Shklov District with a visit to the class in which the President of Belarus studied, and

the exhibition project *It's not the Gods Who Bake Pots*.

The exhibition *People's Memory of Generations* was solemnly opened. It was here that the idea of the commitment of Belarusians to their traditions, family, historical memory, love for their Motherland was voiced. The opening ceremony was attended by delegations from all regions of Belarus, as well as finalists of the republican family project *Lord of the Village*. Anniversaries of Belarusian classics were also reflected in the exhibition: the 140th anniversary of Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas.

The culmination of the holiday was a gala concert, the musical journey *There is Something to See!* with the participation of Belarusian and Russian pop stars. The bright performance on the main stage lasted more than two hours and ended with festive fireworks. The basis of the concert was a musical comedy with elements of a show and theatrical performance. The production told about the talent competition held at the Alexandria festival. The spectacular and novelty of the performance was given by an unusual stage space, divided into three parts: the central one was distinguished by a rising top, the other two were rotating cylinder platforms for changing musicians and artists. For the first time, the action was built on comedic episodes, the artists appeared in the images of the inhabitants of Alexandria.

Dialogues on the stage alternated with songs of pop stars and artists from the people, as well as popular groups and performers. In the final, the presenters discovered many talents.

Famous artists of Belarus Aleksandr Solodukha, Victoria Aleshko, Irina Dorofeeva, Alena Lanskaya, Ruslan Berezovsky, Alexandra Gaiduk, Irina Vasilevskaya, the Gruzdeva sisters, the Verasy vocal ensemble took part in the programme. A pleasant surprise for the audience was the performance of the Russian singer Yelena Vaenga. The Presidential Orchestra, the National Academic Folk Choir of the Republic of Belarus named after G.I. Tsitovich, groups Aura and Drozdy also performed. In addition, each region presented its artists at the festival.

The audience was treated to the concert *World Hits — children. New Voices* with the participation of talented children of the region, laureates of international festivals and competitions, scholarship holders of the President's special fund. A separate surprise, which the organisers have prepared for the first time, was the concert programme *Festival Vitebsk*, which presented

the work of the participants in the international music festival *Slavianski Bazaar*. And it turned out to be a kind of creative bridge that united the two largest summer festivals in the country.

The festive evening ended with a youth dance show programme *Light up the Kupala Night* with the participation of artists from Minsk and the Mogilev Region, DJs and ethnic groups from Belarus and Russia.

According to the organisers, the *Alexandria Gathers Friends* celebration has long become a brand and went beyond the scope of a regional event. In the Year of Historical Memory, it combined traditions and modernity. The theme of the events, venues and the main concert was connected with the preservation of the memory of the main stages of development and formation of both the country as a whole and its individual settlements. The potential of the Kupala holiday is huge, so it is annually replenished with new ideas, events and projects, it gathers guests not only from Belarus, but also from abroad.

Mikhailina Cherkashina

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF BELARUS AT THE FESTIVAL KUPALA. ALEXANDRIA GATHERS FRIENDS

I am very glad that from year to year on these sacred evenings for our people I welcome more and more of our guests here. First of all, real Belarusians, smart, kind, honest, conscientious people, who can work and celebrate together.

Secondly, I welcome sincere friends who are interested in our richest folk culture.

But in order to understand this culture, you need to touch the ancient Belarusian traditions together with us, see the beauty of the Kupala night, breathe in the aroma of flowering summer fields. To feel how, somewhere in the depths of the soul, love and special respect for the Belarusian land and the Belarusian people sprout as the magical paparats kvetka.

Everyone who has visited our country at least once, met people, knows for sure: we, Belarusians, are wise, worthy and free people. We honour our ancestors, we know our heroes well. We meet those who come in peace with an open mind. I am always ready to share a piece of bread and shelter those who have lost everything today.

We are proud of our history and our land. And under no circumstances will we give up this land. But we will never let anyone dictate to us how to live and what to do.

I know very well that real Belarusians are those who have a home here, and they will always protect it. With weapons in hand, if necessary. Because this home is the only one.

We are responsible for it. We also have obligations to those who were on this land before us, and those who will come after us. No wonder our ancestors said: 'one's own hut is a mother, and someone else's is a stepmother'. It is at such a holiday that you understand well why the days of Kupala are one of the most long-awaited of the year for the inhabitants of Alexandria and its environs. Preparations for the celebration take many months, so that everything turns out well. After all, people are waiting for their dearest and closest friends.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who, sparing no time and effort, gave us a wonderful holiday today. You know, I noticed that from year to year it becomes more and more beautiful. And this is thanks to those who put their soul into this bank of the ancient Dnieper. Many thanks to you, the organisers and participants of the Alexandria events.

And of course, thanks to all of you, our dear viewers. This hall under the starry July sky cannot accommodate everyone. But millions, millions of Belarusians, our relatives, friends and neighbours will see us today and in the coming days in other media and on television. So many people who spend the weekend with their numerous friends here in Alexandria are rarely found on any other holiday. The spiritual atmosphere and sense of unity here is always more than enough for all our friends. Thank you for plunging into the Kupala fairy tale together again. Kind, funny and always with a happy ending. There is not enough happiness today, believe me. I would like more, but in general, you cannot have enough of it.

During this year, which we have not seen each other in this format, as so many new, unexpected, pleasant and completely unpleasant things have happened. Especially in our dear Ukraine. You see what is happening there. And every day brings different news from there: both joyful, but mostly sad. But this grey-haired Dnieper, which united our Slavic peoples, I am sure, will soon see our Ukrainian friends here, on this bank. We, Russians and Belarusians, are ready to see them at our holiday with pleasure.

Dear friends! Be healthy and happy, live richly, love your loved ones and your native Belarus. Happy holiday to you!



THE ATTRACTION OF A SMALL HOMELAND

Cosmonaut visited the President

President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko invited the famous Belarusian and Hero of Russia, cosmonaut Oleg Novitsky to visit his small homeland. He visited the Head of State with his daughter Yana, and the day before, also at the invitation of the President, they attended a festival in Alexandria

The head of state showed the guests his mother's house, where he grew up. Near the house there is a huge willow with a wide thick trunk. Aleksandr Lukashenko and Oleg Novitsky together tried to embrace it, leaning against a tree. For Aleksandr Lukashenko, it is especially memorable. The tree is about 120 years old, but it endured all the bad weather. "And it was almost broken, look. And some kind of hurricane, then a thunderstorm... When I arrive, I always hug her."

Aleksandr Lukashenko talked to the guests on various topics. Oleg Novitsky came to the meeting in a shirt with a national ornament. In this regard, for example, they talked about linen and the benefits of products made from it.

Another memorable place for the President in his small homeland is the Trofim's spring. At one time, the spring was equipped by the grandfather of the President, the carpenter

Trofim. People began to call this place by his name. And in 2013, the Trofim's spring was restored and landscaped on behalf of the President. The water in it is consecrated and uniquely pure in its properties. It is known that the krinitsa (spring) was one of Aleksandr Lukashenko's favourite vacation spots in his childhood.

The Head of state told the guest in detail how the spring was being revived, and the sons of Aleksandr Lukashenko also took part in the work. The President and the cosmonaut plunged into the well together and, of course, tasted the most delicious icy water. "In our way. To be healthy. So that there are as many flights there, as many landings," the Head of State proposed a toast.

"Cold water, very good," said Oleg Novitsky.

Interestingly, Aleksandr Lukashenko and Oleg Novitsky arrived at the spring in a rare GAZ-69 car. The Head of State himself was driving. "Stunned, simply stunned!" said the astronaut, getting into the car.

The President, of course, did not leave the guests without refreshments. Moreover, he himself, as a chef, prepared his own signature salad, which he called 'Youth. Anti-Covid'. Among its ingredients, there are green onions, fresh cucumbers, boiled eggs.



**The International
Festival of Arts
Slavianski Bazaar
in Vitebsk for the
31st time has once
again confirmed a
simple truth: there
are no distances and
boundaries in the
world of music**

A SONG WITHOUT BORDERS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF CORNFLOWER SUMMER

BRIGHT FESTIVAL COLOURS

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk is good because here every music lover can find something for himself. Older people traditionally buy tickets for the Golden Hit, where pop stars, most of which have been coming to the festival for decades, light up the stage.

Young people dance to the Rhythms of Summer, which is a concert that brings together bright and fashionable performers today, whose songs are on the top lines of the charts on social media.

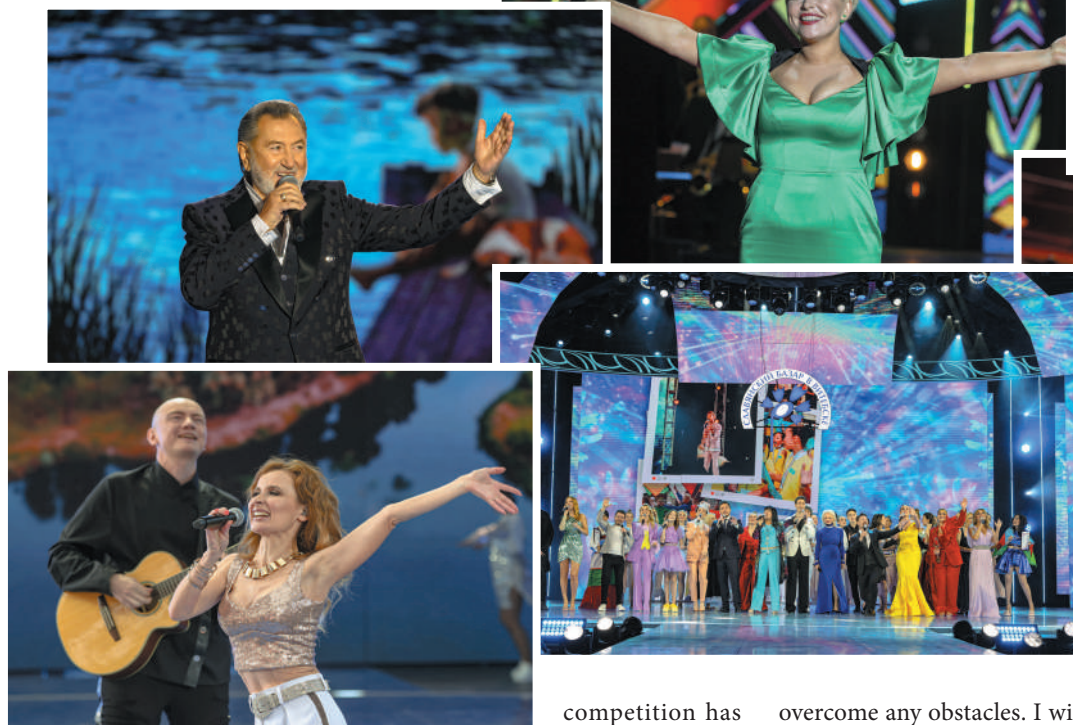
The phenomenon of *Slavianski Bazaar*, however, is not so much in its diversity, but in a special inviting atmosphere that everyone feels, from stars of the first magnitude to those who accidentally find themselves in Vitebsk during the festival days. Once you plunge into it, you will want to return again and again.

However, if some come to the festival to have fun and relax, others see it primarily as an opportunity for creative and career growth. The competition part of the event impresses with its scale. The longest-running project is the competition of performers in the amphitheatre. For 30 years, this

city, beating rhythms and throwing batons into the air, to the delight of passers-by. Half a thousand participants were united by competitions in traditional domestic dance. People danced lyavonikha and polka to the sounds of harmonica and cimbalom until late at night. Clay craftsmen found out who has the most beautiful and complex toys in terms of technique in a fair fight...

To peace and mutual understanding through art

The President of Belarus solemnly opened the 31st International Festival of Arts *Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk*. 'To peace and mutual understanding through art.' It is in these difficult times that this motto is especially relevant. Therefore, Aleksandr Lukashenko, who traditionally participated in the opening ceremony of the festival, now spoke not only about



many, but managed to maintain its own special features. So, the participants must sing one of the songs in one of the Slavic languages to the accompaniment of the Presidential Orchestra of Belarus.

But it is not just about songs. That's why it is a forum of arts, to cover all kinds of creativity. And this time, within the framework of the festival, a competition of majorettes and drummers was held: 700 participants marched through the streets of the

competition has given a ticket to the big stage for

overcome any obstacles. I will say more: in today's crazy, crazy world that cancels culture and languages, rejects people on national and other grounds, our festival has become almost the only life-giving spring. A source of creation and new achievements!"

Of course, the President believes, a festive and creative atmosphere is the least conducive to talking about politics. However, Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed, the fate of *Slavianski Bazaar* has been connected with this policy since its first day, "And we did the right thing that we kept our festival then, in the difficult 90s. Our motto 'To peace and mutual understanding through art' is again more relevant than ever. However, when

culture and art, but also about politics and friendship between peoples, "Art is eternal, and the desire of peoples for friendship and peace overcomes and will

creating this forum, we could not even think that the united Slavic world, powerful with its thousand-year history, would be placed in conditions of political and cultural survival. That simple human values that are so important in relations between countries and peoples, such as friendship, trust, sincerity, would be lost. We could not even imagine that friendly Yugoslavia would disappear from the political map, that the post-Soviet space would plunge into a series of armed conflicts. And the NATO bloc, the military bloc, would



expand to the east, scattering the Slavs on different sides

of the barricades. But the most devastating blow was dealt eight years ago (eight years!) right in the heart of the Slavic world, in the Belarusian-Russian-Ukrainian brotherhood.”

Nevertheless, the President of Belarus is sure, Ukraine, the fraternal Ukrainian people, will return to its family, “And we must do everything possible to keep the festival alive. For people to come here from all over the world. And let no one doubt: our Slavic soul will endure everything, once again suffer, and the ideas of goodness, peace and justice will triumph again. And no matter how the West tries to separate us with an iron curtain, guests from Europe and other continents continue to come to us.

We have indeed created a large-scale world-class project together, which unites peoples and cultures, demonstrates our common historical choice, our national dignity.”

After the speech, the President presented the prize to the winner of the Grand Prix of the Vitebsk International Children's Music Competition. This year the award went to Belarusian Yelisey Kasich. The panel of judges of the competition gave the

maximum number of points to the young talent from Belarus on the first and second days of the competition, as a result, Yelisey is the only one of the young performers who scored 140 points.

On the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre, Aleksandr Lukashenko also presented the Union State Prizes in the field of literature and art for 2021-2022.

The artistic director of the Syabry band Anatoly Yarmolenko and the team of the band were awarded the very special award of the President of Belarus ‘To peace and mutual understanding through art’. After the award ceremony, Anatoly Yarmolenko addressed the audience and stressed that the award is called ‘for peace and mutual understanding’ for a reason, “We, on this earth, should always have peace and mutual understanding. In our country, outside our country, with our neighbours. And it's great that you immortalised this festival, this holiday here in Vitebsk. Because there were different options. And that it is now ours. May it always be so.”

People's Artist of Belarus Anatoly Yarmolenko and the Syabry band are real old-timers of the *Slavianski Bazaar*: the team took part in the very first forum, conceived by the composer Igor Luchenok, and since then has never missed the Vitebsk festival, supporting it even on the most difficult days.





INTERESTING ANGLE

Before the opening of the Slavianski Bazaar, Aleksandr Lukashenko was surrounded right in front of the stage by young journalists from the Riga Children's Academy of Radio and Television. It provides studies to children from 5 to 15 years old in Russian. They gain knowledge in the field of journalism, photography, film production, the skills of TV and radio presenters, speech techniques and other disciplines. In 2011, before the opening of the 20th anniversary festival, Aleksandr Lukashenko, together with his son Nikolai, already gave interviews to Academy KIDSTV students. And it then caused a great resonance in Latvia. The second attempt was also successful.

"The award 'To peace and mutual understanding through art' is of great importance," admitted Anatoly Yarmolenko. "After all, the older the team becomes, the more difficult it is to be in trend, to keep the attention of the audience and, accordingly, to receive some kind of awards. This event testifies that the band creates, is engaged in viable, necessary work. We are always inspired by the love for our native land, about which we sing from the first moment of our activity."

The floor was again taken by the President of Belarus. The Head of State emphasised that he was pleased to be in this hall, "I am no longer a young politician. I feel this aura, openness, sincerity. You can't fool me in this regard. You are real. Thank you."

The evening also included a welcoming speech to the participants and guests of the festival from the President of Russia Vladimir Putin, which was read by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Aleksei Overchuk.

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk is a message to all people of good will from Belarus. Of course, the main achievement of the festival is the search and education of creative youth from all over the world. Those who started on the Vitebsk stage have now become professionals of the highest level. But this does not mean that here they are proud only of the past. *Slavianski Bazaar* is open to new creative trends and experiments. Every year it grows with new projects: it has always been so, and so, presumably, it will continue to be so.

From a post-Soviet pop festival to a large international project. For 30 years, the Belarusian *Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk* has managed to set the tone for the entire festival world.

The competition and music programmes are still taken very seriously here and they are very concerned that the word

'international' in the name of the forum should not be nominal. And the figures, of course, are impressive: over the years, artists from almost 80 (!) states have visited the hospitable Vitebsk land. And this, they are sure in the management of the festival, is not the limit.

GREETINGS TO THE FESTIVAL

Congratulations and greetings to the organisers, participants and guests of the Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk came from Armenia, China, Serbia, Tajikistan and other countries.

"President Xi Jinping once noted that culture is enriched and takes on a variety of forms through intercultural exchanges and communication. We highly appreciate the efforts of Belarus to implement the concept 'To peace and mutual understanding through art' and organise an art festival to bring peoples closer together. In the future, under the leadership of the leaders of China and Belarus, we are ready to continue to remain true to the spirit of mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation, steadily deepen cooperation between Belarus and other countries in the field of cultural and tourism exchanges, and contribute to building a community with a common destiny for mankind! I wish the 31st International Festival of Arts Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk a success!"

Chinese Minister of Culture and Tourism Hu Heping.

"The International Festival of Arts Slavianski Bazaar is strengthening its position not only in the region, but throughout the world, and the scale of the annual festival is expanding..."

Minister of Culture of Uzbekistan Ozodbek Nazarbekov

When dreams come true

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk is not slowing down: the 31st arts forum, as always, hosted a music competition for young performers, in which Belarus was presented by Anna Trubetskaya from Mogilev. In the meantime, the stars who had gathered in the city above the Dvina shared their impressions of the festival atmosphere, and the streets, littered with branded cornflowers (the symbol of the forum), seethed with the abundance of guests.

For many artists, the International Arts Festival has long ago become a kind of clock by which creative people count their years in their stage career. So, the singer Alina Artz was very excited after performing on the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre in Vitebsk, "Amazing atmosphere! Now I am ready to share happiness endlessly, because I came to *Slavianski Bazaar* for the ninth time, can you imagine? This is a dream that comes true once a year steadily, but it is the brightest, healing, filling with love and gratitude."

Honoured Artist of Belarus Aleksandr Solodukha remembered the very first *Slavianski Bazaar*, "The most pleasant thing is that I was at the first festival 30 years ago. 1992. The first performance of the song *Hello, Someone Else's Sweetheart*, it is almost the same age as the festival!"

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk is the most important cultural forum, the Honoured Artist of Russia Denis Maidanov also shared this opinion, "But right now this forum has become even more important. This is a real living bridge between states, between people of culture, people of politics. It can be said that on the Slavic land this festival is a stronghold of mutual understanding and dialogue in the name of goodness, peace and the preservation of our culture, and therefore a stronghold of our strength."

The Russian artist, who presented the public with a joint performance with the Belarusian group AURA on the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre, admitted that he loves to visit Belarus, and when he walks around Vitebsk with his wife, they are ready to buy all the goods in the 'city of craftsmen'.

Music lifts you up

The winners of the Grand Prix of the competition, pop song performers of different years, came to Vitebsk to remember the glorious past. All week long, the diva Taisiya Povaliy changed costumes, took pictures with fans, walked along the winding streets of the city. The People's Artist of Ukraine visited her own 'cornflower' on the main festival alley. She received it in 2019 in addition to the President's special award 'To Peace and Mutual Understanding Through Art'. This year, Taisiya Povaliy joined the jury of the adult competition, "I love Vitebsk, I love Belarus and Belarusians. I perform here for my audience and consider *Slavianski Bazaar* one of the best festivals in the entire post-Soviet space."

Aleksandr Panayotov gladly accepted the invitation to sing at the concert of the closing ceremony, "There are no artists who

would not associate themselves with the *Slavianski Bazaar* among the people who surround me. And I am no exception: I have been coming here for 15 years. Vitebsk is love forever."

The popular singer Sergei Penkin joined the festival in the city on Dvina with pleasure. Before starting work as part of the panel of judges, the artist even managed to go on an excursion to the museum-estate of Ilya Repin Zdravnevo, "In general, I enjoyed every day, every minute at the Vitebsk festival, there was a feeling that I had arrived in Cuba. The music was pouring from everywhere, from every street and square. Thanks to the holiday, I forgot about some of my problems. Everyone sings and dances, and this is good and right, you need to be able to have fun today, because no one knows what will happen tomorrow."

... According to tradition, brisk trade took place at the craftsmen's fair, along with master classes, jokes, and just the pleasant communication with craftsmen. Many of them could be found behind the weaving loom. These are the participants of the international competition of traditional weaving named *Palatnyanyia Peraplety*. The master of the House of Crafts from Postavy Sary Mlyn Yelena Krivenkaya wove a homespun rug into the story, "Its reconstruction is a fascinating process, because in addition to flax, the base is golden straw reminding me of the sun."

It was definitely impossible to pass by the vernissage of the national master of Belarus Viktor Gorbachev from Dokshitsy. You fall in love with his wooden, but such realistic works at first sight. Being the constant participant of the festival, he prepared thoughtful panels especially for the 31st *Slavianski Bazaar*. The talented carver justified his thematic choice as follows, "New items deal with the topic close to me, which is my native land, ordinary people, creativity."



■ Folk craftsmen of the Slavianski Bazaar

Festival as a holiday

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk has long outgrown the glory of a purely pop festival: year after year, the largest cultural forum in the post-Soviet space demonstrates its commitment to various types and genres of art. In 2022, the famous pianist Denis Matsuev performed at the Vitebsk festival. Every year one of the most famous musicians in the world gives over 200 concerts in the best halls of the planet. His schedule is booked years in advance. The appearance of a Russian virtuoso at the *Slavianski Bazaar* is a serious claim in the field of academic music.

The chairman of the jury of the children's competition this year was the composer, the head of the vocal and instrumental ensemble Verasy, people's artist Vasily Rainchik. According to the master, the level of participants this year is higher than ever, "I believe that this competition is a celebration of childhood and joy. All contestants, regardless of the place they get (it's just a matter of chance!) are insanely good. Over the years, *Slavianski Bazaar* has seriously stepped forward in its development. But everything is only for the better! I am sure it will continue to be so."

FACT

In 2022, the International Children's Vocal Competition Vitebsk turned 20. This is one of the significant events of the festival. This year, there were young vocalists from 15 countries, including such distant countries as Canada and Cuba. For the first time, the representative of Mexico, 13-year-old Rodrigo Villegas from the city of Tulancingo, Hidalgo State, performed at the festival. Belarus was represented at the anniversary contest by 12-year-old Yelisey Kasich, who has already won many prizes and victories in prestigious vocal competitions and festivals.

Among young performers, the Vitebsk fest enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a successful launch pad: thunder here means thunder everywhere. Singer from Kazakhstan Rukhia Baidukenova, who last year won the Grand Prix of the Vitebsk Young Performers Contest, spoke about what *Slavianski Bazaar* gave her, "After the competition, my life has changed 100 percent! After the festival, I was hired and received various awards. Now they recognise me in Kazakhstan and neighbouring countries. There is almost no free day, everything is scheduled until December. *Slavianski Bazaar* gave a very good start."

By the way, people in Kazakhstan are well aware of the Belarusian cornflower blue festival. It was at *Slavianski Bazaar* that Kazakhstani superstar Dimash Kudaibergen lit up seven years ago. The artist was awarded with the Grand Prix of the

International Pop Song Performers Contest Vitebsk 2015, and later he was recognised as the best singer in Asia.

"I remember very well how Dimash returned from Vitebsk with a victory in 2015, we prepared many stories about him," said Yerazulat Baidullaev, a correspondent for the Kazakh TV channel Khabar. "He was still surprised that, wherever he appeared, they said everywhere: 'This is the winner of the Slavic Bazaar!'"

Time for new discoveries

Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk is not just about brightness and sparkling fun, it is also characterised by a breadth of interests: for all three decades of its existence, it has gushed with many projects in various genres. In addition to pop artists, classical musicians and folk groups, jazzmen and opera singers come here with performances. The festival retains its importance as a sought-after cultural project, says Forum Director Gleb Lapitsky, "You understand this when you find out that the Belarusian railway station cannot accept your train, since there are more cars in it than the length of the platform. When you see not only gray-haired journalists covering the forum for many years, but also interested young people from different countries in the press centre. And most importantly, when a huge 6,000-seat hall in the Summer Amphitheatre gathers for the projects of the festival and joyful applause is heard from the audience greeting their favourite artists."

Undoubtedly, the 31st International Festival of Arts *Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk* expanded its genre palette: in addition to pop and jazz, excellent academic and folk music sounded in the Vitebsk Regional Philharmonic as part of the forum. So, this year the list of participants included two virtuosos at once — Russian pianist Denis Matsuev and Italian master of the bandoneon (small hand harmonica) Mario Stefano Pietrodarchi.

By the way, Mario Stefano Pietrodarchi performed with an orchestra of folk instruments named after the People's

Artist of Belarus Leonid Ivanov.

"All my doubts about what the result of the joint work will be, disappeared when we started the rehearsal. It lasted all day. And no one got up until we were satisfied with the work done," said the performer. "It turned out not just traditional folk music: our joint work with the Belarusian orchestra made it possible to discover something completely new."

Pietrodarchi recalled that his visit to Belarus in 2010 at the *Slavianski Bazaar* was a turning point in his career, "Before my visit to Vitebsk, I had already been in the profession for eight years. But in Belarus, for the first time, a concert was played, the works of which were written by an Italian composer especially for me. From that moment on, my perception changed, I decided to create a new repertoire for my bandoneon. Today, many composers from different countries write music for my

concerts. Perhaps the next author will be a young Belarusian composer, I invite you to cooperate. And it will be great if I perform Belarusian music on my next visit to Vitebsk.”

The International Festival of Arts *Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk* was held for the 31st time this year. And if anniversaries are traditionally a time for summing up, the beginning of a new decade sets trends for the future. The festival enters the next period of its life renewed, but still retaining a strong base of traditions that have developed over 30 years.

Aleksandr **Pimenov**

■ Yelisey Kasich, the winner of the children’s vocal competition Vitebsk 2022, and Anna Trubetskaya, the winner of the Grand Prix of the competition for young performers at the Slavianski Bazaar.



P.S.

- *The Grand Prix of the 31st International Contest of Young Pop Song Performers Vitebsk was won by Belarusian representative Anna Trubetskaya. On the first day of the competition, the young singer scored the maximum number of points, gaining a foothold in the top of the standings along with the Italian Marta. On the second day, the artist performed the world hit AC/DC Highway to Hell, which won her victory in the song contest at the Slavianski Bazaar.*
- *As a result, this year Belarus became the absolute champion of the song contests of Slavianski Bazaar.*
- *The diploma of the laureate of the first degree was received by the representative of Italy Marta, who lost only 2 points to Anna Trubetskaya.*
- *Nansi from Russia and Dimitrina Germanova from Bulgaria were awarded second degree diplomas.*
- *The top three winners were the representative of Armenia Maria Khandanyan and the soloist from Kyrgyzstan Bek Israilov.*

ДОМ ТВОРЧАСЦІ Ў МАР'ІНАЙ ГОРЦЫ

Амаль сто гадоў назад гэтыя мясціны былі сапраўднай Меккай для беларускіх паэтаў, празаікаў, драматургаў, крытыкаў...

玛丽娜 · 高尔市卡 创意之家

大约一百年前，这个地方是白俄罗斯诗人、小说家、剧作家、评论家的真正“圣地”……

Сюды, у Мар'іну Горку, у розныя гады лёс прыводзіў многіх і многіх літаратараў. У 1930-я гады ў раённым цэнтры знаходзіўся дом творчасці пісьменнікаў «Пухавічы» (зараз на яго тэрыторыі працуе аднайменны абласны дзіцячы санаторый). Бывалі ў ім Якуб Колас, Янка Купала, шмат хто яшчэ з масцітых і маладых па тым часе літаратараў. У доме адпачынку ці ў доме творчасці быў арыштаваны Мікола Хведаровіч. Але як, з чаго пачынаўся Дом творчасці?.. Да пэўнай канкрэтыкі нас адсылае газета «Звязда» за 1935 год: «У былым маёнтку Падблонь Пухавіцкага раёна, у панскім палацы абсталёўваецца Дом творчасці пісьменнікаў БССР. Дом творчасці будзе мець 13 кабінетаў, чытальную залу, сталовую, 6 кватэр для пісьменнікаў, падсобную гаспадарку і г.д. Ён размешчаны ў маляўнічай мясцовасці, непадалёку ад ракі ў вялікім садзе. Будаўніцтва і абсталяванне каштуюць каля 300 000 рублёў».

Такімі былі вытокі вялікай справы. Сапраўды значнай і вялікай справы яшчэ па той простае прычыне, што Дом творчасці становіўся прытулкам многіх дум і памкненняў, месцам, дзе можна было не толькі адпачываць, але і пісаць. Магчыма, у такім паяднанні і было нешта, што парушала псіхалогію індывідуальнай творчасці асоб, але ж разам з тым было і пэўнае спрыянне, асабліва для тых, хто не мог ва ўсю моц пісаць у складаных, абцяжараных побытаў, кватэрнай цеснаце, умовах.

На пачатку 1970-х гадоў арганізатары выхаваўчай работы ў абласным дзіцячым санаторыі «Пухавічы», галоўны ўрач санаторыя Алена Мікалаеўна Усціновіч загарэліся ідэяй узнаўлення памяці пра Дом творчасці. Як вынік — быў створаны пакой-музей, прысвечаны Янку Купале і Якубу Коласу. Але і перад гэтым, у час працы пакой-музея ішоў збор матэрыялаў літаральна пра ўсіх, хто быў звязаны з Домам творчасці пісьменнікаў у 1930-я гады. В. Петрачэнкава выступіла ў раёльнай газеце «Сцяг працы» з артыкулам «Ствараецца музей», дзе і расказала пра першыя пошукавыя крокі: «Чырвоныя следы санаторыя ў выніку пошукаў і знаёмства з архіўнымі першакрыніцамі ўстанавілі, што ў свой час тут адпачывалі вядомыя беларускія пісьменнікі Я. Колас, Я. Купала, К. Крапіва, П. Броўка, Алесь Стаховіч, Эдзі Агняцэв».

