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BELARUS

白罗斯



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any weapons until you
step on our state border”**

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STABILITY DETERMINES THE WAY FORWARD

ANYWAY, THE ECONOMY IS STILL THE MAIN THING. THE MORE SIGNIFICANT IS THE INDICATOR THAT GROSS PRODUCT GROWTH WAS ACHIEVED IN BELARUS IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR. BY AS MUCH AS FIVE PERCENT. THE FIGURE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CONFIRMS THAT THE BELARUSIAN ECONOMY HAS SUCCESSFULLY ADAPTED TO THE NEW REALITIES, HAVING MANAGED TO NEUTRALIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SANCTIONS POLICY.

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VERY SOON, THE BOLSHOI THEATRE OF BELARUS, WHICH WE CALL THE PRIDE OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OPEN ITS 92ND THEATRE SEASON. IN THE MEANTIME, UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE COMPANY IS ON A WELL-DESERVED VACATION. AND THE FACT THAT THE THEATRE HAS EARNED A REST IS A FACT. IT IS ENOUGH TO RECALL THE PAST MONTH, WHICH WAS RICH IN EVENTS FOR THE BOLSHOI.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

IT IS IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN CLOSE COOPERATION



Joint actions to ensure the safety and security of citizens became the main topic of the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States held in Minsk. The President of Belarus met with its participants.

The first such meeting was also held in the Belarusian capital back in 1992. The current forum was an anniversary one, the 50th in a row. The Head of State called on representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs system, and in their person all his colleagues, not to lose the connections and partnership base that had been developed over the years. He explained in great detail and clearly what this could lead to, and in this regard, outlined the key tasks for law enforcement agencies. At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko especially emphasised the main theme of the entire meeting, “The Ministries of Internal Affairs of the CIS countries are, in fact, a shield for law-abiding citizens and a sword for the criminal world. But only if we are together. Based on this, Belarus

has always been and is a consistent supporter of integration within the Commonwealth of Independent States, in this case, further integration of law enforcement agencies. A permanent hybrid war is being waged against our peoples. If we are together, no ‘colour revolutions’ or other rebellions are scary to us. Otherwise, we will be torn apart one by one, divided, and the powers that be (you know who they are) will take us warm, without having to put in any effort. So let’s be together.”

Belarus is a reliable partner

While in the economy between the CIS countries there may still be some competition, rivalry, striving for immediate benefit, then in matters of security such a division may prove extremely dangerous. Especially now, when the world order is being reformed. Therefore, Aleksandr Lukashenko warned that it is impossible to destroy the partnership that has stood the test of time, formed on the principles of openness, trust and mutual assistance, “Over the years of working together, we have repeatedly been convinced: only together can we most effectively counter global, cross-border and internal threats. Because there are friends and comrades nearby who will always lend a shoulder. From Belarus, you will get only this. We will always, as much as possible and impossible, support and cooperate with all of you. If there is a desire, we can seriously help each other in very difficult situations. The Ministries of Internal Affairs of the CIS countries are, in fact, a shield for law-abiding citizens and a sword for the criminal world. But only if we are together. Based on this, Belarus has always been and continues to be a consistent supporter of integration within the Commonwealth of Independent States, in this case — further integration of law enforcement agencies.”

Don't lose what we've created in recent years

The President of Belarus drew attention to the situation in the United States and their foreign policy strategy, “It seems that the US policy in the world has been structured over the past four years under the current president. It is clear: these are friends, these are enemies, this one is a son of a bitch, but ours, this one is a stranger. If the government changes, it will be like in Afghanistan. It will definitely happen. This is not the first time. In order to change the government, they definitely need to start some kind of war. God forbid, they use the conflict situation in the Middle East to start a new world war. They are ready to do this too.” The President noted that he is not agitating anyone against the United States or any traditional allies, “You should be friends with everyone and build relationships. But do not lose what we have created in recent years. This largely depends on us, the security forces.”

Unity is the basis of interaction

During the meeting, Aleksandr Lukashenko outlined four important tasks that the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the CIS member states faces today. The Head of State noted that today they are trying to start a quarrel and



split the countries from within, “We are under the pressure of absolutely illegal unilateral economic sanctions. A permanent hybrid war is being waged against our peoples. And each of the CIS countries has already experienced at least one ‘colour revolution’, which is essentially an attempt at a coup d’état.” Hence the firm conviction that strength lies only in unity, “A situation may develop in which any of us — a state — cannot do without this unity. And if we do not understand this today, they will deal with us separately. But if Russia collapses, we will all be drawn into this funnel.”

How to counter terrorism

The next most important task for the CIS countries and the Ministries of Internal Affairs of these countries is to combat terrorism, both internal and external. And it, the President of Belarus stated, is gaining momentum, especially in connection with the activities of the West (primarily the United States) in Ukraine. In this regard, the President emphasised, “The fight against terrorism is the most important task for us. I always tell my minister: we will not do anything without the police. The police know everything.” Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that everyone in the Ministry of Internal Affairs — from the district police officer to the minister — has full information about the operational situation in the country, so a lot depends on their work and competent actions in any country, “Everything depends on you in any country. The main thing is to receive information. If it comes from you, then we begin to act.” Another point that the Head of State drew attention to: international terrorism uses the latest technologies and media resources to promote its activities. The President is firmly convinced, “An effective fight against this evil requires a comprehensive approach, including political, social and economic measures, the development of international cooperation and the exchange of information. Only together can we resist it!”

Fighting cybercrime

The President of Belarus is confident that this problem is also relevant for all countries. After the start of the special military operation, fraudsters’ centres, including call centres operating in Ukraine, became more active, the President noted. From there, they attack Belarus and other countries. The number of attempts to destabilize the work of government agencies by deliberately false reports of mining of the most important government facilities has also increased. There have been more cases of fraud against ordinary citizens, noted Aleksandr Lukashenko, “Especially this year, we are somehow trying to turn around (and judging by the facts, I see that it is working) the situation with cybercrime. But Belarus is a disciplined country, where people still hear

when they are advised: don’t meddle. Especially old people. Don’t meddle in these games with all sorts of scammers on phones, iPhones, and so on. There is also such a problem in your countries, so the experience of fighting such evil will be interesting to all of us.”

Preservation of historical memory

The Head of State noted that at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the CIS, one of the important topics was the celebration of the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, “Victory Day is the most memorable and solemn date in our common history. It symbolises the unity and courage of the Soviet peoples in the face of fascism — the most terrible threat to all mankind. All the peoples of the Soviet Union fought and died on the fronts. Moreover, the peoples of Central Asia sheltered thousands and millions of citizens of those territories that were occupied by the fascists in the first years. And the Statement of the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs, which will be adopted following the forum, will not only be a tribute to the memory of tens of millions of military personnel and peaceful Soviet citizens who died so that we could live normally today.”

As the President of Belarus noted, this will be an appeal to future generations with a call to sacredly preserve historical memory and, most importantly, the truth about the most terrible war. Never forget that we are the descendants of the Victors. This is a great treasure.



“Let’s be together”

The President of Belarus drew attention to the fact that despite unity on such an important issue as celebrating the 80th anniversary of Victory, the Commonwealth countries nevertheless have disagreements on other issues. Therefore, Aleksandr Lukashenko called on all parties, including law enforcement officers, to maintain unity in order to ensure security and stability in the region, “Let’s take serious action in the main areas of work of the ministries of internal affairs. They are clearly crystallized by life, they are defined, and that’s where we need to make decisions. If we have made a decision, let’s act in this direction together. God forbid that something serious happens in our countries, in your independent states, when it would be necessary to resort to action on a full scale of security agencies. But we are not insured against this. Let’s be together — no ‘colour revolutions’ or other rebellions are scary for us.”

The Head of State thanked the participants of the meeting for their willingness to cooperate, for their desire to further intensify joint efforts to ensure security and maintain law and order, “You should know: we are always ready to come to your aid, to act adequately. Just let’s not quarrel over trifles. This

always leaves an abnormal imprint on our work. We are only for being together. We want to be together with you. Otherwise, we will be torn apart one by one, divided, and the powers that be (you know who they are) will take us warm, without having to make any effort. So let's be together."

High-level partnership

Participants of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the CIS countries also assessed the level of interaction between law enforcement agencies. During the meeting, Minister of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan Yerzhan Sadenov thanked Aleksandr Lukashenko for the warm welcome and hospitality on Belarusian soil. Special gratitude for the fact that, despite the busy presidential schedule, the Head of State managed to pay personal attention to the past meeting. Yerzhan Sadenov emphasised that all CIS member states are connected by close ties of friendship, "Interaction between the internal affairs agencies of our countries is at a high level. There is a legal basis, we successfully search for criminals, carry out mutual instructions, and exchange experience."

In general, the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth countries is guided in its work by decisions taken by the heads of state. At the meetings, the progress of their implementation is traditionally reviewed, the state of interaction is assessed, and prospects for the near future are determined.

To feel safe

The Minister of Internal Affairs of Belarus Ivan Kubrakov noted in a conversation with journalists that Belarus is a hospitable country and the task set by the President to the Ministry of Internal Affairs is that any citizen who is on our territory should feel safe. The head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs noted that many of the forum participants were in our country for the first time, "Absolutely everyone noted that they were surprised by the cleanliness, order, and safety on our streets. Many of my colleagues simply said: let us walk along the streets of Minsk, see this beauty. We walked, talked to people, went to cafes, and everyone agreed that people living in Belarus feel safe. For us, this is the most important assessment." Ivan Kubrakov recalled the well-known statement that crime has no borders, so it is certainly important for law enforcement officers to maintain close cooperation with colleagues from other countries, "We have certain developments. But other countries have the same developments. When the ministries of internal affairs work as a single fist, then there will be order everywhere, in all our countries. And any citizen from any country, whenever he comes, will feel at home. And we will accomplish this task."



The site has proven its demand

The well-being of all citizens of the Commonwealth depends on the efforts of law enforcement agencies and their joint work in the CIS. Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, is convinced of this. According to him, the issues discussed during the event are not new, "But each time we use this platform to synchronize and once again touch upon many issues. For example, the fight against cybercrime. All parties already have positive results of interaction. Another topic is the search for escaped criminals. A specific example: in six months, employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the CIS member states jointly found 213 citizens."

In the context of today's reconstruction of the world order, the demand for international platforms is very significant for law enforcement officers, Vladimir Kolokoltsev believes, "The platform of the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the CIS member states really proves its relevance. The main thing is efficiency and progressive development towards a specific result. And a specific result is the results of the law enforcement work of all colleagues in the vast expanses of the Commonwealth countries for the benefit of our citizens." The Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia also emphasized that law enforcement agencies in the CIS occupy a significant place in the state structure, "The well-being of people and their sense of security depend on the efforts and efficiency of our agencies. Ultimately, this gives an assessment (based on the results of our work) of all current authorities in the state. We assured Aleksandr Grigorievich that we will try not to let him down and do everything in our power to ensure that the instructions of the leaders of the countries are carried out strictly on time and with a high level of effectiveness."

Aleksey Fedosov
photo of the BELTA



SYMBOLS REMAIN FOREVER

This year in the country is marked by the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus, which began with the legendary strategic offensive operation — Bagration. In all regions, they remember the events and heroes of that time, and pay tribute to those who brought peace to our land. A symbolic ceremony with the participation of the President took place at the Mound of Glory.

This place is iconic for everyone. There is always a special atmosphere here, it is literally imbued with the heroism of the ancestors who defeated the enemy and liberated Belarus from the evil of fascism. Over the 55 years of its existence, the Mound of Glory has undergone several reconstructions and is becoming an increasingly attractive place for residents and guests of the country. Since last year, another reconstruction has been taking place here. Aleksandr Lukashenko laid flowers at the foot of the monument, examined in detail what had already changed, and asked what else was planned to be introduced.

Flowers at the foot of the Mound of Glory

Indeed, the Mound of Glory is perhaps one of the most striking monuments in the country, which is associated with our independence and free life. It is not for nothing that the President often comes here on the main national holiday — Independence Day. Here, in the summer of 1944, a 105,000-strong group of German troops was defeated and the Minsk cauldron was closed, and the Bagration offensive operation became a triumph of Soviet military art and went down in history as the largest defeat of fascist troops in World War II.

The first point of the presidential route is laying flowers at the foot of the Mound of Glory. Next, Aleksandr Lukashenko got acquainted with the reconstruction of the upper platform. Governor of the Minsk Region Aleksandr Turchin reported on the stages of financing construction and installation work and plans for their completion. The President traditionally

demands a managerial approach from everyone, “It’s not even about the money. No need to ruin the original look. Everything is fine here. There is absolutely no need for excesses here.”

The proposal requires thought

On the site in front of the Mound of Glory there is a kind of open-air museum. Military equipment is collected here, in particular T-34 tanks, anti-tank artillery from the Great Patriotic War, the legendary Katyusha, and Il-2 attack aircraft. For the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus, the Soviet steam locomotive Em No. 728-58, built by the Bryansk Machine-Building Plant in 1933, was delivered from the Staraya Granitsa military-historical complex near the village of Stankovo. According to Aleksandr Turchin, it is planned to further expand the exhibition. By the way, there are already certain agreements with the Ministry of Defense and Russian partners to receive more samples of equipment from the Great Patriotic War.

The governor decided to discuss one of the ideas personally with the President. We are talking about the possible creation of a museum of the history of the Armed Forces on the territory of the complex. The justification provided by representatives of the Minsk Regional Executive Committee is quite convincing: the fact is that visiting the Mound of Glory is seasonal, the number of visitors to the site decreases noticeably in the cold season. The experience of Khatyn was also taken into account: after the museum opened there, the number of visitors doubled and last year already exceeded 500 thousand people.

Almost 105 thousand people visited the Mound of Glory in 2023, but this is not the limit, Aleksandr Turchin is sure, “The proposal is to create a small museum of the history of the Armed Forces. There are exhibits... I propose gradually, without haste, after thinking through the options, to place this museum (on the site near the Mound of Glory) in order to attract visitors here year-round. This is a topic for discussion.”

The President did not rush to make a decision, “We need to think about it. We have enough museums. God grant that people go there. We need to think it through.”

A little later, speaking with journalists, Aleksandr Turchin said that the Mound of Glory was one of the most important symbols of the country, a symbol of its liberation. And, naturally, the ideology of the Mound of Glory as a monument dedicated to the liberation of Belarus cannot change. The question is how to complement this majestic memorial in order to attract even more people here, so that they remember the events that took place on Belarusian soil 80 years ago. The Minsk Regional Executive Committee hopes and sets goals for itself that attendance at the Mound of Glory should be at least doubled.

Another proposal from the leadership of the capital region is to plant alleys. Fortunately, the territory allows it: the complex occupies almost 27 hectares. The President also supported this idea.

FACTS

The Mound of Glory was laid on September 30th, 1966 by representatives of the hero cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Kyiv, the Brest Hero Fortress, military units, workers and students of Minsk and the Minsk Region.

- ◆ The memorial was opened on July 5th, 1969.
- ◆ The monumental sculptural composition was built to commemorate the victorious completion of the Belarusian Bagration Operation, which led to the defeat of the Nazi armies of the Center group.
- ◆ The authors are sculptors Andrei Bembel, Anatoly Artimovich, architects Oleg Stakhovich, Lev Mitskevich and engineer Valery Laptsevich. In 1970, the team of authors was awarded the State Prize of the BSSR for the greatness, depth of idea and artistic design of the monument.
- ◆ Since 2006, the Mound of Glory has been a branch of the Khatyn memorial complex.
- ◆ The complex is located on the 21st kilometer of the Minsk-Moscow highway. It is located in the Smolevichi District of the Minsk Region near the village of Sloboda on an area of 26 hectares.
- ◆ The monument is a complex engineering and architectural structure, which has the shape of a mound (height — 35 meters). At its top, in the center of the observation deck, there are four obelisk bayonets (each 35.6 meters high), lined with titanium, as a symbol of the four fronts that participated in the liberation of Belarus. The total height of the monument is 70.6 meters.

◆ At the foot of it, there is a granite memorial plaque with the inscription, “In the Mound of Glory, soil from hero cities and other places of fierce battles, from cities and villages, which have forever glorified themselves with military and labor feats for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Motherland, was laid by many handfuls.”

◆ In the lower part of the monument there are mosaic images of the Orders of the Patriotic War and Glory.

Public affair

By the way, back in 2003, Aleksandr Lukashenko approved the initiative of the Federation of Trade Unions of Belarus to take over the Mound of Glory. This year, the first large-scale reconstruction of the memorial complex was carried out, which in fact became a public affair. Funds for its first stage were allocated from the President's reserve fund, and the Federation of Trade Unions undertook to pay part of the expenses. Also, the Federation of Trade Unions conducted more work on organising the collection of charitable funds from citizens and organisations. As a result, during the reconstruction, in addition to carrying out large-scale repair works, an open-air museum of military equipment was created.

The next large-scale reconstruction of the memorial complex was carried out by the Federation of Trade Unions in 2015. In a short period, the lost fragments and monumental mosaics were restored, structural elements were repaired, including all steps, the grass covering of the hill was completely replaced, and new decorative lighting was installed. In 2016, for uninterrupted lighting of the Mound of Glory, a solar photovoltaic station was installed on the territory of the memorial complex.

Since 2023, another reconstruction has been taking place at the memorial complex. Construction and installation work was carried out on the central staircase and the place where flowers were laid, the fountain, water storage tanks, automatic irrigation, utility networks, parking, the administration building, and the outdoor lighting network were reconstructed. Multimedia screens have also been installed in the park, and the exhibition of military equipment has been expanded.

In a conversation with journalists, the Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Belarus, Yuri Senko, recalled that the Federation regularly holds clean-up days here to maintain order, “Today the Head of State instructed to continue to actively participate in this issue with the support of the Minsk Regional Executive Committee. We will continue to work together to maintain this monument in good condition.”

There is a memorial park around the Mound of Glory. The monument is included in the list of material objects that have been assigned the status and category of historical and cultural values of Belarus.

Vladimir Velikhov
Photo by BelTA

CORE UNIFYING PRINCIPLE

Belarus is ready to contribute to strengthening the global majority by actively participating in unifying international structures. Aleksandr Lukashenko stated this in his speech at the 3rd Voice of Global South Summit. The event was held in the format of a video conference.

The organiser of the summit, as well as the current videoconference, is India. Belarus' position is shared in this part of the world. It is known here as a country that adheres to the course of diplomacy and peaceful settlement of any disputes for the sake of a better life for peoples and their nation. Therefore, on August 17th, almost two billion people in the south of the earth listened attentively to Aleksandr Lukashenko. The 3rd Voice of Global South Summit began quite early for a Saturday in Minsk. The time difference with the organisers is two and a half hours in their favour. They have 9:00, working time, we have 6:30, but nevertheless, everyone was ready.

The list of participants in the videoconference consisted of only 16 countries, including Belarus. India, Bangladesh, Oman, Tajikistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Vietnam, Bhutan, Chile, Fiji, El Salvador. The Voice of Global South includes (if you take into account the regions) countries of Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Pacific islands. The topics for discussion at the videoconference are world order, political conflicts, food and energy crises, provoked, importantly, not by the countries of the global South. That is why there is enough determination to shape the future of the planet independently at such international platforms. Belarus supports its partners. As Aleksandr Lukashenko noted in his speech, we are united by common goals and approaches to solving

global problems. This is the construction of a multipolar world, the creation of a system of indivisible security, ensuring sustainable development, strengthening equal cooperation. And most importantly, raising the standard of living of our peoples. The era of Western domination is becoming a thing of the past. The centre of global progress, economic gravity and political decision-making is shifting to the South and East. This requires us to more actively demonstrate leadership in international affairs. The Voice of Global South must sound in full force and match its gigantic potential, the President of Belarus emphasised.

How did they come to this summit format? Experts consider this initiative a counterweight to the international northern union of the G7 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain and the USA). They are both military and political partners, and the alliance of the seven has existed for more than 40 years.

Thus, the voice of the countries of the Global South-East sounds more and more ambitious and loud, which was confirmed by the 3rd Voice of Global South Summit, traditionally convened by India. The Head of the Belarusian State took part in this event at the invitation of the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi. It is obvious that the peacekeeping efforts undertaken by Minsk, including to resolve the Ukrainian crisis, are fully



consistent with the spirit and wording of the famous thesis of Modi, who in 2022 at the SCO summit in Samarkand very accurately noted that the current era is not an era of war. It is also true that it is the developing countries of the Global South-East, which form the backbone of the Non-Aligned Movement, which suffered the most from the colonial oppression of past centuries, as well as modern neo-colonial practices, that should be at the forefront and take responsibility for building a new world order.