Рабяты вырашылі стварыць музей санаторыя і звярнуліся за дапамогай да беларускіх пісьменнікаў, якія працавалі і адпачывалі ў гэтых мясцінах. Празаікі, паэты, драматургі, літаратуразнаўцы горача адгукнуліся на просьбу дзяцей, даслалі свае ўспаміны, кнігі з аўтаграфамі, фатаграфіі.

Нядаўна ў госці да хлопчыкаў і дзяўчынак санаторыя прыехаў паэт Сяргей Грахоўскі, які ў 1936 годзе адпачываў у Доме творчасці. Разам з Грахоўскім завітаў да рабят і рэдактар часопіса «Малодосць» Алесь Асіпенка.

Паэт Сяргей Іванавіч Грахоўскі прачытаў свае новыя вершы, запрасіў дзяцей дасылаць у часопіс «Вясёлка» свае творы — казкі, вершы, загадкі, малюнкi, рэбусы, шарады, крыптаграмы. Затым выступіў празаік А. Асіпенка, які расказаў рабятам пра свой творчы шлях. Асабліва ўсхвалявала прысутных апавяданне пісьменніка пра гады, праведзеныя ў партызанскім атрадзе ў час Вялікай Айчыннай вайны.



■ З чаго пачынаўся Дом творчасці? Да пэўнай канкрэтыкі нас адсылае газета «Звязда» за 1935 год: «У былым маёнтку Падблонь Пухавіцкага раёна, у панскім палацы абсталёўваецца Дом творчасці пісьменнікаў БССР».

在历史不同的时期，命运把无数作家带到了这里——玛丽娜·高尔卡市。在 1930 年代，作家的《普霍维奇》创意之家位于市区中心（现在这里是一所同名的地区儿童疗养院）。雅库布·科拉斯、杨卡·库巴拉以及当时许多其他著名的青年作家都来过这里。米科拉·赫韦达罗维奇在这所疗养院（即创意之家）被捕。至于说创意之家是如何开始建造的？1935 年的《星星》报纸向我们介绍了一些细节：“当时白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国作家的创意之家正在普霍维奇区波德布洛尼的前庄园宫殿里建立。创意之家计划建造 13 间办公室、一间阅览室、一间餐厅、六所作家公寓和农场等。它坐落在风景如画的地区，紧靠河流，旁边还有大花园。预计建设和设备成本约为 30 万卢布。”

这就是它的起源，一件非常重要和伟大的事情，起因其实很简单，创意之家成为许多有理想和抱负之人的避风港，一个不仅可以休息，还可以写作的地方。或许这样的环境会影响他们的创作风格，但同时也提供了一定的支持，尤其是对于那些在日常生活和狭小的环境中无法充分发挥潜力的人。

在 1970 年代初期，《普霍维奇》地区儿童疗养院教育工作的组织者，疗养院的首席医生阿莱娜·米科拉耶夫娜·乌斯蒂诺维奇对恢复创意之家记忆的想法很感兴趣。因此，专门为雅库布·科拉斯和

Будучы пісьменнік быў тады падлеткам, хадзіў у разведку, дастаўляў камандаванню каштоўныя даныя аб дыслакацыі і перамяшчэнні фашысцкіх войск і гарнізонаў. Цяпер на студыі «Беларусьфільм» на падставе сцэнарыя А. Асіпенкі здымаецца прыгодніцкая кіналента «Пяцёра адважных» пра гераічныя старонкі барацьбы дзяцей у гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны.

Зхваляваннем слухалі рабяты і выступленне Т.С. Тарасавай — навуковага супрацоўніка літаратурнага музея імя Янкі Купалы, якая цікава расказвала аб тым, як ствараўся і папаўняўся музей экспанатамі і матэрыяламі. Тарасова перадала ў падарунак новаму музею фотавыстаўку, прысвечаную жыццю і дзейнасці народнага песняра Янкі Купалы.

Пісьменнікі падаравалі будучаму музею свае кнігі.

У Яўгена Рамановіча, вядомага драматурга, тэатральнага дзеяча, ёсць цікавы нарыс-успамін — «Мацней за лёс». Прысвечаны ён беларускаму прызакіу Эдуарду Самуйлёнку. І значная частка апісання стасункаў Рамановіча з Самуйлёнкам праходзіць якраз на фоне дарогі ў Мар’іну Горку, а пасля і бытавання ў Доме творчасці. «Прыгарадны поезд Мінск — Пухавічы, не спяшаючыся, ішоў сярод жоўтых палёў, рудых купін, хмызнякоў і імшарнікаў, пакрытых павуціннем. Па плоскіх узгорках разбягаліся вясковыя хаткі. Дзе-нідзе, прабіваючы вострымі вежамі небасхіл, тырчэлі боскія храмы і калгасныя сіласныя вежы.

У акно вагона разам са жнівеньскім ветрам урываўся водар спелай збажыны і лясных верасоў...

Чым бліжэй пад’язджалі да Пухавіч, тым менш становілася пасажыраў. Спыняючыся амаль каля кожнай прыдарожнай сцэжкі і раскрытай брамы, поезд выкідаў групкі сялян і дачнікаў, якія вярталіся з горада, абвешаныя рознымі клункамі, кайстрамі і гірляндамі спакуслівых абаранкаў...

Было ўжо зусім цёмна, калі мы з Самуйлёнкам сышлі на пухавіцкай станцыі... Мы выйшлі на невялікую брукаваную плошчу, абсаджаную з двух бакоў дрэвамі. Да нас падышоў стары фурман з Дома творчасці.

Воо, я ж і казаў, што нехта абавязкова прыедзе з пісьменнікаў, — шчыра ўзрадаваўся ён. — Заўтра ж нядзеля, не можа таго быць, каб не прыехалі. А дырэктар кажа: не трэба запрагаць.

Дзякуем, даражэнькі, маглі б і пяшэчкам прайсці, блізка. Ноч якая ціхая, не варта было турбавацца, — загаманілі мы.

Якая мне турбота — служба. Нно, халера! — цмокнуў фурман на каня, калі мы селі ў мяккую каламажку...

Паскрыпваючы рысорамі, гушкаючыся на выбоінах брукаванай шашы, каламажка каціла нас пад высокімі зорамі, сярод нізкіх лагчын і малых узгоркаў і прывезла ў гасцінна раскрытую браму з белай шыльдай на ёй: «Дом творчасці і адпачынку Саюза пісьменнікаў БССР». Мы ўехалі ў алею раскіданых ліп і пахучых акацый. Каля асветленага ўвахода ў будынак таўкліся камары і бегалі дзеці, напаўняючы абшар тым прыемным сквілам, які, як відаць, здаўна з’яўляецца адзіным спосабам вызначання радасці пачуцця ў дзікуна і дзіцяці.

Хадзем, абмыемся тым часама ад дарожнага пылу, — запрапанаваў Самуйлёнак...».

(Рамановіч Я. Знаёмыя сілуэты. Мінск, 1974. — с. 74—78).

Фка · Ку巴拉建造了一间小的博物馆。除此之外，这间小的博物馆开始工作之后，陆续收集了几乎所有与 1930 年代作家创意之家有关的资料。维·彼得罗琴科娃在地方报纸《劳动旗帜》上发表了一篇文章《正在创建的博物馆》，她在其中谈到了收集资料的第一步：“疗养院的红色探险家，在搜索和熟悉档案的主要资料过程当中，发现了这些有名的白俄罗斯作家曾经在这里度假：雅库布·科拉斯、杨卡·库巴拉、康德拉·克拉比瓦、彼得·勃罗夫卡、阿莱斯·斯塔霍维奇、伊迪·奥格涅茨维特。

他们决定在疗养院里面建一个博物馆，并向在这里工作和度假的白俄罗斯作家寻求帮助。小说家、诗人、剧作家、文学研究员热情地回应孩子们的要求，送来了他们的回忆录、亲笔签名的书籍和照片。

近日，1936年在创意之家度假的诗人希亚赫·赫拉霍夫斯基来探望疗养院的男孩女孩们。他与赫拉霍夫斯基、还有《青年》杂志的主编辑阿莱斯·奥西彭科一起看望了这里的孩子。

希亚赫·赫拉霍夫斯基朗读了他的新诗，邀请孩子们将他们的作品寄给《彩虹》杂志社，包括他们的童话、诗歌、谜语、图画、画谜和字谜。然后小说家阿莱斯·奥西彭科发言，他向大家讲述了他的创作经历。听众们对作家关于卫国战争期间在游击队中发生的故事感到特别有兴趣。这位未来的作家当时还是个少年，做过侦察工作，向指挥部提供了有关法西斯军队和驻军的位置和行动的宝贵信息。目前，《白俄罗斯电影》电影制片厂正在拍摄根据奥西彭科的剧本改编的冒险电影《勇敢的五人》，讲述伟大卫国战争期间儿童参加斗争的英勇故事。

小伙伴们也津津有味地听着杨卡·库巴拉文学博物馆的研究员塔拉索娃的发言，她绘声绘色地讲述了博物馆是如何创建的以及如何补充展品和资料的。

塔拉索娃向新博物馆赠送了关于人民歌颂杨卡·库巴拉的一生和作品的图片展。作家们将他们的书捐赠给未来的博物馆。

著名剧作家和戏剧演员叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇有一本有趣的散文回忆录——《比命运更坚强》。是献给白俄罗斯小说家艾杜尔德·萨穆伊连科的。描述罗曼诺维奇与萨穆伊连科相处的重要情节正是发生在通往玛丽娜·高尔卡的路上以及在创意之家的生活。

“明斯克到普霍维奇的火车，慢慢地行驶在金黄的田野上，穿过深秋的小丘陵、灌木丛和布满蜘蛛网的杂草丛。村屋散落在平坦的山丘上。到处都是教堂和集体农庄的筒仓的尖顶耸立在天空中。

伴随着八月的风，成熟的谷物和森林里石楠花的香气从车窗外扑面而来……

他们离普霍维奇越近，乘客就越少。火车几乎停在每条街道旁边和敞开的大门，将一群从城市归来的农民和夏季居民抛在身后，他们身上挂着各种面包圈，戴着诱人的百吉饼的花环……

当我和萨穆伊连科在普霍维奇站下车时，天已经完全黑了……我们走到了一个两旁种满树木、铺着鹅卵石的小广场上，创意之家的一位马车夫向我们走来。

■ 哇，我就说你这位作家肯定会来的。——他发自内心的高兴。——明天是星期天，他们不可能不来。但是领导说：不用马车。

■ 谢谢您，我们可以自己走了，很近。这是一个安静的夜晚，您不必担心。—— 我们开始聊天。

■ 那有什么关系，我听安排就行了。 驾，该死的！—— 当我们坐在上这个舒适的小马车上时，马车夫驾马走了...

小车吱吱作响地行驶在鹅卵石路上，在高高的星空下，穿过低矮的山谷和小山丘载着我们，把我们带到一扇敞开着的门前，上面有一个白色的标志：《白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国作家联盟创意和度假的家园》。我们走进了一条种满了椴树和芬芳的洋槐的大道。在灯火通明的大楼入口附近，蚊子成群，孩子们跑来跑去，空气中充满了愉快的尖叫声，这似乎是长期以来野蛮人和孩子表达快乐的唯一方式。

■ “走吧，我们要洗掉这一路上的灰尘，”—— 萨穆伊连科提议道……。

(叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇。熟悉的剪影。莫斯科，1974年。— 第 74-78 页)。

创意之家的地址不是偶然选择的。在 19 世纪末和 20 世纪初，这里有一座庄园。它属于沙俄国内政部长莱昂·马卡夫。

叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇的回忆有什么价值？《熟悉的剪影》一书的作者详细描述了庄园的历史背景。“我们走了，”叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇写道，“沿着公园里仔细清理过的、布满沙子的大道一直走到河边。”艾杜尔德赤着脚，用他沉重的大脚拍打着地面，我穿着夏季运

运动鞋。我们默默地走着，被这个美妙的古老公园的美丽所感动，那里有茂密的灰色树木和荆棘丛生的灌木丛。从灯火通明的阳台上，灌木丛的黑色阴影在明亮的小路上编织着花边。屋子里传来三角钢琴的声音，有人在慢慢地拨弄琴键，寻找灵感。

在柔软的天鹅绒般的空气中，从华丽的花坛中一动不动地散发着浓郁而宜人的香气。夜晚又黑又暖，就像一个温室。我们靠近了几乎完全看不见的河桥上的白色栏杆。的确，在平静的河水拍打岸边和青蛙悲哀的叫声中，都能感受到这种感觉。

一振卡兄弟，这里多么的美丽啊！我们所有作家的家人都对这里很满意，并在这里创作，创作出成功的作品。你知道嘛，库兹马·乔尼在写完十页之前不会从桌子上站起来。从前，这里住着一户地主家庭，家里就三个人，可起码有一百人为他们工作。他们说，就在我们所站的这个地方，曾经有一



■ Якуб Колас, Янка Купала, Пятрусь Броўка, Змітрок Бядуля

Месца для Дома творчасці і адпачынку, зразумела, было абрана невыпадкавае. Яшчэ зусім нядаўна, напрыканцы XIX — пачатку XX стагоддзя тут знаходзілася панская сядзіба. Належала яна міністру ўнутраных спраў царскай Расіі Леону Макаву.

Чым каштоўныя ўспаміны Яўгена Рамановіча? Аўтар кнігі «Знаёмыя сілуэты» падрабязна ўзнаўляе гістарычны ландшафт сядзібы. «Мы ішлі, — піша Яўген Рамановіч, — па акуратна расчышчаных, пасыпаных пяском алеях парку ўніз да ракі. Эдуард басаноў, шлёпаючы сваімі вялікімі цяжкімі нагамі па зямлі, я ў летніх спартыўных тапках. Мы ішлі моўчкі, усхваляваныя хараством гэтага цудоўнага старога парку з магутнымі сівымі дрэвамі і зараснікамі шыпыны. Чорныя цені кустоў вязалі карункі на светлых ад ярка асветленай веранды сцежках. З дома даносіліся гукі раяля, нехта павольна перабіраў клавішы, шукаючы натхнення.

Ад пышна расквечаных клумбаў у мяккім аксамітным паветры нерухома вісеў густы прыёмны водар. Ноч была цёмная і цёплая, як у парніковым склепе. Мы падышлі да белых парэнчаў на мастках рэчкі, якой амаль зусім не было відаць. Праўда, яна адчувалася ў ціхім плёскаце вады аб берагі ды ў журботным кваканні жаб.

— Вот, браце Жэнька, хараство якое. Уся наша пісьменніцкая сям'я цешыцца з яго і твораць тут, спорна твораць. Ведаеш, Кузьма Чорны не ўстане з-за стала, пакуль дзесяць старонак не напіша. А некалі тут жыла сям'я, памешчыцкая сям'я, з трох душ, і працавала на яе не менш за сотню людзей. Кажуць, вось на гэтым самым месцы, дзе мы стаім, некалі лаўка была, на ёй старая пані любіла сядзець, на рэчку пазіраць. Рэчка заўсёды вабіць да сябе сваёй таямнічасцю. Дык вось, сядзіць аднойчы пані ў задуменні, а пакаёўка прыбегла да яе і крычыць радасна: «Рэвалюцыя, пані, бальшавікі Керанскага скінулі!» Глядзіць, а пані як сядзела, так і не зварухнулася. Глянула пакаёўка, ажно пані мёртвая. Прыбеглі людзі, хацелі яе з лаўкі падняць, выпрастаць, на насілкі пакласці — не разгінаецца пані. Як сядзела, так і акамянела. Давялося нават і хаваць яе не ў труне, а ў скрынцы такой, спецыяльна па яе гарбылю зробленай...».

(Там жа, с. 78—79).

Тут варта, відавочна, нагадаць чытачу, якога маштабу быў талент спадарожніка Яўгена Рамановіча — белару-

скага празаіка Эдуарда Самуйлёнка... Нарадзіўся Эдуард Людвігавіч у Пецярбургу ў 1907 годзе. Юнацкія гады правёў на радзіме бацькі ў вёсцы Бандзелі Верхнедзвінскага раёна. Хадзіў пільшчыкам па вёсках, загадваў хатай-чытальняй, быў сакратаром камсамольскай ячэйкі. Працаваў у 1930—1933 гады ў рэдакцыі газеты «Чырвоная Полаччына». Пасля ў 1934—1939 гады — у газеце «Літаратура і мастацтва». Упершыню ў друку выступіў з вершамі ў 1928 годзе. Аповесць «Тэорыя Каленбрун» — твор, прысвечаны барацьбе польскіх працоўных супраць фашызму, — пабачыла свет у 1933 годзе. У 1937 годзе выдаў кнігу апавяданняў «Дачка эскадрона», а ў 1938 — раман «Будучыня», у якім расказаў пра жыццё грузінскага народа і яго барацьбу за Савецкую ўладу. Мажліва, якраз многія старонкі і аповесці, і рамана былі напісаны ў Мар’інай Горцы. Памёр Эдуард Самуйлёнак у 1939 годзе, маючы за плячыма ўсяго толькі трыццаць адзін год...

Яўген Рамановіч, які нарадзіўся ў Мінску 8(21) студзеня 1905 года, пачаў свой шлях у літаратуру яшчэ ў 1923 годзе. Першыя публікацыі падпісваў псеўданімам Брацішка. Вучыўся ў Беларускай дзяржаўнай універсітэце. Працаваў акцёрам, рэжысёрам, загадчыкам літаратурнай часткі ў Беларускай тэатры імя Я. Купалы (1922—1948). У 1949—1963 гг. — у Міністэрстве культуры БССР. Заслужаны артыст БССР (1944). Аўтар п’ес «Кантракт, альбо Усё добра будзе», «Вір», «Крывая аблога», «Мост». Усе яны былі пастаўлены на тэатральнай сцэне яшчэ ў 1920-я гады. Да пазнейшых работ адносяцца «Камяні на дарозе», «Палешукі», «Таварыш Андрэй». Напісаў шэраг лібрэта па творах Я. Коласа, П. Броўкі. Беларускаму тэатру прысвяціў кнігі «Народны артыст СССР Б. В. Платонаў», «Рэкі цякуць з ручаёў», «Людзі і маскі». Пераклаў на беларускую мову творы Л. Талстога, А. Чэхава, А. Астроўскага, М. Горкага, К. Транёва, А. Карнейчука. У 1930-я гады Яўген Сцяпанавіч быў дастаткова вядомым тэатральным і літаратурным работнікам, таму і сябраваў з многімі пісьменнікамі, таму і да яго цягнуліся многія паэты і празаікі. Памёр Яўген Рамановіч у 1979 годзе.

Яшчэ адзін фрагмент з успамінаў Яўгена Рамановіча, які дапаможа зазірнуць у творчую ўвогуле і, у прыватнасці, у пухавіцкую біяграфію Змітрака Бядулі: «Мы ехалі са Змітраком Бядулем у Пухавічы, у Дом творчасці, там ужо былі нашы сем’і. Ехалі мы ў літфондаўскай каламажцы, якую цягнуў Кавалерыст — так звалі рудогі каняку, не надта вялікага прыту, але і не зломка.

— Звоняць мне раніцою, — загаварыў Бядуля, калі мы паселі ў каламажку і пакацілі па дарозе на Пухавічы, — і гавораць: «Васька захварэў, што рабіць?» Я кажу: «Ці будзе Васька, ці не Васька, абы конь, бо я на машыне не паеду. Нашто мне «эмка», я не люблю аўтамабіляў. Я люблю ў дарозе пагойдацца на рысорах, падумаць, падыхаць свежым паветрам нарэшце. У горадзе ж такі шум, грукат, смярдзіць бензінам...»

Потым мы ехалі моўчкі і любаваліся лесам, кожны па-свойму. Наўрад ці знойдзецца чалавек на нашай зямлі, які б не любіў прыроду: і рэчку, і луг, і магутны бор, і поле, і спеваы птушак.



■ На ўездзе ў Мар’іну Горку

个长凳，一位老太太喜欢坐在上面看河。这条河总是以其神秘色彩而吸引人。有一天，一位女士正坐着沉思，女仆跑到她跟前高兴地喊道：“革命，女士，布尔什维克推翻了克伦斯基！”她看了看，但那位女士坐着，一动不动。女仆发现她就像死了一样。人们跑过来，想把她从长凳上抱起来，拉直她，把她放在担架上——这位女士不能弯腰。当她坐下时，她石化了。甚至不能把她埋在棺材里，而埋在一个专门为她订做的盒子里……”。

(同上，第 78-79 页)。

在这里，当然值得给读者介绍叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇的同伴、白俄罗斯小说家艾杜尔德·萨穆伊连科的才华……艾杜尔德·路德维戈维奇·萨穆伊连科 1907 年出生于彼得堡。他在父亲的家乡上赫内德温斯基区的班德利村度过了他的青年时代。他到村里当义务警员，管理阅览室，是共青团的书记。1930—1933 年在《红色波洛茨基纳》报社编辑部工作。然后在 1934—1939 年在《文学与艺术》报社工作。1928 年，他第一次发表诗歌。一部致力于波兰工人反对法西斯主义斗争的著作《科伦布伦理论》于 1933 年出版。1937 年出版短篇小说《中队的女儿》，1938 年出版长篇小说《未来》，讲述格鲁吉亚人民的生活和他们为苏维埃政权的斗争。短篇小说和长篇小说里的很多章节可能都是在玛丽娜·高尔卡写的。艾杜尔德·萨穆伊连科于 1939 年去世，他只活了 31 岁...

叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇，1905 年 1 月 8 日（21 日）出生于明斯克，早在 1923 年就开始了他的文学生涯。他以化名“小兄弟”署名了第一批出版物。他曾就读于白俄罗斯国立大学，在以杨卡·库巴拉（1922—1948 年）命名的白俄罗斯剧院担任演员、导演和文学部主任。1949—1963 年在白俄罗斯苏

维埃社会主义共和国文化部工作。他是白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国荣誉艺术家（1944 年）。他是剧本《契约，或一切都会好起来》、《漩涡》、《弯曲的围攻》、《桥》的作者。所有这些都是 1920 年代上演的。后来的作品包括《路上的石头》、《帕莱斯基》、《安德烈同志》。根据雅库布·科拉斯、彼得·勃罗夫卡的作品编写了许多歌词。他将《苏联人民艺术家普拉托诺夫》、《河流从溪流中流出》、《人与面具》等书献给了白俄罗斯剧院。他将托尔斯泰、契诃夫、奥斯特洛夫斯基、高尔基、特拉涅夫、科尔内丘克的作品翻译成白俄罗斯语。在 1930 年代，叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇是一位颇有名气的戏剧和文学工作者，这也是他与许多作家交朋友的原因，也是许多诗人和小说家被他吸引的原因。罗曼诺维奇于 1979 年去世。

叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇回忆录中的另一个片段，这将有助于了解他的创作生活，特别是在普霍维奇的兹米亚特克·比亚杜利亚的传记：“我们和比亚杜利亚一起去了普霍维奇，去了创意之家，我们的家人已经在那了。我们坐的是文学部的小马车，这匹红马名字叫骑兵，它跑得不太快，但也还可以。

— 他们早上打电话给我，— 比亚杜利亚说，当时我们坐在一个小车上，去普霍维奇，— 他们说：“瓦斯卡病了，我该怎么办？”我说：“不管是不是瓦斯卡，我需要一匹马，因为我不愿意开车去。我不喜欢汽车。我喜欢小马车上晃动的感觉，可以边思考边呼吸新鲜空气。在城里，到处有噪音、隆隆的声和汽油味……”

然后我们默默地驾小马车，欣赏森林，每个人都以自己的方式。我们地球上几乎没有一个人不热爱大自然：河流、草地、松树林、田野和鸟儿的歌声。

— 您喜欢森林吗？我问比亚杜利亚，他躺在高椅子上，双腿伸直，在思考什么。

— 哦，超级喜欢！可以说我出生在森林里，森林养育了我。它唱歌，讲故事。它给我喂了美味的蜂蜜，给我喝了桦树汁。我在森林中长大，我不是在我小时候学习的卡头中学会了理解生活，而是通过在森林里度过日夜的林务员。对我来说，森林一直是智慧与美丽的殿堂……”

在 1930 年代，比亚杜利亚在读者中享有热烈的追捧。

塞缪尔·叶菲莫维奇·帕拉夫尼克（兹米亚特克·比亚杜利亚的真名）于 1886 年 4 月 23 日出生在罗伊斯基区的帕萨德茨村。他在一所犹太小学学习，然后去了一所犹太拉比学校，但没有从那里毕业。后来他做过家庭教师。在 1910 年发表了第一部作品——《鸟在唱》，以白俄罗斯语发表在《我们的禾田》报纸上。1911—1912 年，他在《涅瓦河畔》（彼得堡）和《年轻的冲动》（维尔纽斯）杂志上用俄语发表了文章。1912 年底，他搬到维尔纽斯。他曾担任《我们的禾田》报社的秘书。1913 年，兹米亚特克·比亚杜利亚的第一本书出版——合集《图像》。1915 年，他回到罗伊斯基区帕萨德茨村。没多久搬到明斯克了，他担任了战争受害者援助协会的秘书。他和诗人马克西姆·博格丹诺维奇成为了朋友，与他住在同一间公寓。革命后的第一

— Вы любіце лес? — запытаўся я ў Бядулі, які амаль што ляжаў на высокім сядзенні, выцягнуўшы ногі, і аб нечым думаў.

— Ого, яшчэ і як! Я, можна сказаць, нарадзіўся ў лесе. Ён даглядаў і калыхаў мяне. Спяваў песні, расказваў байкі. Карміў смачным мёдам, паіў бярозавым сокам. Я вырас у лесе, я навучыўся разумець жыццё не ў хедэры, дзе вучыўся малы, а ад леснікоў і плытагонаў, з якімі праводзіў часамі і дні, і ночы. Мне лес і цяпер — палац мудрасці і хараства…»

У тыя 1930-я гг. Бядуля карыстаўся надзвычайным аўтарытэтам у чытачоў. Нарадзіўся Самуіл Яфімавіч Плаўнік (сапраўднае прозвішча Змітрака Бядулі) у вёсцы Пасадзец Лагойскага раёна 23 красавіка 1886 года. Вучыўся ў хедары — пачатковай яўрэйскай школе, ешыбоце — школе рабінаў, але не скончыў апошнюю. Працаваў хатнім настаўнікам. Першы друкаваны твор — абразок «Пяюць начлежнікі» — змешчаны на беларускай мове ў газеце «Наша ніва» у 1910 годзе. У 1911—1912 гадах друкаваўся на рускай мове ў часопісе «На берегах Невы» (Пецяярбург) і «Молодые порывы» (Вільня). У канцы 1912 года пераехаў у Вільню. Працаваў сакратаром газеты «Наша ніва». У 1913 годзе пабачыла свет першая кніга Змітрака Бядулі — зборнік «Абразкі». У 1915 годзе вярнуўся на Лагойшчыну, у Пасадзец. У хуткім часе — ужо ў Мінску. Працуе сакратаром таварыства дапамогі пацярпелым ад вайны. Пасябраваў з паэтам Максімам Багдановічам, жыў на адной кватэры з ім. Першы паслярэвалюцыйны зборнік — «Пад родным небам» (1922). У 1923 годзе друкуе паэму «Беларусь». Адгукаецца на смерць У. І. Леніна паэмай «Чорна-чырвоная жалоба» (1924). У ліку нямногіх старэйшых пісьменнікаў быў прыняты ў таварыства «Маладняк». У 1926 годзе пераходзіць ва «Узвышша». Выходзяць паэтычныя кнігі З. Бядулі — «Буралом», «Паэмы». У 1927 годзе — аповесць «Салавей», якая ў 1937 годзе будзе экранізавана. У 1928—1932 гадах напісаў раман «Язэп Крушынскі». Апошні твор — казка «Сярэбраная табакерка». Памёр 3 лістапада 1941 года па дарозе ў эвакуацыю. Пахаваны ў горадзе Уральску (Казахстан). Некаторы час назад парэшткі Змітрака Бядулі перавезены ў Беларусь і пахаваны на Усходніх могілках.

З успамінаў Яўгена Рамановіча: «...Перад вячэраю мы ўсе, не згаворваючыся, збіраліся каля выхода з Дома творчасці і ішлі цераз вялікае поле да лесу, потым назад, стараючыся не падымаць пылу нагамі.

У шырокай панаме, палінялай кашулі, парусінавых штанах і скураных сандалях на босую нагу, неjak заўсёды ў сярэдзіне кампаніі, абапіраючыся на высокі кій, ішоў звычайна Бядуля. Калыхалася спелае жыта, з яго выглядалі сінія, як дзявочыя вочкі, васількі. Хтосьці пачаў задумліва дэкламаваць:

І тчэ, забыўшыся, рука

Заміж персідскага ўзору

Цвяткок радзімы васілька...

— Не ўспамінайце мне Максіма, бо я плакаць пачну, — ціха папрасіў Бядуля, — Для вас Багдановіч толькі паэт, а для мяне гэта чалавек, сябра, які высушыў мае сэрца, як ліст у кнізе. Ён гарэў у мяне на вачах, і я нічога не мог зрабіць. Я не ведаў, як пагасіць яго хворы агонь...

Насустрач нам з лесу, па палявой сцяжынцы, ішоў Якуб Колас. Ён быў таксама, як і ўсе, у лёгкай летняй адзежы, з саламяным брылём на галаве. Правая рука Коласа абাপіралася на самаробны кіёк, у левай ён трымаў кошык з грыбамі.

— Во-во, а я меўся зайсці да вас, адпачыць з прагулкі, — яшчэ здалёк загукнуў Колас, — там мяне машына будзе чакаць.

— То павернем назад, хлопцы, — загулі ўсе з кампаніі.

— Не, мо крышачку пасядзім каля жыта.

Усе абселі, як вераб'і, мяжу і пачалі разглядаць лясныя здабыткі праслаўленага грыбніка.

— Якія там грыбы пад вечар! — махаў рукамі Колас. — Раніцою — іншая справа. Раніцою і баравік галаву з-пад моху высоўвае, каб расы напіцца.

— То што ж гэта вы адзін, Канстанцін Міхайлавіч? — запытаўся Бядуля. — А дзе ж вашы віцебскія госці?

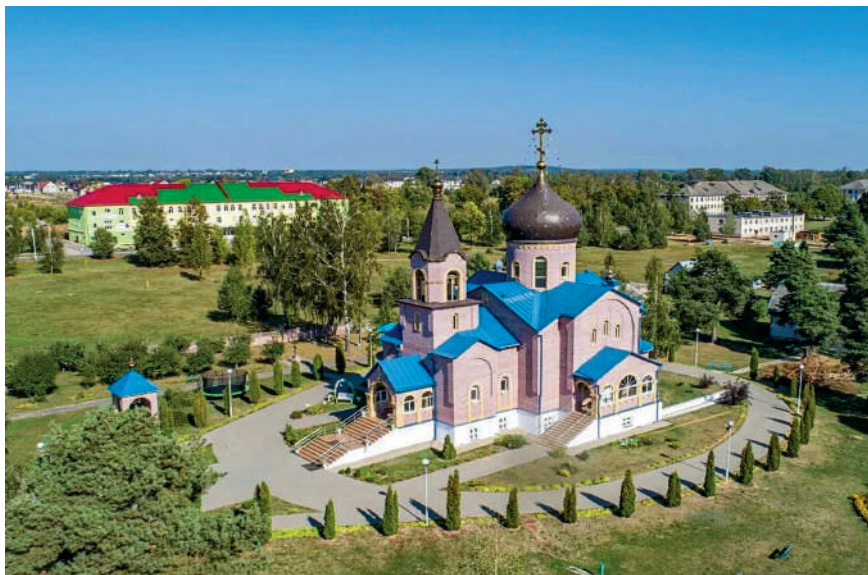
— Адгасцявалі ўжо, — сказаў Колас. — Патрабуюць новую п'есу. Але дзе там — часу няма. Узяўся б ты, Змітрок. Твой Салавей п'е ўжо са сцэны. Добра п'е. Напішы, які ён стаў цяпер, калі скончыў кансерваторыю.

У Доме творчасці ў Пухавічах было ўсё неабходнае для плённай працы пісьменнікаў. Тут быў стары сад з квяцістымі клумбамі, і рэчка, і паэтычны гаёк, і шырокія разлогі палёў і лугоў. Ранняя вясной з'язджаліся сюды літаратары і жылі, многія з сям'ямі, да глыбокай восені. Домам мар і натхнення называлі гэты былы памешчыцкі будынак з добра абсталяванымі пакоямі і вялікай адкрытай верандай...».

(Рамановіч Я. Знаёмыя сілуэты. Мінск, 1974. — с. 94—94).

Гасцявалі і працавалі ў Доме творчасці ў Мар'інай Горцы і народны пісьменнік Беларусі Міхась Лынькоў, паэты і пражанікі Ізі Харык, Мікола Хведаровіч, Аркадзь Куляшоў і іншыя вядомыя літаратары.

Міхась Ціханавіч Лынькоў (18[30].11.1899 — 21.9.1975) нарадзіўся ў вёсцы Зазыбы Віцебскага раёна. Скончыў Рагачоўскую настаўніцкую семінарыю (1917). Удзельнічаў у партызанскім руху ў Грамадзянскую вайну. У 1919 — 1922 гады — у Чырвонай Арміі, удзельнічаў у савецка-польскай вайне 1920 і разгроме банд Булак-Булаховіча. Настаўнічаў у Буда-Кашалёўскім (1917—1919) і Рагачоўскім (1922—1925) раёнах. Працаваў адказным сакратаром, рэдактарам бабруйскай газеты «Камуніст» (1925—1930). У 1930—1932 — у Дзяржаўным выдавецтве БССР. Недзе ў той час, выдавочна, шляхі Міхася Лынькова перасякаліся з ураджэнцам мястэчка Пухавічы Львом Стронгіным, вядомым кнігавыдаўцом, арганізатарам кнігавыдавецкай, паліграфічнай справы. У 1933—1941 гадах Міхась Лынькоў — галоўны рэдактар ча-



бу作品集是《在故乡天空下》(1922年)。1923年发表诗歌《白俄罗斯》。针对列宁的死亡他写了《黑色和红色的哀悼》诗(1924)。他作加入了《青年》作家协会,这里很少有资深作家。1926年,他调到《乌兹维沙》。比亚杜利亚也出版了《防风林》、《诗》诗集。1927年出版了小说《夜莺》,于1937年改编搬上了大银幕。1928—1932年,他写了小说《约泽普·克鲁辛斯基》。最后一部作品是童话《银鼻烟盒》。他于1941年11月3日在撤离途中去世。葬于乌拉尔斯克市(哈萨克斯坦)。前段时间,兹米亚托克·比亚杜利亚的遗体被运往白俄罗斯,安葬在东部公墓。

来自叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇的回忆:“……晚餐前,我们大家没有互相交谈,就聚集在创意之家的出口附近,穿过一大片田野来到森林,然后返回,尽量不用我们的脚扬起灰尘。

戴一顶宽边的巴拿马帽,他光着脚,穿着马球衫、帆布裤和皮凉鞋,不知怎的,他总是站在我们的中间,拄着一根高高的手杖,比亚杜利亚常常走路。成熟的黑麦摇晃着,矢车菊蓝得像一个女孩的眼睛向外望去,有人开始若有所思地朗诵到:

边思考边开始编织,
不是波斯风格的图案,
而是祖国之花矢车菊...

— 不要让我想起马克西姆,因为我会开始哭泣, — 比亚杜利亚悄悄地说, — 对你们来说,博格丹诺维奇只是一个诗人,但对我来说,他是使我的心像在书页中的枯叶一样脆弱的一个。我的朋友在我眼前去世,我无能为力。我不知道如何扑灭他病态的火...

雅库布·科拉斯正沿着田间小路从森林里向我们走来。他也和其他人一样,穿着轻便的夏装,头上

戴着草帽。科拉斯的右手搭在一根自制的棍子上，左手拿着一篮蘑菇。

— 哇哦，我正要去你家，散步后休息一下，— 科拉斯从远处叫道，— 车会在那里等我。

— 那我们回去吧，伙计们，— 团队里的每个人都喊道。

— 不，让我们在黑麦附近坐一会儿。

每个人都像麻雀一样坐在田野的边缘上，开始检查着蘑菇。

— 晚上有什么蘑菇！科拉斯摆摆手。— 在早上，这是另一回事。早晨，牛肝菌从苔藓下探出头来喝露水。

— 为什么您一个人，康斯坦丁·米哈伊洛维奇？比亚杜利亚问道。— 您从维捷布斯克来的客人在哪里？

— 他们已经回去了，— 科拉斯说。— 他们想要一部新剧。但是哪里有时间。你会接受的，兹米亚托克？你的《夜莺》已经在舞台上演出了，唱得很好。接下来还要写出《夜莺》从音乐学院毕业后的样子。

普霍维奇的创意之家拥有作家高效工作所需要的一切。有一个古老的花园，有花坛、一条河流、一片充满诗意的小树林、广阔的田野和草地。文学家在早春来到这里，许多人与家人一起生活到深秋。这座由庄园改造的建筑，拥有设备齐全的客房和一个大型开放式阳台，被称为梦想和灵感之家……”。

(叶夫根尼·罗曼诺维奇。熟悉的剪影。明斯克，1974年。— 第94-94页)。

白俄罗斯人民作家米哈斯·林科夫、诗人和小说家伊齐·哈雷克、米科拉·赫韦达罗维奇、阿尔卡季·库列朔夫等著名作家到访过玛丽娜·高尔卡创意之家。

米哈斯·季哈诺维奇·林科夫(1899年11月18日—1975年9月21日)出生于维捷布斯克区扎兹比村。他毕业于罗哈霍夫师范学院(1917年)。参加了内战期间的游击队活动。1919-1922年他加入红军，参加了1920年的苏波战争，并击败了布拉克-布拉霍维奇帮派。在布达-科舍列夫罗(1917-1919)和加乔夫(1922-1925)地区担任过教师工作。之后任博布鲁伊斯克《共产党人》报社的书记、主编(1925-1930)。1930-1932年在白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国国家出版社工作。大概同时期，米哈斯·林科夫与列夫·斯特朗金有交集，他是普霍维奇镇的本地人，他是著名的图书出版商，图书出版和印刷业务的组织者。1933-1941年，米哈斯·林科夫担任《革命火焰》杂志的主编。同时，在1938-1948年，米哈斯·林科夫是白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国作家联盟的主席。在紧张的工作生活中，作为小说家、时评家的林科夫才华横溢。在他1930年搬到明斯克之前，他出版了第一本短篇小说集《小说》和《戈伊》。1930-1941年，出版了《萨夫卡鼓动员》、《在大浪中》、《安德烈·勒顿》、《会见》、短篇小说《关于勇敢的战士米什卡和他的光荣伙伴》、《迈科尔卡蒸汽

肥皂》《Полымя рэвалюцыі》。Адначасова ў 1938—1948 гадах Міхась Ціханавіч — старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў БССР. Напружанае грамадскае жыццё, у эпіцэнтры якога знаходзіўся прэзідэнт, публіцыст, вылучаў М. Лынькова ў асяродку іншых. Ужо да яго пераезду ў Мінск у 1930 годзе пабачылі свет першыя кнігі апавяданняў — «Апавяданні» і «Гой». У 1930—1941 гадах выйшлі зборнікі «Саўка-агіцірнік», «На вялікай хвалі», «Андрэй Лятун», «Сустрачы», апавесці «Пра смелага ваяку-Мішку і яго слаўных таварышаў», «Міколка-паравоз» (асаблівы чытацкі і літаратурны-крытычны розгалас займеў апошні са згаданых твораў, стаўшы на доўгія гады фактычна ўзорам для беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры). У 1934 годзе друкаваўся няскончаны раман «На чырвоных лядах».

Так, шмат часу забіралі рэдакцыйныя клопаты, работа ў Саюзе пісьменнікаў. І ўсё ж знаходзіўся час на творчасць. Відавочна, што шмат што было напісана і на Пухавіцкай зямлі. Міхась Лынькоў і сам ездзіў у Дом творчасці ў Мар’іну Горку, і сям’ю сваю на лета адпраўляў сюды на адпачынак. Захаваліся наступныя сведчанні пра гэта. Вось што піша, у прыватнасці, народны пісьменнік Беларусі Кандрат Крапіва: «...Нашы сем’і звычайна былі ў доме адпачынку Саюза пісьменнікаў у Пухавічах, дзе і мы праводзілі свой адпачынак або прыязджалі на выхадныя дні. Міхася заўсёды чакала з малым Марыкам на руках яго жонка Хана Абрамаўна — жанчына сціплая, заўсёды ветлівая, без якога-небудзь праяўлення адзнак «начальніцы». (Яна, відаць, і была прататыпам Рывы з апавесці «Гой»). Міхась браў Марыка на рукі і ўжо не расставаўся з ім цэлы дзень...».

(Крапіва К. На скрыжаванні шляхоў і надзей. / Святло яго душы: Успаміны пра Міхася Лынькова. Мінск, 1979. — с. 60.

Пра «пухавіцкія» дні Міхася Лынькова згадвае і вядомы беларускі пісьменнік Віталь Вольскі: «Міхась Лынькоў быў і мужны, і цяроплівы, і вытрыманы. Мне ўспамінаецца, як у цяжкі для яго час прыехаў ён улетку 1938 года да сям’і ў Пухавічы, уражаны ўжытай да яго несправядлівасцю. Нікому ні слова не сказаў пра сваю бяду. Хадзіў у задуменні па парку Дома творчасці, гуляў з сынам Марыкам, рабіў фотаздымкі. Зняў мяне і Макара Паслядовіча ў біразавым гаі. Быў маўклівы і засяроджаны. Вытрымка не пакідала Міхася Ціханавіча ўвесь час, пакуль не развясцілі над яго заўчасна пасівелай галавой цёмныя злавесныя хмары...».

(Вольскі В. З успамінаў. / Там жа, с. 151).

Душэўныя якасці, жаданне дапамагчы маладым калегам заўжды вылучалі Міхася Лынькова сярод іншых літаратараў, якія часам займеўшы і невялікую пасадку, праяўлялі фанабэрыстасць, недаступнасць. У памяці вядомага літаратуразнаўцы, крытыка Янкі Казека застаўся такі цікавы эпізод. 1937 год. Няпросты час у палітычным жыцці рэспублікі і ўсёй Савецкай краіны. Наступалі «чорныя хмары» найвышэйшага піку карнай сталінскай машыны. У кастрычніку 1937 года многія беларускія пісьменнікі будуць расстраляны. Шмат хто ўжо арыштаваны... Але ж — слова — Янку Казеку: «Прыгадваецца такі выпадак. Аднойчы

机》（后者受到了读者和文学评论家的高度赞扬，多年来成为白俄罗斯儿童文学的典范）。1934年，未完成的小说《红冰上》出版。

他在作家联盟的工作很多时间都花在了编辑业务上，然而，他还有时间发挥创造力，住在普霍维奇时也写了很多著作。米哈斯·林科夫本人常去玛丽娜·高尔的创意之家，也曾在夏天送家人来这里度假。以下这些资料证明了这点。尤其是白俄罗斯人作家康德拉·克拉比瓦写道：“……我们的家人通常住在普霍维奇作家联盟的疗养院，我们也在那里度过假期或周末。他的妻子卡纳·阿布拉莫夫娜总是抱着小马里克等待着米哈斯——她是一个谦虚的女人，总是彬彬有礼，没有任何“领导”的架子。（显然，她是故事《戈伊》中里瓦的原型）。米哈斯把马里克抱在怀里，一整天都没有和他分开……”。

(康德拉·克拉比瓦。在道路和希望的十字路口。/他的灵魂之光：米哈斯·林科夫的回忆。明斯克，1979年。-第60页。)

白俄罗斯著名作家维塔利·沃尔斯基也提到了米哈斯·林科夫的“普霍维奇”时代：“米哈斯·林科夫勇敢、有耐心且有韧性。我记得 1938 年夏天，在他遇到困难的时候，他来到普霍维奇的家人那里，大家对他遭受的不公正感到震惊。他没有对任何人说他的麻烦。我在创意之家的公园里休息，和他的儿子马里克玩耍拍照。带我和 马卡尔·帕斯利亚多维奇在白桦林里散步。他沉默而专注，耐力并没有离开米哈斯·林科夫，直到乌云笼罩着他过早变白的头顶……”。

(维塔利·沃尔斯基。来自记忆。/同上,第151页)

米哈西·林科夫心理素质优于常人，他始终帮助年轻的同事，这些作家有时只是担任一个小职务，就表现出傲慢和难以接近。这样一个有趣的事情，留在了著名文学评论家扬卡·卡泽克的记忆中。1937年。这是共和国和整个苏维埃国家政治生活的艰难时期。斯大林大规模镇压运动的黑暗时刻接近了。1937年10月，许多白俄罗斯作家被枪杀、被逮捕……我们听扬卡·卡泽克讲述到：“我记得这样的案子。1937年9月上旬的一天（已经是我在明斯克教育学院文学系的最后一年，并且已经发布了几篇评论），赖霍尔·别列兹金和我在院长办公室被告知，米哈西·林科夫打电话过来，要求我们去他那儿。

我们立即去了，他当时担任《革命火焰》杂志的主编辑。他开玩笑地开始和我们交谈：他说他知道我们这些学生生活并不宽裕，所以他想给我们一点钱。他提出到普霍维奇的创意之家去工作，在那里写一篇关于苏联时期二十年间的白俄罗斯文学发展的简要概述。“如果我和院长同意了，没有任何异议，明天你们就会收到去创意之家的门票。”他说。

当时，国家正在筹备一场盛大的庆祝活动——十月革命二十周年，而米哈斯·林科夫的任务与这个活动有关：他提议写的评论本应作为庆祝活动的报告。

我们在季托夫卡河畔热情好客的创意之家住了两个星期，从早到晚工作，并在规定时间内完成了一

ў пачатку верасня 1937 года (быў я ўжо на апошнім курсе літфака Мінскага педінстытута і надрукаваў некалькі рэцэнзій) мне і Рыгору Бярозкіну паведамілі ў дэканаце, што званіў Міхась Лынькоў і прасіў прыйсці да яго.

Мы адразу пайшлі. Працаваў ён тады рэдактарам часопіса «Полымя рэвалюцыі». Размову з намі пачаў з жартаў: маўляў, ведае, што мы, студэнты, жывём не ў вялікай раскошы, таму хоча даць нам крыху зарабіць. Прапанаваў паехаць у Пухавічы ў Дом творчасці, папрацаваць там, напісаць кароткі агляд развіцця беларускай літаратуры за дваццаць гадоў Савецкай улады. «З дэканам я дамовіўся, не пярэчыць, а пунёўкі ў Дом творчасці атрымаеце заўтра», — сказаў ён.

Країна тады рыхтавалася да вялікай урачыстасці — дваццацігоддзя Кастрычніка, і даручэнне Міхася Ціханавіча было звязана з гэтай юбілейнай датай: агляд, які ён прапанаваў напісаць, меркавалася выкарыстаць як матэрыял для каждага ў святочныя дні.

Два тыдні пражылі мы ў гасцінным Доме творчасці на беразе Цітаўкі, працавалі з раніцы да вечара і ў вызначаны тэрмін падрыхтавалі агляд (я — прозы, Рыгор Бязро́зкін — паэзіі і драматургіі). Прынеслі рукапіс Міхася Ціханавічу, ён пагартаў яго, падзякаваў, сказаў, калі можна атрымаць ганарар...».

Як бачым, Дом творчасці ў Мар'інай Горцы, адрасам якога ўсе па зразумелых прычынах лічылі Пухавічы, быў сапраўдным прытулкам пісьменнікаў і іх ідэй. Тут, на беразе Цітаўкі, пад прыгожымі таполямі, у садзе і парку, ва ўтульных пакоях колішняй панскай сядзібы нараджаліся новыя творы, складаліся вершы, адсюль у вялікі свет выходзілі сюжэты, тут шліфаваліся мастацкія вобразы і персанажы.

Шмат було звязана з Домам творчасці і трагедыйнага. Якраз тут былі арыштаваны Ізі Харык і Мікола Хведаровіч.

Паэт Мікола Хведаровіч нарадзіўся 24 сакавіка (6 красавіка) 1904 года ў Капылі. У 1926 годзе ўжо ўступіў у Камуністычную партыю. Яно і зразумела. З 1919 года быў арганізатарам камсамольскіх ячэек на Случчыне. Працаваў у часопісах «Партыйны работнік» і «Бальшавік Беларусі» (1929–1932). Пасля — у рэдакцыях часопісаў «Чырвоная Беларусь» і «Полымя рэвалюцыі». У 1937 годзе арыштаваны. Дагэтага часу творчасць паэта разгарнулася досыць шырока. Першая кніга вершаў «Настроі» выдадзена, праўда, не вельмі рана — у 1929 годзе, калі Міколу Хведаровічу было ўжо 25 гадоў. Па тым часе ўзрост для пачатку не юны... Затое пасля — узлёт! Адна за другой выходзяць кнігі вершаў — «Баявыя песні», «Рытмы», «Тэмпы — кантрасты», кніга пародый «Ха», «Вайна за мір», «Усім сэрцам». У 1930 — 1938 выйшлі і кнігі перакладаў Міколы Хведаровіча: «Як аўтамабіль вучыўся хадзіць» М. Ілліна, «Сонечны горад» В. Ільенкова, «Бахчысарайскі фантан» А.С. Пушкіна, «Апошні з удэге» А. Фадзеева. Пасля арышту пачаліся доўгія, шматгадовыя пачуцьці. Некалькі гадоў вязень пражыў на Кольскім паўвостраве, удзельнічаў у будаўніцтве Манчагорска. З 1941 года — ва Усцьвыглыта (Комі АССР). З 1946 года працаваў у горадзе Каршы Узбекскай ССР. З 1949 і да самай рэабілітацыі — у горадзе Енісейску Краснаярскага краю. У 1956 вярнуўся ў



■ Парк ў Мар'інай Горцы

Мінск. Першая кніга паэзіі пасля вяртання выйшла ў 1957 годзе — «Залаты лістапад». Мікола Хведаровіч, як і іншыя «вяртанцы», тыя, каму пашчасціла выжыць у лагерным і астражным тлуме, — Сяргей Грахоўскі, Станіслаў Шушкевіч, Ян Скрыган, Алесь Пальчэўскі, Алесь Звонак, працаваў наўздзіў напружана. Меней як за чвэрць яшчэ адведзенага яму стагоддзя выдаў болей дваццаці арыгінальных і перакладных кніг. Сярод іх — і дзве кнігі ўспамінаў: «Памятныя сустрэчы» і «Незабыўнае».

І ў тыя гады пасля лагера паэт, выдавочна, памятаў пра Пухавіччыну. Што гэта так, сведчыць і наступнае... Я хацеў бы звярнуць увагу на адну нататку з пухавіцкай «раёнкі» — «Сустрэча з пісьменнікамі»: «У актавай зале Мар'інагорскага саўгаса-тэхнікума адбылася сустрэча з беларускім пісьменнікам Міколам Хведаровічам. Паэт прачытаў свае новыя вершы, прысвечаныя У. І. Леніну.

З чытаннем сваіх твораў выступілі выкладчык саўгаса-тэхнікума Захар Бірала і пачынаючы паэт Анатоль Сакалоўскі». Подпіс — У. Глушакоў, слухач школы рабселькораў.

(«Сцяг працы», 1970, 30 мая).

Сваім, родным быў Дом творчасці і для народнага паэта Беларусі Аркадзя Куляшова. Успамінае пра гэта і дачка

паэты (яна пісала прозу і паэзію, была ўдзельніцай у творчым аб'яднанні «Маладая Беларусь»). Яны перадалі свае творы менавіта Мікалу Хведаровічу, які іх перадаў у выданне. Яны перадалі свае творы менавіта Мікалу Хведаровічу, які іх перадаў у выданне.

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剧《哈》、《为和平而战》、《全心全意》。1930—1938年，还出版了由米科拉·赫韦达罗维奇翻译的书籍：伊林的《汽车如何学会走路》，伊林科夫的《阳光城市》，普希金的《巴赫奇萨赖的泪泉》、法泽耶夫的《来自乌德格的最后一个》。被捕后，多年漫长的苦难开始了。几年来，被关在科拉半岛，参与了曼恰戈尔斯克的建设。自1941年后关在乌斯特维特拉格（科米苏维埃社会主义自治共和国）。从1946年起在乌兹别克斯坦苏维埃社会主义共和国卡尔什市工作。从1949年到恢复自由——在克拉斯诺亚尔斯克边疆区的叶尼塞斯克市。1956年他回到明斯克。回归后的第一本诗集出版于1957年——《黄金十一月》。米科拉·赫韦达罗维奇和其他“归来者”，那些有幸从被关押的集中营中幸存下来的人们——谢尔盖·格拉霍夫斯基、斯坦尼斯拉夫·舒什凯维奇、杨·斯克列根、阿莱斯·帕尔切夫斯基、阿莱斯·兹沃纳克一起，满怀着激动和紧张的心情工作。在不到25年的时间里，他出版了20多本原著和翻译书籍。其中有两本回忆书：《难忘的会见》和《难忘的回忆》。

在被关押的那些年里，诗人显然还记得普霍维奇的生活。例如……我们可以看到在普霍维奇本地报纸上发表的文章《与作家会面》上写到：“与白俄罗斯作家米科拉·赫韦达罗维奇的会面在玛丽娜·高尔卡市农业技术学校礼堂举行。诗人朗读了献给列宁的新诗。

农业技术学校的教师扎哈尔·比拉拉和年轻诗人阿纳托尔·萨卡洛夫斯基朗诵了他们的作品。”文章作者是农业技术学校的学生记者格卢沙科夫。

（《劳工旗》，1970年，5月30日）。

白俄罗斯人民诗人阿尔卡季·库列朔夫也以创意之家为家。作家的女儿瓦伦蒂娜·阿尔卡季耶芙娜·库列朔娃在《我要对森林回声说实话》一书中也回忆了这一点。

诗人瓦西尔·维特卡幸运地避免了被关进集中营的厄运。但正如他们所说，他的生命气若悬丝。然后这个年轻人被……玛丽娜·高尔卡的创意之家救了。他的儿子、一位才华横溢的翻译和时评人维萨里翁·瓦西里耶维奇·克里斯科博士是这样回忆这位著名的儿童诗人和小说的：“1937年，我父亲被开除出共青团，并被开除出编辑部。”“红色变化”“因为缺乏警惕和自由主义”，那时我只有三个月大。我们生活中的痛苦时期开始了：我们没有自己的住房和储蓄，我们的父母也找不到工作。

朋友变少了，但林科夫兄弟一直帮助我们：莱霍尔以他的名义接受了一份紧急工作，并把它交给了我的父亲。他开始翻译契诃夫的作品，并与莱霍尔一起翻译马雅可夫斯基的诗《好！》。

尽管父亲在九个月后恢复了工作，但生活仍然很艰难。一个在罗莎卢森堡街租给我们房子的女房东威胁我们说，要把“被剥夺者”和他的家人赶出公寓。然后米哈斯·林科夫设法通过文学部让我们在普霍维奇的创意之家的安顿下来。那时，我父亲得了风湿病，开始拄着拐杖走路……”。

我不止一次提到米哈斯·林科夫与创意之家的关系（这是可以理解的——作家组织的负责人是一

литаратара — Валянціна Аркадзьеўна Куляшова ў кнізе «Лясному рэху праўду раскажу».

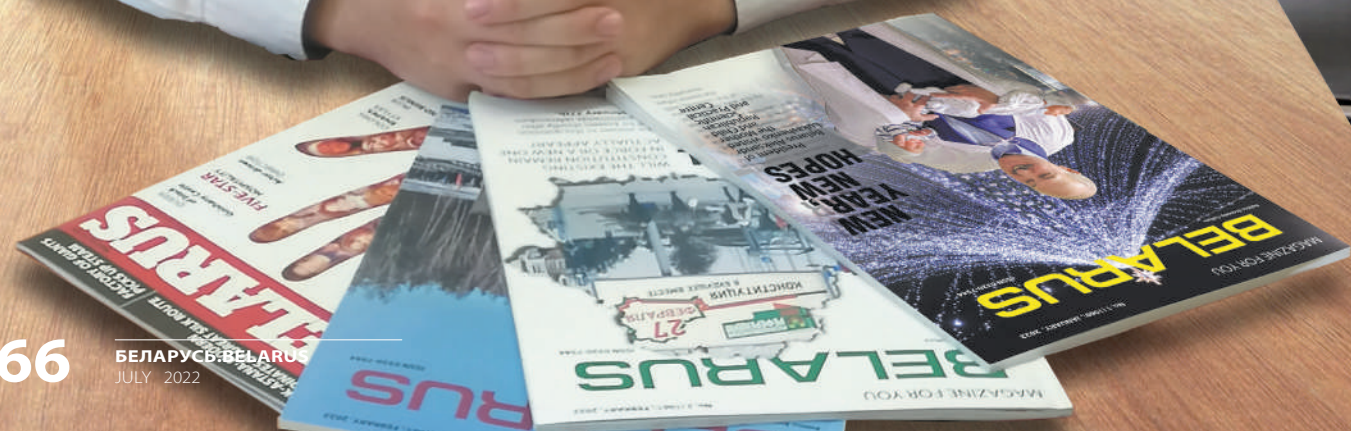
Паэт Васіль Вітка шчасліва пазбег пакарання лагерам. Але і ён, як кажуць, вісеў на валаску. І тады маладога чалавека выратаваў... Дом творчасці ў Мар'інай Горцы. Вось як успамінае пра гэты адрэзак жыцця знакамітага дзіцячага паэта і празаіка, таленавітага перакладчыка і публіцыста яго сын — доктар Вісарыён Васільевіч Крысько: «Калі ў 37-м бацьку выключылі з камсамолу і выгналі з рэдакцыі «Чырвонай змены» «за страту пільнасці і лібералізм», мне было каля трох месяцаў. Пачаўся горкі перыяд нашага жыцця: свайго жыцця і ашчаднай кніжкі ў нас не было, на работу бацькоў не бралі.

Сяброў стала менш, але нас не пакінулі ў бядзе браты Лыньковы: Рыгор узяў на сваё імя тэрміновую работу і перадаў яе бацьку. Той пачаў перакладаць творы Чэхава і, сумесна з Рыгорам, — паэму Маякоўскага «Добра!».

Хоць бацьку аднавілі на працы праз дзевяць месяцаў, жыць было цяжка. Гаспадыня дамкі на вуліцы Розы Люксембург, якая здавала нам пакойчык, спалохалася і пагнала з кватэры «лішэнца» і яго сям'ю. Тады Міхась Ціханавіч Лынькоў дамогся праз Літфонд, каб нас пасялілі ў флігельку вартаўніка пры Доме творчасці ў Пухавічах. У гэты час бацька захварэў на сустаўны раматус і пачаў хадзіць з кічкам...».

Не аднойчы згадваю Міхася Лынькова ў стасунках з Домам творчасці (што і зразумела — кіраўнік пісьменніцкай арганізацыі, у тым ліку і ў перадваенныя 1938—1941 гады, яшчэ і чулы, адказны чалавек, добразычлівы калега, ён многіх скіроўваў у Дом творчасці як да месца адпачынку)... І нельга з гэтай жа нагоды не ўзгадаць імя пісьменніцы Яніны Бранеўскай. Вядома, што яна нарадзілася ў 1904 годзе. Мне ўдалося знайсці толькі дзве яе кніжкі на рускай мове — «Записки военного корреспондента», куды ўвайшлі публіцыстычныя матэрыялы пра падзеі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, і апавесць «Приключения тряпичной Бальбиси» (выйшла з друку ў Маскве ў 1956 годзе). Вось што згадвае Яніна Бранеўская (у Мінск яна патрапіла пры падтрымцы Міхася Лынькова з Беластока, куды ўцякала ад фашысцкай навалы яшчэ ў 1939 годзе, калі Варшаву, Польшчу акупіравалі гітлераўскія захопнікі): «...Гэта яны (Яніна мае на ўвазе пасланцаў СП БССР, якія прыехалі ў Беласток высветліць сітуацыю. — А.К.) прыдумалі маё першае падарожжа ў Мінск і пісьменніцкі Дом творчасці ў Пухавічах. Дом гэты, у ціхім заснежаным лесе, пасля акружанай ворагам Варшавы і перапоўненага Беластока быў для мяне нейкім санаторыем, на мяжы светлай мары і сну. Хто ж гэта з іх так дакладна падлічыў мой матчын час, што і прыданае для майго сыночка прыйшло потым, у маі, перад самым выхадам з раддома? Як падарунак ад Саюза пісьменнікаў, які зімой, у Пухавічах, не толькі падкормліваў майго маленькага перад яго нараджэннем, але і першы потым прыадзеў яго ў чудаўныя распашоначкі з беларускай вышыўкай.