An important area of practical cooperation between the countries of the Global South could be Belarus' assistance to African countries within the framework of joint projects. First of all, in order to promote the industrialisation of agriculture and ensure food security, which Minsk is already doing in a number of African countries, for example, in Zimbabwe. The fact that the African Union became a permanent member of the G20 last year, largely due to the efforts of Indian diplomacy, only emphasises the significance of this rapidly developing continent and the importance of its support.

Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised the fact that today many regions are shaken by wars and conflicts, and the arms race is gaining unprecedented momentum to please transnational corporations. But without sustainable peace and resolution of global contradictions, no development is possible. That is why Belarus has repeatedly put forward

peace initiatives and assumed the role of a negotiating platform for conflict resolution. We will continue to steadily continue this work, the President said. In more detail, it looks like this: Belarus aims to contribute to strengthening the Global Majority by actively participating in unifying international structures: the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, as well as BRICS, whose partners it expects to become in the near future. In general, the President of Belarus noted in his speech at the video conference, we have long and actively, since the times of the USSR, cooperated with the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We constantly provide humanitarian aid to countries in need. However, our capabilities are much broader. Belarus is one of the world leaders in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Despite the pressure from outside, the country demonstrates a high degree of stability and continues to develop steadily. As a republic with well-developed industry, agriculture, science, and education system, we are ready to offer the Global South food, industrial products, technologies, including digital ones, advanced practices in healthcare, including telemedicine, personnel training services, as well as aid in other areas.

Aleksey Fetisov
Photo by BelTA

A photograph showing two men in suits seated in ornate chairs, facing each other across a small round table. The man on the left, Alexander Lukashenko, is gesturing with his right hand. The man on the right is listening. Between them on the table is a small bouquet of flowers and two cups of tea. Behind them are two flags, the Belarusian flag and the Lithuanian flag, standing on poles. The background is a formal room with blue walls and a large mirror.

"WE ARE NOT GOING TO USE
ANY WEAPONS UNTIL YOU STEP
ON OUR STATE BORDER"

The President gave an interview to the Rossiya TV channel

During the interview, in particular, measures to ensure the security of Belarus and Russia, as well as the Union State as a whole, the situation in Ukraine and ways to resolve the conflict, the reaction to the behaviour of Western neighbours, as well as the situation on the border, were discussed. They also discussed individual aspects of domestic policy, the personal role of the President in the development of the country and his plans for the future.

On the ban on entry of Belarusian cars into Lithuania

The conversation began with the news about the ban on entry of private vehicles with Belarusian license plates to Lithuania. The Head of State responded as follows, "Madmen!... If I were you, I would not comment on many of the issues regarding Lithuania. Because they themselves do not know what they are doing. They are madmen, real madmen. What can we say about them? If there were responsible politicians there, we could discuss their policies. But there are no responsible politicians there." If we look at this issue from a political point of view, then Lithuanian politicians do everything that citizens in Lithuania do not like, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised, "Whatever we say about Lithuanians, they are very hardworking people from Soviet times. They compare what was in the Soviet Union and what is now. In the Soviet Union, the same Ukraine, Lithuania were gems. Lithuania was a very developed country. We can name radios, cars and other things from the Soviet era... Now they have nothing at all. Therefore, they cannot offer their goods. And if it is so-called Lithuanian, it means that the Germans built the plant, or someone else."

On the Ukrainian side's reaction to the incident

Of course, the incident with Ukrainian drones that flew into our territory remains hot news. The journalist noted that the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry gave a very rude

response: they say, there is nothing to discuss in this topic, it is not something worth thinking about. Answering Yevgeny Popov's question whether such rudeness will end, the Head of State noted that it has been going on since the time of the Kvartal 95 studio, "Real diplomats will not allow themselves to do this, even if 'there is nothing to discuss'. This is firstly. And secondly... Diplomats constantly say what they do not think. There is something to discuss." The President said that after the incident with drones, as well as the statements and actions of the Belarusian side, a reaction was received from the Ukrainian side, "We immediately received signals from those who responsibly conduct politics, and from the Ukrainian military. They were concerned: what, how..." Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled that additional Ukrainian units were transferred to the Belarusian border after our side began to carry out the corresponding work.

On the protection of the state border

At the same time, the President added that both the Ukrainian side and the West have constantly said that Ukraine does not need a war with us, "We understand this and say that we are not going to fight with you." He also explained why: it is not that there is someone good on the other side, but that neither Belarus nor Russia are interested in increasing the line of hostilities, "what the West wants from us and above all from Russia, to stir up society from within." The Belarusian side does not want this. Aleksandr Lukashenko fundamentally emphasised, "We do not want escalation, and we do not want a war against all of NATO. We do not want this. But if they do this and go for it, well... We will have no other choice. And there will be no 'red lines'. It exists, this line, the state border. As soon as they step on it (I speak as a border guard), the response will be immediate. It is prepared, by order in vaults, as it should be."

On the readiness to press the 'red button'

The deployment of Russian tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus at the time caused a great stir in the camp of our opponents. This fact scared them a lot. "A direct question that the West loves to ask leaders is whether you are ready to press the 'red button?'" asked Yevgeny Popov. "Firstly, 'red buttons' have already been pressed all around. 'Red buttons' have already been pressed along the perimeter of Belarus and Russia. All that remains is to press the 'reddest' one. Therefore, in a moral sense, perhaps, Putin and I, when making such decisions, even feel somehow uncomfortable talking about it. Secondly, when tactical nuclear weapons appeared here, I directly told them (the opponents) (even though they say there: he is stupid, he will use weapons): 'We are not going to use any weapons until you step on our state border. It is the border of our Union State.'" According to our treaty,

Russia will introduce its units (they are determined which armies) into Belarus. We will take the first blow, and then Russia will back us up in reserve. This is a common war, for Belarus and Russia, against these beasts. Should we wait until they trample our country like 85 years ago? No. Therefore, we will respond immediately and adequately. If they want this to not happen, let's sit down at the negotiating table and end this brawl. Neither the Ukrainian people, nor the Russians, nor the Belarusians need it. They (the Westerners) need it. The Head of State referred to information that he cannot voice due to its secrecy, "I cannot cite these facts, they are absolutely closed, where they openly say, high-ranking people, literally: 'Let them — Ukrainians, Russians — beat each other... Let them all die in this cauldron.'" These are high-ranking people talking about this. Of American origin (I will reveal a little to you). Is this normal? They want us to destroy each other."

About relations between Belarus and Russia

The next question: what else should Belarus and Russia do for greater integration within the Union State? The recipe from Aleksandr Lukashenko is quite simple, "I can say simply: you in Russia and we in Belarus should follow in the footsteps of the two presidents. You see our relations, absolutely close. President Putin has no relations with anyone other than Belarus. This is natural. There is no need to invent anything here, no conspiracy theories. We are allies — that says it all."

According to the President, there is no difference between Belarusians and Russians, we are very close people. Meanwhile, in the political sense, there were very different times when we were undesirable to Russia and allegedly pursued the wrong policy, allegedly "someone wanted to grab the Monomakh's Cap in the Kremlin", "Because of this, there was pressure on Belarus, but I, together with my colleagues, still pursued the policy that is being pursued now."

The President also recalled that there were often disagreements between him and Vladimir Putin, but Aleksandr Lukashenko always emphasised that they could quarrel as much as they wanted, but at the same time it was always necessary to see the interests of their own people, "That's first. And secondly, the time will come when we will stand back to back and shoot back together." This position, the President added, was criticized by Russian TV channels, and some military personnel in Russia were quite sceptical about it, "It turned out that we were standing back to back. When the special military operation began, I was openly telling you, a few days later Putin and I met, he said: 'I ask you, cover us from the rear...'" Then I said that we would not allow to shoot the Russians in the back. We then raised almost half the army and closed that direction. So sometimes we stand with our backs, sometimes looking at each other, and we fight."

Photo by BelTA

STABILITY DETERMINES FORWARD MOVEMENT

Be that as it may, the economy is still the main thing. It makes it more significant that in the first half of the year Belarus has ensured growth in gross product. By as much as five percent. The figure, among other things, confirms that the Belarusian economy has successfully adapted to the new realities, having managed to neutralise the consequences of the sanctions policy.

The situation is stable

Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko spoke about how the economy worked at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. The meeting reviewed the results of Belarus's socio-economic development in the first half of the year. In short, four of the five most important performance indicators for the Government and the National Bank have been met. The fifth indicator, exports, was slightly underfulfilled. Roman Golovchenko reported that GDP grew by 5 percent in January—June, with a forecast of 3 percent. Gross regional product growth was achieved in all regions and the city of Minsk. The target was met by all regions, with the exception of the Gomel Region (102.1 percent, with a target of 102.8). High growth rates were achieved in industry — 107.1 percent, in agriculture — 109.7, in construction — 108.8, and in trade — 111. Thanks to the measures taken by the Government together with the National Bank, macroeconomic stability is ensured in the country, the head of the Government emphasised. According to him, all social budget expenditure obligations are fulfilled on time and in full. The situation on the foreign exchange market is stable, and public confidence in the national currency is growing. Since the beginning of the year, citizens' deposits in Belarusian roubles have grown by 1.4 billion roubles, or 17.5 percent. Over the past period, gold and foreign exchange reserves have increased by 400 million dollars and amounted to 8.5 billion dollars as of August 1st. Inflation is within the forecast. In June 2024, compared to December 2023, its level was 3.4 percent, with a target of no more than 3.9 percent, the Prime Minister informed. He also drew attention to the fact that the most important qualitative indicator of the entire economy is the real disposable income of the population. This indicator is being met significantly ahead of the planned target. Growth for January—May was 9.6 percent, with a six-month forecast of 2.8. In June, we reached a wage level of 2,270 roubles. Growth in real terms is 13 percent. The task of increasing the level of income in the budget sphere is being solved progressively: in six months, growth in real terms is 11.9 percent. Roman Golovchenko emphasised that pensions are growing in real terms. In June, these payments increased by 9.2 percent compared to last year.

The real sector sets the tone

The Minister of Economy Yury Chebotar also confirms that the most important target indicators have been met, "The main thing is that we are looking at qualitative growth. In this regard, we pay attention to indicators that characterise the quality of life." What are these indicators? First of all, inflation. As already noted, thanks to the measures taken, today it is within the forecast parameters — 3.4 percent. As a result, real incomes of the population are growing. And all this allows, among other things, to support domestic demand. Retail turnover is growing. Credit product programmes for domestic goods are becoming popular. Home-made furniture, household appliances, etc. are in great demand. Of course, as before, investment activity

is essential for the development of the real sector. The key thing that the Government sees today is the implementation of investment projects. We are constantly working with the regions and ministries to supplement the relevant initiatives. Just recently, we added 28 projects to the list, and a little more than 20 are in the works. This area is in constant dynamics. The qualitative content of investments has changed. The share of investments in machinery and equipment, i.e. in the active part — that which gives a direct effect at enterprises in terms of increasing competitiveness and labour productivity — is growing significantly. In general, the pace and demands are not decreasing in any of the key areas. Export remains an important task. As planned, the volume of deliveries to the far-arc countries has been significantly increased. Answering the question of whether there are concerns about overheating of the economy, the minister noted that the department, together with its institutes, monitors the so-called ‘heat map’ of possible overheating of the economy according to many classic parameters that are assessed by international agencies, “Our level is within the normal range. We control those parameters that go into the red zone, and together with the regulator we make decisions.” Therefore, this issue, in the opinion of the minister, does not cause concern.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR JANUARY — JUNE 2024

GDP

- increased by 5%

GROWTH RATE:

- in industry — 107.1%
- in agriculture — 109.7%
- in construction — 108.8%
- in trade — 111%

CITIZEN DEPOSITS IN BELARUSIAN ROUBLES

- increased by 1.4 billion roubles, or by 17.5%

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

- increased by \$400 million and amounted to \$8.5 billion as of August 1st

INFLATION

- 3.4% with a target of no more than 3.9%

REAL DISPOSABLE INCOME OF THE POPULATION

- increased by 9.6% in January — May

AVERAGE WAGE IN JUNE

- 2,270 roubles (13% increase)

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES’ SALARIES

- increased by 11.9%

PENSIONS

- increased by 9.2% compared to last year

Dynamics of confident development

As you know, in October last year, the President approved the most important forecast parameters for the country’s development in 2024. The main goal is to ensure economic stability and increase the well-being of the population. Gross domestic product growth is projected at 3.8 percent due to large-scale investment and production programmes, sales of Belarusian products to foreign markets and expansion of domestic demand. But inflation should not exceed 6 percent. An increase in real wages is also expected. The results of work in the first half of the year just show that there are all the prerequisites for reaching the set target.

In short, we can safely say that the economy as a whole is working quite steadily. According to the results of the half-year, four out of five forecast indicators are being met, and significantly ahead of schedule. As already emphasised, in January—June, GDP growth was 105 percent. This is higher than not only the forecast level, but also the global average. And the main drivers are industry, agriculture, trade and the construction industry.

Of course, industry remains the engine of the economy: according to the results of January—June 2024, growth is 7.1 percent. Demand for domestic products allowed to increase the production volumes of a number of goods. For example, in the first half of the year, the production of cars and motorcycles increased by 1.5 times, portable digital computers — by 1.8, batteries — by 1.6, radio navigation equipment — by 3.7. Sugar production increased by more than a third, fibreboard, cellulose, electric stoves, building bricks and blocks — by more than 20 percent. Agriculture demonstrates good results: growth of over 10 percent. Grain harvesting and fodder procurement were significantly ahead of schedule compared to the previous year. Farmers managed to significantly increase the production of eggs (115.3 percent), milk (107), livestock and poultry meat (103.8).

The construction industry maintains a high bar with a growth rate of 108.8 percent. The volume of construction and installation work increased by 5.6 percent over six months. The fulfilment of housing plans also contributed: over 1.6 million square meters were commissioned in January—June, of which over 20 percent were with state support.

Positive trends prevail in trade. Retail turnover for January—June 2024 increased by 11.5 percent, wholesale — by 7.8.

It is important that the products manufactured by the real sector are in high demand. Compared to the same period last year, the ratio of the level of warehouse stocks to the average monthly production volume decreased by 8.9 percentage points. This is facilitated by the growth of sales in foreign markets. In January—June 2024, the growth rate of exports of goods was 104.2 percent.

Popularity of the Made in Belarus brand

In addition, according to the Ministry of Economy, the volume of exported goods amounted to almost 20 billion dollars in equivalent and increased by 0.8 billion dollars. The dynamics are provided by the increase in physical

volumes, while the price situation has a clear tendency to improve: prices have added about 5 percentage points. The most active increase was in the supply of intermediate and consumer goods — this indicates the high popularity of products with the Made in Belarus brand in the eyes of foreign buyers. The presence of Belarusian goods in the markets of the far-arc countries is dynamically increasing. For example, sales to Asian countries (by 16.6 percent) and Africa (by 3.7 times) have significantly increased.

Enterprises are planning their development more confidently. For example, investments in fixed assets for January — June increased by 7.6 percent. At the same time, the costs of purchasing machinery and equipment increased by more than 14 percent. It is logical that the efficient operation of the economy allows us to ensure a high level of wages — an average of 2,270 roubles in June.

But it is important to maintain the set pace and achieve the established parameters for the year. I wonder what reserves will be used for this?

Experts agree that it is expected that the economic growth rates planned for the current year — 103.8 percent — will be achieved by increasing production and exports of products, expanding domestic demand and increasing the level of real disposable income of the population. The solution to these problems is regulated by programme documents at the level of the Head of State, the Government, and ministries. And the key one is the Target Development Plan for 2024. In essence, this is a roadmap that defines what and in what quantities must be produced and sold in order to achieve the planned indicators.

As part of the Package of Measures to Protect the Domestic Market for 2023—2025, measures are being implemented to promote Belarusian products, create a positive image of national brands, and protect the domestic market.

The task is to increase supplies

Other strategies, plans and documents have also been adopted and are in effect, containing answers to the questions: how much to produce, how profitably to sell, how wisely to manage revenue in the interests of enterprises

and people? For an open economy, foreign trade is a key priority. In 2023, record values were achieved for certain indicators, despite the sanctions. Thus, the export of goods is the highest in the last 11 years. Deliveries to Russia and China have reached a historical maximum. At the same time, Belarus continues to diversify the export of goods and services, increasing its presence in the far-arc markets, building new trade and economic ties, and forming new logistics chains.

Today, it is important not to stop there, to open new sales markets, and increase export volumes. Countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are of great interest to Belarus. But at the same time, it is very important to maintain its position in the key Russian market.

In order to enter and increase deliveries to African countries, an action programme is being implemented to develop cooperation with the countries of this continent for 2024—

2026. In 2024, the goal is to more than double deliveries. The President

has set an ambitious goal for this year: to increase exports by 7.6 percent. To this end, new entities of industry distribution networks will be created in the markets of China, the EAEU and other friendly countries. To stimulate deliveries,

budget support for export decrees for 2024 has been increased by 17 percent. And to avoid transactions in toxic currencies, exporters have received the opportunity to receive

loans in Chinese yuan. It is also planned to introduce new support tools to enter previously undeveloped markets.

to introduce new support tools to enter previously undeveloped markets.

Incomes will continue to grow

Income growth of the population is one of the priorities of state policy. What is being done for this? It turns out that according to the results of January—May of this year, real disposable monetary income of the population increased by 9.6 percent. For January—June 2024, the real growth of labour pensions was 110.9 percent. Salaries in real terms according to the results of June increased by 11.2 percent. The growth of the subsistence minimum budget had a positive effect on the amount of allowances, pension supplements, and benefits for families with children. It is planned that



income of the population will continue to grow this year. For organisations using the state budget, the base rate has been increased to 250 roubles (by 9 percent compared to 2023). It is envisaged to increase teachers' salaries (by at least 16 percent in nominal terms), additional incentive payments for doctors, social service and cultural workers will increase. In the real sector of the economy, in order to increase the level of wages for low-paid workers, a set of measures has been developed and is being implemented to increase wages in organisations where their level does not exceed the industry average. Since the beginning of the year, the minimum wage has increased: it will be indexed at a level of no less than 30 percent of the projected value of the nominal accrued average monthly wage in the country for 2024. Based on the economic growth rates planned for this year, it is expected that real disposable monetary income of the population will increase by at least 3.5 percent by the end of 2024.

Promising directions have been identified

In today's difficult conditions, much attention is paid to issues of technological security. It turns out that significant work is being done in this area jointly with the Russian side. In particular, to ensure technological sovereignty and reduce dependence on imports, the Republic of Belarus jointly with the Russian Federation is implementing 25 import-substituting integration projects worth over 144 billion Russian roubles. Another project has been agreed upon at the level of industrial departments of the two countries. Belarusian industrial flagships, such as Gomselmash, BelAZ, AMKODOR and others, are creating production facilities for the release of new products: logging machines, components for agricultural machinery, a wide range of automotive components. The list of such projects is expanding: seven more initiatives are currently being developed. Thus, a large list of areas and technologies for joint use and development is covered. In addition, cooperation with the Russian side is actively developing in other areas of mutual interest. In microelectronics, for example, a development roadmap has been agreed upon, which provides for the development of the production of more than 80 types of electronic components for use in civil and space equipment at the INTEGRAL site. In machine tool manufacturing, agreements have been reached on the creation of competence centres based on machine tool manufacturing enterprises of the two countries in order to jointly develop units and components for the production of new metalworking equipment. A promising area is aircraft manufacturing: by 2026, it is planned to master the joint production of aircraft.

Stimulating investment activities

Reasonable questions: how are things with investments today, what legislative initiatives contribute to improving the investment climate in the country? It turns out that despite everything, the Belarusian economy continues to

attract foreign capital. Direct foreign investment on a net basis in 2023 exceeded 1.64 billion dollars in equivalent, adding 7.3 percent to the 2022 level.

The share of reinvestment is growing, that is, owners are not leaving the Belarusian market, but continue to invest in their businesses and open new production facilities. The growth rate of investment in fixed assets last year was 117.8 percent.

In 2024, the positive dynamics continue. As already noted, in the first half of the year, investment in fixed assets increased by 7.6 percent. To develop business and implement new projects in the regions, the Government is systematically working on incentive measures to attract investment. In July of this year, the updated Law 'On Investments' came into force. Here are the key innovations of the document. The first is to create conditions for the implementation of large projects. For them, the mechanism of investment agreements concluded by decision of the Government with a large volume of support will be used. The second is to stimulate investment activity in the regions. In this case, a basic package of benefits is provided within the framework of the mechanism of preferential investment projects implemented on the basis of decisions of executive committees. But for large investment projects, a 'stabilisation clause' and an exemption from income tax for up to five years will apply, as well as the possibility of compensating the investor's costs when creating energy and transport infrastructure facilities. If there is an intention to establish production of new import-substituting products required by the state, the possibility of buying them out under a special investment agreement is provided. Thus, from the start, the manufacturer can count on a guaranteed sales market for a certain period. For preferential projects in the regions, a VAT deduction, provision of a land plot without an auction, exemption from import customs duties on technical equipment, etc. are provided. To begin their implementation, a decision of the executive committee to include the project in the relevant list is sufficient. Another area of government support for investors is the possibility of receiving budget transfers to compensate for part of the capital costs after the successful completion of the project. Their size will vary from 10 to 35 percent depending on the level of development and specialization of the region in which the investment project is being implemented.

Work on improving investment legislation continues: by-laws are being adjusted, new procedural instruments are being created. For example, a government decree updated the list of priority activities for investment. This measure will help orient investors toward those areas of the economy in which they can count on government support when implementing investment projects.

As for the state as a whole, it will continue to play the role of the first-instance investor, creating conditions that facilitate the inflow of capital for the development of production projects in the regions.

Vladimir Velikhov

FORMULA OF AN



Ihar Buzouski is a person who is not afraid of modern challenges and complex tasks that the time itself dictates. No matter what rung of the career ladder he is on, Ihara Buzouski always reveals himself as a competent, talented leader who is able to breathe life into any team. Since June 13th of this year, Ihara Buzouski is the new rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus. In an exclusive interview with our magazine, he shared his first impressions of working in a new position, and also expressed his opinion on who a modern Belarusian leader is.

“There is such an expression: be careful what you wish for. And I am not talking about fear or any concerns, but about the enormous responsibility that is imposed for the entrusted task. Naturally, there is always a desire for fulfilment, career growth, a desire to be as useful and effective as possible. It is to this position that my professional path has led me for quite a long time. This includes gaining management experience in a variety of leadership positions, an integral part of which was my formation as a civil servant, studying and working at the Academy of Public Administration, and supervising the Academy of Public Administration in the position of Deputy Head of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Belarus. And, naturally, my scientific work, writing a candidate's thesis, which was associated with management issues, the study of society's values, their transformation,

and their influence on socio-political and socio-economic processes.”

“The President has ordered to improve the quality of selection of students at the Academy of Public Administration, and there are other important tasks. Does this mean that you have to work 24/7?”

“I have long been accustomed to this style of work, when you no longer take your personal time into account. How bad or good is this? Everyone makes their own choice. But for me it is right when you reach a certain level, and work becomes a joy, an opportunity appears to complement all your life aspirations. Moreover, I am sure that this way of life has historically been in our blood, for Belarusians, when families lived and worked on their own farm, with their own

EFFECTIVE LEADER

labour. There was no division into work and life. I am very happy to live exactly like this, to find pleasure in it. To get the result that is useful not only to me, but to the people around me and to the big cause as a whole. I like that, even when I come home, I still think about work. I get satisfaction from the fact that in my free time I read specialised literature that helps me to reveal my potential in work and increase my professional skills. This allows me to perform my duties at an even higher level.”

“The Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus is a leading educational institution for training management personnel at all levels. Since this year has been declared the Year of Quality in Belarus, even higher demands are placed on the forge of management personnel of such a rank. As an experienced manager, how did you begin your work in a new position entailing so much responsibility? There was no time to warm up due to the approaching admissions campaign...”

“Yes, that’s right, there was no time to warm up not only because of the admissions campaign, but also because of the speed of time, the challenges that are being heard today regarding the relevance of training management personnel in the country and, in general, the challenges of our time. How should decisions be made? How does the team work? How is it selected? Who enters here? I will not hide the fact that I already knew some of the answers to these questions

first-hand. But their actualization at the level of the Head of State during my appointment, naturally, makes them a priority.

The range of competencies that was developed during my previous professional activity allowed me to plan my first working week and, in general, the first month in the new position. At first, it was important to assess the potential that is inherent in the faculty and in the people who are no less important for the Academy of Public Administration, who provide its technical support. There are no little things in work. This is our common team, the fulfilment of those large-scale tasks that the Presidential Academy faces today depends on each of us. For me, it was essential to get acquainted first of all with people along with the documents regulating the activities of the Academy. And not at official meetings, conferences, but at workplaces in direct activity. This was necessary to ‘soak up’ what the Academy of Public Administration lives today, what groundwork has already been done, what is needed to improve the work. I know that there is a huge amount of development projects, but we need to update them and take the best to solve the problems that were defined first of all by the Head of State.”

“How would you characterise the team of the Academy of Public Administration? Have you really managed to get to know each employee in such a short period of time?”

“It is, of course, impossible to get to know everyone in detail





at once. A short question-and-answer conversation is not an acquaintance. There is a long process ahead. Sometimes you don't even get to know the person you live with completely over the years you have lived together. And here we have a team of 531 people, including 459 full-time employees, of which 153 are professors. These are doctors of science (12 people) and candidates of science (76 people). The average age of the employees is 55 years. We have a long, intense journey ahead of us together in order not only to get to know each other, but also to solve complex problems. Even this general characteristic allows us to draw certain conclusions. One of the first tasks that I set for myself was to determine people's motivation to work at the Academy of Public Administration, their potential, their ability to reach the standards that are set for our team. I am sure that all the best lecturers and teachers in the country should work here, the best civil servants and managers should share their experience here. We are not just obliged to strive for this, this is our goal. Of course, this requires appropriate incentives so that they have the desire to come to the Academy's classrooms. Directly due to this, it is possible to maintain the authority of the Academy of Public Administration as a leading educational institution for training civil servants as effective managers."

"It happens that a new leader immediately cleans up the team, removing those with whom he definitely won't be able to work together..."

"It is a great fortune that there is such a science as life experience. One of the managers with whom I had the opportunity to work in the Administration of the President

of the Republic of Belarus once told me that you could select a new team, but the highest management skill would be to organise work primarily with those who worked and coped with the entrusted task. Because these are the destinies of people. That is why the primary task is to analyse the available assets of both human resources and the material and technical base, scientific and methodological potential. All this is important for the formation of team spirit and, as a result, obtaining maximum efficiency."

"What other tasks, in addition to those already mentioned, do you plan to solve with your team?"

"The Academy of Public Administration, in addition to being a state structure and an educational institution, is also a significant economic entity. This

includes the organisation's economy and management issues, without which it is impossible to ensure the operation of a large mechanism. As the saying goes, there is no spiritual without the material and vice versa. Therefore, the priority tasks today are competent budgetary and extra-budgetary planning, the creation of an effective economic base, etc. The analysis conducted jointly with the staff of the Academy of Public Administration, the Administration of the President of the Republic of Belarus, shows that we can confidently plan work for the coming period and think about the implementation of the strategy, new projects in accordance with the instructions of the President. Among these instructions, one of the priorities is the development of criteria, principles for selecting motivated, worthy candidates for training at the Academy of Public Administration. Today, effective managers are in demand. These are people who are able to meet the challenges of the time, those who actively work, and are not just in reserve, those who demonstrate high results in their work, are nominated for leadership positions in the country due to their professionalism, high personal qualities. It is precisely this composition as a vanguard, capable of leading, that should become the contingent of students at the Academy of Public Administration. This emphasis was also placed by the Head of State. This is both our long-standing experience and international practice of working with elites. It should be noted that a modern leader without the principle of 'education throughout life' is not able to respond to the challenges of the time.

Of course, the initial understanding of the motivation of future managers, current managers to work in the status of a civil servant is relevant. That is why the Academy of



Public Administration, together with the Main Directorate of Personnel Policy of the Presidential Administration, is planning a large-scale sociological survey of the target audience of management personnel, as well as those who are in reserve. We need to find out their potential expectations from the civil service, plans for their future in personal professional development. In parallel, we are studying the existing practices of stimulating and attracting the best personnel of the teaching staff. The general message is that we strive to select the best composition that can provide modern knowledge, and the best personnel who can apply this knowledge in matters of organising the life and development of the state. It sounds simple, but in reality it is a very complex process.”

“In general, what innovations do you plan to implement in the work of the Academy of Public Administration?”

“As for innovations, today we are searching, analysing, and working on them with various professional circles — both at the level of local managers and at the level of the management of the Academy of Public Administration and the Administration of the President of the Republic of Belarus — starting with basic issues that seem to be everyday work, but play an important role. In particular, the duration of training as part of retraining, advanced training. After all, today, in order to get an education, it is often very difficult for an effective manager to plan a work schedule and break away from their activities, going to exam sessions twice a year. I think it is a good idea (which is currently being worked out using international practice) to allocate separate modules in the educational process, dividing it into thematic blocks. There are certain risks in this approach, since these are radical changes in the educational process, the training

and retraining segment. The workload of the teaching staff will change, it is necessary to ensure a higher ‘turnover’ of students. This year will be a kind of experiment.

One of the key topics is the integration of political economy into the educational process. For any manager, civil servant or simply thinking person, the connection of ideas, meanings, strategies for the development of society is very relevant — i.e. ideology with strategy, mechanisms of economic development of society. It will not be a revelation that the world community is searching for a strategy for social development. Where are we heading, what are our goals, values, meanings of life, forms of their achievement — these are topical issues throughout the historical development of mankind. But today they sound especially acute due to civilizational upheavals, loss of ideals, disappointment or debunking of those strategies that have been the basis for the development of a part of society for a long time. Loss does not mean automatic acquisition of something new. We, as a young state, but at the same time having a fairly long history, are also searching for the most effective path of development corresponding to our historical roots, our mentality, our spirit. Blindly using templates, perhaps, allows us to situationally solve problems at a certain stage. But if we want to live not just economically, but also spiritually, morally, in accordance with our own values built over centuries, we must, taking into account the best world practices, mistakes made, including by other people, develop our own mechanisms. An integral part of this work is in the plane of political economy. The ability to analyse, determine the further path of movement based on the combination of economy and ideology is a very difficult task. Even more difficult is ensuring the transmission of development strategies based on political economic knowledge, understandable to all members of the



community — from the highest level manager to an ordinary citizen. In our part, we will try with the teaching staff to make our feasible contribution to the accumulation of the existing scientific, methodological, practical experience and its transfer to the managers undergoing training with us. Teachers are already being selected who are most competent in issues that are today in not only economic, but also philosophical, historical, political planes. This is one of the key tasks that we are going to solve already this academic year.”

“In your opinion, are there enough directions and departments today?”

“We have a fairly large resource, implemented through both budget support and commercial proposals. The work is provided by 13 departments. The Institute of Civil Service (5 departments) carries out retraining of executives and specialists in 9 specialties, advanced training and internships. The Institute of Managerial Personnel (8 departments) provides general higher education in 5 specialties and training in master’s programmes in 4 specialties. In addition, the Academy of Public Administration trains highly qualified scientific personnel in doctoral and postgraduate studies in 14 scientific specialties. In my opinion, this is a fairly large field for activity. Today, there are optimal opportunities to take the next step in improving our activities.”

“Are you satisfied with the results of this year’s admissions campaign?”

“In general, yes. This year, the average passing score is 351. 100 people were admitted to the full-time (daytime) form of obtaining general higher education at the expense of the republican budget, including 50 gold medallists, 62 graduates of lyceums and gymnasiums. The most popular specialty was the Public Administration and Law specialty —

the competition was 3 people per place. Of the total number of applicants, the largest number were from out of town. Interest in studying at the Academy of Public Administration among representatives of the regions is traditionally great. They understand that today the opportunities for personal growth, building a career in the civil service thanks to the Academy of Public Administration are very high. As part of the analysis of the incoming contingent, I see great prospects. They consist in forming a competition due to the best representatives of educational institutions of the city of Minsk. Almost 20% of those admitted this year have secondary-education certificates with an average score of 10. According to the results of centralised testing (exam), 37 certificates had 100 points. Based on the results of five years, this is the best result. The desire to get an education at the Academy of Public Administration is consistently high. This is the result of the hard work of the entire faculty and information support of our work. I am sure that this year even the appointment of the rector worked as a serious information occasion, when on the eve of the admissions campaign in all media at the level of the Head of State the issue of the activities of the Academy of Public Administration was discussed.”

“I wonder how you see a modern Belarusian leader? Who is the leader first and foremost — a manager, a psychologist, etc.?”

“Each professional niche has its own demands. But the main thing, in my opinion, is balance. Work should not be a burden, but should bring the joy of fulfilment. This is pure psychology. When the incentive for further development is public recognition of the results of work, your victories.

At the same time, in my opinion, a modern competent leader in the Republic of Belarus is a statesman for whom the unconditional priority is national interests, the country as a corporation, the corporation as Belarus, a large family, the family as Belarus.”

“And yet, what qualities does a competent leader need first and foremost today — business acumen, understanding of ongoing processes, or something else?”

“It is appropriate to use the fashionable word ‘competence’. Each job requires certain abilities. In the common understanding, a manager is, first of all, a leader who is able to organise people to perform a specific task, and not just self-organisation and personal fulfilment. A competent manager needs: strategic thinking, the ability to look into the future, to develop plans that will lead the organisation to long-term success. The most important component of a competent manager is the desire to continuously acquire new knowledge and skills to improve efficiency, adapt to changing conditions, as well as the ability to work with people, including motivation, development and retention of talents. And when they say, “it was not me who did it, but the team”, this is a high assessment of the organisation of the manager’s work.”



“Let’s touch on the personal factor of a manager. In your opinion, can a manager allow himself (or herself) to make a concession for a subordinate if the latter has made a mistake due to poor health, family problems? Or is it just a cool head at work?”

“Goal setting should be the determining factor in every management decision. Its components, such as the material, social, and moral aspects, should also be in harmony. You need to be able to set priorities correctly. Yes, sometimes you have to fire people and impose penalties. This is an integral part of the job. The manager must strive to achieve the set goal while maintaining the concept of ‘fairness’ in their decisions. They say that the end justifies the means, but when it comes to people’s destinies, one way or another, everything must be carefully weighed. I have had situations when I had to make some concessions, but with the hope that in the future the person will work more efficiently. Being a manager is hard daily work with people, finding and making difficult decisions, and much more. Sometimes a team can ‘shoot’ much more effectively if you do not go ahead stubbornly, but show patience, intelligence, and moral qualities in relation to people. These are parities! It happens that you need to be tough when the result requires it. The main thing is to do everything without going to extremes and excesses, with your head on your shoulders.”

“I’m interested to know what personally brings you the most satisfaction in your work as a leader?”

“I often use the word ‘opportunities’. What your job gives you as a manager are opportunities. A person can implement his thoughts and plans on his own. But it is no secret that working in a team allows you to achieve much greater results. And if you are given the right to lead this team, it means that you get the opportunity to bring your ideas to life, to implement the most ambitious plans and intentions. I feel great joy when I can achieve both our common

and my own goals with my colleagues, which would be unattainable alone. I am happy that I have once again been given the opportunity to prove myself as a leader of a large and important team for the country. I would not like to talk about my previous results. As they say, let our deeds speak for us, including the future achievements of the team of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus. The greatest satisfaction for me comes from the results of working in a team.”

“The work of a manager is associated with stress. What stress-relieving methods can you recommend to your colleagues? Can you tell us how you relax after a stressful weekday?”

“I practice changing activities. If I have the opportunity to read, I do it with great joy. But, as a rule, these are not fiction books, but specialised professional literature for self-development, something that helps in work. I like to reflect in this sense. If I have free time, I tidy up the dacha, for example, I can mow, although, unfortunately, I am rarely there now. I can watch a movie. You can also get interesting ideas from there. The greatest joy is to study with my 6-year-old baby. It is very refreshing! I doubt that everyone will appreciate this as the right thing to do, but sometimes I ‘hang out’ on the Internet looking for ideas, in the same TikTok. Yes, it ‘eats up’ time, but I personally get ideas even from advertising. In fact, I have hobbies that are common for many, but I don’t get to do them very often.”

“Is there some kind of signature, unshakable principle that you always apply when working in different positions?”

“The principle of responsibility for the work entrusted to me and for the people with whom I work is fundamental for me.”

Irina Primak
Photo by Lizaveta Golod

THE PEDESTAL

**GOLDEN
LITVINOVICH,**

SILVER ZALATY,

**BRONZE
TSIKHANTSOV**

R

Results of the performance of Belarusian athletes at the Olympic Games in Paris

There is no event in the world more interesting and attractive than the Olympic Games. Even when scandals, political intrigues and cultural differences become the topic of conversation, the Olympic Games are discussed all over the world. Fortunately, despite everything, sport still wins at the Olympic Games. Fair competition wins, in which the strongest people in their field do their job brilliantly, please their fans, paying no attention to anything. This is what the Belarusian athletes showed at the Olympic Games in Paris. They came to Paris with a very small delegation — 17 people. For the first time in history, they performed in neutral status, without a flag, anthem and national symbols. On the way to the Olympic capital, they overcame many logistical difficulties. And all for the sake of showing the whole world what they are capable of. In Paris, Belarusian athletes won four medals. Of course, this is not much. But each of these medals is priceless.

No victory came easy

'An expected surprise' — this is how you can describe the performance of Belarusian trampoline athletes at the Olympic Games in Paris. Two Olympics in a row, the champion in men's trampoline competitions was a Belarusian athlete — in 2016, Uladzislau Hancharou, in 2020, Ivan Litvinovich. The 2024 Olympic Games brought Belarus its first medal in women's competitions. And this was a real surprise for everyone. The most pleasant surprise. Viyaeta Bardzilouskaya is 19 years old. Her best result this season is 10th place at the World Cup stage. She won a license for the Olympic Games, taking the last place in the qualification. A brilliant performance from her in Paris was not expected. But she proved to all the sceptics that they were wrong not to believe in her abilities. Viyaeta Bardzilouskaya performed first in the finals. The bar of 56.060 points that she set was only surpassed by the British athlete Bryony Page — her performance was rated by the judges at 56.480 points. The result of the finals is fair — Bryony Page is 33 years old. She already has a silver and bronze medal at the Olympic Games, and now she has won gold. Given her age, this may be the last Olympics for the British athlete. And young Viyaeta Bardzilouskaya still has a long way to go, including an Olympic gold medal. After Paris, no one will doubt the abilities of this girl.

Everyone expected the same successful performance from Tokyo Olympic champion Ivan Litvinovich as in 2021. Such is the fate of Olympic champions — to live and perform under the pressure of expectations. Ivan Litvinovich coped with this

perfectly in Paris. "Of course, there was a little excitement both before and during the competition. I tried to switch my attention, talked to the coach, did not watch how the guys were performing. The rivals showed excellent results, it could be depressing. But in the end, I defended the title of the Games champion. It was excellent! I would like to note that not a single victory has come easy for me," Belarusian Ivan Litvinovich told journalists. In the finals of the individual trampoline competition, he scored 63.090 points, which brought him a gold medal. Now Ivan Litvinovich is the first and only two-time Olympic champion in trampoline jumping! A phenomenal achievement! In the history of Belarusian sports of the Soviet period, there are not many people who have several Olympic gold medals. Darya Domracheva is a four-time Olympic champion in winter sports, and Ekaterina Karsten has twice reached the top of the Olympic podium in summer sports. Therefore, Ivan Litvinovich's victory is historic in every sense. "Dear Ivan! You are our pride! Thank you for the Olympic gold. Millions of Belarusians today admire your will to win, determination and strength of character. Winning the Olympics, as well as defending the title Olympic champion, is a great achievement, which puts you on a par with the most outstanding athletes in the world," Belarusian President Aleksandr Lukashenko congratulated the champion.

For the Parisian trampoline sensation, a huge thank you should go to coach Olga Vlasova. She has been leading her students to medals for three Olympic cycles in a row. She is the personification of the Vitebsk trampoline jumping school, which is now, without exaggeration, famous all over the world. For almost two years of suspension from international competitions, Olga Vlasova did not allow her athletes to relax. Everyone saw what this led to in Paris. "I sincerely congratulate the coaches and specialists who contributed their talent and skill to this victory. The Belarusian trampoline jumping school once again demonstrated the highest class and confirmed its well-deserved leadership in the world arena," the Head of State said in his congratulations.