Тады, калі я ўпершыню апынулася ў Доме літаратара, у старой камяніцы на цэнтральнай вуліцы Мінска, мне давалося пазнаёміцца са старшынёй беларускай пісьменніцкай



IF YOU ARE A GOAL-ORIENTED PERSON, THEN NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR YOU

Today, the priority for Sun Fanqi, a Chinese graduate of the Faculty of Radiophysics and Computer Technologies of BSU, is to enroll in a master's programme. And along the way, to translate *The Dark Castle* Olshansky by Vladimir Korotkevich. So he will continue his hobby: to acquaint Chinese readers with the heritage of Belarusian literature

如果你是一个目标明确的人，那么对你来说一切皆有可能

现在对于白俄罗斯国立大学无线电物理与计算机技术系的中国毕业生孙凡奇的首要任务是攻读硕士学位，同时他在翻译弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的小说《奥尔尚斯基的黑城堡》。他就这样继续着自己的爱好：让中国读者了解白俄罗斯文学的遗产。

We were in contact with Sun Fanqi back in the period when he began to translate Vladimir Korotkevich's story *King Stakh's Wild Hunt*. It was published in our magazine in five issues. The work took Fanqi a year and a half. At that time, he was still a fourth-year student at the Faculty of Radiophysics of the Belarusian State University, and he was engaged in translation in his free time.

This time we met at the editorial office just on the eve of the day when Fanqi received his university diploma, which the 23-year-old graduate happily told me about. In addition, he said that he was very proud of the version of the magazine publication of Vladimir Korotkevich's story in his translation. Why was she so interested in him? Fanqi answered this question in the spirit of a modern young man, they say, the story is dynamic, not boring, it is read in one sitting, and, according to him, it skillfully combines the adventure genre and mysticism. Well, it means that he will also manage to translate the famous novel *The Dark Castle Olshansky* by Korotkevich. Yes, Fanqi confirmed, the novel is easy to read. He is absolutely not afraid of the difficulties that inevitably arise in the process of translating good literature: specific words, expressions. To do this, a talented guy has reference books, dictionaries, Belarusian-speaking

friends and senior literary comrades. By the way, he believes that any new, even difficult experience, makes a person richer and stronger. In this regard, Fanqi shared one Chinese wisdom: those who claim that this is impossible should not divert the attention of those who are able to acquire this experience. As for himself, he is convinced that he is capable of doing it. And, perhaps, in his life he will do a lot more. If you are, he says, a purposeful person, then nothing is impossible for you.

I also like such healthy ambitions of a young man, so we talked not only about his hobby, but also about what pleases him, inspires him, and what he sees as the meaning of life. After all, such young ambitious specialists as Sun Fanqi, the same age as modern Belarusian graduates of higher education, are our future.

“Fanqi, how long have you been staying in Belarus? When did you hear about our country for the first time?”

“I visited Belarus for the first time in 2012, I came for a tour. Then I returned to China, and in the summer of 2014 I came here again to start studying at Minsk Gymnasium No. 7. I heard about the country from my mother. She was sent here to work in 2012. She worked as the deputy director of the Confucius Republican Institute of Sinology at the Belarusian State University. In China, she

早在他开始翻译弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的小说《斯塔赫国王的狂猎》的时候，我们就和孙凡奇有过接触。该小说的翻译版在我们的杂志上发表了五期。这项翻译工作用了一年半。那时，他还在白俄罗斯国立大学无线电物理和计算机技术系读四年级，空闲时间从事翻译工作。

这次我们在杂志社办公室见面，这位23岁的毕业生高兴地告诉我，他正好是刚拿到了大学毕业证书。此外，孙凡奇还说，他翻译的弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的小说能在杂志上发表，他感到非常自豪。他怎么对这本小说这么感兴趣？孙凡奇以现代年轻人的视角回答了这个问题，他说，这个故事是有活力的，不乏味的，一气呵成。在他看来，此小说巧妙地结合了冒险和神秘的元素。也就是说，这意味着翻译科罗特克维奇的著名小说《奥尔尚斯基的黑城堡》是在他的能力范围之内。是的，凡奇确认，这本小说很容易阅读。他完全不惧怕翻译优秀的文学作品过程中不可避免的困难，如专有名词、表达方式。对于这个有天赋的翻译家来说，他有参考书、字典、讲俄语的朋友和文学家同事。顺便说一句，他相信任何新的、甚至是艰难的经历，都会使一个人变得更丰富、更强大。对此，凡奇分享了一个中国智慧：那些觉得这是不可能的人，不应该干扰那些能够取得成功的人。至于他自己，他坚信自己有能力做到。而且，也许在他的生活中，他会做得更多。他说，如果你是一个目标明确的人，那么对你来说一切皆有可能。

我很欣赏这个年轻人有这样积极的抱负，所以我们不仅聊了他的爱好，还聊了让他开心、激励他的事情，以及他对生活意义的看法。像孙凡奇这样年轻有理想的青年，与同龄的白俄罗斯高校毕业生，才是我们的未来。

— 凡奇，您在白俄罗斯已经呆多长时间？您第一次听说我们国家是什么时候？

— 2012年我第一次来到白俄罗斯短期旅游，随后回国，2014年夏天再次来到这里，开始在明斯克七号重点学校学习。我从妈妈那里听说了这个国家。她2012年被派到这里工作—曾任白俄罗斯国立大学孔子共和国汉学孔子学院副院长。在中国，她在大连理工大学教授环境科学。这是一门研究环境问题的科学。

— 您是什么家庭出身的？您的家乡是哪里？您在中国有亲戚吗？您和他们保持联系吗？回国的机会多吗？

—我是名独生子。我和妈妈在白俄罗斯，爸爸住在大连市，那是我来自白俄罗斯之前出生和生活的地方。这座城市位于中



■ On the day of graduation. Fanqi in the centre.

taught environmental science at Dalian Polytechnic University. It is a science that studies environmental problems.”

“Tell us about your family. Where were you born? Do you have relatives in China? Do you keep in touch with them? And how often is it at home?”

“I am an only child. My mother and I are here, and my father lives in the city of Dalian, where I was born and lived before coming to Belarus. This city is located in the northeast of China on the shores of the Bohai Bay, this is the Yellow Sea. Dalian is a relatively small city in China with a population of 6 million. Dad also works at the university, teaches mechanics. They are colleagues with their mother. I go to China, as a rule, once a year in the summer, and my dad comes to us for the winter holidays. He would like to see the Belarusian summer, which my mother and I told him about, but so far this was not possible due to my father's employment. By the way, winter and summer in Belarus and China in our region are similar.”

“Was it difficult for you to learn Russian? How soon was it mastered? Who helped you?”

“Very hard. At the very beginning, I had to communicate in English, as well as using gestures. But a year later, I

learned to express my thoughts in short sentences. And three years later, when I graduated from the gymnasium, I spoke already quite freely. I am infinitely grateful to the people who showed a lot of patience in the process of my learning the Russian language. If not for them, I would probably live very sadly. This is Uncle Dajun, he is a Chinese who worked here, and a Belarusian colleague of my mother Yulia, as well as my class master Elena Anatolyevna, and many friends.”

“Did you yourself choose to study at the Faculty of Radiophysics and Computer Technologies of Belarusian State University?”

“Since childhood, I had a penchant for the exact sciences. Both physics and mathematics were easy for me, so I chose radiophysics and computer technologies. Furthermore academician Oleg Ivashkevich who worked then as the First Vice-Rector of BSU, recommended me to enter this faculty. It wasn't hard for me to learn. By the way, when I entered BSU, I only had an interview. It went quite successfully. By that time I already spoke and understood Russian well. When I started studying, of course, I was afraid that I would not be able to do everything: the requirements for foreign students at BSU are the same as for all Belarusians.



■ Fanqi with his friends Artem (left) and Aleksandr



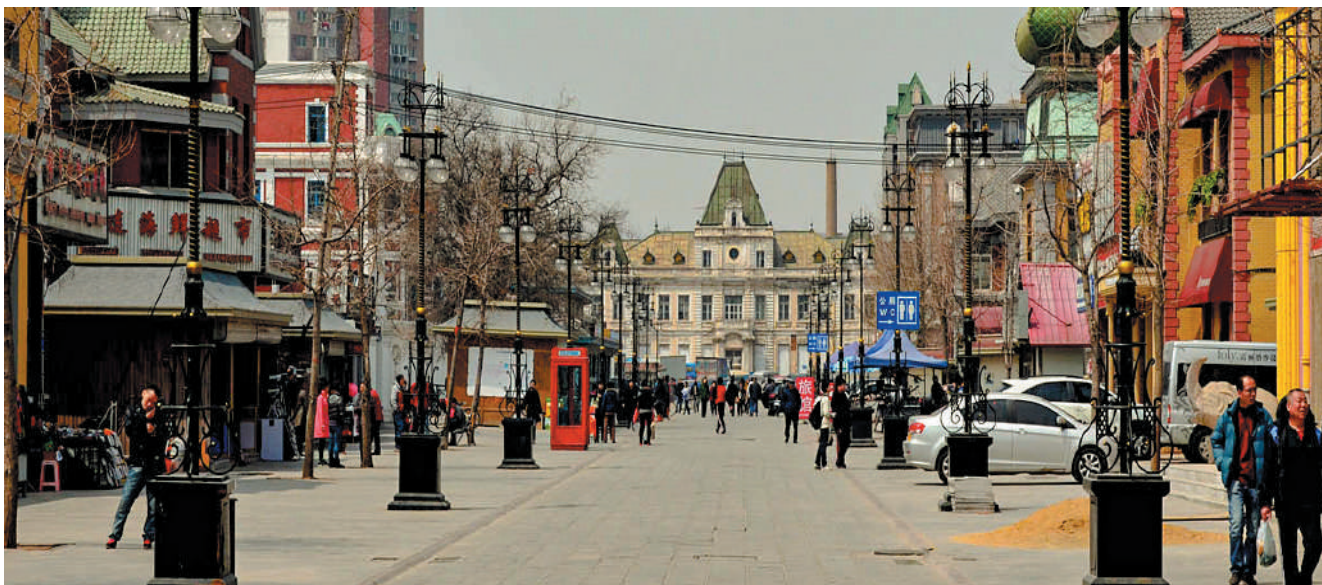
■ Fanqi in China. Xi'an region, near the Yellow River.

国黄渤海之滨，东濒黄海。大连是中国一个相对较小的城市，拥有600万人口。爸爸也在大学工作，教机械学，他和母亲是同事。我通常每年夏天回去中国一次，我爸爸会来白俄罗斯过寒假。他想来白俄罗斯看看我和我母亲口中的夏天，但由于我父亲的工作原因，到目前为止还没有实现。顺便说一句，在我们家乡的冬天和夏天与白俄罗斯的是相似的。

- 您学俄语难吗？多快掌握？谁帮助您了您？

- 很难。一开始，我只能用英语和手势交流。但一年后，我学会了用简短的句子表达我的想法。而三年后，当我从重点高中毕业的时候，我说话已经相当流利了。我非常感谢在我学习俄语的过程中表现出极大耐心的人们。如果没有他们的鼓励，我可能会过的很郁闷。其中有大军叔叔，他是在这里工作过的中国人。还有我母亲的同事尤利娅、班主任埃琳娜·阿纳托利耶夫娜和许多其他白俄罗斯朋友。

- 您自己选择在白俄罗斯国立大学无线电物理和计算机技术系学习吗？



■ Russian street in Fanqi's hometown Dalian, where he was born.

But the teachers were kind, patient towards us. When I asked questions at lectures and seminars, and I asked them often, they were always happy to answer."

"Do you have friends among Belarusians?"

"Friends appeared while studying at the gymnasium. We keep in touch even now. We meet, although not often: we go to the pool, get out into nature. If any of us needs help, we help each other. There are also friends at the university, but we keep in touch with them more on studies."

"And what about the Belarusian language?"

"I understand Belarusian well, but I can't speak. A couple of times I tried to learn a poem in Belarusian and read it by heart, but this idea was unsuccessful."

"Who advised you to read Vladimir Korotkevich's books?"

"The idea of translating Belarusian literature into Chinese was voiced in conversations with Aleksandr Karlyukevich, Director of the Zvyazda Publishing House. It was he who advised not only to read Korotkevich's books, but also to try to translate them into Chinese. Which is what I did. It is interesting to communicate with Aleksandr: he always has a lot of ideas."

"What else from Belarusian literature impressed you?"

- 从小的时候起,我就对科学产生了浓厚的兴趣。学习物理和数学对我来说都很轻松,所以我选择了无线电物理和计算机技术。当时担任白大第一副校长的奥列格·阿纳托利耶维奇·伊瓦什凯维奇院士推荐我进入这个系。在这里学习我感觉并不难。当我进入白大时,我只接受了一次面试,通过得相当顺利。当时,我的俄语听说已经很好了。当我开始学习的时候,当然,我害怕我赶不上其他学生,白大对外国学生的要求与所有白俄罗斯人的要求是一样的。但是我们的老师都很友善,很有耐心。当我在讲座和研讨会上提问时,我经常问他们,他们总是很乐意回答。

- 您在白俄罗斯有朋友吗?

- 在重点高中学习时交了一些朋友,直到现在,我们一直保持联系。虽然不经常,但我们会见面:一起去游泳,去郊外烧烤。如果需要帮助,我们会互相帮忙。大学里也有朋友,但我们在在学习上与他们保持联系更多。

- 您会白俄罗斯语吗?

- 我能听懂白俄罗斯语,但我不会说。有几次我试图用白俄罗斯语学习背诵一首诗,但没有成功。

- 谁推荐您阅读弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的书?

- 将白俄罗斯文学翻译成中文的想法是在与《星星》出版社社长阿列西·卡尔柳科维奇的谈话中提出的。是他建议不仅要阅读科罗特克维奇的书,还要尝试将他的小说翻译成中文。这就是

我所做的。和阿列西·卡尔柳科维奇交流很有趣:他总是有很多想法。

- 白俄罗斯文学中还有哪些让您印象深刻的作品?

- 我真的很喜欢叶卡捷琳娜·哈达塞维奇-里索瓦娅的《快乐之书》以及卢德米拉·鲁布斯维娅的《皮皮鼠和佩皮塔猫的打猎》的儿童故事。我也把它们翻译成中文。我还翻译了阿列西·卡尔柳科维奇的著作《书博耳顺和他的朋友们》。

- 您想做专业的翻译家吗?

- 从事文学翻译是我的爱好。我还开始了将弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的小说《奥尔尚斯基的黑城堡》翻译成中文。但是,目前的当务之急是在提高我的无线电物理专业知识,所以我要去读研究生。

- 您试过自己写文学作品吗?

- 没有。不过在重点高中学习时,我会记日记。现在我已经不写了。

- 您喜欢白俄罗斯菜吗? 您最喜欢的菜是什么? 是土豆饼吗? 还是其他菜?

- 土豆饼超级棒! 从第一次尝过,就喜欢上了。汤类当中 - 罗宋汤。我非常喜欢罗宋汤。尤其是加牛肉的。我也喜欢白俄罗斯香肠。还有腌西红柿、黄瓜。我从来没有在中国吃过它们。看到一罐西红柿,我很惊讶,问朋友:为什么西红柿会浮在一罐水里,应该要吃新鲜的等等,但是一尝,我立刻就喜欢上了它们。

— 您会做饭吗？

— 起初我吃妈妈做的饭。现在我已经可以自己做好多菜了。我可以做任何菜。当我做我最喜欢的菜时，我会招待我宿舍里的朋友——糖醋里脊或用平底锅煎的辣酱鸡肉。他们很喜欢。

— 您会推荐哪些我们读者可以做的中餐？

— 北京烤鸭，或糖醋猪肉 — 锅包肉。这道菜是在中国东北地区的特色。它是1907年哈尔滨厨师郑文为建设中国东方铁路俄罗斯人发明的。这个主意是由他的妻子（俄罗斯国籍）给丈夫提出的。猪肉片裹着淀粉面糊再油炸，并配以糖醋酱。这里需要添加糖和醋。

— 在中国表达的饭前愿望是什么？

— 我们说的和白俄罗斯一样：胃口好！最主要的是吃的时候心情好，面带微笑。

— 您想去世界上哪些国家，为什么？

— 在我看来，每个国家都有自己的特色。我没有任何特别想去的国家。我去过很多地方旅游：俄罗斯、白俄罗斯、立陶宛、意大利、法国、芬兰、德国等等。我没有去过美国 and 英国。我想将来可以飞到那里去。

— 您在明斯克喜欢哪些地方？

— 我真的很喜欢沿着斯维斯洛赫河散步。我也喜欢尼米伽的日比特斯卡娅步行街。我不止一次去过明斯克海——那里非常漂亮。还喜欢去绿色草地区域的茨尼扬斯基水库。

— 您喜欢孔夫子的哲学吗？

— 孔夫子思维方式和所有中国人很像。他是我们伟大的教育家、思想家和哲学家。他的思想对当今社会也有益。当我们做出一些决定时，我们会考虑他的意见。

— 您去过中国的长城吗？

— 我们相信，每个小伙子只有登上长城之后才能成为真正的男人。我已经登上了。

— 您最看重人的什么？

— 真诚、正直、开朗、善良。每个人都有自己的目标、愿望和抱负。有时候你不理解另一个人。但如果你用友好的态度去接触他，那么你就可以避免冲突。我也是这么认为的：各民族善良的人都是相似的。

— 您曾经原谅过那些冒犯您的人吗？

— 就算是，我也已经忘记了。

— 您认为生活的意义是什么？

— 在生活本身。它激励着我。

瓦伦蒂娜·日丹诺维奇（记者）

韦兰妮、张萌萌（译者）

“I really liked the collection of tales *The Happy Book* by Yekaterina Khodasevich-Lisova, as well as Lyudmila Rublevskaya's *Peak-Peak and Pepita on the Hunt*. I also translated them into Chinese. I also translated A. Karlyukevich's book *Shuburshun and His Friends*.”

“Do you want to do translations professionally?”

“Translations are my hobby. For example, I started translating Vladimir Korotkevich's *The Dark Castle Olshansky* into Chinese. But still, the priority in the near future is to make some progress in radiophysics. So I'm going to go enrol in the master's degree programme.”

“Have you tried writing yourself?”

“No, I haven't. True, when I studied at the gymnasium, I kept a diary. Now I don't anymore.”

“Do you like Belarusian cuisine? And what is your favourite dish? Is it draniki? Or something else?”

“Draniki are amazing! Liked them the first time I tried them. And my favourite soup is borscht. I love borscht very much. Especially with beef. I also like Belarusian sausage. And pickled tomatoes, cucumbers. I have never eaten them in China. When I saw a jar of tomatoes, I was surprised and asked my friend: why do tomatoes float in a jar of water, you have to eat them fresh... But when I tried it, I immediately became a fan of them.”

“Do you know how to cook?”

“At first I ate what my mother cooked. Now I can do a lot myself. I learned. And I treat my friends in the hostel when I cook my favourite dishes, such as pork in sweet and sour sauce, or poultry meat, fried in a pan and seasoned with spicy sauce. They like it.”

“Which Chinese food would you recommend to cook for our readers?”

“I recommend Peking duck, or pork in sweet and sour sauce called gobaozhou. This dish is cooked in northeast China. It was invented in 1907 by the Harbin cook Zheng Wen for the Russians in connection with the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This idea was given to the husband by his wife, Russian by nationality. Pork slices are fried in a starch batter and served in a sweet and

sour sauce. Sugar and vinegar are added to it.”

“What do they say before meals in China?”

“They say the same as in Belarus: bon appetit! The main thing is to eat with a good mood, with a smile.”

“What country in the world would you like to visit and why?”

“It seems to me that each country is interesting in its own way. I don't have any particular preferences. I have been to many places as a tourist: in Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, Italy, France, Finland, Germany... I have not been to the USA, England. I think I will be able to fly there in the future.”

“What place in Minsk do you like?”

“I really like walking along the Svisloch River. I also like the Zybityskaya pedestrian street on Nemiga. I have been to the Minsk Sea more than once, it is very beautiful there. Still in the Green Meadow region, near the Tsnyanka reservoir.”

“Do you like the philosophy of Confucius?”

“Confucius is close to all Chinese. This is our great teacher, thinker, philosopher. His thoughts are relevant today. And when we have to make some decisions, we take into account his judgments.”

“Have you ever been on the Great Wall of China?”

“We have a belief that every young man becomes a real man only after he goes up there at least once. I've already been there.”

“What do you value most in people?”

“Sincerity, honesty, openness, kindness. Everyone has their own goals, desires, ambitions. Sometimes you don't understand the other person. But if you approach him or her with a friendly desire to understand him or her, then you can avoid conflict. I also think so: kind people of all nationalities are similar to each other.”

“Have you ever forgiven those who offended you?”

“Even if there was something like that, I already forgot about it.”

“What do you think is the meaning of life?”

“Life itself. And it inspires me.”

Interviewed by
Valentina Zhdanovich



Igor Shunevich is known as the Minister of Internal Affairs from 2012 to 2019. Since the autumn of last year, the Lieutenant-General of the militia of the reserve has headed the Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, and this also wasn't missed. The society was immediately discussed in the media. A new era in the life of a public organisation was marked by the recent housewarming of the central office. The chairman himself addressed a number of proposals to the government, reported on the state of affairs to the Head of State, certain legislative changes in this area came into force in July. And it looks like this is just the beginning. We asked the head of Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen about his ideas and vision for the development of hunting and fishing in Belarus.

IGOR SHUNEVICH,

“THE SOCIETY IS LIKE A SHIP. I’M NOT GOING TO TURN IT SHARPLY”

“Women are better at keeping down emotions. And breathing”

At the beginning of the interview, I confessed to Igor Shunevich that I was preparing for a conversation. “Maybe you joined the Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen?” he asked.

“No,” I had to admit further. *“I don’t think I could be a hunter”*.

“Not necessarily a hunter,” said the interlocutor. “You can become a fisherman.”

“Well, a fisherman ...”, I hesitated, not knowing whether to admit that I eat fish and meat with pleasure, “but to hunt ...”

“You can do trap shooting with a hunting rifle,” suggested the general.

“Trap shooting ...”, I thought it over, because I heard that shooting at a shooting range has a psychotherapeutic effect. *“I need to try!”*

“Think about it!”

“I know that you have something special created for women.”

“We have everything for women,” assured the head of the association of Belarusian hunters and fishermen. “We do everything for women. Why did the man go hunting? Not only to feed a woman, but also to impress her. But seriously, this year we have reformatted the republican competitions in shooting and hunting sports, introduced a new competitive group for women. Women members of the Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen take part on level with men, but so far only in the discipline of ‘trap shooting’. We decided to start with it, then we plan to accept women to other disciplines. Children,



ОХОТА И РЫБАЛКА

SUBSTANTIAL CONVERSATION

by the way, also participate in competitions in shooting from pneumatic weapons.”

“Is there a need for this?”

“Of course. My dream is to create a women’s hunting club. I see this as a popularisation of our public organisation. I want to overcome the trend of decreasing the number of our members. There are several ways, including the promotion among the female part of society. If women become interested in hunting or fishing, then it will be easier to let me go and do it, and the number of members of the society will increase. Children will be more likely to be brought here. In our work with teenagers, we follow the path not only and not so much of hunting and fishing, but of ecological education. We want to get involved in the learning process. We propose to the Ministry of Education that representatives of the society be present in every school, especially in rural areas, as teachers of the correct and harmonious co-existence with nature. We are talking about the skills of safe behaviour, first aid, orientation, harmonious co-existence with nature. Hunting and fishing will come later, and not for everyone. But everyone needs these skills. Shooting is one of the elements of this process, not the most important, but the most interesting for the same teenagers.”

“In Soviet schools, high school students were taught to handle weapons.”

“I told the Minister of Education that we can participate in the revival of the firearm training course for high school students. I believe that any kind of shooting contributes to a more organic development of a person.”

“How?”

“What is shooting as a phenomenon? It’s not just a sport. This is an occupation that, firstly, disciplines. Who is now the



■ The hunter must be able to shoot accurately

most law-abiding in the country? Hunters. After all, offenses entail revocation of the license and confiscation of weapons. A person who has a good weapon is very afraid of breaking the law in any form, because then he will lose objects and activities that are dear to him. Shooting training includes safety rules, responsibility training, concentration, physical fitness, brain function and much more.”

“Are women different from men during shooting?”

“Just like in everything else. There are different women. Some grasp quickly, it is enough to show them one or two times. Others are moving slowly but surely. Both

options are good. The result is the same and it is always better than that of men."

"Why?"

"Women are more responsible and have a different physiology. They are able to better keep down emotions, better control themselves. You are better able to breathe properly. You breathe like a frog, calmly, slowly, with your whole chest."

"It seems to me a very controversial idea to bury hundreds of tons of a good product in the ground"

"This summer, new rules in hunting and fishing come into force. What is the most important change?"

"We are setting in order the sphere of spearfishing. Previously, this type of activity was not regulated enough, despite the fact that it is complex and dangerous. Speargun has serious striking elements. The register of spearfishers has already been created, we issue certificates. To date, 1,300 spearfishers have been registered, five of them are women. I sign new documents every day, the dynamics of applications is not decreasing, some complain about the deadlines, but please be understanding: this is a new business for the society and we ourselves are interested in completing the work as soon as possible so that people in the warm season have the opportunity to realize their hobby."

"Where is spearfishing carried out?"

"There is a list of reservoirs where it is allowed. It is made up of local authorities. We can only recommend."

"About a month ago you reported to the Head of State on the state of affairs in the Belarusian society of hunters and fishermen. What are the first results of this conversation?"

"Of the entire list of documents that I left to the President, two are already under consideration by state bodies with the relevant resolutions. The first concerns the hunting of wild boar in connection with the problem of African swine fever. The government, on my initiative, proposed changing the algorithm for extracting this animal from the wild. I consider it rational to allow the hunters to take the wild boar for themselves, as

it was before. Now it is disposed of regardless of whether it is sick or healthy. The hunter is still paid money for this, which is unprofitable for the budget. My idea is to do exactly the opposite: let the hunter pay a little money and take the trophy for himself. This will significantly reduce the number of wild boars, as there will be a motivation to hunt them. It will be economically beneficial to the state. It seems to me that the idea of burying hundreds of tons of a good product in the ground, and even spending money on it, seems very controversial. A document containing a proposal to change the algorithm for extracting wild boars has been considered, a positive decision has been made on it, and a new legislative act is already being prepared in the government. We plan that from October 1, the corresponding changes will come into force.

The second document is internal. It concerns the restructuring of our association. I reported to the Head of State our vision of what the society should be like. Today it is a very complex substance with a three-level control system, with a number of bodies that do not function. He proposed to simplify and bring closer to the needs of hunters. The fact is that in some areas the Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen is now associated with a structure that is almost antagonistic to the hunter. Hence the lower availability of hunting, complaints...

Society is a structure that serves hunters and fishermen, it must respond to all their requests, suggestions, and expectations. The subjective factor here should be reduced to nothing. There should be no parochialism. All people have equal rights, including the right to hunt. Only the state can restrict a person in this right, but not the Society of Hunters and Fishermen.

I proposed to make a two-level management system: a republic and a region. So that in the region the most important person were a hunter and professional huntsmen. By the way, we are a public organisation and could not ask permission for our restructuring from the head of state. But, first, the conversation arose by itself. Secondly, the support of the President is important to me, since the organisation is large and the optimization of its structure will affect people. Of course, we value and respect all our employees, and we will give the





■ Hunting dogs must always be trained

opportunity for new employment to everyone whose position will be liquidated.”

“Are there any changes expected for owners of hunting dogs?”

“One of the state tasks of the society is the development of hunting dog breeding. Our plans to change the current state of affairs in hunting cynology are still under discussion. I approach this issue very carefully, since I myself am not an expert in cynology and rely on the opinion of experts. Cynology is a problem area. Half of all complaints from hunters are related to it.

For example, we are obliged to develop a group of breeds related to hounds. But the terms of the hunt, where hounds are used, are considered insufficient by dog owners. In addition, hunting areas are divided into zones where you can hunt with dogs, and where you can't. The number of the last is more. And there are many such moments where there is a conflict of interest. We cooperate with the Belarusian cynological society, listen to all sides and look for optimal solutions. There is still a lot of work to be done here and it takes time.

The Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen is like a big ship that goes its own way. If I change this course by half a degree, it's good. Besides, I'm not going to make a sharp turn. Here, many things need to be changed in an evolutionary way, because the organisation has a lot of experience, a rich history, but at the same time there is something to improve.

As a leader, I would like to leave a good mark, but not to leave traces, not to make things worse.”

“Where hunters are organised into a functioning structure, nature thrives”

“You spoke in the media about the participation of society in stocking reservoirs with fish, in releasing deer into the wild. Tell us how it happens.”

“Amateur fishermen who are members of our organisation pay fees, a certain part of which (from July 1st, almost half) goes to the purchase and release of fry into the reservoirs. It is grown by fish farms. The company has been conducting this activity for a long time and is increasing every year. We buy fry of all the main fish species for Belarus: catfish, pike, perch... The list of reservoirs subject to stocking is agreed with the Ministries of Nature Protection and Environment, Agriculture, and local authorities.

We also buy young red deer from specialized farms. We grow it in our enclosures and release it into the wild in certain areas. Now a safe population of red deer has been formed in our country, which is not threatened by anything, neither hunters, nor predators, nor epidemics. The doe is on the agenda.