Rowing thriller

There are seven Olympic medals in the history of Belarusian rowing. And all of them are women's. That was until the Olympic Games in Paris. Yauheni Zalaty won the first Olympic medal for sovereign Belarus in men's rowing. He won silver in the 500-meter race. The remarkable achievement turned out to be truly cinematic. The rowers were the first to arrive in the



French capital. But without their boats, which are crucial to them. The European Union has a ban on transporting boats, so they had to rent equipment. They had to quickly get used to the new boats. The rowing canal where the competitions took place is a natural reservoir, not an artificially dug canal. And this is always unpredictable. Yauheni finished first in the preliminary race. The day when he confidently advanced to the quarterfinals will be remembered for the rest of his life — on July 30th, Yauheni Zalaty's son was born. The young father was told about this only after the finish, so as not to lose concentration. But the good news did not stop Zalaty from breaking the Olympic record in the semi-finals and reaching the finals. And here it is, the day of the final race. It seems that nothing can stop the athlete. But the bus that Yauheni Zalaty was riding to the rowing canal broke down. "Such difficulties make us stronger. We love them. It strengthened my resolve and it turned out to be silver. We rode on this bus for 20 minutes, but its battery died. A hybrid bus. We called and warned our rivals not to go out on the water," Yauheni would later tell journalists. The bus broke down, but the athlete's determination did not. At the beginning of the final race, Yauheni was sixth, but in the last stretch of the distance he overtook almost all of his rivals. The coveted medal was brought by a result of 6 minutes 42.96 seconds. The champion was the German Oliver Zeidler, who beat the Belarusian by five seconds, and the bronze was taken by the Dutchman Simon van Dorp.

The birth of a son, a long-awaited medal, despite everything — these are the stories that make us love sports. "Having shown will, endurance and enviable tactical skill, you continued the glorious victorious traditions of national academic rowing, filled the hearts of Belarusian fans with joy and pride. I believe that this Olympic success was a real gift in honour of the birth of your son, for which we heartily congratulate you," the

President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised in his congratulations. "Of course, now I feel proud. This success was achieved thanks to our team. Happiness is here, among friends. In Paris, it seemed like I was alone, but I understood that I had a huge family behind me, so I tried my best," Yauheni Zalaty shared with journalists.

Drama on the stage

Weightlifter Yauheni Tsikhantsou was one of the best among athletes in the weight category up to 102 kilograms. He consistently went to the bronze medal, improving his result from start to start. And this gave hope to the fans. After all, a good performance at the Olympic Games from Yauheni Tsikhantsou was expected four years ago. But in Tokyo, everything did not go according to plan — then the athlete could not even fix the barbell in the clean and jerk. He arrived in Paris more experienced, strong, with a collection of medals from international competitions. And Yauheni Tsikhantsou fully justified the expectations placed on him. The first approach of snatch with 176 kg was not successful. Nevertheless, he was able to lift 174 kilograms, following with 183. In the clean and jerk there was a successful attempt at 214 kg, and then at 219. Tsikhantsou also declared a weight of 228 kg, which he failed to lift. However, the total of 402 kg was enough to become a bronze medallist of the Olympic Games. Yauheni Tsikhantsou coped not only with the barbell, but also with responsibility. The rematch was a success!

"I am mostly happy with the total I have gained. It is not super, but it will do. I lifted more in training, there is a reserve, this result is not the limit. The next goal is the Olympics in Los Angeles. I will not compete in the upcoming World Championship in December, I need to get some treatment. And next year I will start a new cycle with the



European Championship,” Yauheni told in a conversation with journalists.

Literally one step away from a medal was Siuzanna Valodzka, competing in the category up to 71 kg. In the finals, she took fourth place, gaining a total of 246 kg: 111 in the clean and jerk and 135 in the clean and jerk. “At the World Championship, I was happy with sixth place, but at the Games I was a little upset about fourth place. In training, I lifted heavier weights. 111 kg in the clean and jerk is good, it is a record for Belarus. Here in Paris, I performed well, but I still need to work for a medal,” admitted the athlete.

Without medals, but with experience

Not all Belarusian athletes won Olympic medals. But they cannot be accused of poor performance. Tatsiana Klimovich took eighth place in the rowing competition. Eight athletes competed in the women's single 200-meter canoe final, including Belarus's Yuliya Trushkina. The Belarusian athlete finished fifth with a time of 44.83 seconds. In the men's single 1,000-meter kayaking finals, Belarusian Uladzislau Kravets finished fourth with a time of 3 minutes 28.10 seconds. Two and a half seconds separated Uladzislau from the bronze position. The only Belarusian representative in cycling, Hanna Tserakh, finished her performance in the women's 158-kilometer group race and was among the leaders for some time. But the Belarusian athlete finished in 61st place. In the women's individual time trial, Hanna showed the 29th result. The best result of the Belarusian swimmers in the Paris pool is the eighth place. Alina Zmushka took this position based on the results of the 100-meter breaststroke distance. By the way, in the semi-finals at this distance, Alina updated her own national record — 1 minute 05.93 seconds. “In general, I will rate the performance as satisfactory, I updated the Belarusian record. In the finals, everything was a little more difficult, emotionally or physically, we'll figure it out. The main thing is to draw the right conclusions,” Alina said after the 100-meter race.

Olympic debutant, 17-year-old Daria Chupris finished her performance in 24th place in the rifle shooting competition

from three positions. Chupris scored 193 points out of 200 in each of the exercises (lying down, standing and kneeling), Daria's overall result was 579 points, which brought her the final 24th place. Another Belarusian, Aliaksandra Piatrova, did not make it to the finals. In the 25-meter small-bore pistol shooting competition, she scored 288 points out of 300, which corresponded to 23rd place, and in the speed exercise, our athlete's result of 278 points was 40th. For both types of the programme, Piatrova earned 566 points and took the final 39th place.

The only representative of Belarus in Greco-Roman wrestling competitions, Abubakar Khaslakhanaev (under 97 kg), finished his performance at the Olympic Games in the quarterfinals. In the 1/8 finals, he confidently defeated Georgian Robert Kobliashvili (9:1), but in the quarterfinals he was defeated by Mohamed Ali Gabr from Egypt (1:4). Abubakar could only claim a medal if the Egyptian reached the finals, but in the semifinal match, Gabr lost to Iranian Mohammad Hadi Saravi. At the freestyle wrestling tournament, our country was represented only by Mahamedkhabib Kadzimahamedau (up to 74 kg). He began his performance on the Parisian carpet with a defeat to Razambek Zhamalov from Uzbekistan. Thanks to the Uzbek's subsequent advancement to the finals, our athlete received a chance to compete for third place in the tournament. In the first round of the consolation part of the competition, Kadzimahamedau defeated Tajmuraz Salkazanov from Slovakia, but in the next round he lost to Chermen Valiev from Albania (2:12), who received a chance to compete for the bronze medal. Later, the head coach of the national freestyle wrestling team Ivan Yankovsky said that Mahamedkhabib competed at the Olympics with a knee injury.

The medallists of the Olympic Games in Paris were left with pleasant memories and valuable awards. Those who did not manage to climb the podium were left with experience and important lessons. Definitely, none of the Belarusian athletes returned from Paris the same. This is what is so wonderful about the Olympic Games.

Valeria Stetsko
Photo by BelTA



Borisov District 别列津纳区



REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY: MINSK REGION



Church of St. Michael the Archangel in the village of Zembin 泽姆宾村的圣米哈伊尔大天使教堂



Borisov Arena Stadium “鲍里索夫竞技场” 体育馆



Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve
别列津纳生物保护区



Briliovskoye Field Memorial 布里列夫战争纪念碑



Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ
基督复活大教堂



Masterpieces by Nadia Khodasevich-Leger
哈迪-霍达谢维奇-莱格的杰作

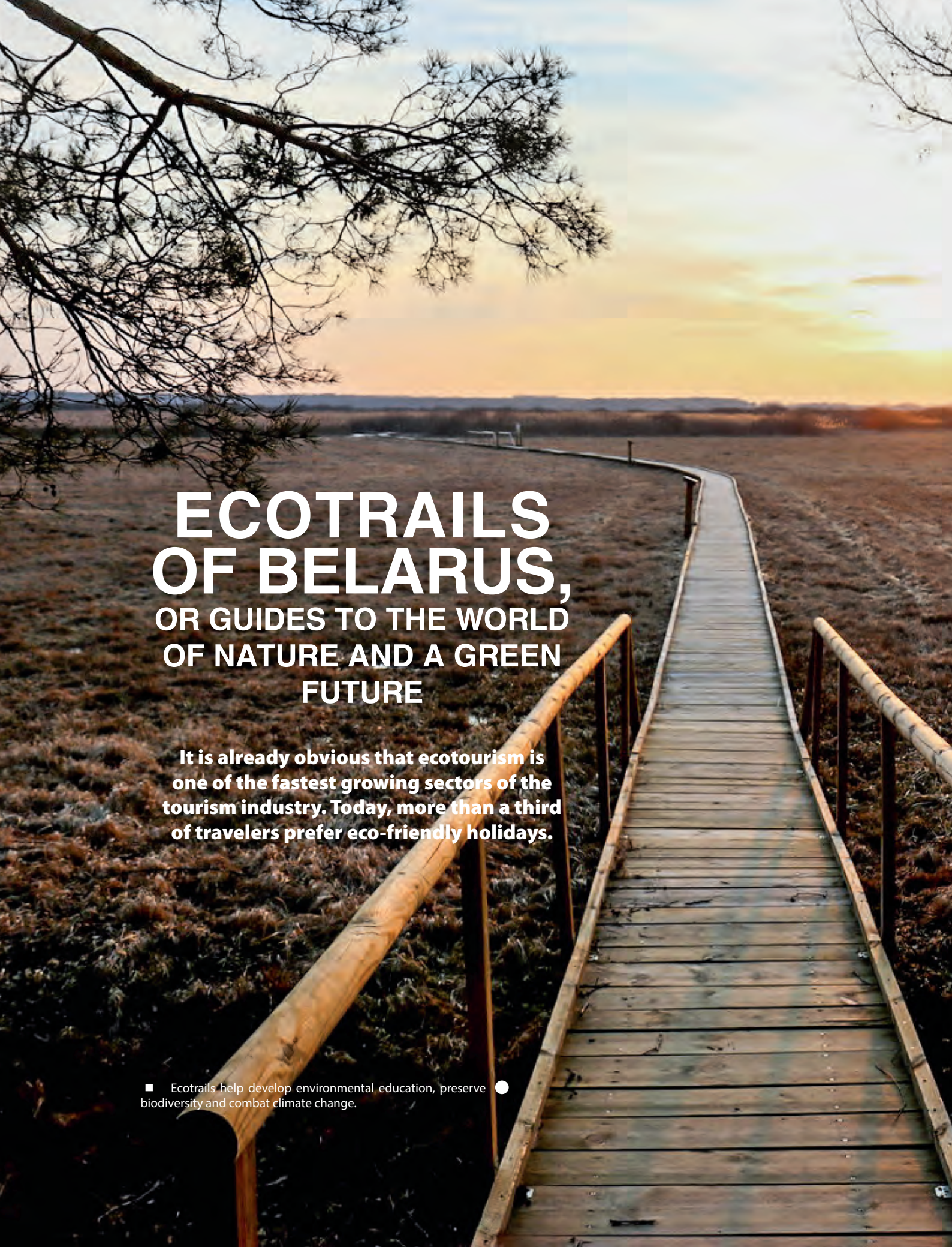
Borisov District

The region has high production and technical potential, the industry is represented by dozens of enterprises in the chemical, woodworking, pharmaceutical industries, as well as mechanical engineering, metal and woodworking, instrumentation, plastic products and many others. Borisov is the largest city in the Minsk region, one of the oldest settlements in Belarus with many unique historical sites.

别列津纳区

该地区具备很高的生产和技术潜力，以化工、木材加工、制药、机械制造、金属加工、仪器仪表、塑料制品等行业的数十家企业为代表。鲍里索夫是明斯克州最大的城市，也是白俄罗斯最古老的城市之一，拥有众多独特的历史遗迹。





ECOTRAILS OF BELARUS, OR GUIDES TO THE WORLD OF NATURE AND A GREEN FUTURE

It is already obvious that ecotourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry. Today, more than a third of travelers prefer eco-friendly holidays.

■ Ecotrails help develop environmental education, preserve biodiversity and combat climate change. ●

And the forecasts are even more impressive. While, according to experts, the global ecotourism market was already valued at \$250 billion last year, then by 2029 it is expected to almost triple. What is the reason for such rapid popularity of ecotourism? It's simple. Specially protected natural areas — nature reserves — contain unique ecosystems that attract tourists who want to see rare species of plants and animals in their natural environment. This makes reserves ideal sites for the development of ecotourism.

For 16 years, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Belarus, together with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, has been providing comprehensive support for the development of tourism infrastructure in specially protected natural areas, which occupy almost a tenth of the country's area. However, according to Olga Chabrovskaya, Coordinator of Environmental Programmes and Projects at UNDP in Belarus, ecotourism cannot be viewed one-sidedly. In her opinion, it is a complex and interconnected system that promotes the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, scientific research and the development of nature-oriented solutions. The importance of ecotourism sites for the development of environmental thinking and consciousness is difficult to overestimate, notes Olga Chabrovskaya. And she emphasises that this is the green path to raising a new generation with a more responsible attitude to nature.



● Lessons on the eco-trail help children understand the world of wildlife, breaking down complex relationships into simple facts, and consolidate knowledge gained in traditional school programmes in biology, chemistry, and geography. The Treasures of the Zvanets Swamp ecotrail in the Zvanets nature reserve in the Brest Region.

Not just a walk in nature

Ecological trails in Belarus often pass through picturesque places with unique natural objects. At the same time, they perform several important functions, since the requirements for the protection of certain species of



● Seasonal work of ornithologists on the In the Land of the Aquatic Warbler ecotrail at the Yaselda bird ringing station in the Sporovsky nature reserve in the Brest Region.

wild animals and wild plants are taken into account when developing the route. Ecological trails are ideal for educational excursions for children and adults, field practices for students, environmental classes and 'green' quests. New knowledge from botany, zoology, climatology, geography and geology helps to better understand the relationship between processes in nature and to form a culture of responsible attitude towards it.

In addition, ecotrails allow researchers to access natural ecosystems without disturbing their integrity. They serve as a platform for monitoring their condition and testing natural solutions for sustainable nature management. And the results of such studies are also used in the development of environmental strategies and practical recommendations for the conservation of ecosystems.

Biodiversity must be protected

It should be emphasised that ecological trails allow for the safe and controlled movement of tourists through natural areas. This minimises the damage that travellers can cause to the environment. By directing the flow of tourists along specially equipped routes, the trails protect natural ecosystems, preventing the disturbance of the topsoil and trampling of plants. Ecotrails also help to better understand the effects of climate change.

The fact is that many of these eco-trails pass through ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In Belarus, these

WALK THROUGH THE ECOTROPE



❶ Trails protect ecosystems by guiding tourists along equipped routes. The Syabrynsky Crossroad ecotrail in the Naliboksky nature reserve in the Minsk Region.

❷ The In the Land of the Aquatic Warbler ecotrail in the Sporovsky nature reserve passes through the floodplain of the Yaselda River, the water level of which directly depends on climatic conditions.

❸ Hiking and cycling along eco-routes is a low-carbon type of tourism. Renting electric bicycles on the Syabrynsky Crossroads ecotrail in the Naliboksky nature reserve in the Minsk Region.



are lowland and upland bogs, floodplain meadows and oak groves. As a result, ecotrails become 'natural' laboratories for studying the degree of influence of a changing climate on the soil, flora and fauna, allowing us to identify changes caused, for example, by global warming, and develop solutions to mitigate its effects.

Adapt to climate change

Regulation and control of tourist flows in natural areas help to preserve them in their natural state. So that they can, for example, continue to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. After all, this is almost the main cause of global warming.

It is clear that as the popularity of ecotourism grows, its infrastructure will develop and become accessible to people of all ages and physical abilities. UNDP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, as well as with the administrations of specially protected natural areas and other local partners, continues to develop ecotourism infrastructure in nature reserves of Belarus. Today, this

work is also carried out with the financial support of the Russian Federation.

In June of this year, the official opening of the updated Syabrynsky Crossroads ecotrail with a length of 960 meters took place in the Minsk Region. A wooden flooring with handrails was installed on the trail, which makes it easier for tourists with children, older people and people with disabilities. New information stands with QR codes will help you learn more about the animal and plant world of the reserve. On the trail, you can meet deer and roe deer, notice traces of wolves, lynxes and bears, and see rare birds of prey — white-tailed eagles.

In the Grodno Region, tourists will be able to travel deep into the forest on a renovated narrow-gauge railway. The train will make stops in places where travellers will get acquainted with the history, geological origin of the unique landscape, and the diversity of flora and fauna of the reserve. Interactive stands will allow you to 'reinforce' the information you heard from the guide: at the stops, tourists will be offered simple tasks to identify local species of plants and birds. The length of the entire route is ten kilometres.

WALK THROUGH THE ECOTROPE



- ❶ Modernised Syabrynsky Crossroads ecotrail in the Naliboksky nature reserve, Minsk Region.
- ❷ In the middle of the route there is an observation tower from which you can observe tarpan horses, bison and elk.
- ❸ In 2024, new ecotrails will appear in two more reserves in Belarus. Ozyory reserve.
- ❹ Du island in the Osveysky nature reserve in the Vitebsk Region, where a new ecotrail will soon open with the support of UNDP.
- ❺ You can get to the ecotrail by water transport accompanied by a guide.

In the Vitebsk Region, visitors to the reserve will be able to go on an excursion to the largest island in Belarus — the uninhabited island of Du. An ecological and local history trail, 4.5 km long, will soon open there.

This amazing place offers a glimpse of how nature is recovering after it is left by humans, with wild plants living alongside the remains of agricultural crops, a reminder that people once lived on the island.


Thus, the creation and arrangement of ecological trails in specially protected natural areas is not just about providing comfort for tourists, but an effective tool for solving complex environmental problems. Trails help to form environmental awareness among travellers, preserve biodiversity and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Vsevolod Yevseyev
Photo by UNDP in Belarus



COUNTRYSIDE

IN UNITY WITH NATURE



Chepuki Secondary School is well-known not only in the Miory District of the Vitebsk Region. Its experience in environmental education of students was studied and summarised by the Ministry of Education of Belarus, the Main Education Department of the Regional Executive Committee, and training workshops were also held at the educational institution. We talked to the school director Vladimir Klevtsov about what is so special about what they do here, what is of interest to colleagues from different parts of the country.

“The result,” answered the school director Vladimir Klevtsov. “Our children keep order in the agro-town, do its landscaping, work in the school forestry, grow vegetables and medicinal herbs... Every lesson, be it physics or chemistry, biology or geography, contains elements of environmental education and the formula: man + nature = unity. Living in a small settlement, it is not easy to understand the full scale of environmental problems that threaten the world. In the minds of children in this school, we instil the belief: only by loving their native nature, can a person love the whole world. Often excursions come from other schools. In the summer, they also come from school and district health camps. So we try to convey this idea to our guests.”

The school building, to which a birch alley leads, stands in the centre of a magical park, where the bright greenery of spruce, arborvitae and juniper is combined with the

tenderness of hydrangeas, barberries, and weigela. The birch alley, according to the director, was the first — it all began with it, even before the school was entrusted to him. In 1993, it was built and opened, and in 1994, the alley was laid.

“All these plants, including the birch alley, were planted in different years by school graduates,” geography teacher Dmitry Vasilenko told us. “The orchard alone has about 60 apple trees, and there are also plums, quince, black and red currants.”

The garden was also found inside the school. There is an abundance of flowers in the offices, recreation areas, on the stairwells. Since 2002, the school has been home to an environmental museum with two zones: Forest and Swamp. Stuffed boar, wolf, fox, deer, squirrel, heron, black grouse, and waxwing are used to introduce the inhabitants of these areas. Nearby is a corner with aquarium fish.

This is the environment created for students. Here, as teachers say, they conduct lessons, telling children about the world around them, the interrelationship of the processes occurring in it.

Two years ago, teachers and students began cooperation with the Belarusian Green Cross NGO, which allowed them to raise environmental education for schoolchildren to a new level.

The public organisation has several areas of activity, including interaction with rural schools. The first is School Garden for the Development of Agricultural Entrepreneurship, the second is Rural Tourism Through a Rural School. Chepuki children successfully participate in both.

They know what environmentally friendly products are not only from textbooks, as they grow them themselves on two hectares without using chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. Potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage, beans, onions and garlic harvested in autumn are then used to organise healthy and budget-friendly meals for children in the canteen.

On the school grounds, boys and girls learn how to propagate cuttings, obtain seeds of different crops, grow medicinal herbs, and exotic plants for our area. This year, for example, they decided to plant watermelons. The seedlings of the heat-loving berry had already **sprouted** at the time we talked with the director. For the first time, under the guidance of labour education teacher Leonid Kren, the children propagated grape cuttings. They and their parents have been learning how to graft apple trees for many years.

Thanks to participation in the annual School Garden for the Development of Agricultural Entrepreneurship competition in early spring, they acquired a greenhouse and a large set of gardening tools, received foreign-bred seeds of onions, tomatoes, and cabbage. They managed everything in a business-like manner. In order to warm up the soil faster, the greenhouse was installed above the heating main that runs through the school. The seedlings grown by biology teacher Elvira Khakhel and her students are also pleasing to the eye. The school plans to sell some of them to the population. Flower seedlings, the care of which is entrusted to the math teacher Inna Grod, are also intended for sale to local residents. And Dmitry Vasilenko laid the groundwork for growing avocados at home. The teacher plans to collect mushroom spores and sow them in the school's wildlife corner.

The second area of activity in cooperation with the Belarusian Green Cross is newer. The institution joined the implementation of the Rural Tourism through a Rural School project. Within its framework, teachers Dmitry Vasilenko and Sergey Khomenok, under the guidance of the administration, created an ecological educational tourist route. It will start in Chepuki and go through the most significant places of the district, including the Holy Water Dekhtyarevskaya spring, the Yelnya nature reserve with a walk through the swamp and a visit to the Sukhie farm,



COUNTRYSIDE

where the Zhuravlinaya Yelnya agro-eco-estate of Andrey Litvinov is located. On the basis of this estate, it is planned to arrange an ecological educational site with educational posters and stands.

Environmental education and upbringing, as well as participation in practical activities, in the Chepuki school is everyone's business. Therefore, there was no doubt about the director's statement that the children do not break planted trees, do not throw household waste into the nearest bush, do not destroy nests and will not do anything to the detriment of nature. Because they themselves keep order in

"Yes, there is a leafless iris, a tall iris. And here is a tall violet, a mahonia lungwort, a meadow sage, a Sarmatian mellitis, an upright clematis, a large-flowered foxglove, a peltate chamomile. There are about 20 of them in total.

"What beauty! And the old stones, the boulders, were used to decorate the flowerbed..."

"Yes, it turned out aesthetically pleasing. Some of the plants are still being grown, in particular, yellow flax. Over time, we plan to develop a small interactive platform. We plan to make QR codes, we have the Virtual Ecological Museum on our school website. There will be links to other, more detailed resources."

"Who did the planting itself?"

"Fourth-grade students. Svetlana Shimko, primary school teacher. She teaches an environmental elective. And she takes care of this flowerbed with the children."

"How long have you been a director?"

"Since 2013. Of these, 7 years at this school. Our school is Belarusian-language, now we have 133 students, 23 of whom are pre-schoolers, they go to kindergarten. I am from Russia, from Smolensk Region, my parents moved here. And my homeland is already here. My soul is attached to these places, they are very beautiful, clean, healthy in energy. And what forests! Fabulous rivers, lakes ... And I am both a fisherman and a mushroom picker. Of the fish species — tench, chub, and bream. This fish is the most common here. We fish on the Dvina, on the Vyatka, on the lakes."

"What attracted your parents to these places?"



the village, grow seedlings that they plant in public places and near houses, make tit and owl houses and hang them in the forest, and even uncover facts of poaching. Our acquaintance with the school began with a flowerbed of red-listed plants.

School director Vladimir Klevtsov says, "The plants were given to us in 2020 by the employees of the Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus — there was also a cooperation agreement. Scientists came and conducted excursions for children. There were also one-day field training sessions: we went to the Yelnya swamp. There, a representative of the Botanical Garden talked about the local plants that we encountered. After all, visual aids are great importance. So we talk about them, show them live, so that the children remember: if you come across unique plants in nature, be careful with them, because they are under state protection. This is how we expand environmental knowledge, and through children it is passed on to adults. This year we made a separate flowerbed of such plants. By the way, they are found in the north-western region of Belarus."

"We see that you even have wild irises?"





“They are agricultural specialists. My father was a chief economist, and my mother an accountant. They moved here to work by invitation in 1988, they live in the Idolta agricultural town. And I am grateful to fate for that. I help my parents as much as I can in the garden. I live with my family in Miory, I have an apartment there. Two daughters, one is 3 years old, she is in kindergarten in Miory, the other is 11 years old, a fifth-grader. My wife is from Minsk, she works as a dentist.”

“Did you have any problems learning the Belarusian language when you arrived? Did you learn the local dialect?”

“Smolensk Region is a place that is almost Belarusian in terms of dialect and customs. And even at school my grades in Belarusian were higher than in Russian.”

“What is your educational background?”

“First, I graduated from the Polotsk Pedagogical University named after Euphrosyne Polotskaya, specialising in history and historical informatics. Then I graduated from the Republican Institute of Higher Education. I am also a specialist in working with youth: I graduated from the Republican Institute of Higher Education. So I do not have a basic ecological or botanical education, but I am constantly learning something. At first, it was my passion, hobby, and now it is an important part of my work.”

“Vladimir Nikolaevich! It is impossible not to express delight: the air here is so fresh you can’t get enough of it, there are compositions everywhere, huge arborvitae, pines... Who planted them and when?”

“This process is constantly dynamic for us. Almost every year new arborvitae plants appear. These huge ones are about 18 years old. Our pines are local. We took the seedlings from the Disna forestry, or rather, in Novy Pogost, there is a branch there. And by the way, we help foresters collect cones in the spring.”

“You can tell from everything that grows around you: there are people who care about them. Do you have traditions, a planting schedule?”

“Yes, indeed, and in the last three years it has become more and more clearly defined. Although trees and alleys were planted before... This alley we are walking along was

planted by graduates 12 years ago... The entire area around the school is distributed, assigned to classes. This is the sector of responsibility of the 5th and 6th grades. And over the years it does not change hands. If the students and the teacher planted something — a delphinium, for example — then they take care of it. We act, one might say, according to the method of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Remember, he talked about responsibility for what we have tamed. And there is responsibility for the flower or tree, the bush that you planted. It is alive! If the gardeners change often, then everything can be lost. And here, in the area of responsibility of grades 8—9, annual and perennial flowers, rose bushes, various trees grow on a large flowerbed... The class teachers are faced with the task of thinking through the design, planting something in time. And then continue to take care of the compositions. This is weeding and watering as needed. Since July 1st, a health camp has been operating, we involve children in the work. The janitor, watchmen and other technical services participate in watering. Children collect seeds. We have a janitor Tatyana Dubnitskaya, she is a very responsible, active, creative person. She is also an artist by vocation, the author of paintings that decorate the corridors of the school. The collected seeds are given to her for safekeeping... In the spring, the seeds are calibrated and sorted under the guidance of the maintenance teacher Alena Zhabinok... Everything is verified to the smallest detail. There is no way without it.”

“We noticed the stylised basket with cranberries made of metal, as well as the artistic flower stands? Did you buy them or order them from the craftsmen?”

“We were lucky: Vladimir Kukut worked for us as a guard. He is a blacksmith, and also a person with a creative streak. He did a lot for the school. The metal basket with cranberries is his work. The man has already quit, but good memories of him remain.”

“What are your plans for the renewal?”

“It’s hard to renew it. For example, the arborvitae plants are already so big that they should be given much space...”

“Maybe we should start using artistic cuttings?”

“Oh, we haven’t tried that yet. Good idea! We’ll have to do it... But I feel sorry for everything. After all, each planting has

its own history. Everything is well-established, strengthened. And there's a certain style to it. And as they say, why mess with the success. That's why we try to keep everything in the best condition."

"How organically does what you do here fit into the local cultural and everyday traditions? Is there anything similar in the village? Front gardens, flowers? Or do you bring new elements into their lives?"

"We creatively continue the traditions that have been here since ancient times. Villagers buy some flowers and seedlings from us. They plant them at home. Children do the same. All our service personnel are local, and our experience flows to rural estates. These are 47 people, including teacher. As I already said, there are 110 students plus 23 pre-schoolers. And the school's design capacity is small: it is designed for 162 students."

"So you are working, so to speak, in an optimal mode?"

"Yes, all the classrooms are occupied. They are relatively small: designed for 16—18 people. Now there are classes for 14. And on the second floor there is a large ecological zone, so to speak."

"What are the cultural traditions in your area?"

"There are different religions here. There are Orthodox, Catholics, Old Believers. In general, the region used to be Old Believer. In Kublishche, there is still an Old Believer church from the early 20th century. Many older people live in this faith. Even among children, this Old Believer speech pattern is often guessed. We respect these traditions. Language and literature teachers generalised this information. There were several research works on local dialects, on local speech. On the cuisine of the Old Believers, on local speech."

"Do you have any new ideas for the school besides environmental education?"

"For over 20 years, the school has been participating in various projects aimed at preserving historical memory and peace. I think we will lay claim to the title of the School of Peace... The basis of the school's work has initially been environmental education, today we are developing civic-patriotic education. My deputy for educational work Svetlana Grigorovich contributes to this area. And there are results. There are clubs for young traffic inspectors, young rescuers, and work on civic-patriotic education has been intensified. This year, we are joining the national project on a healthy lifestyle — we will combine

experiments in the school garden with healthy eating. There will be a new impetus for gardeners. The work with the Belarusian Green Cross organisation was successful. We participated in its projects, received a second-degree diploma, and a grant for development. For this, we drew up a business plan, then I spoke in Minsk, presented my project — and our ideas were approved, funds and a grant were allocated for them. They helped with seeds, bought a greenhouse, equipment. We worked with different types of cabbage, carrots of different colours, watermelons, melons according to the proposed technology. Already in the second year, the Bedouinsky watermelon of Dutch selection gave a good harvest, the largest of them weighed 13 kg!"

"Do your students enjoy implementing your ideas?"



"You know: each class and year is different. That's life... My tenth-graders are great, quick on their feet. They did most of the planting in the garden, sowing — the maintenance workers only helped them. Putting up the beds, levelling the soil... My kids are handy, they'll never get lost. There was another class: I gave them a task — and didn't even try to control them. Responsible, hardworking, neat. Not because we raised them that way. If someone is accustomed to work at home, then they're doing well with us. School won't teach you from scratch, we just polish and tweak. And if there's no foundation, it's very difficult to retain and develop the skill of hard work. It's no secret that at home, if a child can't do something, parents may not show patience, they do themselves what their child could have done on his or her own."

“We agree: school is like a mirror... Is the general control over what is happening around the school your function or someone else’s?”

“The vegetable garden, the orchard, the flowers — I keep an eye on them myself. Tatyana Dubnitskaya, a woman with golden hands, helps me. As I already said, a self-taught artist.”

“And we see you have an orchard...”

“Yes, and new trees. Now each graduating class plants fruit trees in the school garden. We made a diagram for the memory album, and there we indicate everything: who planted what, when. The varieties are mostly late: the specifics of school gardening. And, as a rule, we plant trees of the same variety, because storing different varieties is unnecessary trouble. The main thing is that the apples are tasty and keep well. It happens that in February we still have our own. Our garden is in good shape, some apple trees are 20 years old, and there

Medical College. So biology opens up prospects. I hope that there will be biology teachers among the graduates, we need them. This year, the school has targeted contracts with three graduates: two chose primary education, one chose Belarusian philology. The girls went to study at the Vitebsk State University named after Pyotr Masharov, and will return to work in 4 years... There are currently no young specialists at the school, and the team needs fresh forces.”

Instead of an afterword

We also visited the school building, met Tatyana Dubnitskaya and her works. We took pictures of the artist. Wood grouse on the mating ground, storks in flight, the spaces under their white wings (the wall depicting national parks), the landscapes of Poozerie are impressive — these works have a lot of soul. And everything is organically integrated into the original concept of the eco-corner, which is no longer a corner, but a whole eco-cosmos! There are even stuffed large wild animals, birds, three aquariums with fish and much more. Tours are held here, as the director explained, “Belovezhskaya Pushcha helped to design everything, back in 1994. Then Valery Drabo, the first director, began to create this corner. We developed a project, found money (funds from the Miory Nature Protection Committee), and valuable exhibits came from the forest. So the funds invested in eco-education then still have a good effect. Valery Anatolyevich is now the Deputy Chairman of the District Council of Deputies, always interested in school affairs.”

And this is the conclusion we came to after saying goodbye to the knowledgeable director of the Chepuki Secondary School Vladimir Klevtsov. Heading further to Miory,

where we were already expected at the local school, we discussed the idea that ecology is a broad concept. And this is not about garbage and pollution. This is about the life itself in its various manifestations, which is desirable for everyone. And we must not allow it, this life to ever end up in the Red Book. And I also thought: why not include schools like the Chepuki School in the relevant books, as biologists suggest! Yes, these schools can be very small, but they are characterised by unique features that are valuable for the entire education system of the country. Such as the Chepuki Secondary School in the Minsk District of the Vitebsk Region, where they are even trying to grow avocados.”

Valentina Zhdanovich

Photo by Ivan Zhdanovich

Minsk-Chepuki-Miory



are younger ones. We store the harvest in boxes: we adapted the cellar, there are good conditions for temperature and humidity. The main advantages: cheaper school meals, their vitaminization. We send 400—500 kilograms of apples for storage, the rest are sent for processing.”

“Are there any of your kids who found their experience of working in schools useful?”

“Generally speaking, such work and experience are beneficial to everyone. Almost every year, graduates enter agricultural institutions. Last year, two guys signed targeted contracts with farms in the district. This year, graduate Aleksey Sukhovskiy entered the Gorki Academy for a land reclamation degree, he is a student with a targeted referral. Many choose professions related to biology, go into medicine. Three years ago, as many as 5 people entered the Polotsk

Бэй Вэньлі:

«ЛІТАРАТУРА — ГАЛОЎНЫ НОСЬБІТ НАЦЫЯНАЛЬнай КУЛЬТУРЫ»

Bei Wenli,

"LITERATURE
IS THE MAIN
CARRIER OF
NATIONAL
CULTURE"

Bei Wenli is a real, sincere friend of Belarus and Belarusian culture. For many years, he headed the Centre for the Study of Belarus at the East China Pedagogical University in Shanghai. He once worked in Belarus. And now communicates with cultural and literary figures from Minsk. Most recently, the researcher took part in an international round table dedicated to Belarusian-Chinese humanitarian and literary ties. We decided to talk to Professor BEI Wenli about some problems in the development of Belarusian-Chinese educational, cultural, and literary relations.

"Mr. BEI Wenli, how do you assess the current state of Belarusian-Chinese humanitarian and cultural relations? What is fundamental in their development?"

"Exchanges of students and teachers, which means exchanges between the peoples of China and Belarus, have a long history. Over the 32 years that have passed since



Бэй Вэньлі — сапраўдны, шчыры сябра Беларусі, беларускай культуры. Шмат гадоў узначальвае Цэнтр даследавання Беларусі ва Усходне-Кітайскім педагагічным універсітэце ў Шанхаі. Некалі ён працаваў у Мінску. І зараз працягвае кантактаваць з дзеячамі культуры і літаратуры з Беларусі. Зусім нядаўна даследчык прыняў удзел у міжнародным круглым stole, прысвечаным беларуска-кітайскім гуманітарным і літаратурным сувязям. Мы вырашылі пагутарыць з прафесарам БЭЙ Вэньлі пра некаторыя праблемы ў развіцці беларуска-кітайскіх адукацыйных, культурных, літаратурных адносін.

— Бэй Вэньлі, як Вы ацэньваеце на сённяшнім этапе стан беларуска-кітайскіх гуманітарных і культурных сувязяў? Што з'яўляецца асновай у іх развіцці?

— Абмены студэнтамі, выкладчыкамі, а значыць абмены паміж народамі Кітая і Беларусі, маюць даўнюю гісторыю. За 32 гады, якія прайшлі з моманту ўсталявання дыпламатычных адносін, супрацоўніцтва паміж двума краінамі дасягнула чатырох якасных паляпшэнняў і садзейнічала цвярдзэнню ўсепагоднага і усеабдымнага стратэгічнага партнёрства. Супрацоўніцтва ў галіне гуманітарных навук з'яўляецца важнай часткай двухбаковага супрацоўніцтва. Поруц з палітычным узаемадаверам і эканамічнай выгадай гэта стала краевугольнай кропкай судакранання ў сяброўскіх адносінах паміж двума краінамі.

— Вы валодаеце магчымасцю разглядаць адносіны з двух бакоў — у Вас ёсць і вопыт дыпламатычнай працы ў Беларусі. Што найболей вылучаецца ў дзейнасці на развіццю гуманітарных адносін паміж нашымі краінамі — у Беларусі, а што ў сваю чаргу ў Кітаі?

— У гуманітарных адносінах паміж двума краінамі адукацыя заўжды займала важнае месца. Супрацоўніцтва ў галіне адукацыі з'яўляецца дзейным рухавіком развіцця ўсебаковага супрацоўніцтва паміж краінамі. Асабліва важна, што аўдыторыя і аб'ектам адукацыйнага супрацоўніцтва з'яўляюцца маладыя людзі. Моладзь — гэта будучыня нацыянальнага будаўніцтва, нацыянальнага і дзяржаўнага развіцця. Глыбокая дружба паміж Кітаем і Беларуссю павінна перадавацца маладому пакаленню на стагоддзі наперад. І ў гэтым сэнсе абмены паміж студэнтамі асабліва шмат значаць.

— Безумоўна, беларускія арганізатары культурнага ўзаемадзеяння на першы план у нашых міжкраінавых кантактах вылучаюць прасоўванне розных відаў мастацтва — жывапіс, скульптуру, харэаграфічнае мастацтва, музыку, тэатр. Як правіла, у баку ад вялікага руху аказваецца мастацкая літаратура. Што б вы параілі дзеля таго, каб нацыянальная паэзія, нацыянальная проза сталі значнай змястоўнай часткай гэтых працэсаў?

the establishment of diplomatic relations, the cooperation between the two countries has achieved four qualitative improvements and contributed to the establishment of an all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership. Cooperation in the field of humanities is an important part of bilateral cooperation. Along with political mutual trust and economic benefits, this has become the cornerstone of friendly relations between the two countries.”

“You have the ability to consider relations from both sides, as you also have the experience of diplomatic work in Belarus. What stands out most in the development of humanitarian relations between our countries, both in Belarus and in China?”

“In the humanitarian relations between the two countries, education has always occupied an important place. Cooperation in the field of education is an effective force for the development of comprehensive cooperation between countries. It is especially important that young people are the audience and object of educational cooperation. Youth is the future of the nation building, national and state development. The deep friendship between China and Belarus should be passed on to the younger generation for centuries to come. And in this sense, student exchanges mean a lot.”

“Undoubtedly, the Belarusian organisers of cultural interaction put the promotion of various types of art — painting, sculpture, choreographic art, music, theatre — at the forefront of our international contacts. As a rule, fiction is on the sidelines of the larger movement. What would you advise in order for national poetry, national prose to become a meaningful part of these processes?”

“The images of plastic and performing arts are bright and understandable, they can be quickly perceived, and they will, of course, continue to be used as a cultural exchange. Literary works need to be translated, and the text does not give a direct visual image, the reader needs explanations, comparisons and associations. However, fiction is the main carrier of national culture. Beautiful literary works reflect the historical origins of life, show the spiritual outlook and national aspirations.”

“Do they know Belarusian literature at all in China?”

“The history of translation and implementation of Belarusian literature in China spans several decades. And during this time there were three culminating moments. The first of them came at the end of the 1940s and 1950s. Then the works of some Belarusian poets and novelists were translated into Chinese and published. This is a collection of poems *Zhaleyka* by Yanka Kupala (published by Wenguan, 1949 edition), poetic works of Yakub Kolas in the Shanghai collection of 1950 *Poems on the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union*, Arkadz Kulyashou's book *Only Forward*, a collection of short stories by Ivan Shamyakin. The novel by Yanka Bryl was also translated into the Chinese language... There were also several other books. Including a collection of Maxim Tank's poems translated by such famous translators as Ge Baoquan and Gao Mang.

Our Chinese reader also discovered the names of Kandrat Krypiva, Yanka Maur, Pavel Kovalev...

The next culminating period can be called the years from the end of the 1970s... The spring wind of reforms and openness blew. China began to experience a rise in the field of translation of Russian, and in general, Soviet literature. And at this stage, attention to Belarusian literature also increased. The Chinese discovered Vasyl Bykau's prose, probably about ten of his books were published in the Celestial Empire. Millions of Chinese people read his *Obelisk, Live Until Dawn*, other stories... The name of the People's Writer of Belarus, Ivan Shamyakin, has been heard in China in a new way. Almost a dozen of his novels were translated and published in China. *The Blockade Book* by Ales Adamovich and Daniil Granin is also an attempt for us to look at Belarusian literature, although the book was created by the writer from Minsk Ales Adamovich and the famous novelist from St. Petersburg Daniil Granin...