In terms of environmental protection, we are probably most interested in biodiversity. There is a paradoxical formula: where hunters are organised into an active structure, animal populations grow there, biodiversity increases, in general, nature flourishes. We are not just hunters, we are



■ The fight against poaching is an important priority

an element of state management of natural resources, and very efficient, interested and quite professional.”

“Another of your initiatives concerns poachers.”

“I would like our employees to have the right to draw up administrative protocols on recorded violations of environmental legislation. So far, an employee of Belarusian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, and there are more than 700 of them, cannot bring the poacher to justice. At the same time, we are all officials, and I see no obstacles to giving such powers. The State Inspectorate for the Protection of Fauna and Flora under the President of the Republic of Belarus is not opposed. Now there is a discussion at the level of the Council of Ministers. Some legal preparation will be required, but it is doable. I will be glad if the issue is resolved positively, because experts in gamekeeping and huntsmen know the forest and what is being done in it well.”

“I know that you have a dream - to create a museum of hunting.”

“Belarus is historically a hunting country, a museum of hunting and fishing should be here. There are some in other countries. This is an evidence of the history of hunting, an opportunity to make collections of hunting rifles, trophies, documents, awards... I have already called on members of the society to bring anything interesting. The head of state supported this idea. It is desirable that it would be a branch of the National Historical Museum. This would provide a scientific approach, good organisation. We, for our part, would act as investors, fund-raisers, methodologists.”

“You have personal experience of helping museums...”

“Yes. But not as a hunter. To the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, I gave unique wartime items left over from my grandfather. I donated the entire collection of military weapons to the Begoml Museum of National Glory in my small homeland. This is a fairly large exposure. Now all types of small arms from the times of the Great Patriotic War are exhibited there, there are unique exhibits. I asked to keep them not under glass, so that you could pick them up.”

“What do you mean by the expression “civilized hunting country”?”

“An obligatory element here is the presence of industry. The developed hunting industry is based on current laws that effectively regulate hunting and fishing in the country.

The second important element of a civilised hunting country is the culture of hunting. This applies to clothing, and food, and the hunt itself, and the use of weapons and dogs. Many things. And there is an endless field of action. I think that the level of hunting culture in Belarus is high, but perfection has no limits.

There is also resource base: weapons, cartridges, equipment, utensils ... Unfortunately, we do not have enough of this. The reasons for this are sanctions, and the lack of own production, and the lost fur industry, and so on. I see my task in changing this situation for the better within the framework of my competence.”

Olga **Medvedeva.**



Belarusian literature has strong ties with the national literature of Azerbaijan. Back in the 1930s, Azerbaijani writers promoted the work of Belarusian people's poets Kupala and Kolas.

TORPAG – LAND AND HOMELAND, AZERBAIJAN AND RYGOR BORODULIN

In 1935, a mention of Yanka Kupala appeared in the *Ingilab ve Medeniyat* (Revolution and Culture) magazine. In 1939, Kupala was a member of the jubilee committee for the celebration of the 800th anniversary of Nizami. In 1940, the book of the folk poet *The Boy and the Pilot* was printed in Azerbaijani in Baku. Over the years, books by Edi Ognetsvet, Petrus Brovka, Yelena Vasilevich, Pavel Kovalev, Kastus Kireyenko, Yakub Kolas, Nikolay Cherginets and other Belarusian writers were published in Azerbaijani in Baku. Prose writer, playwright, translator Kamran Nazirli, as well as literary critic, poet and translator Flora Naji do a lot to promote Belarusian literature in Azerbaijan.

I know that in different years Baku was also visited by today's active participants in the Belarusian literary process, such as poetess and translator Tatyana Sivets, poetess, translator, literary critic Yulia Aleichenko. Tatyana Sivets wrote a poem dedicated to Azerbaijan titled *Baku*.

Now, however, I would like to tell a little about the connections of the famous Belarusian poet and translator Rygor Borodulin with Azerbaijan. Not many of his works were translated into Azerbaijani. Only a few poems, which is evidenced by the publications of the national poet of Belarus in the *Edebiyat ve Incheneset* newspaper and the *Ulduz* magazine in 1975 and 1977. The translations were made by I. Ismailzade and A. Abdulla. It is known for sure that Rygor Borodulin visited Azerbaijan in 1967 and 1981 and discovered Baku for himself. Many poetic lines of the Belarusian classic are dedicated to Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani friends. The entry in the notebook of R. Borodulin dated September 7, 1967 reads, "Baku. Morning. ... There are men in the market. Watermelons show their red tongues..." And one more, "The building stone is incomparable. I would like to see such in Minsk..." The year 1967 gave a start to meetings and acquaintances with the writers Oraz Mammad (1933 - 2004), the people's poet of Azerbaijan Gadzha Fikret, to whom Rygor Ivanovich dedicated the *Poem of Recognition: Letter to Azerbaijan* published in the book *Room* in 1973. It was probably in Baku where Rygor Borodulin was on military training, at the training camp. In the newspaper of the Baku Air Defence Area. Somewhere around three weeks.

The trip of 1981 was more eventful. Rygor Ivanovich got to the capital of Azerbaijan on May 31st, 1981. One of the first entries in the diary reads, "Walk around the city. The presence of oil in the air Baku. I recognise and do not recognise the city at the same time. Teahouse in the shade of trees..." Together with Rygor Ivanovich there was also a brigade of television people. Among them, there was Vladimir Pranko, cinematographer, laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Belarus, chief cameraman of BelteleRadio. The poet's diary reads, "... On the way we met Vilayet Rustamzade (a poem about Belarus, his brother died, found by the trackers), Masherov. Agreed to participate in the transfer. On Thursday there will be an interlinear and original ending of the poem..." The Belarusian poet left the names of many Azerbaijani words in his notebooks. The master of versification was attracted

by the melody of such words as torpag, which means land (homeland and all the poems about the earth, the planet), nagyl (fairy tale), layla (lullaby) ... The Belarusian poet made all his discoveries with the help of the old dictionary. In Baku, Borodulin also met Sabir Akhmedov, an Azerbaijani prose writer, as well as writer Ismail Mammad, a poet, prose writer, publicist.

One of the meetings during the preparation of the television film was with the Hero of the Soviet Union Aslan Vezirov (1910 — 1988). It had to happen. During the Great Patriotic War Aslan Vezirov liberated Belarus from Nazi invaders. In May 1944, he was appointed commander of the 1st Guards Assault Engineer Brigade. He participated in the breakthrough of the German defences on the rivers Pronya and Basya. He crossed the Dnieper near Mogilev. The brigade received the honorary name Mogilevskaya. The commander was awarded the second Order of the Red Banner for the skilful leadership of the brigade in these battles (being twice shell-shocked, Vezirov did not leave the battlefield). In the second half of July 1944, the 1st brigade was redeployed to the Novogrudok area, where it operated as part of the 50th Army. During the Bialystok offensive operation, the brigade ensured the crossing of army units across the Neman. Vezirov was awarded the third Order of the Red Banner for the assault on the Osovets fortress. He was soon awarded another Order of the Red Banner. The glorious son of the Azerbaijani people was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for the battles during the capture of Berlin.

... Undoubtedly, that May-June meeting of Rygor Borodulin with Azerbaijan and Azerbaijanis brought a lot of interesting things to his work and to his understanding of the region far from Belarus. The Caspian wind has forever remained in the poetry of the national poet of Belarus. There is no doubt about this. I can confidently judge this also because I know with what interest, spiritual trepidation, Rygor Ivanovich came to the Minsk studio of the Azerbaijani artist Kamil Kamal. And he wrote sincere, bright lines about his work, about the great master of painting and graphics from the bottom of his heart. And Azerbaijani Kamil Kamal, who has been living in Belarus and Minsk for almost forty years, painted a portrait of Rygor Borodulin. And now, when the poet has not been among the living for several years, he made a design for the book of Boeodulin's translations of Chinese poetry. And when Kamil Kamal and I looked at the illustrations for this edition, the artist said, "It would be nice to collect poems of Azerbaijani poets translated by Rygor Borodulin, add his poetic works dedicated to Azerbaijan and Azerbaijanis to the collection, and I would decorate all this with my own drawings... Borodulin's poems and poems in Belarusian by Samed Vurgun, Fikret Sadig, his poem *Thirteen Candles*..."

Well, let's believe that such a project of literary, creative friendship between two true masters of art will take place, will be implemented, and our national cultures, Belarus and Azerbaijan will have another bridge of friendship.

Ales **Karlyukevich**.



I AM GRATEFUL TO LIFE

Theatre critic's monologue

- *Once, a Venetian mask was brought to me from Italy as a gift. I really liked it for the restraint. And every time I went to a performance, I mentally dressed her. Over the years, calmness and benevolence have taken root in my soul, which, probably, is reflected in what I write and talk about. After all, our words are filled with energy that people feel. Perhaps that is why neither the directors nor the actors were offended by my criticism.*



We met with Tamara Gorobchenko, Candidate of Art History, associate professor, theatre critic, representative of Belarusian theatre studies on the eve of her 80th birthday. I wanted to encourage my interviewee to talk about her profession. And also about where she, a lady of venerable age, draws her strength to work with students, undergraduates, graduate students, including foreign ones. Indeed, Tamara continues to meet with them as a scientific consultant even after she left the Department of History and Theory of Arts at the Belarusian State Academy of Arts, where she taught a course in theatre studies, as well as the position of senior researcher in the Theatre Arts Department of the Centre for Studies of Belarusian Culture, Language and Literature of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.

To this day, Tamara Gorobchenko gives recommendations to applicants on how to build this or that scientific work, what literature to use, introduces junior colleagues to the intricacies of the profession. And then she reads hundreds of pages, writes reviews for diplomas, abstracts. By the way, she was my supervisor when I presented my thesis on the topic *Zmitrok Byadulya and the Belarusian Theatre*. I will say without false modesty that it was thanks to Tamara that I learned the difficult craft of a theatre critic: to structure texts, to pay attention to the main points in a theatrical product, which is a performance. But you need a special skill in order to be able to immerse yourself in the meaning of the theatrical action, to read the director's ideas and how the actors interpret their characters. Subsequently, 'Tamara's science' helped me a lot in theatre journalism.

I asked the interlocutor whether she ever got tired? She said that of course she got tired sometimes. And she added, smiling, "It's just that now everything is done a little slower than before, but I'm a professional."

Somehow it so happened that our conversation itself flowed in a different direction. We talked not only about the profession of a theatre critic and about the Belarusian theatre. Tamara's

memories contain people dear to her: parents who were once talented actors, teachers in the profession, whose names are still heard in theatre circles today, colleagues who were and remain her friends... Many have already passed away, including Belarusian actors and directors.

In the 80s of the last century, there was a whole galaxy of outstanding stage masters in the prime of their creative powers. They highly appreciated Tamara Gorobchenko, a theatre critic, both for her analysis of performances and for constructive speeches at theatre forums. The names of these people are easy to find in the expositions of the Museum of the History of Theatrical and Musical Culture of Belarus, in the monographs published by Tamara, as well as in her numerous creative portraits. Since a young age, Tamara has been gaining experience that polished her as a professional while working on her favourite genre, reviews of performances.

I am also familiar with her many theatre works. And this includes the solid sections 'The Yanka Kupala Theatre', 'Theatre Studies', 'Theatre Criticism' in the two-volume encyclopaedia *Theatrical Belarus* and in the *History of the Belarusian Theatre* in 3 volumes.

Whatever Tamara writes about, she writes easily, theatrically, not boringly. And all because he is deeply aware of what she wants to say. And even if you have not seen the performance in question, after reading the review you will have a vivid idea of the production. It seems that if she wanted to, she could still try being a blogger on social media. In the end, it is necessary to educate the youth so that they honour their traditions and understand what a rich history the Belarusian theatre has. She promised to think.

One of the best books by Tamara Gorobchenko is *At the Turn of the Century: Modern Belarusian Drama Theatre*. The author reveals in it the spiritual origins of the nation associated with the Christian tradition, and warns against the spread of anti-culture. I like what my younger colleague Lyudmila Klimovich said about the book: "The constant of Tamara Gorobchenko's creative individuality is the conviction that the theatre can, moreover, should be a place where a person feels like a particle of the Universe created by the Almighty. Tamara is sure that the lively, effective art of the stage has an exceptional ability to support a person in his opposition to chaos and broken harmony."

And my companion is a wonderful storyteller. And you can listen to her for a long time without getting tired. Which is what I did. I hope I will not tire the readers by presenting selected passages from the conversation.

"What do I think about my age? When I feel good, then nothing, even if it sounds strange. In my heart I am still the same as twenty or thirty years ago. And maybe even better somehow. I became calmer and happier. Every day I wake up thankful to God that I am alive. If I think about how many people on earth today, on this very day, when we are talking, are dying, then my gratitude multiplies.

The thought that my parents, actors by profession, surviving the most difficult times of the Great Patriotic War and its consequences with devastation and famine, gave me life in the

terrible 1942 fills me with a feeling of happiness. By the way, my future mom and dad met at the Golubok's Theatre, which was later called the Belarusian Third State Theater — BGT-3. Vladislav Golubok, a playwright, actor, director, was a unique personality whose work was based on the traditions of ancient Belarusian art. His original team constantly toured, showing performances in the most remote outback, where the village audience enthusiastically met the actors. It was a truly folk theatre.

I often recall my parents, and I constantly pray for them. Photos of mom and dad in roles and in life are here, on the bookshelves right above the desk. I am deeply convinced that there is an invisible connection between us, that both of them are watching me from another world and support me in the days of life's difficulties.

My mother was admitted to the Golubok's Theatre immediately after young Nadya passed a competition to discover acting talents among young people in the Red Church in Minsk, where the commission was located. Vladimir Dedyushko himself, the future People's Artist of the USSR, auditioned her. It was such an interesting time! Then, according to the Decree of the People's Commissariat for Education of Belarus of 1931, studios were opened in professional theatres to train actors. Mom gladly left her job at the tram depot in order to give herself to the stage, which she adored from her youth, participating in amateur performances. Vladislav Golubok also noticed her. By the way, in 1928 he became the first People's Artist of the BSSR. Thus began her career on the stage of the famous Belarusian team. Mom, like father, played both simple people and aristocrats. With the theatre, which was based in Gomel, they travelled all over Belarus.

The year 1937... After Golubok was arrested and the theatre was closed, the parents worked for some time in the Rogachev collective farm and state farm theatre, which was later given the status of a regional drama theater and transferred to Baranovichi. The theatre was very popular, the performances were sold out. Therefore, both mother and father had to play a lot. Criticism did not bypass them. For example, in the archive issues of the newspaper *Litaratura i Mastatsva* in 1940, Nadezhda Shkolyarenko's performance in the role of Varvara was noted as perfect in a review of the play *Yegor Bulychov and Others* by Maxim Gorky.

How happy my mother was when Vladislav Golubok was rehabilitated in 1957, and in 1966 my father too! I cannot talk about my father without tears: his fate, a brilliant actor, talented photographer and stage designer, which the media has repeatedly written about, is tragic.

In 1941, my parents moved from Baranovichi to my father's homeland in Vetka, and soon ended up in the occupied territory, where my father organised an amateur theatre. According to some reports, the actors actively collaborated with the partisans. In March 1944, my father was invited to the theatre BGT-2, which returned from the rear to the liberated Vitebsk (now the Yakub Kolas National Academic Drama Theatre). There, my father travelled with a front-line brigade, which performed for the soldiers of the Red Army. And by October, my mother came

to Vitebsk with us. When she came to the theatre, she could not approach the father. He was arrested right in front of her eyes. Sentenced to five years with a settlement in the suburbs near Moscow. There, Yevgeny Gorobchenko, together with other actors, created a concert brigade, which, under guard, went with concerts to military units. In 1947, during one of the tours, a covered truck with 14 actors, among whom was my 30-year-old father, stopped, passing a train at a railway crossing. The driver, not noticing that a second train was flying on the opposite track, drove onto the rails. Everyone in the car died. The Museum of the History of Theatrical and Musical Culture of Belarus has an album of my father with drawings and photographs of the prison acting team.

When my father was arrested, my mother stayed in Vitebsk with two little daughters in her arms in a strange city. There I got very sick. According to my mother, I survived thanks to Fedor Shmakov (later, People's Artist of the USSR). He obtained the pills that saved me. Where this unique actor got them, and how much they cost, I never found out from him when I came to the theatre more than once.

Like all acting children, my sister and I spent time backstage. And since I began to learn something myself, the theatre has entered my life. Mom was less and less engaged in the repertoire, so we soon left Vitebsk for Baranovichi, where she began working in the regional drama theatre. We were given one room in the





■ Parents when working in the theatre of Vladislav Golubok (BDT-3) in Gomel, 1930

■ Yevgeny Gorobchenko as Figaro in the play *The Barber of Seville*. Baranovich, 1941

■ Nadezhda Shkolyarenko as Diana in the play *Fool for Others, Smart for Yourself*

house where the theatre workers lived. When the team went on tour, my older sister Laura and other children organised 'our own theatre'. It was then that decorations, tablecloths, tulle curtains and even sheets were used, which were thrown over a clothesline and served as a curtain. Larisa 'wrote plays', and we played them for the children of our street.

Of course, I dreamed of becoming an actress. And even studied at the acting course for a year and a half. But I made the choice of her own free will in favour of theatre studies. Why? Perhaps even then I realised that I could do much more in the profession of a theatre critic than an actress. And I can tell people how noble the acting profession is, even though I have great respect for any other profession in the arts.

The first graduation of the Theatre Department at the Belarusian Theatre and Art Institute took place in 1967. I was among the graduates. Anatoly Sobolevsky, the supervisor of my diploma thesis, and then a Ph.D. thesis, was my senior comrade and friend throughout my life. Everything I learned from him, I tried to pass on to my theatre students. I can talk tirelessly about this luminary of theatrical science, who knew the history of the

Belarusian theatre as deeply as anyone else. Anatoly Vikentievich, Doctor of Arts, Professor, for five years headed the Academy of Arts. He is the author of numerous books in which he studied Belarusian drama, acting, international theatrical relations. On his initiative and with his scientific editing, two issues of the book *Anthology of the Belarusian Theatre* were published in three volumes. The encyclopaedia *Theatrical Belarus* in two volumes has no analogues in the post-Soviet space, and Anatoly Vikentievich put a huge amount of work into it: coordination in the collection of materials, their systematisation, scientific comments... The appearance of the only magazine in the country *Theatre Art* is also associated with his name: it was published from 1992 to 1998.

This year Anatoly Sobolevsky would have turned 90 years old. Light sadness invariably envelops my heart when I remember my mentor and his small homeland, the village of Andriyevshchina, in the Dzerzhinsk District, not far from Minsk. It was a place of power, its ancestral roots. Yes, and everyone who Sobolevsky invited there was filled with this life-giving force, admiring the local nature and communicating with the owner of the estate,

this amazingly creative person who acutely felt the time and knew how to organically fit into it. And, by the way, he knew how to have a good rest.

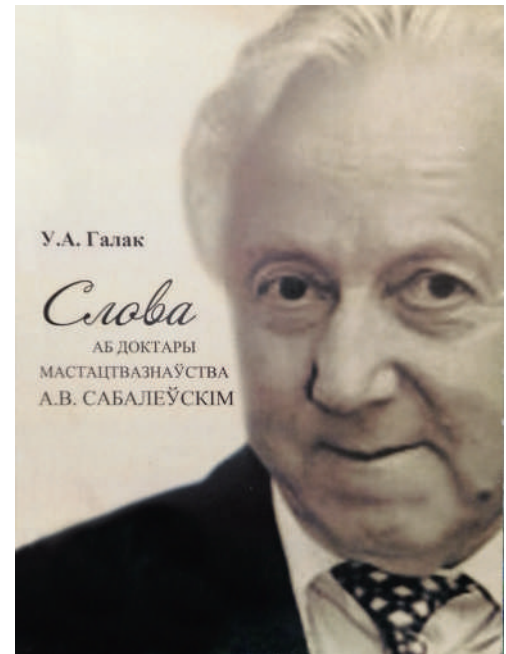
Andriyevshchina is one of the brightest impressions in my life. There is such a ringing silence that it seems that you, when inhaling the aromas of flowers, herbs, begin to feel more acutely a particle of the Universe. The Volka River, the cries of seagulls flying over Lake Polonevichskoe, splashes of water from wild ducks diving into it, the cooing of turtledoves in the foliage of trees... All this did not destroy the silence in any way, on the contrary, it harmoniously fit into it. And the lake with running water is the purest. Imagine that you swim in it in the early morning at sunrise, the rays make their way through the fog, and it seems to have cleared. More than once I have seen a couple of swans with chicks that swam up to the shore and calmly took food directly from people's hands. I also observed rare birds, such as black storks, herons, and cranes, in their flight. And the bottomless night sky with the Pleiades constellation above your head is magic. I also witnessed the rampant natural disaster when a thunderstorm broke out. It seemed that the sky opened up and streams of water gushed from there. We sat on the glazed veranda by candlelight, as there was no electricity. Lightning, as if in a fantastic firework, bent and cut the darkness vertically in a zigzag arc, then spun like a spiral and, like arrows, crashed right into the lake. The thunder rumbled so that the glass rang. Never in my life have I seen such a terrifying and at the same time surprisingly attractive beauty.

Do I enjoy being a theatre critic? Of course, I like it. This is what I've been doing all my life. In this regard, it is pleasant to recall one dedicatory inscription on a book about creative people, which was presented to me by Boris Buryan, a well-known Belarusian writer and critic, who worked for the *Litaratura i Mastatsva* newspaper for many years. Among the kind words addressed to me there were the words of gratitude 'for my benevolent adherence to principles'. Of course, I was glad of such an assessment of my professional activities.

When, after graduating from the institute, I thought about what a theatre critic should be like, especially being in the hall at the premiere, I came to the conclusion: I have no right to external manifestation of emotions. There is a mask of calmness and only calmness on my face, I told myself even when what was happening on the stage was not to my liking, or even inspired too much. After all, with my emotions, I could accidentally hurt someone sitting next to me. It could be the director of the play, and someone from the acting troupe. After all, people are vulnerable, touchy, especially creative people. Thoughts about this peculiar 'mask of calm benevolence' did not leave me. Once, a Venetian mask was brought to me from Italy as a gift. I really liked it for the restraint. And every time I went to a performance, I mentally dressed her. Over the years, calmness and benevolence have taken root in my soul, which, probably, is reflected in what I write and talk about. After all, our words are filled with energy that people feel. Perhaps that is why neither the directors nor the actors were offended by my criticism.

Of course, theatre criticism has changed today. Time flies, the rhythms of life are different. And the style of reviews for

■ My teacher and friend, Doctor of Arts, Professor Anatoly Sobolevsky. He would have turned 90 today



performances, I would say, clip, telegraphic. This is neither good nor bad, this is the reality in which we need to exist. The figurative language of performances has changed, the means of expression are now different, multi-level directorial coding has become more complicated, the play of meanings dominates... Accordingly, theatre criticism must, as they say, keep pace with the times, be able to recognise new ideas and 'decipher', clarify them for the viewer, speak to him or her in modern language. Reviews of performances are now written by a few.

There is nothing wrong with the fact that newspaper and magazine theatre criticism has lost its former authority, and bloggers are now equal to theatre critics. Nevertheless, there are different bloggers, as well as different representatives of theatrical journalism. Yes, life offers new forms. And theatre scholars, theatre critics are looking for ways to contact the public, with the theatre. Through social media, radio, television. If you catch the spirit of the times, even if you are at a respectable age, you will definitely be in demand.

As long as there is a human community, the theatre will also live, and therefore theatrical criticism is one of the oldest professions that has existed since the time of Aristotle. It will just be different.

What kind of theatre do I like? The one that encourages the viewer to think, comprehend the complex processes of being, focuses on goodness, beauty, on the preservation of national identity and loyalty to the traditions of their ancestors."

Interviewed by
Valentina Zhdanovich



BEHIND THE SCENES

Ivan Rogaten spent half a century working in the cinema. However, he belongs to people who never advertise their work. Maybe because the set designer is the profession of those who, as a rule, remain behind the scenes... Ivan participated in the creation of dozens of films, worked with famous Belarusian directors, including Viktor Turov, Valery Rubinchik, Lev Golub and others. He knew and was friends with many actors. But he remained a modest person, who, however, can talk for hours about cinema and its behind-the-scenes.

Friends may bring to the cinema

The Belarusfilm film studio hosted Ivan Rogaten's personal exhibition *50 Years in Cinema*. Previously, the work of the set designer could be seen within the walls of the Museum of the History of Belarusian Cinema, but now they have moved to where it all began. Although no, it's still worth rewinding back decades... Since childhood, the kid loved to draw. He even remembers how he was once ready to give up going to a play in order to get coloured pencils instead. In the end, I got both. In the family, Ivan was born the youngest of five children.

"I myself come from the village of Zarubchiki, Glubokoye District, in the Vitebsk Region. My older sister Maria was a teacher and first took me to her place, and then helped me to get into the Oshmyany boarding school, where I ended up in the sixth grade, as soon as it was opened," recalls Ivan Aleksandrovich. "I liked it there. I was a poster designer at school. I became a part of the class easily. There we had the opportunity to study music, and I played in the

orchestra. Our bandmaster was demanding: if somebody were out of tune, this person had to clean the pipe."

Whether the mentioned leader of the orchestra, or studying far from home, brought up discipline and exactingness in the young man. And his interest and desire to develop appeared after he met one artist and a drawing teacher came to their school.

"We became friends with that teacher. He gave me tasks, and I drew geometric figures, still lifes. And since Oshmyany is located 50 kilometres from Vilnius, it happened that we went there together on Sunday. There I enjoyed the architecture, and then I came and painted."

The attempts of a talented guy were noticed. And just in the senior class in 1964, an article about him *The Dream of Blue Cities* was published in the *Znamya Yunosty* newspaper. Subsequently, there was admission to the architectural faculty of the Polytechnic University. But during the transition period, Ivan began to have health problems, because he had a heart disease. I took the 'sabbatical'

at first, then nevertheless continued his studies. In his fourth year, friends gave him the idea to earn money at Belarusfilm.

“Slava Marukhin studied with me (his brother Yura was a cameraman), and we were friends. So in 1968, I went with them to see the film *Vulcan and I*, which was filmed in the Brest Fortress. And already after graduating from the university, since they saw that I was easy-going and did everything quickly, I received an invitation to the film *I, Francysk Skaryna*.... Historical film, there was a lot of scenery! And so I found my passion,” says the artist. “We built the Jagiellonian University, made a printing press. So I became enchanted by this world.”

Today, the artist has worked in many famous films and with famous directors. *The Lion's Grave* (V. Rubinchik), *Oginsky's Polonaise* (L. Golub), *The Flame* (V. Chetverikov), *In August 1944* (M. Ptashuk), *Wolf Messing* (V. Krasnopolsky), *Ugryum-Reka* (Yu. Moroz), and this list can be continued, but you never know if they would be what they are if it were not for the dedicated and well-coordinated work of each team of creators.

“There is a law in our profession: if you don't do your best, then you will not be called to work later. This is the principle in any work. If you do it qualitatively, then they will definitely ask who did it. And then, finishing one film, you immediately go to another,” Ivan Aleksandrovich continues his story. “After *The Lion's Grave* I received an invitation to *Oginsky's Polonaise*. The film is about the war, and the shooting took place in Zhirovichi. There was a department store across the street from where we were filming. I saw a beautiful girl there and began to court her. So in two months we became friends, and in November we had a wedding. It has been 25 years since I was left without my Lidia Petrovna, she died at 47 from a stroke. For me it was and is a very big loss.”

Most valuable award

Despite the sad episodes in life, there was a lot of good and bright, which to this day warms the soul with memories. Raising two daughters, one of whom, Olga, like dad, majored in architecture. There are grandchildren, by the way, they also show interest and ability to draw. And Ivan Aleksandrovich himself supports creativity. Without exaggeration, he is a man with golden hands, who is able to find artistic solutions for the director's ideas and translate them into reality.

“I literally collaborated with all the directors who worked at Belarusfilm, and learned many skills from all of them. Every time work on a new film begins, I get involved in the search for information and its detailed study. As soon as we started filming *Wolf Messing*, I bought the book *The Architecture of Wooden Synagogues* and studied it in order to have a clearer idea of these structures. There are a lot of things on the same Internet now, but in fact, out of ten pages written, only one might be useful to you. I was always appreciated also for the fact that I did everything manually, and not on a computer. It was enough for me to get a sketch from an artist or director, and then I finished everything myself.”

The set designer also recalls his work in Moscow, where he designed the exposition of the Belarusian pavilion at the exhibition *60 Years of Soviet Cinema*, “All the film studios of the Soviet Union presented something of their own, and it was necessary to build a natural scenery and decorate the pavilion inside. Ukrainians built a

mud hut, someone made yurts, and we decided to make a partisan camp. The artist Yevgeny Gankin was there, and with him we had to bring our plans to life. We did everything as it should be: a dugout, a smithy with bellows, we made an oven that could even be heated. I brought two timber trucks there. After the exposition, Muscovites took visitors to our set for several more months.”

Ivan Rogaten was awarded the gold medal of VDNKh of the USSR for that work. But when you hear with what love and tenderness he talks about each film he was involved in, you understand that all of them and each individually are his greatest and most valuable reward.

“I just worked and did my job in the cinema. During my life, I went through the post-war period, saw communism, I remember the Caribbean crisis... It was 1973,” my interlocutor continues, when we approach the next stand. “One time we were making a big movie. And there was an episode when a tank hits the house with direct fire. We bought a house specifically for this, moved it to the right place. The camera was placed about ten meters from the explosion site. The pyrotechnicians laid explosives, cut the beams, but we did not take into account the only thing: that there would be nowhere for the blast wave to go. And already during the filming it went to the camera. Although we hid the equipment in a well behind glass, it was swept away by a wave. An expensive lens was damaged... And here is the film *Franz and Polina*. I built a whole village near Minsk for it. On the eve of filming, the director and I came to that place, and I talked about my idea. He closed his eyes, turned on his imagination and gave the go-ahead for implementation. When they burned it while shooting, I was very sorry.”

You can't create the real without imagination

By the way, in *Franz and Polina*, the set designer even starred in a cameo role. And since the role was with the text, the payment was good. Each of the dozens of films where Ivan Rogaten worked has its own story. He had to dig trenches in winter, equip Stalin's office, make a military aircraft from the First World War, or build a waterfall...

“In 1976, we filmed *The Wreath of Sonnets* with Rubinchik. We went to Koenigsberg and chose the place for the set there. And then the question arose of how to install the sculpture of Pushkin. Its weight was over 150 kilograms. We began to think about how to raise the sculpture. And then I noticed a construction crane winch. The only problem is that it is with a motor, which means that you need to connect to electricity. We contacted the local district power grid, and they helped us.”

Many episodes in the frame and a lot of impressions on the set. Cinema is a team work. And the set designer also encounters actors. It happens that people begin to be friends, and then they happily meet on other sets. Ivan Rogaten fondly recalls his acquaintances and meetings.

“I appreciate people who know how to join the group. And not in such a way as if they arrived at the site from a suite and everyone needs to stay away from them,” says Ivan Aleksandrovich. “I immediately see if a person's hands and head work. And I notice idlers too. Therefore, in my team there are always those people whom I can trust.”

Alyona Dryapko



UNUSUAL OPEN-AIR VERNISSAGE

An exhibition from the cycle *The Artist and the City* has once again opened in Komsomolskaya Street in Minsk. The exhibits are installed at the monument to the City Clock. And anyone can visit the exhibition until the end of September.

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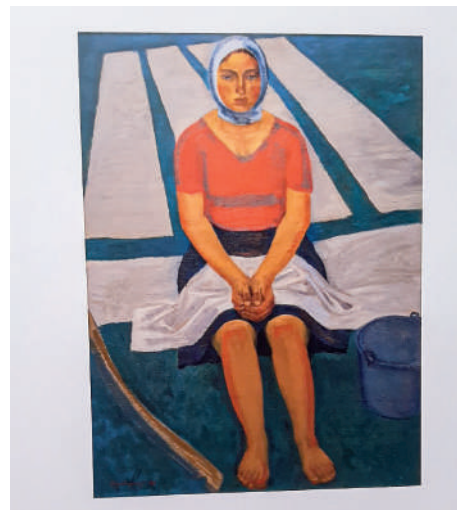
So, for the 11th year in a row, this unusual exhibition project has been implemented in the centre of Minsk in the summer. It introduces Minsk residents and guests of the capital to the work of famous representatives of the national fine arts. The current season of the project is dedicated to the People's Artist of Belarus, Hero of Belarus Mikhail Savitsky. However, one cannot fail to note the fact that half of the exhibition stands are now given over to the work of his students, graduates of the Creative Academic Workshops of Painting, Graphics and Sculpture, where dozens of Belarusian masters received postgraduate education under the professional supervision of the teacher Savitsky.

For reference:

The project is implemented by the Museum of the History of the City of Minsk together with the communication company GBS with the support of the Minsk City Executive Committee. VTB Bank (Belarus) is the constant general partner of the exhibition.



VARIATIONS ON THE THEME



Mikhail Savitsky (1922 - 2010) is an iconic figure for Belarusian painting. Yes, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of the People's Artist of Belarus. For his work, he won many art prizes and awards, and was the first to receive the Order of Francysk Skaryna in 1997 for his great personal contribution to the development of fine arts and social activities.

As you know, in his painting, Mikhail Savitsky paid special attention to the events of the Great Patriotic War. He got to the front, being a 20-year-old boy. He was in captivity, passed through the concentration camps Buchenwald, Mittelbau, Dachau. And this could not but leave an imprint on his work.

The artist's works reflect not only his personal fate, but also important historical events that befell the entire Belarusian people in the second half of the 20th century. The main themes of his work are the tragedy of the Great Patriotic War, the partisan movement, peaceful life and creative work, motherhood, biblical stories, the Chernobyl man-made disaster.

Mikhail Savitsky is the author of landmark works for the Belarusian fine arts: *Partisans* (1963), *Vitebsk Gates* (1967), *Orsha Partisans* (1967), *Partisan Madonna* (1967), *Partisan Madonna (Minsk)* (1978), cycles *Numbers on the Heart* (1973 - 1989), *Dark History* (1988 - 1997), works on Christian themes.



Today, Savitsky's paintings are kept in the National Art Museum of Belarus, the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, the State Literary Museum of Yanka Kupala, the National Centre for Contemporary Arts, the Brest Regional Museum of Local Lore, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Library of Belarus. The artist's works are in the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and in the National Art Gallery of Bulgaria. However, the largest collection of works by the People's Artist of Belarus belongs to the Museum of the History of Minsk and is exhibited in the Art Gallery of Mikhail Savitsky.

Savitsky devoted almost 30 years of his life to teaching. Thanks to the efforts of the artist, in 1981 the Creative Academic Workshops of Painting, Graphics and Sculpture appeared in Minsk. Several generations of talented Belarusian artists received their postgraduate education here. Graduates of the creative workshops continue the traditions of Mikhail Savitsky in their work. Therefore, part of the current exhibition *The Artist and the City* this year is occupied by the work of his students. All works are diverse, modern, some of them are dedicated to the city of Minsk and Belarusian





landscapes. Works for the project were provided from the funds of the Museum of the History of Minsk, the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus and the National Centre for Contemporary Arts.

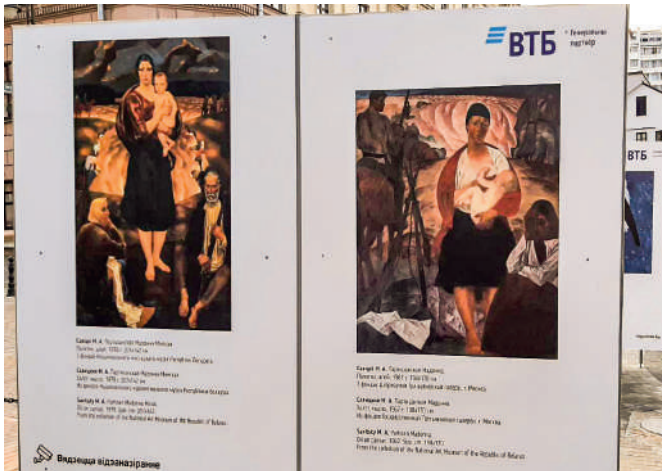
The works of Mikhail Savitsky that now adorn the exhibition include *Rose Bush*, *Missing*, *Bread of the New Harvest*, *Partisan Madonna (Minsk)*, *Partisan Madonna*, the original of which is in the Tretyakov Gallery, and others. Actually, the open-air exposition creates the illusion of walking through museum halls. By the way, the information on the exhibition cubes is broadcast in three languages — Russian, Belarusian and English.

If we continue to talk about the project *The Artist and the City*, we should definitely say that this open-air exhibition allows residents and guests of the capital of Belarus to get to know contemporary Belarusian artists better. Yes, this year the project turns 11. Here are some milestone facts from his biography.

In 2018, *The Artist and the City* reached the national level, the exhibition was held not only in Minsk on Yakub Kolas Square, but also in Vitebsk. And a year later, after the capital, it moved to Brest.

In 2019, *The Artist and the City* won the Eventiada IPRA Golden Worlds Award, the largest in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in the Best Cultural Project category.





The 10th anniversary season of the exhibition project *The Artist and the City* was dedicated to the work of the People's Artist of Belarus Leonid Shchemelev. For the first time, the exhibition changed its location from Yakub Kolas Square to Komsomolskaya pedestrian street. The exhibition featured 34 works. They were a visual retrospective of the artist's work, revealing the main periods and trends, genre and thematic preferences of the author from the 1960s to the 2000s.

And since June, the exhibition project has again been hosting guests in Komsomolskaya Street. As mentioned above, the 11th season of the project is dedicated to the work of Mikhail Savitsky, whose works reflect not only his personal fate, but also important historical events that befell the Belarusian people in the second half of the 20th century.

In addition, the exhibition consists not only of the works of the People's Artist of Belarus, but also reproductions of his students including such famous painters as Viktor Alshevsky,

Vladimir Kozhukh, Igor Barkhatkov, Viktor Dubrava, Vladimir Goncharuk, Yuri Krupenkov, Roman Zaslouov. All of them are graduates of the Creative Academic Workshops of Painting, Graphics and Sculpture, which appeared in Minsk thanks to Mikhail Savitsky.

It seems that the countdown of the chronology of the project *The Artist and the City* will be interesting. So, 2021. As already noted, the project changed the traditional location of Yakub Kolas Square in the capital and moved to a cosy pedestrian Komsomolskaya street. And the exposition called *Colours of the Soul* was dedicated to the work of the People's Artist of Belarus Leonid Shchemelev.

2020. The theme of the exhibition, which has already become a popular project, was the 100th anniversary of UNOVIS, an avant-garde art association that was engaged in a radical transformation of the art of that time. The exposition consisted of 32 works by 16 contemporary Vitebsk artists —

VARIATIONS ON THE THEME



■ At the vernissage of L. Shemelev, 2021

followers of the ideas and basic principles of Kazimir Malevich's Suprematism, including Aleksandr Maley, Nikolai Dundin, Viktor Shilko, Aleksandr Dosuzhev, Aleksandr Slepov, Valery Chukin. The opening of the exposition took place in two stages: in May the exhibition was presented online, and in September it appeared in Vitebsk under the open sky. *The Artist and the City* was opened for the first time in the online format. A virtual exposition of the exhibition was available at the link. One could find homage to Malevich's square, sculptural installations of urban themes, depicted elements of Japanese clothing, and even outlines of the arches of the Roman Colosseum there.

In 2019, the project was dedicated to the work of Belarusian artists Zoya Litvinova and Zoya Lutsevich. It was a real art gallery with a complete change of exposition, which allowed residents and guests of Minsk to see not one, but two exhibitions in one summer. The first to appear on Yakub Kolas Square were the works of Zoya Litvinova, whose work was highly appreciated not only in her homeland, having been awarded the Order of Francysk Skaryna, but also in France, as in 2005 she received the Order of Merit. In mid-July of the same year, the exposition was replaced by reproductions of paintings by Zoya Lutsevich, a representative of the famous Belarusian painting dynasty.

During the work of the art gallery, the metropolitan square became a centre for the popularisation of various types of art. There were such events as a master class from Zoya Litvinova, a live concert by Sound Minsk in wireless headphones, as well as a Cinemascope movie night in a silent format. In September, the exhibition moved to Brest as a gift for the millennium of the city.

2018. The exposition was dedicated to the work of the Belarusian surrealist Georgy Skripnichenko. In the 1980s and 1990s, the artist's picturesque puzzles literally burst into art and often confused viewers with a new surrealistic view of reality. The author's works were richly decorative and frankly provocative for that time. And in the 1990s-2000s, his work was fed by illusions on the verge of real form and fantasy. It happens that terrible and beautiful, comic, sublime and tragic themes coexist on the canvases of this unique artist. In 2005, Georgy Skripnichenko was named Person of the Year by the University of Cambridge. During his lifetime, two albums of his works were released.

In 2017, as part of the Triennial of Contemporary Art, the exhibition was called the Golden Collection of Belarusian Painting. The works of 35 Belarusian painters were presented at the open-air exposition. Never before has so many artists exhibited on Yakub Kolas Square. The participants of the sixth exhibition *The Artist and the City* included such authors as Leonid Khobotov, Vladimir Savich, Anatoly Baranovsky, Zoya Litvinova and many others. The works exhibited within the framework of the project, which is characteristic of this exhibition, belonged to Belarusian artists of different generations and creative views.

2016. The main character of the exhibition was an amazing and unique Belarusian painter Valentin Gubarev. This is a subtle, delicate and childishly open artist, who is loved by all those who appreciate kindness, humour and high-quality paintings. Gubarev draws the city warmly and lovingly, and his paintings of provincial life are especially sincere. Since 1995 the artist has an exclusive contract with one of the most prestigious French galleries Les Tournesols. The works of Valentin Gubarev are exhibited in the National Art Museum of Belarus, the Zimmerly Art Museum (USA), the Schaer und Wildbolz (Switzerland), Kunststuck (Germany) galleries, as well as in private collections in Russia, the USA, England, Japan, Spain, Israel, Germany and other countries. Today, Valentin Gubarev lives and works in a studio located in Minsk, although he is still closely connected with foreign venues in Paris, Saint-Etienne and Vichy.

The person of the project *The Artist and the City* in 2015 was the laureate of the State Prize of Belarus Nikolai Seleschuk. This is one of the first Belarusian artists, whose works were willingly bought by private collectors in the country and abroad. In total, Minsk saw 30 works by Seleschuk, representing different years of his work, from the collections of the National Art Museum, the Museum of Contemporary Fine Arts, the Belarusian Union of Artists, the Mogilev Regional Art Museum named after P. Maslennikov, as well as from private collections.

During the World Ice Hockey Championship in 2014, which was held in Minsk, *The Artist and the City* presented Minsk residents and tourists with a comprehensive view of modern Belarusian art. The exhibition was presented by 32 works by 16 contemporary Belarusian graphic artists: Yuri Yakovenko, Sergei Grinevich, Pavel Tatarnikov, Anna Silivonchik, Tatiana Radivilko, Ruslan Vashkevich, Valentin Shoba, Vladimir Klimushka, Anna Tikhonova, Denis Chubukov, Vladimir Basalyga, Sergei Rimashevsky, Roman Sustov, Aleksandr Nekrashevich, Yuri Alisevich, Alesya Skorobogataya.

In 2013, the world famous Kazimir Malevich became the central person of the project. The exhibition featured 17 reproductions of the artist's works in the style of impressionism, post-impressionism, cubo-futurism.

And the very beginning: in 2012, an open-air exhibition project opened for the first time in Minsk. Belarus celebrated the 125th anniversary of the birth of Marc Chagall and the exhibition *The Artist and the City* became the central event of the holiday. The city saw 19 wonderful works of the Belarusian artist with world fame. Then, as part of the vernissage, a children's plein-air, the opening of an art gallery, an exhibition of contemporary artists inspired by the works of Marc Chagall at the National School of Beauty, as well as a presentation of a puppet show about the life and work of the artist *The Angel Walked Over the Roofs* were organised.

Veniamin **Mikheyev**



■ Works of V. Savitsky's students

Добры дзень, наважаныя чытачы! Магчыма, сёй-той здзівіцца, убачыўшы гэты прывітальны зварот менавіта на беларускай мове. Так, варта патлумачыць. Справа ў тым, што з ліпеня наш часопіс пачынае выходзіць з тэматычным дадаткам “Голас Радзімы – весткі з Беларусі”.

Варта адзначыць, што змест новага тэматычнага дадатка да часопіса, перш за ўсё, будзе ўлічваць інтарэсы нашых суайчыннікаў, якія зараз пражываюць у замежжы. Больш за тое, ён стане мэтанакіравана арыентавацца як на прадстаўнікоў беларускай дыяспары за мяжой, так і ў цэлым на людзей, што маюць беларускія карані і выказваюць вялікую цікавасць да сучаснай беларускай рэчаіснасці. Інакш кажучы, да тых падзей і з’яў, якія сёння маюць месца быць у Рэспубліцы Беларусь.

У дадатку да часопіса «BELARUS» знойдуць месца публікацыі аб талерантнасці беларускага грамадства, дзе сябе камфортна адчуваюць прадстаўнікі самых розных канфесій, аб сацыяльнай палітыцы дзяржавы, скіраванай на павышэнне дабрабыту грамадзян, аб багатай культурнай палітры краіны на прыкладзе правядзення разнастайных фестываляў, ажыццяўлення іншых праектаў, у тым ліку і міжнародных.

Спадзяемся, што тэматычны дадатак “Голас Радзімы – весткі з Беларусі”, а з яго першым выпускам ёсць магчымасць пазнаёміцца ўжо ў гэтым нумары, абавязкова знойдзе сваіх прыхільнікаў у асобе нашых неабыякавых суайчыннікаў, якія хоць і пражываюць у блізкім ці далёкім замежжы, але заўсёды мелі шчырае жаданне не парываць сувязяў з роднымі мясцінамі.



ГОЛАС РАДЗІМЫ

Весткі з Беларусі



ДЫЯЛОГ

СУВЯЗІ
УЗБАГАЧАЮЦЬ

Захаванне стабільных міжэтнічных і міжканфесійных адносін і развіццё канструктыўнага міжкультурнага дыялогу ў Беларусі з'яўляецца адным з важнейшых дасягненняў дзяржаўнай нацыянальнай палітыкі краіны. Народ Беларусі вылучаецца паважлівымі адносінамі да прадстаўнікоў іншых нацыянальнасцяў. Стагоддзямі складваліся традыцыі мірнага дабрасуседства. Адсутнічалі канфлікты і сутыкненні на этнічнай, расавай, культурнай, лінгвістычнай, канфесійнай глебе. У гарадах можна пабачыць, як побач стаяць праваслаўныя цэрквы, касцёлы і синагогі. І сёння пытаннем падтрымання міру і згоды ў беларускім грамадстве надаецца асабліва ўвага на самым высокім дзяржаўным ўзроўні. Пра гэта мы гутарым з Упаўнаважаным па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў Аляксандрам Румакам.



■ Аляксандр Румак

ЗАХАВАННЕ ТРАДЫЦЫЙНЫХ
КАШТОЎНАСЦЯЎ

– У Рэспубліцы Беларусь традыцыі верацярпімасці і талерантнасці складваліся гістарычна, – заўважае Аляксандр Аляксеевіч. – Нам засталася вельмі добрая спадчына. Мы можам гаварыць пра мірнае суіснаванне як хрэсціянскіх канфесій, так і іншых. 625 гадоў, як татары з'явіліся на беларускай зямлі, а з імі прыйшоў іслам. З даўніх часоў на беларускіх землях сяліліся яўрэі. Паміж людзьмі, якія выбіралі хрэсціянства, іўдаізм, іслам на нашай тэрыторыі не было сутыкненняў. Хаця мы ведаем не мала прыкладаў супрацьстаяння на рэлігійнай глебе ў іншых краінах, у тым ліку і ў XX і XXI стагоддзях. У адпаведнасці з Законам дзяржа-

вай прызнаецца вызначальная роля Праваслаўнай царквы ў гістарычным станаўленні і развіцці духоўных, культурных і дзяржаўных традыцый беларускага народа. Прызнаюцца ролі Каталічнай царквы, Евангелічна-лютэранскай царквы, іўдаізму, ісламу ў развіцці нашага грамадства. Важна тое, што ў выніку, калі Беларусь стала незалежнай дзяржавай, ужо больш за тры дзесяцігоддзі яе развіццё ідзе ў міжканфесійным міры і згодзе. Гэта падмацавана канстытуцыйнымі гарантыямі права на свабоду сумлення і веравызнання, равенства рэлігій перад законам.

Узаемаадносіны дзяржавы і рэлігійных арганізацый рэгулююцца законам з улікам іх уплыву на фарміраванне духоўных, культурных і

дзяржаўных традыцый беларускага народа. Дзяржава не ўскладае на рэлігійныя арганізацыі выкананне якіх-небудзь функцый, не ўмешваецца ў іх дзейнасць, калі яны не супярэчаць заканадаўству Рэспублікі Беларусь. Сведчаннем прызнання значнай ролі канфесій ў грамадстве і дзяржаве з'яўляецца прысуджэнне прэміі Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь “За духоўнае адраджэнне” прадстаўнікам рэлігійных арганізацый.

У рэспубліцы склаліся канструктыўныя ўзаемаадносіны з рэлігійнымі арганізацыямі. Прыкладам таго ўзаемадзення прадстаўнікоў 25 канфесій можа служыць створаны ў 2008 годзе Кансультатывы міжканфесійны савет пры Упаўнаважаным па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў.

Падпісаны праграмы і пагадненні беларускай праваслаўнай царквы з органамі дзяржаўнага кіравання, аблвыканкамамі і Мінскім гарвыканкам, шэрагам арганізацый рэспублікі (Нацыянальнай акадэміяй навук Беларусі, Нацыянальнай дзяржаўнай тэлерадыёкампаніяй, Саюзам пісьменнікаў, Федэрацыяй прафсаюзаў Беларусі). Пастаянна абмяркоўваюцца пытанні супрацоўніцтва ў розных галінах з удзелам кіраўніцтва Беларускай праваслаўнай царквы, дэпутатаў Палаты прадстаўнікоў Нацыянальнага сходу Рэспублікі Беларусь, прадстаўнікоў усіх міністэрстваў і ведамстваў, якія заключылі пагадненні.

– Якую ролю канфесіі адыгрываюць ў захаванні традыцыйных каштоўнасцяў?

– Беларуская зямля за доўгі шматвекавы шлях накапіла ўнікальны вопыт культурна-гістарычных і самабытных традыцый, заснаваных на нацыянальным менталітэце, павазе да продкаў, выхаванні высокіх патрыятычных і маральных прынцыпаў. Беларускі народ шануе сваю культуру, у аснову якой закладзены хрысціянскія каштоўнасці. Рэлігійныя арганізацыі актыўна ўдзельнічаюць ў захаванні і прыўмняжэнні характэрных для беларускага грамадства каштоўнасцяў, традыцый міласэрнасці і спачування, дапамогі блізкім.

З развіццём стасункаў з іншымі краінамі і інтэрнэта мы на сабе адчулі ўплыў каштоўнасцяў, якія прыйшлі з захаду і нязвыклыя для нашага грамадства. Людзі пачалі больш увагі надаваць самарэалізацыі, павышаецца ўзрост уступлення ў шлюб і нараджэння першых дзяцей, роля сям’і прыніжаецца. Рэлігійныя канфесіі аднымі з першых пачалі біць ў званы аб неабходнасці адстойвання традыцыйных сямейных каштоўнасцяў. Чалавек павінен думаць пра прадаўжэнне роду, пра рэалізацыю сябе праз сям’ю.

– Відаць, сёння трэба гаварыць ужо не толькі пра такія глабальныя праблемы як падзенне нараджальнасці і змяншэнне колькасці насельніцтва. Парушэнне традыцыйных каштоўнасцяў цягне за сабой і іншыя праблемы?

– Сапраўды, у грамадстве прынята ўсё вымяраць лічбамі. Але за любымі лічбамі стаяць людзі, іх узаемаадносіны. Менавіта ў сям’і чалавек выходзіць, вучыцца несці адказнасць за блізкіх людзей, саступаць, дамаўляцца, клапаціцца. Пасля стварэння сям’і пачынаецца цяжкая праца. Невыпадкова ж беларусы будучых мам называлі цяжарнымі – і вынасіць, і выхаваць дзіця сапраўды цяжка фізічна, маральна, псіхалагічна. Гэтак жа, як і зберагаць сваю сям’ю. Чалавек, які клапаціцца пра сужэнца, дзяцей, будзе клапаціцца і пра свет які вакол яго, пра экалогію, пра будучыню. Зберагаць не толькі тое, што сам мае, але і думаць пра тое, што “за плотам” – жыць у згодзе з суседзямі, калегамі па працы, імкнуцца, каб быў супакой на зямлі. З гэтага і вырастае згода ў грамадстве. Лічу, яна складаецца са згоды ў сям’і. Менавіта рэлігійныя канфесіі гэта разумеюць. Яны даюць людзям арыентыры. Калі паглядзець на самыя багатыя па колькасці вернікаў рэгіёны, там больш нараджаецца дзетак, малыя выходзіць у працы і павазе да старэйшых пакаленняў, дзеткі з такіх сям’яў стараюцца выдатна вучыцца, вырастаюць добрымі людзьмі.

– Прадстаўнікоў канфесій у Беларусі можна разам пабачыць на

розных мерапрыемствах: на адкрыцці выставак, на круглых сталах, форумах, прысвечаных сямейным і гістарычным пытанням. Якую ролю яны адыгрываюць ў патрыятычным выхаванні моладзі?

– Рэаліі нашага жыцця паказваюць, на колькі сучасная моладзь залежыць ад інфармацыі, якая паступае да іх праз розныя крыніцы, інтэрнэт. Значная доля такой інфармацыі з’яўляецца фэйкавай, негатыўнай. Пераглядаюцца і перапісваюцца, здавалася б, усім вядомыя факты. Сёння востра стаіць пытанне захавання гістарычнай праўды. Гэты год у краіне абвешчаны годам гістарычнай памяці. Мы азіраемся на мінулае, імкнемся зрабіць ўсё магчымае, каб пазбегнуць тых трагічных старонак, што былі. Мы не дзелім людзей. Калі ўзнімаюцца пытанні, звязаныя з генацыдам беларускага народа, мы маем на ўвазе ўсіх, хто пражываў на нашай тэрыторыі: беларусаў, рускіх, украінцаў, палякаў, яўрэяў. Так, мы ўзгадваем пра Халакост, але не забываем і пра тое, што захопнікі забівалі беларусаў, якія дапамагалі яўрэям, памятаем, што святары, каталічныя і праваслаўныя, гарэлi ў храмах разам са сваімі вернікамі.

Рэлігійнымі арганізацыямі праводзіцца актыўная работа па выха-



Сустрэча з прадстаўнікамі ФНКА «Беларусы Расіі»

ванню моладзі. Асабліва Беларускай праваслаўнай царквой. Напрыклад, святары епархій прымаюць актыўны ўдзел у інфармацыйных гадзінах ў межах адзінага дня інфармавання і інфармацыйна-адукацыйнага праекта “Школа Актыўнага Грамадзяніна”, класных і куратарскіх гадзінах, якія праводзяцца ў навучальных установах.

СУВЯЗЬ З СУАЙЧЫННІКАМІ

– *Законам Рэспублікі Беларусь “Аб беларусах замежжа” на апарат Упаўнаважанага ўскладзены шэраг задач на ўзаемадзеянню з суайчыннікамі. Што робіцца для развіцця культурных і эканамічных стасункаў?*

– У выніку тых працэсаў, што адбываліся ў XX стагоддзі, шмат беларусаў аказаліся за межамі краіны. Мы падтрымліваем сувязі з беларускімі суполкамі. Іх шмат на тэрыторыі Расійскай Федэрацыі. Вельмі актыўныя суполкі беларусаў у Эстоніі, Латвіі. Беларусы жывуць і ў далёкіх краінах. З Іарданіі да нас прыязджала Аксана Чамеза, з Арменіі – Ірына Пагасян, былі і беларусы, якія пражываюць у Сірыі і Аргенціне. Шмат залежыць ад асоб, якія дбаюць пра свае карані. Іх запрашаюць на стажыроўкі, якія штогод праводзяцца Міністэрствам культуры і Міністэрствам замежных спраў. Мы разам абмяркоўваем над-



■ Перадача касцюмаў азербайджанскай суполцы

зённыя праблемы, пытанні, аб тым якую дапамогу можам аказаць. Так робяць усе цывілізаваныя краіны. Нашы суайчыннікі за мяжой адкрываюць іншым народам Беларусь, яе культуру, паказваюць наколькі яна старадаўняя, цікавая, яскравая. За мяжой гучаць беларускія песні, ладзяцца святы, напрыклад, адзначаецца Купалле. Гэта паслы Беларусі і беларушчыны за яе межамі.

Мы перадаем ім нацыянальныя касцюмы, для таго, каб яны маглі паказваць беларускія традыцыі і культуру на фестывалях і святах,

літаратуру – патрыятычную і мастацкую, фотаальбомы, якія прызентуюць Беларусь, беларускую сімволіку.

Беларусы замежжа – частыя госці ў нашай рэспубліцы, іх можна пачуць на разнастайных фестывалях. У чэрвені ў апарце Упаўнаважанага прайшла сустрэча з нашымі суайчыннікамі з Тальяці. Яны падзяліліся ўражаннямі аб ўдзеле народнага ансамбля беларускай песні “Купалінка” ў Міжнародным фестывалі народнай творчасці “Вянок сяброўства”, які праходзіў у Бабруйску. Нават заспявалі акапэльна “Не прадаецца хата бацькоў”, гэта настолькі кранальна, эмацыянальна!

– *Напэўна, такая рэклама краіны спрыяе і развіццю эканамічных сувязяў?*

– Усё ўзаемазвязана. Калі за мяжой адкрываюць нашу культуру, бачаць наколькі шчырыя і ўважлівыя беларусы, наша краіна становіцца прывабнай і для турызму, і для бізнесу.

Можна доўга пералічваць імёны беларусаў, якія сёння вядомы ва ўсім свеце. Ігнат Дамейка, Адам Міцкевіч, Тадэўш Касцюшка, Міхал Клеафас Агінскі, Дзмітрый Шастаковіч. На беларускай зямлі нарадзіліся касманаўты Пётр Клімук і Уладзімір Кавалёнак, сёння Алег Навіцкі праслаўляе Беларусь, знаходзячыся на арбіце. Мітрапаліт Ніжагародскі і Арзамаскі Георгій шмат робіць для



■ Дабрачынная акцыя на дзень абароны дзяцей



■ Касцюмы для армянскага творчага калектыву

горада Жлобіна, дзе ён нарадзіўся. Дзякуючы яго намаганням ў горадзе быў пабудаваны храм ў гонар Прападобнага Серафіма Сароўскага. Часта ў Беларусь прыязджаюць яўрэі, якія самі, ці іх сваякі, нарадзіліся на нашай зямлі. Напрыклад, яны едуць у Навагрудак да манументу, зробленага

ў памяць пра трагедыю, якая там адбылася ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. А такіх помнікаў многа ў розных населеных пунктах нашай рэспублікі і добра, што памяць захоўваецца.

– *Сустрэчы з беларусамі замежжа, напэўна, дапамагаюць і ў выхаванні моладзі? Калі нашы хлопцы і дзяўчаты бачаць, як многа суайчыннікі робяць для захавання беларускай культуры, відаць, больш пачынаюць шанаваць тое, што маюць?*

– У нас наладжваюцца сувязі рэгіёнаў з суполкамі беларусаў за мяжой. Добра, калі актыўна далучаюцца ўстановы адукацыі. Інфармацыйныя тэхналогіі дазваляюць мець стасункі па відэасувязі. А калі эпідэміялагічная сітуацыя з каранавірусам вырашыцца, будучы ладзіцца і асабістыя сустрэчы. Мы заўсёды рады гасцям. У краіне адбываецца багата мерапрыемстваў, свае адметныя падзеі праходзяць у кожным рэгіёне. “Славянскі базар”, Фестываль нацыянальных культур, рыцарскія фэсты, “Зоў Палесся”, “Званы Сафіі”, “Мотальскія прысмакі” і дзясяткі іншых мерапрыемстваў збіраюць гасцей з розных куткоў свету. Нацыянальны алімпійскі камітэт

праводзіць фестываль “Вытокі”, які ладзіцца ў розных гарадах Беларусі. Яго назва гаворыць сама за сябе – кожны рэгіён мае адметныя рысы, важна, калі людзі вяртаюцца да вытокаў, калі адраджаюцца традыцыі, рамёствы, святы. Сваё ўзбагачае. Чалавек адчувае сябе паўнаўвартасным, калі за ім стаіць гісторыя яго народа.