In the new century, relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Belarus are constantly improving, reaching the level of 'all-weather comprehensive partnership'. This not only creates good conditions for exchange and cooperation in the field of humanitarian education, but also puts forward new requirements for further strengthening of mutual understanding, creates deepening in recognition... Today, as never before, we remembered that fiction has such an important function as the opportunity to reveal other countries to the reader, the characteristics of the national mentality of their people, show the culture, the basics of everyday life. And the understanding of this function prompted the development of another, third, culmination in the translation of Belarusian literature into the Chinese language. In 2015, China and Belarus signed a memorandum on the development of the Chinese-Belarusian project on the translation and publication of classical literature. In 2021, Natalya Batrakova's novel *The Moment of Infinity* was published in Shanghai. A collection of selected works of contemporary Belarusian writers also saw the light in Beijing. This unique anthology included prose and poetry. Separate books by Andrey Fedorenko and Ales Badak have been published in Chinese. I know that new editions are being prepared thanks to the efforts of the translators who have united as a team at the Second Beijing University of Foreign Languages... When the anthology was published, it was noted in the comments that it "not only opened the door to the world of modern Belarusian literature, but also drew attention to it, contributed to mutual recognition and friendly exchange between Chinese and Belarusian cultures".

"Thank you for this definition of the main periods, the main culminating moments in the development of literary relations between Belarus and China in the 20th and 21st centuries. I think that such an approach will be adopted by both our researchers and our practitioners... In your subjective opinion, is it possible to organise a more effective partnership between Belarusian and

— Вобразы пластычных і выканальніцкіх мастацтваў яркія і зразумелыя, іх можна хутка ўспрыняць, і яны, натуральна, будуць і надалей выкарыстоўвацца ў якасці культурнага абмену. Літаратурныя ж творы патрабуюць перакладу, а тэкст не дае прамога візуальнага вобраза, чытачу неабходны тлумачэнні, параўнанні і асацыяцыі. Аднак менавіта мастацкая літаратура з'яўляецца галоўным носьбітам нацыянальнай культуры. Прыгожыя літаратурныя творы адлюстроўваюць гістарычныя вытокі жыцця, паказваюць духоўны светапогляд і нацыянальныя памкненні.

— А ці ведаюць увогуле ў Кітаі беларускую літаратуру?

— Гісторыя перакладу і ўваходжання ў чытацкую свядомасць беларускай літаратуры ў Кітаі налічвае некалькі дзесяцігоддзяў. І за гэты час было тры кульмінацыйных моманты. Першы з іх прыпаў на завяршэнне 1940-х — 1950-я гады. Тады былі перакладзены на кітайскую мову і надрукаваны творы некаторых беларускіх паэтаў і празаікаў. Гэта — зборнік вершаў «Жалейка» Янкі Купалы (выдавецтва «Вэньгуан», выданне 1949 года), паэтычныя творы Якуба Коласа ў шанхайскім зборніку 1950 года «Вершы пра Вялікую Айчынную вайну Савецкага Саюза», кніга Аркадзя Куляшова «Толькі наперад», зборнік апавяданняў Івана Шамякіна. Выйшла таксама ў перакладзе на кітайскую мову аповесць Янкі Брыля... Было і некалькі іншых кніг. У тым ліку — і зборнік вершаў Максіма Танка ў перакладзе такіх вядомых перакладчыкаў, як Гэ Баацюань і Гаа Ман. Наш кітайскі чытач адкрыў для сябе такія імёны, як Кандрат Крапіва, Янка Маўр, Павел Кавалёў...

Наступным кульмінацыйным перыядам можна назваць гады з канца 1970-х... Падуў вясенні вецер рэформ і адкрытасці. Кітай пачаў перажываць уздым у галіне перакладу рускай, увогуле савецкай літаратуры.

І на гэтым этапе ўзмацнілася ўвага і да беларускай літаратуры. Кітайцы адкрылі для сябе прозу Васіля Быкава, у Паднябеснай выйшла, пэўна, каля дзесяці яго кніг. Яго творы «Абеліск», «Дажыць да світання», «Альпійская балада», іншыя аповесці прачыталі мільёны кітайцаў... Па-новаму загучала ў Кітаі імя народнага пісьменніка Беларусі Івана Шамякіна. Ледзьве ці не дзесятак яго раманаў былі перакладзены і выдадзены ў Кітаі. «Блакадная кніга» Алеся Адамовіча і Данііла Граніна — таксама для нас спроба пільна ўгледзецца ў беларускую літаратуру, хаця кніга створана пісьменнікам з Мінска Алесем Адамовічам і вядомым празаікам з Санкт-Пецярбурга Даніілам Граніным...

У новым стагоддзі адносіны дружбы і супрацоўніцтва паміж Кітаем і Беларуссю пастаянна паляпшаюцца, дасягаюць узроўня «усепагоднага ўсеабдымнага партнёрства». Гэта не толькі стварае добрыя ўмовы для

абмена і супрацоўніцтва ў галіне гуманітарнай адукацыі, але яшчэ і вылучае новыя патрабаванні далейшага ўмацавання ўзаемаразумення, стварае паглыбленне ў прызнанні... Сёння як ніколі мы прыгадалі, што ў мастацкай літаратуры ёсць такая важная функцыя, як магчымасць раскрыць перад чытачамі іншых краін асаблівасці нацыянальнага менталітэта свайго народа, паказаць культуру, асновы паўсядзённага жыцця. І асэнсаванне гэтай функцыі падштурхнула да развіцця чарговай, трэцяй, кульмінацыі ў справе перакладу беларускай літаратуры на кітайскую мову. У 2015 годзе паміж Кітаем і Беларуссю быў падпісаны Мемарандум па развіццю кітайска-беларускага праекта па перакладу і выданню класічнай літаратуры. У 2021 годзе ў Шанхаі выйшаў раман Наталлі Батракавай «Імгненне бясконцасці». Пабачыў свет у Пекіне і зборнік выбраных твораў сучасных беларускіх пісьменнікаў. У гэту своеасаблівую анталогію ўвайшлі проза і паэзія. Выдадзены на кітайскай мове асобныя кнігі Андрэя Федарэнкі, Алеся Бадака. Ведаю, што сіламі перакладчыкаў, якія аб'ядналіся ў агульную каманду ў Другім Пекінскім ўніверсітэце замежных моў, рыхтуюцца новыя выданні... Калі пабачыла свет анталогія, то ў каментарых адзначалася, што яна «не толькі адкрыла дзверы ў свет сучаснай беларускай літаратуры, але і прыцягнула ўвагу да яе, пасадзейнічала ўзаемнаму прызнанню і сяброўскаму абмену паміж кітайскай і беларускай культурамі».

— Дзякуй за падказкі па такому вызначэнню галоўных перыядаў, галоўных кульмінацыйных момантаў у развіцці літаратурных адносін Беларусі і Кітая ў XX — XXI стагоддзях. Думаю, што такія падыход возьмуць на ўзбраенне і нашы даследчыкі, і нашы практыкі... На ваш суб'ектыўны погляд, ці можна арганізаваць болей дзейснае партнёрства беларускіх і кітайскіх кніжных выдавецтваў? Ці магчыма стварэнне міждзяржаўнай праграмы ў гэтым накірунку?

— Я ўжо гаварыў пра мемарандум, які існуе паміж нашымі краінамі. Пэўна, варта напоўніць яго дзейсным зместам, выбудаваць удадатак да гэтай важнай дэкларацыі дарожную карту. Як у Беларусі, так і ў Кітаі... У абедвух краін ёсць велізарнае жаданне супрацоўнічаць у галіне літаратуры. Трэба, відаць, паглядзець на вопыт такога супрацоўніцтва ў выпадку з іншымі краінамі. Напрыклад, добрая мадэль — супрацоўніцтва паміж Дзяржаўным упраўленнем па справах прэсы і друку КНР і Міністэрствам лічбавага развіцця, сувязі і масавых камунікацый Расійскай Федэрацыі (былым Федэральным агенцтвам друку і



Chinese book publishers? Is it possible to create an interstate programme in this direction?”

“I already spoke about the memorandum existing between our countries. It is probably worth filling it with effective content, building a road map in addition to this important declaration. Both in Belarus and in China... Both sides have a great desire to cooperate in the field of literature. It is probably necessary to look at the experience of such cooperation in the case of other countries. For example, a good model is the collaboration between the State Press and Publication Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation (formerly the Federal Agency for Press and Mass Communications). Having started in 2013 to implement a project to translate and publish classic and modern works of Chinese literature, the Russians achieved great results. Over the past ten years, we have published many books by Russian writers translated into Chinese. The movement should be exclusively two-way. Behind the decisions, behind the discussions should be concrete steps that can be implemented by the immediate participants of the publishing and book process.”

“The university community is always the engine of many initiatives, the creation of a solid platform in the development of ties between peoples and countries. And now a lot of attention is paid to the work of the Association of Universities of China and Belarus created in Minsk. Can the leading university centres of China act as the main organisers of the work on comparative literary studies, the development of comparative literary studies of the works of the leading writers of China and Belarus?”

“Yes, the creation of the Chinese-Belarusian University Alliance at the end of 2023 is a major event in the field

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of education and culture of our countries, in the field of humanitarian interaction between China and Belarus. The comparative study of Chinese-Belarusian relations, including in the field of literature, is one of the important areas in the work of centres for Belarusian studies and centres of cultural and literary research in most universities in China. Experts from Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Xi'an, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Guangxi, Anhui and other cities do a lot of work, documenting their research in the form of monographs, individual scientific and scientific-journalistic publications. Academic conferences, seminars, cultural and art festivals are held... These and other events, of course, should become a solid platform for the university community to develop further plans, to pool resources, to systematize our endeavours, for a more in-depth comparative study of the artistic creativity of the Chinese and Belarusians.”



“You are the head of the Centre for Belarusian Studies. What place do humanitarian and cultural ties with Belarus occupy in the organisation of its work?”

“The Centre for Belarusian Studies at East China Normal University was established in 2012. This is the first university research centre focused on the study of Belarus. In 2014, East China Normal University and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus signed a Cooperation Agreement on the Development of the Centre for Belarusian Studies at ECNU. The key position of the agreement is that all educational institutions subordinate to the Belarusian Ministry can be partners of our Centre. This provides us

масавых камунікацый). Пачаўшы ў 2013 годзе рэалізоўваць праект па перакладу і публікацыі класічных і сучасных твораў кітайскай літаратуры, расіяне дасягнулі вялікіх рэзультатаў. І ў нас за апошнія дзесяць гадоў было надрукавана мноства кніг рускіх пісьменнікаў у перакладзе на кітайскую мову. Рух павінен быць выключна двухбаковым. За рашэннямі, за абмеркаваннямі павінны быць канкрэтныя крокі, якія ў стане ажыццявіць непасрэдныя ўдзельнікі выдавецкага, кніжнага працэса.

— **Рухавіком многіх ініцыятыў, стварэннем трывалай платформы ў развіцці сувязяў паміж народамі і краінамі заўсёды з’яўляецца ўніверсітэцкая супольнасць. І зараз шмат увагі надаецца працы створанай у Мінску Асацыяцыі ўніверсітэтаў Кітая і Беларусі. Ці здольны вядучыя ўніверсітэцкія цэнтры Кітая выступіць галоўнымі**

арганізатарамі працы па літаратурнай кампаратывістыцы, развіццю параўнальнага літаратуразнаўства ў вывучэнні творчасці вядучых пісьменнікаў Кітая і Беларусі?

— Так, стварэнне напрыканцы 2023 года Кітайска-Беларускага ўніверсітэцкага альянса з’яўляецца буйнай падзеяй у галіне адукацыі і культуры нашых краін, у галіне ўзаемадзеяння гуманітарнага характару паміж Кітаем і Беларуссю. Параўнальнае вывучэнне кітайска-беларускіх сувязяў, у тым ліку і ў галіне літаратуры, з’яўляецца адным з важных накірункаў у працы беларускіх даследчыцкіх цэнтраў і цэнтраў культурна-літаратурных даследаванняў ў большасці ўніверсітэтаў Кітая. Эксперты з Шанхая, Цяньцзіня, Сіаня, Чжэцзяня, Гуандуна, Гуасні, Аньхоя і іншых гарадоў праводзяць вялікую працу, афармляюць свае даследаванні ў выглядзе манаграфій, асобных навуковых і навукова-публіцыстычных публікацый. Праходзяць акадэмічныя канферэнцыі, семінары, праводзяцца фестывалі культуры і мастацтва...

Гэтыя і іншыя мерапрыемствы, канешне ж, павінны стаць цвёрдым грунтам універсітэцкай супольнасці для распрацоўкі далейшых планаў, для аб’яднання рэсурсаў, для сістэматызацыі нашых пачынанняў, для болей паглыбленага параўнальнага даследавання мастацкай творчасці кітайцаў і беларусаў.

— **Вы з’яўляецеся кіраўніком Цэнтра даследаванняў Беларусі. Якое месца ў арганізацыі яго працы займаюць гуманітарныя, культурныя сувязі з Беларуссю?**

— Цэнтр даследавання Беларусі ў Паўднёва-Кітайскім педагагічным універсітэце быў створаны ў 2012 годзе.

Гэта першы даследчыцкі ўніверсітэцкі цэнтр, зарыентаваны на вывучэнне Беларусі. У 2014 годзе Паўднёва-Кітайскі педагагічны ўніверсітэт і Міністэрства адукацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь падпісалі Пагадненне аб супрацоўніцтве па развіццю Цэнтра вывучэння Беларусі пры УКПУ. Ключавой пазіцыяй Пагаднення з'яўляецца тое, што партнёрамі нашага Цэнтра могуць быць усе ўстановы адукацыі, падведмасныя беларускаму міністэрству. Гэта забяспечвае для нас унікальныя магчымасці, спрыяльныя ўмовы для супрацоўніцтва, абмена з беларускімі ўніверсітэтамі. Мэта ў рабоце Цэнтра — быць вядучай агульнанацыянальнай базай для вывучэння беларускай гісторыі, культуры і кітайска-беларускіх адносін, а таксама для практычнага і эфектыўнага развіцця кітайска-беларускіх гуманітарных абменаў і супрацоўніцтва. Вельмі многа ўвагі надаём арганізацыі культурных абменаў з Беларуссю.

Па выніках даследаванняў маіх калег, якія працуюць у Цэнтры, надрукаваны шэраг калекцыяў манаграфій, прысвечаных гісторыі, культуры Беларусі, пытанням нацыянальнай самасвядомасці беларусаў, дзяржаўнай ідэялогіі Рэспублікі Беларусь. Мы прынялі ўдзел у працы па падрыхтоўцы і выпуску зборнікаў нарысаў, у якіх адлюстраваны погляды кітайцаў на сучасную Беларусь, успаміны паслоў, дыпламатычных работнікаў Кітая, якія працавалі ў Беларусі. Выдалі зборнік беларускіх народных песень і займаемся яго прасоўваннем у розных асяродках. За гады існавання Цэнтра праведзена мноства студэнцкіх семінараў. Мы разглядалі на іх ініцыятыву «Адзін пояс, адзін шлях», падводзілі вынікі 30-годдзя дыпламатычных адносін паміж Беларуссю і Кітаем. Дзень роднай мовы, Дзень Перамогі ў Вялікай Айчыннай вайне, Дзень Незалежнасці Рэспублікі Беларусь, іншыя нацыянальныя, дзяржаўныя святы беларусаў — гэта і святы нашага Цэнтра. Параўнальна нядаўна я ўдзельнічаў у фармаце анлайн у Тыдні кітайскай культуры і літаратуры ў Брэсцкай абласной бібліятэцы імя М. Горкага. Мерапрыемства было арганізавана бібліятэкай, дзвюма брэсцкімі ВНУ, Саюзам пісьменнікаў Беларусі. Цікава было асэнсоўваць, што кітайская літаратура, кітайская культура прасоўваюцца ў самыя розныя рэгіёны Беларусі.

— **Імёны якіх класікаў кітайскай літаратуры, на Ваш погляд, варта прасоўваць у Беларусі найперш?**

— Кітай мае даўнюю гісторыю літаратурнай творчасці. Пачатак — «Кніга вершаў» ці «Канон вершаў», помнік кітайскай літаратуры, які належыць VI стагоддзю да нашай эры... Ва ўсе эпохі кітайская літаратура была багатай на мноства яркіх мастацкіх асоб, мноства зорак. Літаратурная творчасць была напоўнена шэдэўрамі, якія і сёння не страцілі свайго высокага зместу. Выбіраць некага

with unique, favourable conditions for cooperation and exchange with Belarusian universities. The goal of the Centre is to be the leading national base for studying Belarusian history, culture and Chinese-Belarusian relations, as well as for the practical and effective development of Chinese-Belarusian humanitarian exchanges and cooperation. We pay a lot of attention to organising cultural exchanges with Belarus.

Based on the results of research by my colleagues working at the Centre, a number of collective monographs have been published on the history, culture of Belarus, issues of national identity of Belarusians, and the state ideology of the Republic of Belarus. We took part in the work on the preparation and publication of collections of essays, which reflect the views of the Chinese on modern Belarus, the memories of ambassadors, diplomatic workers of China who worked in Belarus. We published a collection of Belarusian folk songs and are promoting it in various circles. We have released a collection of Belarusian folk songs and are promoting it in different media. Over the years of the Centre's existence, many student seminars have been held. At them we reviewed the *One Belt, One Road* initiative and summed up the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Belarus and China. Mother Language Day, Victory Day in the Great Patriotic War, Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus, and other state and national holidays of Belarusians are also holidays of our Centre. Relatively recently, I participated online in the Week of Chinese Culture and Literature at the Brest Regional Library named after M. Gorky. The event was organised by the library, two Brest universities, and the Writers' Union of Belarus. It was interesting to comprehend that Chinese culture and literature are moving to various regions of Belarus."

"Which classics of Chinese literature, in your opinion, should be promoted in Belarus first of all?"

"China has a long tradition of literary creativity. The beginning is *Book of Songs* or *Shijing*, a monument of Chinese literature belonging to the 6th century BC... In all eras, Chinese literature was rich in many bright artistic personalities, there were many stars. Literary creativity was filled with masterpieces that have not lost their high content even today. Choosing just one person, choosing just a few names, is not an easy task. It's like showing only one facet of a diamond. I hope my Belarusian friends can explore the many sparkling artistic facets of China's literary diamond!"

"Since 2014, we have published in Belarus a series of 14 books *Bright Signs: Poets of China*, presenting in Belarusian translations the works of Wang Wei, Du Fu, Li Bai, Ai Qing, Li Qingzhao, Wang Guozhen, Meng Haoran, Wen Yiduo, Xu Zhimo... Which other Chinese poets would you recommend to publish in this series?"

"The work carried out by the Zvyazda Publishing House, in collaboration with the Mastatskaya Litaratura publishing house, the works of the leaders of these groups, the works of translators — all this evokes great respect. We in China admire the implementation of this programme. I think that

you have already gained experience that gives you the right to continue the representation of Chinese poetry through the publication of the *Book of Songs*. It should help you form a chronological axis in introducing the Belarusian reader to Chinese poetry in the native Belarusian language... Such an approach will be comprehensive and deep.”

“In Shanghai, at the East China Normal University, strong, very strong traditions of literary translation have been formed. The Chinese translator of the works of Russian and Soviet writers Lermontov, Andrei Platonov, Mikhail Sholokhov, Mr. Cao Ying, worked at your university. To what extent does the university today pay close attention to developing the interest of teachers and students, graduate students, and undergraduates in participating in literary translation?”

“I’m glad you remembered Cao Ying. Mr. Cao Ying is a master of translation, having spent his entire life translating Russian literature and researching Russian literature, he has made an outstanding contribution to the development of cultural exchange between Russia and China. He translated a huge number of works, translated the collected works of Leo Tolstoy. Sometimes it seems that all these tasks cannot be accomplished by one person. Such literary, artistic work, such selfless creative work can rightfully be called a feat. Mr. Cao Ying served as a visiting professor at East China Normal University. I had the honour of listening to his lecture. And, although many years have passed since that time, I am still impressed today... Russian language and Russian literature have been taught at East China Normal University since its founding in 1951. The Faculty of Russian Language was created here in 1954. Many teachers also became famous translators of fiction. Some of them were awarded Russian Pushkin and Gorky medals. These teachers are the pride of our university. The Translators’ Group of East China Normal University was established. Each faculty of the Institute of Foreign Languages at the university conducts translation courses and recruits master’s and doctoral students in the field. I hope that we will cooperate with our Belarusian colleagues in this area as well: jointly engage in literary translation, hold a workshop on translation theory and practice...”