СУКВЕЦЕ КУЛЬТУР

– *У Беларусі пражываюць прадстаўнікі 156 нацыянальнасцяў. Чым іх прываблівае, на вашу думку, наша краіна?*

– У першую чаргу прадстаўнікоў іншых нацыянальнасцяў наша краіна прываблівае сваёй стабільнасцю, бяспекай і, канешне, адсутнасцю міжнацыянальных канфліктаў і прыцягненняў па нацыянальных і рэлігійных прыкметах. Сёння сярод іх – як прадстаўнікі нацыянальнасцяў, якія гістарычна пражываюць на беларускіх землях, так і людзі, якія перасяліліся на нашу тэрыторыю па розных прычынах у выніку міграцыйных працэсаў у XX—пачатку XXI стагоддзя. Ёсць і тыя, хто вымушаны былі пераехаць ў Беларусь, ратуючыся ад войнаў ці стыхійных катаклізмаў ў сваіх краінах. Беларусь заўсёды славілася сувязямі адукацыйнымі. Многія з маладых людзей, якія тут атрымалі прафесію, засталіся, ажаніліся з беларусамі. Калі я вучыўся ў БДУ, у нас на гістарычным факультэце атрымлівалі адукацыю прадстаўнікі больш 30-ці краін далёкага замежжа, а таксама усіх саюзных рэспублік. Зараз з некаторымі з іх я сустракаюся ў Мінску. Многія знайшлі ў Беларусі другую радзіму, ім тут утульна і спакойна. Тут міралюбівае грамадства, няма насцярожанасці, ніхто не дзеліць людзей у залежнасці ад колеру вачэй і скуры, знешнасці, не трэба будаваць кварталы, дзе пражываюць прадстаўнікі пэўнай нацыянальнасці, ва ўсіх роўныя правы, няма ніякіх заканадаўчых абмежаванняў.

У краіне робіцца ўсё для таго, каб прадстаўнікі любой нацыянальнасці мелі магчымасць развіваць сваю культуру, навучаць дзяцей сваёй мове, гісторыі, і захоўваць самабытнасць свайго народа.



■ Сустрэча з прадстаўнікамі канфесій



■ Сустраэча з Аксанай Чамеза

– Але і прадстаўнікі нацыянальнасцяў робяць многа для таго, каб беларусы да іх добра ставіліся. Цяжка пералічыць усе дабрачынныя акцыі, ў якіх яны ўдзельнічалі...

– Мерапрыемствы розных маштабаў, як дзяржаўныя так і на ўзроўні рэгіёнаў, якія ладзяць грамадскія арганізацыі, праходзяць з удзелам нацыянальных аб'яднанняў. Кіраўнікі нацыянальна-культурных грамадскіх аб'яднанняў разам з Упаўнаважаным кожны год віншуюць дзяцей ў межах акцыі “Нашы дзеці”, самадзейныя калектывы паказваюць малым сваю творчасць. Дабрачынныя канцэрты праводзяцца ў дзіцячых дамах, у Рэспубліканскім рэабілітацыйным цэнтры для дзяцей-інвалідаў. Разам мы высаджваем дрэвы ў межах акцыі “Тыдзень лесу” і робім яшчэ багата добрых спраў. Найбольш актыўныя ў дадзенай рабоце армянская, азербайджанская, карэйская, польская, украінская і грузінская нацыянальныя суполкі. Хаця ніхто не стаіць ў баку – кожная нацыянальная суполка ўдзельнічае па меры магчымасцяў!

Такія мерапрыемствы дазваляюць падзяліцца з іншымі сваёй нацыя-

нальнай культурай. Яны ўмацоўваюць сувязі паміж прадстаўнікамі нацыянальных меншасцяў. А для беларусаў гэта выдатная магчымасць пабачыць свет, не пакідаючы сваю краіну. Людзі цікавяцца, якія бываюць традыцыі, песні, танцы ў розных народаў. Фэстываль нацыянальных культур, які ладзіцца ў Гродне – гэта заўсёды яскравая і значная падзея ў нашай рэспубліцы.

Суквецце культур ўзбагачае нашу зямлю, нашу культуру. Я ў гэтым цвёрда ўпэўнены. Зноў жа сваім прыкладам нацыянальныя меншасці паказваюць беларускай моладзі, што трэба шанаваць сваё. Калі на сцэну выходзяць маленькія азербайджанцы і грузіны, якім па 5—10 гадоў і здзіўляюць публіку сваімі запальваючымі танцамі, гэта пасыл нашым бацькам, што традыцыі і культуру трэба прывіваць з малых гадоў.

– Якая роля Кансультацыйнага міжэтнічнага савету пры Упаўнаважаным на справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў?

– Гэта прадстаўнічы орган нацыянальнасцяў, у склад якога сёння ўваходзяць прадстаўнікі 20-ці буйнейшых нацыянальных меншасцяў. З моманту яго стварэння савет узначальвае Егіазаран Георгій Анушаванавіч – Старшыня грамадскага аб'яднання “Мінскае гарадское армянскае культурна-асветніцкае таварыства “Айастан”. На пасяджэннях Савета абмяркоўваюцца актуальныя пытанні міжнацыянальных зносін і дзейнасці аб'яднанняў. Савет плануе сумесную работу аб'яднанняў, прымае ўдзел ў размеркаванні бюджэтных сродкаў, якія выдзяляюцца ў межах аказання дапамогі па развіццю нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў ў Рэспубліцы Беларусь. Са сродкаў Упаўнаважанага, выдзеленых з рэспубліканскага бюджэту, у 2021

годзе і за мінулы перыяд 2022 года ў межах падпраграмы “Культурная спадчына” Дзяржаўнай праграмы “Культура Беларусі” на 2021–2025 гады створаны і бязвыплатна перададзены нацыянальныя сцэнічныя касцюмы, нацыянальныя музычныя інструменты для творчых калектываў і салістаў армянскага, азербайджанскага, афганскага, рускага, татарска-башкірскага, дагестанскага, яўрэйскага, карэйскага, польскага, цыганскага, украінскага, эстонскага і палестынскага нацыянальна-культурных грамадскіх аб'яднанняў, выдадзены буклет для ўкраінскай нацыянальнай суполкі.

Савет садзейнічае захаванню і ўмацаванню міжнацыянальнай згоды ў Рэспубліцы Беларусь, інтэграванню грамадзян розных нацыянальнасцяў ў беларускае грамадства, папулярызацыі каштоўнасці этнакультурнай разнастайнасці, абмену ў галіне культуры паміж грамадзянамі розных нацыянальнасцяў, развіццю сувязяў з краінамі, роднымі для гэтых грамадзян.

Такім чынам дзяржава прадставіла магчымасць прадстаўнікам нацыянальнасцяў сустракацца, заяўляць пра сябе, талакой вырашаць свае пытанні. Нягледзячы на тое, што ў Беларусі пражывае розная колькасць прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў (па перапісу насельніцтва 2019 года 84, 9 % жыхароў нашай краіны – беларусы, 7,5% – рускія, 3,1% – палякі, 1,7 % украінцы, доля яўрэяў, армянаў, татараў, цыганаў, азербайджанцаў, літоўцаў, туркменаў складае па 0,1 % ад агульнай колькасці насельніцтва краіны), на гэтым сваё ўсё маюць роўныя галасы. Я лічу, гэта адмысловая мадэль для вырашэння пытанняў прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў. Сумесная праца нацыянальна-культурных грамадскіх аб'яднанняў з апаратам Упаўнаважанага, рэспубліканскімі і мясцовымі органамі ўлады дазваляе будаваць канструктыўны міжэтнічны дыялог, накіраваны на камфортнае пражыванне ўсіх нацыянальных меншасцяў і росквіт Рэспублікі Беларусь.

Алена Дзязюля.



ЮБІЛЕЙ

БЛІЖЭЙ ДА РОДНЫХ ПАЭТАЎ

Лета і восень сёлетняга года будуць насычаны шматлікімі мерапрыемствамі, прысвечанымі асобам Янкі Купалы і Якуба Коласа. А нагода такая: святкуецца 140-годдзе з дня нараджэння класікаў беларускай літаратуры. Да юбілею падключаюцца розныя культурныя ўстановы краіны. Гэта мастацкія і літаратурныя музеі, бібліятэкі, а таксама творчыя аб'яднанні, сярод якіх Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі і Беларускі саюз мастакоў. Сапраўды, юбілей песняроў – выдатная магчымасць не толькі бліжэй пазнаёміцца з Купалай і Коласам, але і даведацца шмат новых, раней не звяданых фактаў.

Чаму Якуб Колас даваў аб'яву па радыё

Жыхары Мінска ведаюць, што сам Колас, яго жонка і два сыны пахаваны на Вайсковых могілках. Кожны жадаючы можа наведаць помнік нашага песняра. Але да гэтага часу там быццам бы кагосьці не хапала...

Сярэдні сын Коласа, Георгій Канстанцінавіч Міцкевіч, прапаў без вестак падчас вайны. Паэт, не страчваючы надзею адшукаць сына, нават звяртаўся да яго па радыё. Адказа, вядома, так і не атрымаў. Кіраўніцтвам музея Якуба Коласа было вырашана адкрыць дошку ў гонар Георгія Міцкевіча. Аўтарам мастацкага рашэння мемарыяльнай дошкі стаў скульптар, сябра Беларускага саюза мастакоў Максім Пятруль:

— Мне хацелася, каб дошка была лаканічнай і выразнай. Почыркам Якуба Коласа напісаны драматычныя радкі: «Яфрэйтар Міцкевіч Георгій (Юрый) Канстанцінавіч // I.V.1917 — у верасні 1941 года прапаў без вестак пад Вязьмай». Гэтыя словы застануцца тут, побач з мемарыялам усёй коласаўскай сям'і.

Хто забараняў Якубу Коласу рухацца

Працягваючы распавядаць аб асобе Якуба Коласа, хацелася б адзначыць праект, які супрацоўнікі гэтага музея прадставілі яшчэ падчас “Ночы му-

зеяў” – традыцыйнага свята, што ладзіцца раз на год у розных краінах свету.

Выстава пад назвай “50 імгненняў: фоталетапіс жыцця Народнага паэта Беларусі Якуба Коласа” дэманструе партрэтныя здымкі паэта і ягонай сям'і. Сярод аўтараў як майстры фатаграфіі — Генрых Фрыд, Рыгор Вайля, Майсей Напельбаўм, Зянон Паўлоўскі, так і аматары — сябар Якуба Коласа Міхась Лынькоў і малодшы сын паэта Міхась Міцкевіч.

Дырэктар музея Якуба Коласа Ірына Мацяс распавяла аб адметнасцях тэхналогій таго часу — людзям, якія пазіравалі перад фотакамерай, даводзілася доўга сядзець нерухома. Менавіта таму часам можна заўважыць стомленасць на іх тварах:

— Сапраўды, калі праглядаеш фотаздымкі Якуба Коласа, можна фантазіраваць і ўяўляць, аб чым у той момант думаў наш класік. А калі звярнуць увагу на даты, то можна зразумець,



якімі былі жыццёвыя абставіны. Усе фотаздымкі, што захоўваюцца ў фондах музея, унікальныя і каштоўныя тым, што на іх засталіся душа і позірк нашага паэта.

Адметна і тое, што партрэты, прадстаўлены ў экспазіцыі, суправаджаюцца выказваннямі пісьменніка, цытатамі з ягоных твораў. Як адзначылі супрацоўнікі музея, гэта дэталёва раскрывае Коласа адразу з некалькі бакоў — не толькі як класіка айчынай літаратуры, навукоўца, грамадскага дзеяча, але і як філосафа, чалавека з паглыбленым успрыманням жыцця.

Як Янка Купала напісаў першы беларускамоўны верш

Аб гэтым падчас адкрыцця сумеснага выставачнага праекта Дзяржаўнага літаратурнага музея Янкі Купалы і Дзяржаўнага літаратурнага музея Якуба Коласа распавёў навуковы супрацоўнік музея Янкі Купалы, куратар Павел Каралёў:

— Калі б не гумар, Янка Купала ўвогуле мог бы не перайсці на беларускую



мову. Адночы паэт ехаў у экіпажы ў Мінск, а перад ім таксама ехалі дзве паненкі, вышэйшыя за яго па саслоўі. На нейкім павароце экіпаж паненак падскочыў, і дзяўчыны вываліліся з яго акурат перад Купалам у даволі пікантных позах. Паэт пасмяяўся і напісаў свой першы беларускамоўны верш. Самога верша не збераглося, але Купала здзівіўся, што ён можа пісаць па-беларуску. Здаецца, дробны жарт, але як моцна ён паўплываў на лёс ча-лавека.

Куратар праекта адзначыў, што некалькі гадоў таму пачаў звяртаць увагу на гумарыстычныя адценні ў творах класікаў. Было вырашана нейкім чынам усё гэта сабраць і ў рэшце рэшт зрабіць кнігу. Работа над ёй пакуль вядзецца, а ў якасці прамежкавай стадыі — выстава “Янка Купала і Якуб Колас. Досціпы ад класікаў”.

На выставе прадстаўлены мастацкія шаржы на паэтаў, рэчы класікаў з уласных калекцый, фотаздымкі, арыгіналы рукапісаў, вершы Якуба Коласа на медыцынскую тэму, якія мала вядомыя наведвальнікам, і нават паэма, што дагэтуль ніколі не друкавалася, — прысвечана Уладзіславе Луцэвіч. У экспазіцыі можна заўважыць і вытрымку з календара, «падслуханы» жарт: «А паненцы хто больш даспадобы: Янка Купала ці Якуб Колас?» — «А мне да іх што за наўда? Я маю свайго кавалера пісара, у воласці!»

Як спадчына Купалы і Коласа аб’яднала мастакоў і літаратараў

Распавядзем аб яшчэ адной сумеснай выставе. На гэты раз удзел у арганізацыі праекта прынялі адразу некалькі творчых аб’яднанняў: Беларускі саюз мастакоў, Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі, а таксама раней згаданыя літаратурныя музеі. У выніку атрымалася літаратурна-мастацкая выстава пад назвай “Мне сняцца сны аб Беларусі”, экспазіцыя якой размясцілася на двух паверхах Палаца мастацтва. У праекце прадстаўлены работы класікаў айчынага выяўленчага мастацтва – Міхаіла Савіцкага, Віктара Грамыкі, Георгія Паплаўскага, Льва Гумілёўскага. А вось перад мастакамі-сучаснікамі стаяла наступная задача: паказаць не партрэтныя выявы класікаў, а распавесці, што для іх Беларусь, праз вобразы лірыкі паэтаў. Наведвальнікі ўбачылі не прамое ілюстраванне твораў Янкі Купалы і Якуба Коласа, а асацыятыўныя, алегарычныя і метафарычныя матывы.

Падчас адкрыцця выставы адбылася літаратурна-музычная імпрэза. Для гасцей Палаца мастацтва свае вершы прачыталі паэты, сябры Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі: Віктар Шніп, Анатоль Аўруцін, Алена Басікірская і Ірына Карэніна. У сваю чаргу Анатоль Бутэвіч, намеснік старшыні Беларускага фонду культуры адзначыў: — Прызнаюся, я ніколі не дзяліў

мастацтва па жанрах. І сённяшняя імпрэза гэта даказвае: мастакі любых відаў і жанраў заўсёды разам стваралі нашу з вамі гісторыю. Хіба можна было б уявіць Купалу і Коласа без таго, што яны ўвасоблены ў мастацкіх палатнах, скульптурах ды іншых выявах? Памятаю, як святкавалася дзевяностагоддзе класікаў, стагоддзе — іх з шырокім размахам адзначалі на радзіме Купалы ў Вязынцы, на радзіме Коласа ў Мікалаеўшчыне. Гэта было агульнае паяднанне людзей вакол тых асоб, якія тварылі і нацыю, і гісторыю. Я хацеў бы, каб мы заўсёды жылі са словамі класікаў.

Купалаўскія дні-2022

Янка Купала нарадзіўся 7 ліпеня – менавіта таму на гэты месяц прыпадае найбольшая колькасць мерапрыемстваў, прысвечаных асобе паэта. Святочныя дні распачаліся з традыцыйнай Купальскай ночы ў музеі класіка. Для гасцей выступіў фальклорны гурт “Этнасуполка” Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта культуры і мастацтваў. Падчас выступлення музыкаў кожны жадаючы мог прыняць удзел у майстар-класе па пляценню купальскіх вяноў, а таксама навучыцца выканання старадаўніх песень і танцаў.

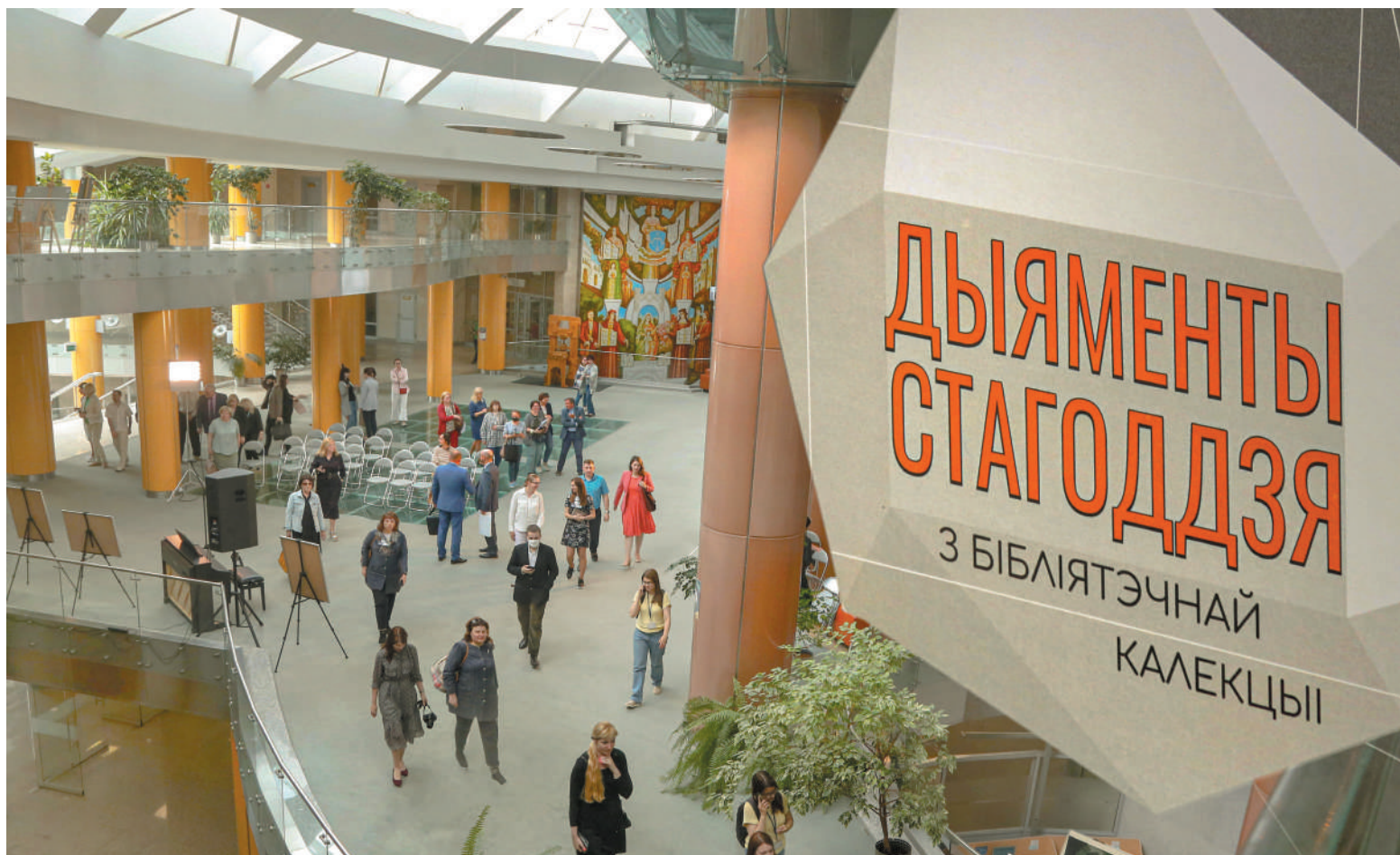
Нельга не ўгадаць аб свяце паэзіі “Купала заўсёды ў сэрцы маім”, што ладзіцца напярэдадні дня нараджэння класіка. Мерапрыемства праходзіць у Купалаўскім мемарыяльным запаведніку Ляўкі. Удзел у святочнай праграме прымаюць сябры Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, а таксама музычныя калектывы і выканаўцы.

Фінальная падзея купалаўскіх дзён – рэспубліканскае свята паэзіі, песні і народных рамэстваў “З адною думкаю аб шчасці Беларусі...”, якое ладзіцца ў мемарыяльным запаведніку Вязінка. На радзіме песняра ў выкананні сябраў Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі прагучаць вершы, прысвечаныя Купале. Таксама сярод вядомых удзельнікаў – Беларускі дзяржаўны ансамбль “Песняры”.

Далучайцеся да святкавання юбілею класікаў беларускай літаратуры!

Арына **КАРПОВІЧ**
Фота: Лізавета ГОЛАД





СКАРБОНКА

ЗАЗІРНУЦЬ У ФОНДЫ – ГЭТА ЦІКАВА І ПАЗНАВАЛЬНА

Калі б знайшоўся энтузіяст, які хоча праглядзець усе выданні, якія захоўваюцца ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэкі Рэспублікі Беларусь, на такую справу ў яго б пайшло 38 гадоў. І гэта пры тым, што на кожны дакумент ён выдзяляў бы не больш за 2 хвіліны і працаваў безупынна. Сёння ў бібліятэцы захоўваецца 10 мільёнаў дакументаў, толькі палова з іх – кнігі. Сучасныя чытачы могуць працаваць тут з перыёдыкай, нотнымі выданнямі, слухаць аўдыёкнігі і музычныя запісы, карыстацца аўдыя-візуальнымі дапаможнікамі пры вывучэнні замежных моў. Своеасаблівым правадніком па калекцыях Нацыянальнай бібліятэкі стала выстаўка “Дыяменты стагоддзя: з бібліятэчнай калекцыі”. На ёй мы сабралі падказкі, якія дапамогуць, у тым ліку, і суайчыннікам замежжа больш даведацца пра магчымасці, якія тут адкрываюцца перад даследцамі кніжнай спадчыны.

Фарміраванне калекцый

Галоўная кніжная скарбніца краіны сёлета адзначае стагадовы юбілей. Гэтая падзея ўнесена ў спіс памятных дат ЮНЕСКА. На пачатку бібліятэка працавала пры Беларускам дзяржаўным універсітэце, але вельмі хутка атрымала статус дзяржаўнай.

Першым дырэктарам дзяржаўнай бібліятэкі стаў Іосіф Сіманаўскі, які кіраваў установай каля 40 гадоў. Ён атрымаў выдатную гуманітарную адукацыю ва ўніверсітэтах Швейцарыі і Францыі. Бібліятэказнаўца, бібліяограф і арганізатар бібліятэчнай справы ў БССР, Сіманаўскі, да пачатку Другой сусветнай вайны змог сабраць выдатную кніжную калекцыю. Па колькасці экзэмпляраў і каштоўнасці выданняў яна ўваходзіла ў 30 лепшых бібліятэк свету.

Пад час Вялікай Айчыннай вайны бібліятэка моцна пацярпела. Ад 2 мільёнаў кніг, што тут захоўваліся, засталася толькі 320 тысяч. Менавіта ў гады акупацыі шмат было знішчана. Асабліва каштоўныя экзэмпляры вывезены. Сярод іх выданні Францыска Скарыны, рукапісы Якуба Коласа, Янкі Купалы, Максіма Багдановіча.

19 лютага 1944 года выйшла пастанова Савета Народных Камісараў БССР, якая прадпісвала наоў стварыць дзяржаўную бібліятэку. Супрацоўнікі працавалі ў надзвычайных умовах, у разбураным горадзе. Але ўжо ў лістападзе 1944 года адчыніліся для наведвальнікаў чытальныя залы. А ў 1947 годзе фонд бібліятэкі дасягнуў даваеннага ўзроўню...



Сёння бібліятэчны фонд рукапісаў, старадрукаў, рэдкіх выданняў налічвае звыш 73 тысяч адзінак дакументаў. Тут захоўваюцца калекцыі рукапісных кніг з XIV стагоддзя, старадрукаваных выданняў, кніг кірылічнага друку, экзэмпляры з аўтографамі вядомых пісьменнікаў, мастакоў, вучоных, грамадскіх дзеячоў. Рарытэты можна пабачыць ў Музеі кнігі, які адкрыты для гасцей з Беларусі і замежжа пры Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы. Уласна, ён і ствараўся для таго, каб папулярызаваць багатую кніжную спадчыну і адкрываць даследчыкам цікавыя гістарычныя крыніцы. У фондах бібліятэкі акрамя беларускіх выданняў захоўваюцца арабскія

рукапісы, торы, прыжыццёвыя работы Мартына Лютара, французскія кнігі і карты XVIII стагоддзя, якія аздаблялі выбітныя мастакі, і шмат іншага.

Падказкі чытачам

Новая выстаўка, якая будзе працаваць да канца года, знаёміць з лепшымі выданнямі, створанымі за апошнія сто гадоў. Праўда, яна прадстаўляе і старажытныя кніжныя помнікі – праз іх сучаснае ўзнаўленне. Чытачы могуць працаваць ў бібліятэцы з кнігамі, якія раней былі маладаступныя шырокай аўдыторыі, арыгіналы некаторых наогул захоўваюцца па-за межамі рэспублікі. У XXI стагоддзі дзякуючы выдавецкай дзейнасці бібліятэкі выйшла багата факсімільных выданняў. Так, у Беларусь былі вернуты Тураўскае, Полацкае, Слуцкае і Жыровіцкае Евангеллі, Баркалабаўскі летапіс, Віленскі буквар 1767 года, прыжыццёвыя выданні Янкі Купалы і Якуба Коласа і многія іншыя знакавыя творы пісьменства і друку.

У калекцыі кірылічнага друку захоўваецца адзіны ў рэспубліцы збор выданняў беларускага першадрукара Францыска Скарыны. Шматтомнае





факсімільнае выданне ўпершыню дазволіла сабраць поўны зборкніг, якія былі надрукаваны Скарынам у Празе ў 1517—1519 і Вільні ў 1522-1525 гадах. У яго аснову пакладзены электронныя копіі найлепш захаваных кніг першадрукара, якія зараз знаходзяцца ў бібліятэках і музеях Беларусі, Расіі, Украіны, Германіі і іншых краін.

Уважлівы наведвальнік выстаўкі, зможа больш даведацца пра лёсы кніг, калі будзе звяртаць увагу не толькі на даты іх выхаду ў свет, але і на бібліятэчныя штампы. У экспазіцыю трапілі беларускія і замежныя выданні, якія былі найбольш запатрабаваныя чытачамі, а таксама рэдкія і незвычайныя экзэмпляры, кнігі з аўтографамі.

Спецыяльна для гэтага

выставачнага праекта Дзяржаўны музей гісторыі беларускай літаратуры і літаратурны музей Максіма Багдановіча і Петруся Броўкі прадставілі экспанаты, якія дапамагаюць лепш адчуць эпоху, у якой жылі і стваралі свае творы беларускія класікі. Прыватныя рэчы пісьменнікаў і дзеячоў культуры і навукі, кнігі з дароўнымі надпісамі, настольныя лямпы, чытацкія білеты размяшчаюцца побач з выданнямі.

Разнастайныя крыніцы інфармацыі

Як выглядаў часопіс “Беларуская работніца і сялянка” (сёння выходзіць пад назвай “Алеся”), дзе друкаваліся парады для жанчын і выкрайкі адзення? Чаму на адным з першых нумароў сатырычнага часопіса “Вожык” змешчаны малюнак, дзе салдат перадае аловак новаму персанажу? Як дзесяцігоддзі таму выглядалі вокладкі часопісаў “Беларусь”, “Бярозка”, “Полюмя” ці

запатрабаваных замежных выданняў, сярод якіх National Geographic, APOLLO, Popular Science? Чаму адзін з першых айчынных часопісаў па мастацтву выходзіў на чатырох мовах: беларускай, рускай, польскай і яўрэйскай? Вось толькі некалькі пытанняў, на якія можна знайсці, калі звярнуць на выстаўцы ўвагу на вітрыны з перыёдыкай.

Так, у бібліятэцы чытачы могуць працаваць з часопісамі і газетамі на розных мовах свету. Адзін са старэйшых экзэмпляраў, што захоўваецца ў фондах, выйшаў у 1804 годзе. Ёсць тут і часопісы, якія пачалі выдавацца ў першай палове XIX стагоддзя і прыходзяць у бібліятэку да гэтага часу. Напрыклад, самы ранні нумар часопісу “Вакол свету” у фондах пазначаны 1861 годам, апошні ж прыбыў на днях.

У даследчыкаў запатрабаваны старыя газеты. Напрыклад, інфармацыю пра падзеі, што адбываліся ў XIX стагоддзі яны здабываюць з “Губернскіх ведамасцяў”. Тут жа захоўваецца фонд раённых газет, многія маюць яшчэ даваенную гісторыю. Зараз жа штотыдзень у бібліятэку прыбывае 118 найменняў “раёнак”.

Плакаты, графіка, календары і калекцыі старых паштовак – зноў жа захоўваюцца ў галоўнай кніжнай скарбніцы краіны.

Дарэчы, фонд нотных выданняў тут налічвае больш за 89 тысяч адзінак захоўвання. У іх пададзены народныя песні, інструментальная музыка, творы Аладава, Багатырова, Глебава і іншых твораў. Сусветная класічная музыка XIX-пачатку XX стагоддзя прадстаўлена нотнымі выданнямі з аўтографамі аўтараў, выдаўцоў і былых уладальнікаў калекцый.

Бібліятэка сёння таксама стала сховішчам аўдыё-візуальных дакументаў: грампласцінак, аўдыё- і відэакасет, кампакт-дыскаў, флэш-карт з запісамі класічнай і сучаснай музыкі, айчынных і замежных музыкантаў, класікі нацыянальнага і сусветнага кіно.

Фота: Яўгена Пясецкага.
Марыя Ваўчкова





НА ЛЮБЫ ГУСТ

СОН НА ВУЛЛЯХ, СПЕЛЕАПАКОІ І ІНДУСТРЫЯ ПРЫГАЖОСЦІ

Чым здзіўляюць гасцей беларускія здраўніцы

Санаторна—курортны комплекс Беларусі даўно стаў адной з нагод у замежных жыхароў наведаць нашу краіну. Сёння ён аб'ядноўвае больш за тры сотні арганізацый, якія дазваляюць атрымаць лячэнне, адрадаўленне і якасны адпачынак.

Добра развітая медыцынская база, шырокі пералік медыцынскіх працэдур, высокакваліфікаваныя спецыялісты і прымальныя кошты граюць на карысць выбару менавіта беларускіх здраўніц. Традыцыйна ў Беларусь прыбываюць па карысны адпачынак турысты з Расійскай Федэрацыі. Але ёсць нямала гасцей з Ізраіля, Азербайджана, Эстоніі, Латвіі, Грузіі, Германіі, якія ўпадабалі беларускія здраўніцы і прыязджаюць

ствамі па арганізацыі вольнага часу гасцей. Яны размяшчаюцца ў экалагічна чыстых раёнах рэспублікі, побач з маляўнічымі азёрамі, рэкамі, хваёвымі лясамі, што таксама станоўча сказваецца на здароўі тых, хто тут прыпыніўся. У краіне багата ўдзяляецца ўвагі здароваму ладу жыцця. У вольны ад працэдур час гасці могуць заняцца скандынаўскай хадзьбой, прайсціся па абсталяваных сцэжках здароўя, узяць на пракат веласіпеды, сплавіцца на байдарках.

Санаторыі актыўна ўзаемадзейнічаюць з Міністэрствам спорту і турызму. Для гасцей прапануюцца разнастайныя тэматычныя і напавуны ўражаннямі турыстычныя маршруты, у тым ліку і

органаў дыхання, кроваўтварэння, скуры, нервовай сістэмы спускаюцца ў падземныя пячоры і шахты, дзе абсталяваны бальнічныя аддзяленні. Асаблівы мікраклімат з высокай іанізацыяй паветра, нізкай адноснай вільготнасцю паветра дазваляе лячыць вялікі спектр захворванняў.

У санаторыі “Сасновы бор” створаны янтарны пакой, для лячэння выкарыстоўваюцца ўнікальныя падземныя крыніцы з лячэбнай вадой, а з нядаўняга часу карыстаецца попытам і апітэрапія. Тут пабудаваны дамок, дзе людзі могуць спаць на пчаліных вуллях. Побач са здраўніцай знаходзіцца прыгожы гідропарк з групкай астраўкоў, якія злучаюцца паміж сабой масткамі, штучнае возера з каскадамі, фантазмамі і дэкаратыўным каналам.

У 2022 годзе у здраўніцах распрацаваны разнастайныя адрадаўленчыя, лячэбныя, агульна-умацавальныя праграмы для розных груп насельніцтва.

Можна спалучаць адпачынак з правядзеннем неабходных медыцынскіх абследаванняў, атрымліваць кансультацыі кваліфікаваных спецыялістаў без паходаў па паліклініках. У здраўніцах распрацоўваюцца спецыяльныя праграмы пад пэўныя патрэбы пацыентаў – сярод іх “Здаровыя суставы”, “Здаровыя сасуды”, “Ачышчэнне арганізму”. Такія паслугі запатрабаваныя, як у суайчыннікаў, так і замежных грамадзян.

Апошнім часам расце папулярнасць на SPA-паслугі, пашыраецца кола спажываўцоў, якія жадаюць атрымаць не толькі лячэнне, але і адрадаўленне з падтрыманнем маральнага і фізічнага стану. Дзеля гэтага можна завітаць у фітнес-залы, салоны прыгажосці, басейны. Сёння гэта цэлая індустрыя, якая працуе на амалажэнне арганізму, спрыяе ў барацьбе з лішняй вагой, стрэсам. Між іншым, “Юнонь” – першы і адзіны ў рэспубліцы санаторый, які атрымаў сертыфікаты еўрапейскай якасці EUROPESPA И EUROPESPA MED. На яго базе можна атрымаць працэдур з выкарыстаннем ведаў славян пра лекавыя ўласцівасці зёлак. Сярод паслуг – кантрастныя купелі, кедровая саўна на зёлках, масажы, маскі, кінезіятэрапіяванне і іншыя.

Мікалай **Вайцяховіч**



сюды не першы год. Добрую рэкламу здраўніцам пакідаюць выхадцы з Беларусі, якія хоць і “пусцілі карані” за мяжой, але пры магчымасці па здароўе стараюцца выбрацца ў блакітнавокую краіну.


Трэба сказаць, што 2019 год быў самым паспяховым для сістэмы санаторна-курортнага лячэння, але сёлета рэкорды па колькасці адпачываючых ў беларускіх санаторыях, хутчэй за ўсё, будуць пабітыя. Попыт на беларускія здраўніцы значна вырас як ў мясцовых жыхароў, так і гасцей краіны.

Сучасныя санаторыі – гэта шматфункцыянальныя комплексы з шырокім пералікам медыцынскіх працэдур, дыетычным харчаваннем, мерапрыем-

навінкі, звязаныя з Годам гістарычнай памяці, які сёлета абвешчаны ў краіне.

Кожны санаторый – не проста кропка размяшчэння, а арганізацыя, якая прымяняе на практыцы прыродныя і лячэбныя фактары. Краіна мае мінеральныя крыніцы, якія па сваёй якасці не горшыя за воды на папулярных бальнеалагічных курортах Чэхіі, Літвы, Латвіі і Расіі. Санаторна-курортныя арганізацыі ўзаемадзейнічаюць з Нацыянальнай акадэміяй навук. Даследванні пацвярджаюць, што мы маем унікальныя прыродныя рэсурсы.

У Рэспубліканскай бальніцы спелеалачэння працуе адзіны ў рэспубліцы спілярый. Пацыенты з захворваннямі



МАЙСТЭРНЯ МАСТАКА ЯК ТУРЫСТЫЧНЫ АРТ-АБ'ЕКТ

НАБЫТКІ

Мінскі мастацкі камбінат – адно са старэйшых прадпрыемстваў, якое ішчыруе над упрыгажэннем сталіцы і іншых гарадоў Беларусі. Гэтым тут займаюцца дзесяткі мастакоў, скульптараў і керамістаў. Сёння ён гатовы адкрываць свае сакрэты айчынным турыстам і гасцям з-за мяжы. Можна завітаць ў майстэрні, паназіраць за работай творцаў, і, што самае, бадай, каштоўнае, пагутарыць з людзьмі, якія ведаюць, як ствараць прыгажосць.

ДРУКАРСКІЯ ТРАДЫЦЫІ

Беларускі саюх мастакоў, які пачаў развіваць арт-турызм з мэтай папулярызацыі беларускага мастацтва, ужо пачаў прымаць на мастацкім камбінаце першых гасцей. Ідэю падтрымала Нацыянальнае агенцтва па турызму. А ў верасні ў межах святкавання юбілею Мінска пройдзе Дзень адчыненых дзвярэй. Каб гасцям было зручней зарыентавацца, за якімі дзвярыма можна адкрываць пэўныя сакрэты беларускага мастацтва, плануецца стварыць адмысловую карту.

Кожная экскурсія ў свет прыгожага можа быць непаўторнай. У мастацкім камбінаце працуюць дзесяткі творцаў, тут могуць зладзіць лекцыі, майстар-класы па літаграфіі і мазацы.

За будынкам, які мастакі празвалі “млыном” стаіць багатая гісторыя. Менавіта ў ім былі створаны самыя першыя ў рэспубліцы майстэрні. Дарэчы, ён стаіць на рэштках фундаменту разбуранай капліцы, можа таму ў гады Другой сусветнай вайны, снарад, які ў яго патрапіў, не разарваўся. Яго пасля вынялі і ўзарвалі на палігоне. А яшчэ тут знаходзілася невялікая друкарня, у вайну падпольшчыкі на чамі друкавалі ў ёй лістоўкі.

Будынак прызнаны гісторыка-культурнай каштоўнасцю. У ім працуе адзіная ў краіне літаграфская майстэрня. Мастакі, дызайнеры, архітэктары з усёй



Беларусі і замежжа менавіта тут могуць паспрабаваць стварыць работы ў гэтай тэхніцы. А для турыстаў ёсць магчымасць паназіраць, як “нараджаюцца” літаграфіі і афорты. Кожны адбітак робіцца ўручную. Сёння такі старадаўні спосаб друкарства лічыцца амаль экзотыкай. Засталося вельмі мала мастакоў і майстроў—друкароў, якія валодаюць такой тэхнікай. У Еўропе толькі адзінкі майстроў здольныя зрабіць літаграфію.

Доўгі час ў майстэрні працаваў майстар-друкар Дзмітрый Малаткоў, адзін з лепшых у гэтай справе. Да яго прыязджалі вучыцца і друкаваць свае работы графікі з блізкага і далёкага замежжа. Ён працаваў з літаграфіямі Наталлі і Георгія Паплаўскіх, Барыса Заборава, Арлена Кашкурэвіча. Менавіта з Малатковым звязана развіццё беларускай графікі, літаграфіі і афорты.

Калі майстра не стала, пачаліся пошукі друкара, які б мог працягваць старадаўняе рамяство. Сёння абавязкі друкара ўскладзены на маладога графіка-мастака Арцёма Цімашэнку, які захапляецца літаграфіяй.

У літаграфскай майстэрні прыцягваюць увагу вялікія камяні. Гэта дарагі, рэдкі пасвай шчыльнасці вапняк. Такія дабываюцца толькі ў Германіі. Камень – працоўная паверхня для мастакоў, пад кожную работу ён шліфуюцца ўручную.

САКРЭТЫ СТАЛІЧНАГА МЕТРАПАЛІТЭНА

Карыстаючыся метрапалітэнам, людзі не задумваюцца, дзе і як стваралася яго аздабленне. А ўсе такія рэчы рабіў менавіта мастацкі камбінат. Тут шчыравалі над станцыямі метро яшчэ ў 80-ыя гады і традыцыя працягваецца. Аляксандр Шапо – адзін з аўтараў станцыі метро “Вокзальная”. У 2021 годзе мінскі метрапалітэн адправіў гэту работу на конкурс ў Нью-Йорк і яна перамагла як лепшая грамадская прастора свету. “У Беларусі людзі часта думаюць, што лепшае ствараецца недзе за мяжой. А побач з імі жывуць творцы, якія здольныя на ўнікальныя рэчы. Нашы майстры працуюць на ўзроўні сусветных зорак. Проста пакуль не хапае ўвагі да іх унутры краіны. Калі б мае калегі: скульптары, жывапісцы, графікі, паказалі ўсе свае дасягненні, мы б даўно ўжо далі фору, напрыклад, спартсменам” – заўважае скульптар і жартуе: “Хочаце пабачыць лепшую грамадскую прастору? Экскурсія каштуе 80 капеек—набывайце квіток на метро”.

Над афармленнем станцыі “Вокзальная” Аляксандр Шапо працаваў разам з калегамі Уладзімірам і Вольгай Тэлепнёвымі і Рыгорам Васільевым. На працу, ад стварэння эскіза да ўвасаблення, у аўтарскага калектыва пайшло 5 гадоў. Скульптурная кампазіцыя называецца “Дрэва дарог”.





Цэнтральная трохкутная фігура азначае трыадзінства чалавека, часу і прасторы. Станцыя размяшчаецца побач з вакзалам, дзе сапраўды сыходзяцца ўсе дарогі, не толькі Беларусі, але і Еўропы.

Пры аздабленні метро архітэктарам трэба ўлічваць проціму нюансаў. Адразу пасля адкрыцця станцыі нехта з першых пасажыраў заўважыў, што цэнтральная скульптура качаецца. А гэта зроблена спецыяльна. Скульптура ўзаемадзейнічае з прасторай.

Дарэчы, Аляксандр Шапо прымае гасцей у вялікім памяшканні, якое раней было манументальным цэхам і дзе ствараліся значныя для краіны праекты. У часы Савецкага Саюза ў такіх месцах творцы працавалі над вялізнымі палотнамі, скульптурамі, мазаікамі, габеленамі. Сёння тут размясцілася майстэрня творчай дынастыі Шапо. “Бацька – жывапісец, “звіў гняздо” на другім паверсе, а ўнізе – рабочая прастора нас сыноў, “пцяццоў”, якія выпалі з гнязда,” – жартуе Аляксандр.

Памяшканне нагадвае склад антыкварыяту і мастацкага музея адначасова. На сценах і палічках – адсылкі да творчых праектаў, якія тут нараджаліся. Майстэрня працягвае развівацца ў манументальных традыцыях. Многае з таго, што прадумывалася і рэалізавалася ў ёй, сёння можна пабачыць ў гарадскім асяроддзі. Напрыклад, на адной з палічак знаходзіцца фраг-

мент скульптуры смуткуючай маці. Помнік ёй усталяваны ў сталіцы на праспекце Дзяржынскага на месцы брацкай магілы воінаў, якія загінулі пры абароне Мінска ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Аўтарам ідэі рэканструкцыі выступіў заслужаны архітэктар Рэспублікі Беларусь Леанід Левін, а над стварэннем помніку працаваў скульптар Аляксандр Шапо. У гэтай жа майстэрні ў супрацы архітэктары рабілі вялікі комплекс для Бабруйска, дзе ў гады вайны былі знішчаны савецкія ваеннапалонныя.

Любимую манументальную працу, як прызнаецца Аляксандр, ён стварыў для старажытнага Полацка. Гэта скульптура зодчага Іаана – па сутнасці першага архітэктара Беларусі, чыё імя зафіксавана ў “Жыцці Ефрасінні Полацкай”. Менавіта гэты зодчы паводле пісьмовай крыніцы закладаў камень пры будаўніцтве храма Святога Спаса. Помнік ўяўляе сабой фігуру чалавека, што трымае ў руках і прыціскае да сэрца мадэль храма.

З гэтай работай Аляксандр Шапо перамог на конкурсе, і праз пару гадоў чатырохметровая постаць была ўсталявана падчас святкавання 1150-годзя Полацка. Яшчэ трэба будзе прадумаць архітэктурнае асяроддзе вакол гэтага помніка, але пакуль і адзін 4-метровы манумент трымае на сабе прастору. “У мастакоў – манументалістаў многа

складанай фізічнай працы. Незалежна ад таго, над чым яны працуюць – скульптурай, мазаікай, фрэскамі, роспісамі – гэта вялікія прасторы, аб’ёмы”, – прызнаецца Аляксандр.

Трэба сказаць, што Шапо працуе з рознымі матэрыяламі, у яго ёсць і сур’ёзныя працы і гульнявыя, паркавыя скульптуры і карціны.

У ГОСЦІ ДА КНЯЗЁЎ І КАРАЛЁЎ

Яшчэ адну майстэрню абжылі мастак-графік Ігар Гардзіенка і яго жонка. Сужэнцы працуюць з рознымі тэмамі, побач з кветкавым жывапісам – партрэты князёў і каралёў часоў Вялікага Княства Літоўскага і Рэчы Паспалітай. Гістарычная рэканструкцыя – любімая тэма Ігара. Ён афармляе кнігі, прысвечаныя гістарычным асобам, робіць стылізаваныя падсвечнікі, прычым ў сваёй адметнай тэхніцы спалучае дрэва, метал і роспіс. Кожны падсвечнік – адсыл да гістарычнай асобы ці помніка архітэктуры.



Карціны Ігар робіць ў новай тэхніцы, але ў старых традыцыях. Ігару падабаецца ляўкасны жывапіс. Ён малюе на дошках так, як гэта рабілі раней мастакі-ікананісты. Толькі стварае не абразы, а партрэты гістарычных асоб. Нават у сваім аўтарскім варыянце выкарыстоўвае шаты, калі па верху малюнка выкладаюцца пласціны, паказаныя на карціне князі і каралі сапраўды



■ Каміль Камал

выглядаюць вельмі велічна. Работы Ігара Гардзіенкі можна пабачыць у Мірскім і Лідскім замках, Нясвіжскім палацы, на шматлікіх выстаўках.

ДЗІВОСНЫ СВЕТ КЕРАМІКІ

Тамара Курачыцкая дзеліцца з гасцямі сваёй марай аб стварэнні ў рэспубліцы музея мастацкай керамікі. Так, сёння ў многіх музеях рэспублікі можна пабачыць гліняныя збанкі і міскі, але ўжо прыспеў час паказа-

ць усяму свету, якія дзівосы з гліны робяць айчынныя творцы. Тут ёсць, чым ўразіць. У майстэрні і на складах захоўваюцца працы як сучасныя, так і тыя, якім пад 30 гадоў. Многае стваралася пад розныя конкурсы і выставы.

У Тамары Курачыцкай выпрацаваны свой стыль. У яе руках з глінай адбываюцца цуды, яна адкрывае людзям чароўныя сусветы, падводныя царствы і прыгажосць сваёй краіны. Працуючы над скульптурнымі формамі, жанчына выкарыстоўвае элементы з жывапісу і графікі. Для сваёй творчасці выбірае складаны, нават грубы матэрыял – шамот. Скульптуры, дэкаратыўныя пано, незвычайныя вазы і манументальныя работы – далёка не ўсё, на што здольная гэта жанчына. Прызнаецца, што ёй даводзілася рабіць і вітражы, працаваць з металам, яна афармляла як дзіцячыя садкі, так і палацы. Манументальнымі работамі Тамары Курачыцкай можна палюбавацца ў гасцініцы Еўропа, у Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы, у Мірскім замку і Рэзідэнцыі Прэзідэнта. Яе працы захоўваюцца ў музейных фондах і прыватных калекцыях.

ТОНКАСЦІ ЎСХОДУ

Мастак Каміль Камал можа зачапіць гасцей тонкім усходнім гумарам і філасофскімі поглядамі на жыццё:

“Калі б на свеце не было мастацтва, які б тады ў ім быў сэнс? Без мастацтва не зразумець адзін аднаго, не палюбіць. Навошта вялікія цары, калі яны ствараюць бязглузды свет, у якім ўсім дрэнна? Навошта мастацтва, калі яно не радуе? Навошта панавіла столькі кніг, наздымана фільмаў, якія не хочацца чытаць і глядзець?” Каміль ўпэнены, што творцы здольны змяніць свет. Нездарма чалавецтва не забываецца на карціны Леанарда да Вінчы, паэзію Амар Хаяма, Шэкспіра, Дантэ. І праз стагоддзі іх творчасць працягвае ўплываць на чалавецтва.

Каміль Камал па нацыянальнасці азейбарджанец, нарадзіўся ў Грузіі, мастацкую адукацыю пачаў атрымліваць ў Ленінградзе, а пасля прыехаў ў Мінск, бо хацеў вучыцца ў самых лепшых выкладчыкаў. У Беларусі скончыў тэатральна-мастацкі інстытут і застаўся тут працаваць. Займаецца скульптурай, жывапісам, вітражамі, распісамі, кніжнай графікай. Адна з апошніх кніг, аформленых мастаком “Амар Хаям. Выбраныя старонкі”, выйшла ў Выдавецкім доме “Звязда”. У ёй змешчана больш за 30 графічных работ мастака.

Каміль Камал жартуе, што не хоча складаць канкурэнцыю беларусам, якія тут нарадзіліся і выраслі, і, адпаведна, могуць багата сказаць пра сваю краіну. Затое яму блізка і зразумела тэма ўсходу – адметныя вобразы і сэнсы ён перадае праз розныя віды творчасці. Яго праца над анталогіяй “Сто паэтаў Кітая” была адзначана на конкурсе “Мастацтва кнігі”...

Зімой ў камбінаце адкрыўся швейна-пашывачны цэх, дзе будуць ствараць эксклюзіўныя рэчы. Тут кашулі будуць ператварацца ў холст мастака. У выніку ўтылітарная рэч будзе ператварацца ў твор мастацтва. Адной з першых такіх цікавінак стала кашуля мастака – рэстаўратара Юліі Дранец, зробленая па матывах веткаўскіх распісных стараабрадчых куфраў. Камбінат выкупіў у аўтара правы на капіраванне малюнку. І будзе адшываць кашулі ў лімітаванай колькасці. Натуральна, такіх рэчаў ў звычайнай краме не знайдзіце...

Надзея **Базіноўская**
Фота: Лізавета ГОЛАД





КУТОК З ГІСТОРЫЯЙ

КАГО ЛЁС ПРЫВОДЗІЎ Ў СЯДЗІБУ АПОШНЯГА МІНСКАГА ВАЯВОДЫ

Усяго ў дзесятку кіламетраў ад Мінскай кальцавой знаходзяцца чароўныя мясціны, дзе захаваліся старадаўнія паркі, а ў дуплах двухсотгадовых гадовых дрэў селяцца рэдкія птушкі. У тым ліку жаўна – чорны дзяцел, які падчас пералётаў гучна енчыць, крычыць, чым пужае людзей, якія раней пратакую птушку нічога не ведалі.

Яшчэ 250 гадоў таму тут, у Сёмкава, быў закладзены сядзібна – паркавы комплекс. Тады гэтыя землі за выдатную службу дасталіся Адаму Хмару – чалавеку, які здолеў зрабіць бліскучую кар’еру ад пасады лоўчага да мінскага ваяводы (дарэчы, апошняга, бо пазней такое званне ўжо нікому не давалі).

Новы гаспадар распачаў вялікую будоўлю. Усе пытанні, звязаныя з архітэктурай, афармленнем інтэр’ераў зацвярджаў сам Адам Хмара. Архітэктарам быў запрошаны знакаміты італьянец Карл Спампані, які ў той час праектаваў рэзідэнцыі на беларускіх землях. Побач з сядзібай былі ўзведзены два флігелі (адзін – для гасцей, другі – для слуг). Адначасова капаліся сажалкі, работнікі масцілі ўезд, будаваліся аранжэры.

Атрымалася сапраўды шыкоўная рэзідэнцыя. У парадны двор заязджалі карэты. У вялікай зале ладзіліся балы, граў уласны аркестр, была сабраная багатая бібліятэка. Палацам захапляліся ўсе, хто сюды прыязджаў.

Адам Хмара паклікаў да сябе нават апошняга караля Рэчы Паспалітай Станіслава Аўгуста Панятоўскага. Для высокага гасця падрыхтавалі “каралёўскі” пакой.

Пра тое, як шыкоўна выглядалі гэтыя мясціны, сведчыць паэма ў вершах “Палац у Сёмкава”, якую яшчэ ў 1780-ых гадах склаў мінскі выкладчык паэтыкі Міхал Дудзінскі. Свае малюнкi сядзібы пакінулі знакамітыя мастакі Напалеон Орда і Юзаф Пешка. Дарэчы, на эскізе апошняга можна заўважыць маладыя таполі, пасаджаныя для ўмацавання пакручастага схілу (у Сёмкаве захаваўся незвычайны пейзаж з часоў ледавіка). Гэтыя 200-гадовыя таполі можна і сёння пабачыць ў сядзібна-паркавым комплексе.



Адам Хмара прымаў удзел у соймах Вялікага княства Літоўскага, атрымаў вышэйшыя дзяржаўныя ўзнагароды.

Ён быў чалавекам прадпрыемальным: на сваіх суднах сплаўляў зерне па Нёману ў Прусію, пры ім ўзводзіліся вадзяныя млыны, цагельні, вінакурні. Пры гэтым Хмара не забываў клапаціцца пра сваіх людзей, так, што на Міншчыне нават пайшоў выраз “ветлівы, як пан мінскі ваявода”.

ПА СЛЯДАХ КЛАСІКАЎ

Сёмкаўская зямля дазваляе нам угадаць пра знакавых асоб Беларусі. З Хмарами, удадальнікамі сядзібы, быў звязаны род Кастравіцкіх. Самыя вядомыя літаратурныя дзеячы з роду Кастравіцкіх – Гіём Апалінер і Карусь Каганец.

У 1888 годзе ў суседнім мястэчку вянчаліся бацькі Максіма Багдановіча. А ў 1905 годзе сюды ў пошуках працы перабраўся Янка Купала. Пасля смерці бацькі і брата ўся гаспадарка лягла на плечы маладога Янкі, а той не на дта любіў працаваць на зямлі, марыў пісаць вершы. Калі хлопец сыходзіў з дому, маці нічога не дала яму з сабой, спадзяючыся, што так сын хутка вернецца. Але ўпарты Янка ўладкаваўся ў Сёмкаве на бровары, з надзеяй, што ў яго будзе заставацца час і на творчасць. Праца там аказалася даволі складанай, пазней Купала пра сваё знаходжанне на броварах ў Сёмкаве і ў іншых месцах напісаў: “Знаў там такога пекла, якога яшчэ дагэтуль не меў”. На адным з бровараў, ён нават абварыў рукі. Да таго ж паэту, які не піў, няўтульна было сярод захмялелых калег. Таму Купала і кінуў працу вінакура.

Сто гадоў таму ў Сёмкава прыехала сям’я Якуба Коласа. Падчас Першай су-

светнай вайны пісьменнік эвакуяваўся на Куршчыну (Расія), адкуль вярнуўся ў таварным вагоне з сям’ёй і двума козамі. Натуральна, былія бежанцы мелі патрэбу ў грошых. Таму не дзіўна, што Колас уладкаваўся на пасаду бухгалтара вучэбнай фермы Інстытута сельскай гаспадаркі, якая размясцілася ў шляхецкай сядзібе. Менавіта тут Колас напісаў апавяданне “Салавей”, дзе ў вобразе гэтай птушкі распавёў сваю гісторыю вяртання на радзіму

Захаваліся архіўныя здымкі, дзе Якуб Колас ў 1922 годдзе сядзіць з сынам Юркай ў тыльнай часткі Сёмкаўскага палаца ў атачэнні дзяўчынак з кветкамі, а таксама, дзе пісьменнік з супрацоўнікамі вучэбнай фермы.

У Сёмкаве Колас дапісываў сваю вершаваную паэму “Новая зямля”, якую даследчыкі называюць энцыклапедыяй сялянскага жыцця. Тут



ён стварыў 8 яе раздзелаў. Засталіся ўспаміны, што Колас чытаў з рукапісаў свае творы сябрам і знаёмым. Гэта пацвярджае і адзін са здымкаў, зробленых у Сёмкаве. А яшчэ ў аграгарадок прыязджаюць ускласці кветкі да памятнага знака, прысвечанага партызанам брыгады “Штурмавая”, якія ў лютым 1944 вывезлі і выратавалі ад знішчэння 274 выхаванцаў дзіцячага дома (з пачаткам Другой сусветнай вайны дзяцей не паспелі эвакуяваць). Аперацыя сапраўды была рызыкаўная — недалёка стаялі варожыя гарнізоны. Дзяцей вывозілі ў начы, у завіруху, на шасцідзесяці(!) падводах.

СЦЕЖКАМІ ПАМЯЦІ

Мясцовыя жыхары мараць пра адраджэнне сядзібна-паркавага комплексу. На жаль, з тых часоў, як палац застаўся без даху, ён імкліва разбураецца і пакуль сядзіба чакае інвестараў.

Але гэтыя мясціны па ранейшаму прыцягваюць сюды неабыхавых людзей. На расчытцы тэрыторыі ад смецця і раскопках паспелі паўдзельнічаць валанцёры з розных краін свету. Перыядычна ладзяцца суботнікі.

Валанцёры праекта “Адраджэнне сядзібна-паркавага комплексу Сёмкава” (філіял рэспубліканскага фонду развіцця турызму і падтрымкі дзікай прыроды “Планета Беларусь”) шукаюць розныя падыходы, каб раскрыць патэнцыял гэтых мясцін. Тут ладзяцца фота-сесіі і майстар-класы, фестывалі, прэзентацыі і пленэры. Сюды прыязджаюць назіраўльнікі за раслінамі і птушкамі.

Гэтым летам пры падтрымцы Мінскага раённага выканаўчага камітэта, царкоўнага прыхода аграгарадка Сёмкава, Сёмкаўскай сярэдняй школы адкрылася экалагічная сцежка. Ініцыятарамі яе стварэння выступілі мясцовыя жыхары. Пры распрацоўцы стэндаў выкарыстаны копіі архіўных фотаздымкаў Дзяржаўнага літаратурна-мемарыяльнага музея Якуба Коласа. Працягласць сцежкі каля кіламетра. Інфармацыйныя стэнды, усталяваныя ўздоўж яе, пазнаёмяць з гісторыяй сядзібна-паркавага комплексу, падкажуць, на якія расліны варта звярнуць увагу ў час падарожжа, галасы, якіх птушак можна пачуць. Сюды на вучэбныя заняткі выбіраюцца мясцовыя школьнікі і дзеці са сталіцы. У Сёмкаўскай школе працуе краязнаўчы гурток.

А яшчэ Сёмкаву шанцуе на неабыхавых людзей, гэтая зямля адкрыта ідэям. Таксама вядзецца пошук землякоў у Беларусі і за яе межамі. Тут рады інфармацыі, якая адкрывае новыя старонкі гісторыі гэтага куточка. Сёлета, на базе агасядзібы “Даліна ўтульнасці” прайшла краязнаўчая канферэнцыя, прысвечаная 250-годдзю закладкі сядзібна-паркавага комплексу і 100-годдзю прыбывання ў Сёмкаве Якуба Коласа, на якім выступалі супрацоўнікі літаратурных музеяў, даследчыкі, якія дзяліліся цікавосткамі, звязанымі з Адамам Хмарай і шляхетнымі традыцыямі.

Яўген Крочкоў

Фота: Яўгена Пясецкага.



Reflection. In Minsk Victory Park.

COUNTRY

IN THE HEART OF EUROPE

LG

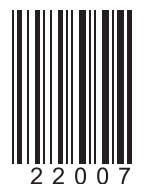


**Magazine for those
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ISSN 2415-394X



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