“Lu Xun’s fate is largely connected with Shanghai. In Minsk in 1956, the book *Short Stories by Lu Xun*, translated by Lev Solovey, was published. In 2026, there will be 145 years since the birth of the great Chinese writer, publicist and literary critic Lu Xun. Why don’t sinologists of Belarus, Belarusian scholars of China, and Shanghai declare 2026 the Year of Lu Xun? A scientific and practical conference in his honour, the publication of books by Lu Xun in Belarus, the preparation and publication of a monograph about Lu Xun in Russian and Belarusian languages, a study on the attention to the image of Lu Xun by the Belarusian sculptor Zair Azgur — these are just a few of the initiatives that could be implemented in 2024 — 2026 on the eve of Lu Xun’s anniversary...”

аднаго, вылучаць усяго некалькі імёнаў — справа няпростая. Гэта падобна на тое, каб паказваць адну з граняў брыльянта. Я спадзяюся, што мае беларускія сябры здолеюць разгледзець мноства зіхоткіх мастацкіх граняў літаратурнага брыльянта Кітая!

— Пачынаючы з 2014 года, мы выдалі ў Беларусі серыю з 14-ці кніг «Светлыя знакі: паэты Кітая», прадставіўшы ў перакладах на беларускую мову творы Ван Вэя, Ду Фу, Лі Бо, Ай Ціна, Лі Цінчаа, Ван Гачжэня, Мэн Хаажаня, Вэнь Ідо, Сюй Чжыма... Каго б Вы яшчэ з паэтаў Кітая параілі выдаць у гэтай серыі?

— Праца, якую ажыццявіў Выдавецкі дом «Звязда», у супрацоўніцтве з выдавецтвам «Мастацкая літаратура», працы кіраўнікоў гэтых калектываў, працы перакладчыкаў — усё гэта выклікае вялікую павагу. Мы ў Кітаі ўзрушаны рэалізацыяй гэтай праграмы. Мяркую, што вы ўжо набылі вопыт, які дае вам права працягнуць рэпрэзентацыю кітайскай паэзіі праз выданне «Кнігі вершаў». Яна павінна дапамагчы вам сфарміраваць храналагічную вось у справе знаёмства беларускага чытача з кітайскай паэзіяй на роднай беларускай мове... Такі падыход будзе ўсебаковым і глыбокім.

— У Шанхаі, ва Усходне-Кітайскім педагагічным універсітэце сфарміраваліся трывалыя, вельмі моцныя традыцыі мастацкага перакладу. У вашым універсітэце працаваў кітайскі перакладчык твораў рускіх і савецкіх пісьменнікаў Лермантава, Андрэя Платонава, Міхаіла Шолахава спадар Цаа Інь. Наколькі сёння ва ўніверсітэце праяўляецца ўвага да развіцця зацікаўлення выкладчыкаў і студэнтаў, аспірантаў, магістрантаў да ўдзелу ў мастацкім перакладзе?

— Рады, што Вы ўгадалі Цаа Іня. Спадар Цаа Інь — майстар перакладу, займаючыся ўсё жыццё перакладамі з рускай літаратуры, даследваннямі рускай літаратуры, ён зрабіў велізарны ўнёсак у развіццё культурнага абмену паміж Расіяй і Кітаем. Ён пераклаў велізарную колькасць твораў, пераклаў Збор твораў Льва Талстога. Часам здаецца, што выканаць усе гэтыя задачы не пад сілу аднаму чалавеку. Такая літаратурная, мастацкая праца, такая самахвэрная творчая праца па праву можа лічыцца подзвігам. Спадар Цаа Інь працаваў запрошаным прафесарам ва Усходне-Кітайскім педагагічным універсітэце Мне выпаў гонар слухаць яго лекцыю. І хаця прайшло з таго часу шмат гадоў, я і сёння знаходжуся пад уражаннем... Ва Усходне-Кітайскім педагагічным універсітэце з дня яго заснавання ў 1951 годзе выкладаюць рускую мову і рускую літаратуру. Факультэт рускай мовы быў створаны ў нас у 1954 годзе. Многія выкладчыкі сталі і вядомымі перакладчыкамі мастацкай літаратуры. Некаторыя з іх узнагароджаны расійскімі медалямі Пушкіна і Горкага. Гэтыя выкладчыкі — гонар нашага ўніверсітэта. Узнікла «Група

перакладчыкаў Усходне-Кітайскага нармальнага ўніверсітэта». На кожным факультэце Інстытута замежных моў ва ўніверсітэце праводзяцца курсы па перакладу і вядзецца набор магістрантаў і дактарантаў ў розных моўных галінах. Спадзяюся, што будзем з беларускімі калегамі і па гэтаму накірунку супрацоўнічаць: сумесна займацца літаратурным перакладам, праводзіць семінар па перакладчыцкай тэорыі і практыцы...

— З Шанхаем у значнай ступені звязаны лёс Лу Сіня. У Мінску ў 1954 годзе была выдадзена кніга «Апавяданні» Лу Сіня ў перакладзе Льва Салаўя. Чаму б кітаязнаўцам Беларусі, беларусазнаўцам Кітая, Шанхая не абвясціць 2026 год годам Лу Сіня? Навукова-практычная канферэнцыя ў яго гонар, падрыхтоўка і выпуск манаграфіі пра Лу Сіня на рускай і беларускай мовах, даследаванне пра ўвагу да вобраза Лу Сіня беларускага скульптара Заіра Азгура — гэта толькі частка ініцыятыў, якія можна было б рэалізаваць у 2024–2026 гады ў парэдадзень юбілея класіка кітайскай літаратуры Лу Сіня.

— Спадар Лу Сінь — вялікі кітайскі мыслер і пісьменнік. Апошнія дзесяць гадоў свайго жыцця ён правёў у Шанхаі (яго родны горад Шаосін, правінцыя Чжэцзян, непадалёку ад Шанхая). Гэта быў таксама самы яркі ў яго жыцці перыяд яго літаратурнай творчасці. Ён пісаў прозу, эсэ, выдаваў часопісы і займаўся мастацкім перакладам. Лу Сінь часта падкрэсліваў, што «руская літаратура — наш настаўнік і сябра». Калі ён толькі пачынаў займацца пісьменніцкай працай, у 1907 годзе стварыў трактат, у якім пазнаёміў кітайскага чытача з творчасцю Пушкіна, Лермантава, Гогаля. Калі Лу Сінь расказваў пра сваю ўласную творчасць, ён неаднаразова згадваў пра ўплыў на яго рускай літаратуры. Ажно да самай свайго смерці пісьменнік уважліва праглядаў свой пераклад другой часткі гогалеўскіх «Мёртвых душ». Калі гэта праца была надрукавана, Лу Сінь ужо памёр. Творы пісьменніка такога маштаба здольны пераадольваць час і прастору. З'яўляюцца вечнай класікай. Колькі іх не перачытай, заўсёды зможаш знайсці нешта новае... У Мінску мне выпаў гонар наведаць Мемарыяльны музей Заіра Азгура. Скульптура Лу Сіня, створаная выдатным беларускім майстрам, зрабіла на мяне глыбокае ўражанне. Я быў проста агаломшаны тым, як беларускі мастак здолеў адлюстравіць прыгажосць асобы нашага пісьменніка, яго ўнутраны свет... Безумоўна, 145-годдзе Лу Сіня стане знакавай падзеяй у Кітаі, у нашым універсітэце. Будучы праведзены навуковыя семінары, канферэнцыі, будучы новыя публікацыі даследаванняў пра творчасць класіка. Спадзяюся, што ў гэтай працы поруч з намі будуць і беларускія сябры!

Гутарыў Аляксей Карлюкевіч,
Шанхай (Кітай) — Мінск (Беларусь)

“Mr. Lu Xun is a great Chinese thinker and writer. He spent the last ten years of his life in Shanghai (his hometown of Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, near Shanghai). It was also the brightest period of his literary creativity in his life. He wrote prose, essays, published magazines and was engaged in literary translation. Lu Xun often emphasised that “Russian literature is our mentor and friend.” When he was just beginning to engage in writing, in 1907 he published a treatise in which he introduced the Chinese reader to the works of Pushkin, Lermontov, and Gogol. When Lu Xun talked about his own work, he repeatedly mentioned the



influence of Russian literature on him. Until the day of his death, the writer carefully reviewed his translation of the second part of Gogol's *Dead Souls*. When this work was published, Lu Xun had already died. The works of a writer of this magnitude are capable of transcending time and space and are timeless classics. No matter how much you re-read them, you can always find something new... In Minsk, I had the honour of visiting the Zair Azgur Memorial Museum. The sculpture of Lu Xun, created by a wonderful Belarusian creator, made a deep impression on me. I was simply amazed at how the Belarusian artist was able to reflect the beauty of our writer's personality, his inner world... Of course, the 145th anniversary of Lu Xun will become a landmark event in China, at our university. Scientific workshops, conferences will be held, and there will be new publications of research on the work of the classic. I hope that Belarusian friends will be with us in this work!”

Interview by Ales Karlyukevich
Shanghai (China) — Minsk (Belarus)

“БЕЛАРУСЬ-ПАРТЫЗАНКА”: ПОГЛЯД НА ПАДНЯБЕСНУЮ

У дзень 80-годдзя вызвалення Беларусі ад нямецка-фашысцкіх захопнікаў, 3 ліпеня 2024 года, на тэлеканале АНТ адбыўся прэм’ерны паказ дакументальнага фільма “Беларускі фронт Паднябеснай” (аўтар сцэнарыя – член Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, вядомы ў Беларусі і Расіі літаратар, аўтар многіх кніг у “маладагвардзейскай” серыі “Жыццё знакамітых людзей Беларусі” Вячаслаў Бандарэнка).

“白俄罗斯游击队”: 对天朝的印象

2024 年 7 月 3 日，为纪念白俄罗斯从德国法西斯侵略者手中解放 80 周年，ANT 电视频道首播纪录片《白俄罗斯天空阵线》（编剧：维亚切斯拉夫·邦达连科，白俄罗斯作家联盟成员，白俄罗斯和俄罗斯著名作家，著有《青年卫士》（白俄罗斯名人生活）系列丛书）。

纪录片一开始，德米特里·巴奇科夫（他也是纪录片的主要人物）就这样说道：“这是现代世界的现象：最强大的经济，最先进的技术。置身其中，你会相信未来已经到来。而这一切又与对历史和传统的敬畏之心奇妙地结合在一起。”巴奇科夫邀请大家亲眼目睹北京的巨大建筑和标志性建筑。然后补充道：“中国的繁荣得益于什么？在众多耳熟能详的答案中，有一个答案在天朝之外除了中国人自己几乎无人提及。对他们来说，第二次世界大战和我们一样，都是伟大的卫国战争。我们今天要讲的故事就证明了这一点。”

对观众来说，这是作者完全出人意料的发现……1971年的喜剧电影《成功绅士》的故事。该纪录片于 12 月 13 日首次公映。第一年就有近 6500 万人观看了这部喜剧片。观众还喜欢由中国人弗拉基米尔·范-左-李（音译）扮演的殖民地首领的情节。他被认为是布拉特人或哈萨克人，但实际上他是一个真正的中国人，尽管他出生在俄罗斯。故事还在继续，从中国到俄国的劳工移民浪潮有多么强大。到1917年春天，大约有20万中国人生活在俄罗斯。白俄罗斯也有自己的中国移民中心——维捷布斯克及其周边地区。总共有119名中国人来到白俄罗斯（根据1926年的人口普查）。1928年底，白俄罗斯苏维埃共和国出现了第一个集体农庄——中国人成立了“

Ужо на самым пачатку Дзмітрый Бачкоў (ён — вядучы фільма) заўважае: “Феномен сучаснага свету. Магутнейшая эканоміка, найноўшыя тэхналогіі. Знаходзячыся тут, верыш, што будучыня ўжо надыйшла. І ўсё гэта дзіўным чынам спалучаецца з трапяткім стаўленнем да гісторыі і традыцый...” Вядучы запрашае на свае вочы разгледзець велізарныя гмахі, культавыя мясціны Пекіна... І следам дадае: “...дзякуючы чаму і каму Кітай дамогся такога росквіту? Сярод мноства звыклых адказаў ёсць адзін, пра які амаль што не гавораць за межамі Паднябеснай, але толькі не самі кітайцы. Другая Сусветная для іх, як і для нас, Вялікай Айчынная. Гісторыі, якія мы раскажам вам сёння, сведчаць менавіта пра гэта”.

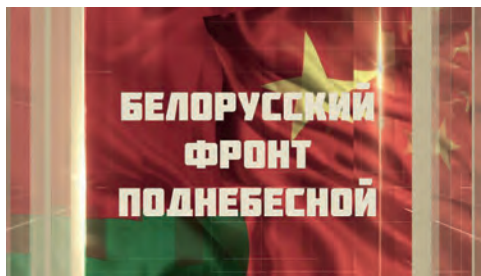
А далей — зусім нечаканая знаходка аўтараў. Нечаканая найперш для гледача... Распавяд пра кінакамедыю “Джэнтльмены ўдачы”. 1971 год. Упершыню фільм паказалі 13 снежня. Камедыю ў першы ж год прагледзелі амаль 65 мільёнаў чалавек. Гледачам спадабаўся і эпізод з начальнікам калоніі, якога сыграў кітаец Уладзімір Уан-Зо-Лі. Яго лічылі буратам ці казахам, а ён — сапраўдны кітаец, хача і нарадзіўся ў Расіі... І далей ідзе

расповід пра тое, якой магутнай была хваля рабочай эміграцыі з Кітая ў Расію. Да вясны 1917 года ў Расіі знаходзілася каля 200 тысяч кітайцаў... І ў Беларусі з'явіўся свой цэнтр кітайскай дыяспары — у Віцебску і ваколіцах. Усяго ў Беларусь прыехала 119 перасяленцаў з Кітая (згодна перапісу 1926 года)... У БССР яшчэ напрыканцы 1928 года ўзнік ці не першы калгас — і заснавалі “Кантонскую камуну” якраз кітайцы. Узначаліў гаспадарку Аляксандр Чжан Ван-фу, які ў грамадзянскую вайну служыў у Чырвонай Арміі, а затым — у міліцыі. У 1920-я гады шмат хто з кітайцаў жадаў патрапіць у СССР. Сярод такіх жадаючых аказаўся і малады кітайскі лётчык Тан До. Ужо — і пра гэта таксама будзе ў фільме — ён стане генералам у Кітайскай Народнай Рэспубліцы, пройдзе выпрабаванне яшчэ адной вайною... Звесткі пра даўнія падзеі суправаджаюцца паказам дакументальнай кінахронікі.

Згадкі пра розныя кітайскія лёсы на франтах Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, у Беларусі на акупіраванай тэрыторыі — у падполлі, партызанскім атрадзе перамяжоўваюцца зваротам да падзей у 1930–1940-я гады ў самім Кітаі. Фільм з'яўляецца багатай візуальнай крыніцай цікавай гістарычнай інфармацыі.

Аўтары, звярнуўшыся да рэальных персанажаў (напрыклад, капітан Тан До ваяваў на 3-м Беларускам фронце; яго напарнікам на штурмавіку ІЛ-2 быў гамільчанін Герой Савецкага Саюза Уладзімір Гамзін), паказваюць злучанасць беларускага, савецкага і кітайскага народаў у барацьбе з нямецка-фашысцкімі захопнікамі. Вяртаюцца і да франтавога лёсу згаданага артыста Уладзіміра Уан-Зо-Лі, які быў двойчы паранены пры вызваленні Беларусі, якога ўзнагародзілі ордэнам Айчыннай вайны II ступені. Дарэчы, акцёр-кітаец здымаўся і ў фільме беларускага кінарэжысёра Барыса Сцяпанавы (трэці фільм славітага тэлевізійнага серыяла — “Дзяржаўная граніца. Усходні рубеж”).

Фільм “Беларускі фронт Паднябеснай” — гэта яшчэ і расповід пра лёсы ўраджэнцаў Беларусі, якія ваявалі ў Кітаі ў 1945 годзе за вызваленне Паднябеснай ад японскіх агрэсараў. Аўтар сцэнарыя расшукаў цікавосткі пра пецёрку беларусаў, якія ў баях 1945 года ў Кітаі здзейснілі подзвігі і былі адзначаны высокім званнем Герояў Савецкага Саюза. З фільма глядач даведваецца пра тое, што дзед нашага сучасніка — доктара медыцынскіх навук, прафесара Сяргея Палякова, якога добра ведаюць у краіне як аўтарытэтнага анкалага, быў начальнікам хірургічнага аддзялення ў ваенным шпіталі 39-й арміі ў Далюні. І медыцынскую дапамогу аказваў не толькі вай-



■ Вядучы і сааўтар фільма Дзмітрый Бачкоў на плошчы Цяньаньмэнь у Пекіне
■ 纪录片旁白、合著者 德米特里·巴奇科夫在北京天安门广场

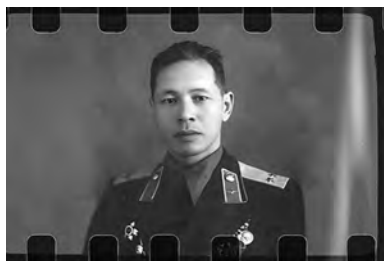
■ Тытр фільма
■ 影片字幕

гроз公社”。国营农场由亚历山大-张旺福（音译）领导，他在内战期间曾在红军中服役，后来又在民兵中服役。20 世纪 20 年代，许多中国人都想去苏联。其中有一位名叫唐斗（音译）的年轻中国飞行员，他已经成为中华人民共和国的一名将军，并将接受另一场战争的考验。纪录片提供很久以前发生的事件的信息。

片中提到了中国人在卫国战争前线、白俄罗斯、被占领土、地下组织和游击队中的不同命运，并穿插了 1930–1940 年代中国发生的事件。这部纪录片是具备有趣历史信息丰富视觉源泉。

作者引用了真实人物（例如，谭斗上尉曾在白俄罗斯第三前线作战；他在伊尔-2 攻击机上的搭档是来自加梅尔的苏联英雄弗拉基米尔-加姆津），展示了白俄罗斯、苏联和中国人民团结一致抗击纳粹侵略者的情景。他们还讲述了上述艺术家弗拉基米尔·范-左-李的前线命运，他在解放白俄罗斯期间两次负伤，并被授予二级卫国战争勋章。顺便说一句，这位中国演员还出演了白俄罗斯导演鲍里斯·斯捷潘诺夫的纪录片（著名电视连续剧《国境线。东部边境》的第三部纪录片）。

电影《天朝白俄罗斯前线》讲述的也是 1945 年在中国为从日本侵略者手中解放天朝而战斗的白俄罗斯人的命运。剧本作者一直在寻找 1945 年在中国战斗中表现英勇并被授予苏联英雄崇高称号的五位白俄罗斯人的趣事。从纪录片中观众可以了解到，我们当代人的祖父，医学博士谢尔盖·波利亚科夫教授，作为权威的肿瘤学家在国内享有盛誉，曾任大连第 39 军医院外科主任。他不仅为军队，也为中国平民提供医疗援助。谢尔盖·



◀ Герой Віцебскага падполля Сяргей Сюдоль з сям'ёй. У Віцебску ён жыў з 1914 г. У 1944-м здолеў уцячы з фашысцкага канцлагера. Витебский地下组织英雄谢尔盖Syudobol和他的家人的英雄。他自1914年以来一直住在维捷布斯克。1944年，他设法从纳粹集中营逃脱。

■ Кіраўнік кітайскай групы Віцебскага падполля Андрэй Лепцін з сям'ёй. У 1943 г. ён загінуў у засценках гестапа.
■ 维捷布斯克地下组织的中国组领导人安德烈·莱普廷和他的家人。1943年，他死在盖世太保的地牢里。

■ Падпалкоўнік авіяцыі Тан До — адзіны лётчык-штурмавік кітайскага паходжання на ўсім савецкім фронце. Ваяваў на Іл-2 у пары з Героем Савецкага Саюза Уладзімірам Гамзіным. Кавалер ордэнаў Леніна, Чырвонага Сцяга, Айчыннай вайны 2-й ступені і Чырвонай Зоркі. З 1955 года генерал-маёр Народна-вызваленчай арміі Кітая.
■ 航空中校唐斗（音译）是整个苏联前线唯一的中国战机飞行员。他与苏联英雄弗拉基米尔·甘津一起驾驶伊尔2号战斗机。曾获得列宁骑士勋章、红旗勋章、二级卫国战争勋章和红星勋章。1955年起任中国人民解放军少将。

波利亚科夫说：“他们离开中国时，把所有医疗设备都留给了中国人。我的祖父在谈到中国时总是充满敬意。他是这样说的：中国从来没有坏过。也永远不会坏。”在苏联，有 2700 万人在卫国战争中丧生。在中国，同年死亡人数超过 3 000 万。这些数字令人印象深刻，它们提醒我们生命的平等性，提醒我们两国人民为实现和平生活所经历的考验和付出的代价。白俄罗斯和中国现在的友谊规模令人印象深刻。纪录片结尾引用了白俄罗斯共和国总统亚历山大·卢卡申科的话：“这种友谊已

скоўцам, а і мірнаму кітайскаму насельніцтву... Слова — Сяргею Палякову: “Калі яны сыходзілі з Кітая, то ўсё медыцынскае абсталяванне яны пакінулі кітайцам. Дзед заўсёды з павагай гаварыў пра Кітай. Ён гаварыў так: у Кітаі ніколі не было дрэнна. І ніколі не будзе...” У Савецкім Саюзе ў Вялікую Айчынную вайну загінула 27 мільёнаў чалавек. У Кітаі ў тыя самыя гады — болей 30 мільёнаў... Лічбы ўражваюць, яны як напамін пра еднасць лёсаў, пра тое, якімі выпрабаваннямі, якой цаной прыйшлі да мірнага жыцця нашы народы. Як і ўражвае маштаб той дружбы, што існуе зараз паміж Беларуссю і Кітаем. Напрыканцы фільма прыводзяцца словы Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь Аляксандра Лукашэнкі: “...Гэтай дружбе болей 30 гадоў, і з гэтага шляху мы ніводнага разу не звярнулі ні ўлева, ні ўправа. Таму і няма чаго даказваць пра нашу ўсёпагодную, усёбаковую дружбу і супрацоўніцтва”. І — словы Сі Цзіньпіня, адрасавання Аляксандру Лукашэнку: “Мой вялікі сябра, вельмі рады яшчэ раз вас бачыць. У сучасным свеце адбываюцца тытанічныя змены. Узнікаюць новыя рызыкі і выклікі, шмат што з таго, што адбываецца, для нас нечакана. Кітайскі бок гатовы разам з беларускімі партнёрамі ўмацоўваць стратэгічнае ўзаемадзеянне ў імя стварэння супольнасці Адзінага лёсу чалавецтва”. У фільме прыняў удзел і Надзвычайны і Паўнамоцны Пасол Рэспублікі Беларусь у Кітаі Аляксандр Чарвякоў...



- Працоўны момант. Вядучы і сааўтар фільма Дзмітрый Бачкоў і аператар Дзмітрый Буй у парку Чааян ля помніка савецкім лётчыкам.
- 工作期间。影片的旁白兼合著者德米特里·博奇科夫和摄影师德米特里·布伊在朝阳公园苏联飞行员纪念碑附近。

Кінематаграфічная праца, праробленая камандай на чале з Вячаславам Бандарэнкам і Дзмітрыем



- Беларуская здымачная група працавала ў военным музеі Кітайскай Народнай рэвалюцыі. Сцэны, якія распавядаюць пра жыццё лётчыка Тан До, здымаліся ў Зале авіяцыі.
- Белорусская съемочная группа в Китае работала в Военном музее Китайской Народной революции. Сцены, рассказывающие о жизни летчика Тан До, снимались в Зале авиации.

Бачковым, — уражлівы вопыт, уражлівая падказка пра вартасці адлюстравання адносін розных народаў, пра пошук тых фактаў, тых падзей, якія нас яднаюць з усім светам. Фільм, рэжысёрам-пастаноўшчыкам якога з’яўляецца Ірына Васільева, апэратарамі-пастаноўшчыкамі — Максім Куроўскі, Дзмітрый Буй, вярта паказаць студэнцкай моладзі краіны, нашым школьнікам. На экране — і мужныя людзі, і вартыя нашага часу ацэнкі іх лёсаў. Да ўсяго астатняга фільм надзвычай інфарматыўны, багаты на звароты да многіх старонак ваеннай гісторыі Беларусі і Кітая. “Беларускі фронт Паднябеснай” — гэта яшчэ і першаштуршок да развіцця кінематографічнага летапісу беларуска-кітайскай дружбы ў 1950–1960-я гады. Менавіта ў тыя дзесяцігоддзі было надзвычай шмат стасункаў паміж БССР і КНР, было шмат паездак прадстаўнікоў творчай інтэлігенцыі ў Паднябесную. Некалькі месяцаў працаваў у Кітаі скульптар Сяргей Селіханаў. З вялікай творчай паездкай пабываў у Кітаі, наведаўшы самыя розныя мясціны, Максім Танк. Вынікам яго вандроўкі стаў асобны паэтычны цыкл легендарнага беларускага творцы. У 1950-я гады ў Паднябеснай пабачылі свет у перакладзе на кітайскую мову кнігі Аркадзя Куляшова, Якуба Коласа, Янкі Купалы, Янкі Маўра, Янкі Брыля, Пётруся Броўкі, Кандрата Крапівы, Івана Шамякіна... Сяброўства ўмацоўвалася па самых розных накірунках гуманітарнага супрацоўніцтва. І далёка не лішнім будзе ўважліва аглядзець гэтую і не такую даўнюю гісторыю і праз пільнае вока беларускага дакументальнага кіно.

Кастусь Лешніца



- У фільме прыняў удзел дэкан факультэта рускай мовы 2-га Пекінскага ўніверсітэта замежных моў, вялікі сябар Беларусі Хань Сяое. На фота — са сцэнарыстам фільма Вячаславам Бандарэнкам.
- 北京第二外国语学院俄语系主任、白俄罗斯人的朋友韩晓野（音译）参演影片。照片中 — 与影片编剧维亚切斯拉夫·邦达连科的合影。

有 30 多年的历史，我们从未偏离过这条道路。因此，我们全天候全面战略伙伴关系和友谊无需证明。”习近平对亚历山大·卢卡申科说：“我伟大的朋友，很高兴再次见到你。当今世界正在发生天翻地覆的变化。新的风险和挑战不断涌现，许多事情出乎我们的意料。中方愿与白俄罗斯伙伴一道，加强战略合作，共创人类命运共同体。”

白俄罗斯共和国驻华特命全权大使亚历山大·切尔维亚科夫参加了纪录片的拍摄。维亚切斯拉夫·班达连科和德米特里·巴赫科夫领导的团队的纪录片作品是一次令人印象深刻的经历，是对描绘不同国家的关系、寻找那些将我们与整个世界联系在一起的事实和事件的一次令人印象深刻的提示。这部由伊琳娜·瓦西里耶娃和摄影师马克西姆·库洛夫斯基、德米特里·布伊共同执导的纪录片应该放映给我国的青年学生和中小学生观看。银幕上有许多勇敢的人，他们的命运值得我们这个时代铭记。该片信息量极大，引用了大量白俄罗斯和中国的军事历史。《白俄罗斯天空阵线》还推动了 20 世纪 50 年代至 60 年代白中友谊电影编年史的发展。正是在那个年代，白俄罗斯和中华人民共和国之间的联系极为频繁，知识分子的代表多次前往中东。雕塑家谢尔盖·塞利哈诺夫曾在中国工作过几个月。马克西姆·坦克在中国进行了一次大型创作旅行，访问了不同的地方。这次旅行的成果是这位白俄罗斯传奇创作者的独立诗集。20 世纪 50 年代，阿尔卡季·库里亚绍夫、雅库布·科拉斯、扬卡·库帕拉、扬卡·马夫尔、扬卡·布赖尔、佩特鲁斯·布罗夫卡、孔德拉特·克拉皮瓦、伊万·沙米亚金的作品被翻译成中文。20 世纪 50 年代，两国人道主义合作、各领域的友谊日益加深。用白俄罗斯纪录片的敏锐眼光来审视这段不久前的历史并非徒劳。

卡斯图斯 列什尼察

St. Petersburg Belarusian from Faust's office

Conversation with the Chairman of the St. Petersburg Association of Belarusians Nikolai Nikolaev

St. Petersburg, Petrograd, Leningrad... A city with which Belarusians have so many cultural ties, where the Belarusian presence is still felt today — in particular, there is the St. Petersburg Association of Belarusians, headed by Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor, Head of the Rare Book Department of the Russian National Library, Chairman of the Centre for East Slavic Studies Nikolai Nikolaev. Our conversation with Nikolai Viktorovich took place during the legendary white nights, when the next forum dedicated to Belarus gathered in 'Northern Palmyra'.

Not an 'event', but a celebration

"Dear Nikolai Viktorovich, for the 31st time the conference St. Petersburg and Belarusian Culture was held at the Russian National Library. You were its organiser and driving force. What are your impressions of the forum this year? How was it different from the previous ones?"

"Indeed, the thirty-first. We used to call this conference 'annual', but the pandemic put an end to that streak. Each conference is a celebration for Belarusian St. Petersburg: compatriots come not only to listen to reports, but also to meet, see each other, and communicate with guests from Belarus. And Belarusian colleagues come from different places. We had teachers from Grodno, Gomel and Polotsk universities, museum workers from Vitebsk and Slutsk, librarians from Brest and Minsk... For such an informal

meeting there is a mandatory part of the programme for each conference: after the reports we go together to Vasilievsky Island, to the Smolensk cemetery to lay flowers at the grave of Academician Yevfimy Karsky."

"How common is this event in Belarus and Russia?"

"For us, a conference is not just an 'event', but a platform. Construction site of Belarusian culture and its cultural contacts with others. A foreign researcher sometimes has a 'Belarusian' find, a Belarusian story — he has a platform where he can talk about it and discuss it with interested experts. At our conference, such stories were presented by scientists from Chelyabinsk, various institutions in Moscow, St. Petersburg: the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, the Institute of Technology, the State University, the Conservatory, the Kunstkamera, the Forestry Academy, the Mozhaisky Academy... At the conference St. Petersburg and Belarusian Culture, researchers from many countries of the world brought reports at different times. At our conference, Professor Tokunaki Bannai from Tokyo presented for the first time the diary of the Japanese playwright Ujaku Akita, which he kept in Minsk (then Mensk) when he came to Belarus in 1927 on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution. Resonance in the scientific community is, first of all, familiarization with articles written on the basis of reports (we publish them in Belarusian Collection, eight issues have been published)."

“I noticed that among the speakers there were not only philologists and historians, but, for example, Dmitry Ivanovich Sollertinsky, Chairman of the St. Petersburg Society named after D.D. Shostakovich, and two doctors of biological sciences... And the reports were very different in directions. Is this how it happened or is this a deliberate approach? How do you see the thematic diversity of these conferences in the future?”

“The thematic diversity of the reports is confirmed by the title of the conference St. Petersburg and Belarusian Culture. Culture is a broad concept; it is accessible to everyone. A Doctor of Biological Sciences is not only a biologist — he is a man of culture; at our conference he presents not his biological achievements, but his hobby. For Dmitry Vinokhodov, the dean of one of the faculties of the Technological Institute, this is the biography and life path of the writer Yan Borshchevsky, for the director of the



Botanical Institute, Dmitry Geltman, this is bibliography of modern Belarusian literature, a bibliography of Leningrad biologists who worked in Belarus, and Belarusian biologists who worked in Petersburg-Leningrad. It is interesting to note that Dmitry Viktorovich has excellent Belarusian pronunciation — it turned out that as a child he lived in Minsk and worked at the Belarusian Radio: he read texts in the children's programme Pioneer Star. We will continue to provide a platform for such interesting people to speak, we will look for those who will write memoirs about their journey from Belarus to St. Petersburg...”

“You are the chairman of the St. Petersburg Association of Belarusians. Tell readers a little about this organisation — how big and authoritative is it, what does it do, and is there an influx of young people into the ranks of Belarusians?”

“The St. Petersburg Association of Belarusians is the brainchild of the International Association of Belarusians,

the presidium of which is located in Minsk. Once upon a time, the writer and public figure Adam Josepovich Maldis actively worked to ‘promote’ it — he organised international congresses, relying on government support, and published an informative and interesting magazine Contacts and Dialogues. Later, this was done by academic historian Mikhail Pavlovich Kostyuk. We are autonomous in St. Petersburg, the directorate of the Russian National Library supports our activities and makes it possible to print materials. Young people, St. Petersburg residents, for whom Belarus is of scientific interest, are joining.”

Belarusian heroes of the siege of Leningrad

“It is known that during the Great Patriotic War, many Belarusians took part in the defence of Leningrad and experienced the horrors of the blockade...”

How is the memory of these people preserved? Maybe you knew some of them personally?”

“Once I specifically went on a business trip to Minsk to bring to the Manuscript Department of the Public Library an autograph of Ivan Naumenko's novel The Sadness of the White Nights — an autobiographical story by a Belarusian writer about how he served in the air defence forces of besieged Leningrad. The cycle of memoirs of the Hermitage senior researcher Boris Viktorovich Sapunov (speeches at several conferences year after year) about his participation in hostilities at the front on the territory of Belarus was very revealing. We published these wonderful memories in Belarusian Collection — at the very end there was an article about how Boris Viktorovich left his signature on the wall of the Reichstag.”

“Detailed studies have been written about Belarusian addresses in St. Petersburg... But when a Belarusian tourist comes to Northern Palmyra for a day or two, he naturally cannot take in everything at once, so he first of all gravitates towards local attractions. But what places of Belarusian memory do you still consider mandatory to visit?”

“Local attractions and ‘Belarusian places’ are often inextricably linked. For example, St. Isaac's Cathedral is a local (world-wide) landmark. The largest and most beautiful mosaics in it were made by a Belarusian, academician of painting Nikodim Silvanovich — both in the main altar (The Last Supper) and in the interior (Evangelists). And the heating system of the cathedral was designed by the Belarusian engineer Kliment Adamovich Leshevich. The chief architect, Auguste de Montferrand, did not take into account the cold winters when designing, and at St. Isaac's Cathedral at Christmas sometimes... it snowed! Because the outlets of warm air from the ovens in the basements were at a height of 1.5 meters from the floor of the cathedral, and when the main doors (their height is 4 meters) were wide open for believers on Christmas, the cold air from the street mixed with the warm air coming out from below, and

CREATIVE CONTACTS

According to the laws of physics, snow was formed from this. Kliment Leshevich designed stoves at the level of the dome, with winches lifting firewood there and heating the air... As for 'purely Belarusian' places in the city that definitely need to be visited, for me this is the courtyard of house No. 45 on the 4th line of Vasilievsky Island, next to Vasileostrovskaya metro station. Sitting on a bench in this courtyard, you can see the windows of apartment 16, which for many years was occupied by Professor Bronislav Ignatovich Epimakh-Shipilo, where he lived for a long time and worked here on the Paulinka of the young Yanka Kupala, in which before the October Revolution there was the 'headquarters' of the Sun Will Also Look Into Our Window publishing house. There is a memorial sign on the house, but it is dedicated only to Yanka Kupala."



■ Art critic Dmitry Sollertinsky shared his observations
■ on the modern musical life of Belarus

"You speak Belarusian not only among your colleagues, but also on the streets of St. Petersburg... How is this perceived? Since you are not only a library employee, but also a professor, have you tried giving lectures in Belarusian at Russian universities?"

"Petersburg is a multinational city, a city of numerous multilingual tourists. Therefore, if you speak your own language, but do not confuse people, do not shut anyone up, without arrogance, no one really reacts, as this is your personal business! As a university professor, I strive for students to hear the living Belarusian language so that they can resolve from their own experience the issue of how close or far it is from Russian, Polish, Slavic. This year, such a 'demonstration' of the language was a lecture on Francysk Skaryna, which I gave entirely in Belarusian, it was recorded on video and is available on the website of the Centre for East Slavic Studies. The recording was not planned, the questions were not rehearsed — it is even more interesting that one question was asked in Belarusian!"

Secrets of Faust's Cabinet

"You are the head of the Rare Book Department of the Russian National Library... During the conference, we were able to visit your office, which is called 'Faust's Cabinet'. This is just a book lover's dream! How did such an unusual interior and such an unusual name appear — is it a reconstruction or a hoax?"

"Faust's Cabinet is a repository of first editions, its interior is built in the form of a medieval monastery library. The library is very rich — it has more than 7 thousand incunabula, some of them are unique. Here are three sets of Skaryna's publications — the most complete collection in the world. A catalogue of only Belarusian early printed publications was published in three volumes... This piggy bank was designed (completed in 1857) by architects Ivan Gornostaev and Vasily Sabalshchikov (the latter, by the way, a native of Vitebsk), and the main ideologist was Prince Vasily Fedorovich Odoevsky, a mystic and writer. He was from the Rurik family, i.e. older than the Romanov dynasty that ruled at that time. A lot of unusual things happen here; book — whichever you take — each of them lived for more than 500 years. During this time, it has been in different hands, accumulated such history and energy that... you just need to be able to read it and understand it. Habent sua fata libelli! (Books have their own destiny!)"

"Part of the treasures of the Russian National Library are rare Belarusian books... Which of them have already been digitised? Which ones are planned to be digitised? In general, how popular is Belarusian book in the Russian National Library?"

"Belarusian books have been collected in the Russian National Library since pre-revolutionary times. Before the creation of the National Library of Belarus, the Imperial Public Library performed its functions: it collected the national repertoire of books, received a legal copy of everything that was published in the territory of Belarus, and compiled bibliographic reference books. Today Belarusian-language literature has a separate catalogue, but it has not yet been scanned — this is a task for the future. As well as scanning the book monuments themselves. Russian books are a priority; every year our electronic Russian catalogue is visited by hundreds of thousands of people, including from Belarus. We hope to cooperate with the Union State of Russia and Belarus in the digitisation of Belarusian book monuments."

"What Belarusian newspapers and magazines does the library subscribe to?"

"The only source of replenishment of the National Library collections by Belarusian journals is the international book exchange with the National Library of the Republic of Belarus — the Russian National Library does not have a subscription to Belarusian periodicals. Total for 2022-2024, the Russian National Library received 245 issues of magazines, including Belarusian Thought, Belarusian Historical Journal, Book Chronicles, Art, Materials on the Archaeology of Belarus, Neman and Economy of Belarus."

The second most important partner of the Russian National Library is the Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, which supplies academic journals, as well as Library World and Historical and Archaeological Collection.”

Rare books are not ‘dead’ books.

“You are writing a study about your native Novogrudok... What does it look like, how complete is it?”

“Once upon a time as a boy, after reading the historical novels of Walter Scott, I ran to Castle Hill in Novogrudok, climbed Shchitovka, rolled down the rampart and dreamed of learning at least something about the people who built this castle and our city, about the wars that took place under these shafts... But there were no books about it. As a university student, I wrote a thesis on the history of Novogrudok, although I did not cover even a hundredth part of it... Then, for many years, I collected materials about Novogrudok in the libraries and archives of St. Petersburg, other cities of Belarus, Poland and Russia. For 15 seasons I worked in the expedition of Frida Davydovna Gurevich at the archaeological excavations of the Castle. As a result, The History of Novogrudok from the Creation of the City to the First World War appeared, which I am now editing and preparing for publication. The book turned out to be large, it will take up about three volumes with illustrations — this is because my city is one of the key centres of Belarusian history, and in the history of literature, a whole library has been written just about the graduates of the Novogrudok Dominican school Yan Chechot, Ignat Domeyko, Adam Mickiewicz and Vladislav Syrakomlya! Next year is my jubilee, I want to give myself a gift by finishing this work.”

“One of the Russian-Belarusian cultural projects was associated with the anniversary of Derzhavin’s Ode...”

“I’m no longer a young man and I’ve seen the times when the poetry of Gavriil Derzhavin was taught in high school. It didn’t make an impression then and went unnoticed. But when St. Petersburg calligraphers began preparing an international project for the 200th anniversary of the writing of the ode God, I, having re-read this work, was in admiration of its great power. And was disappointed that there was no Belarusian translation. The project manager, professor at the Baron Stieglitz Art Academy (formerly the Mukhina Higher Art School) Petr Petrovich Chabitko asked me to translate at least one verse into the Belarusian language — after all, there were already translations from 26 other languages in the world, the Belarusian language was missing. I did not translate the fragment, I turned to the poet Viktor Shnip — and he translated the entire ode. His Belarusian text sounds so easy that one doubts whether the author himself wrote in Belarusian! After this, a large exhibition was held in the hall on Konnogvardeisky Boulevard, where, among other things, a fragment of the Belarusian text of the ode God was presented, translated by Viktor Shnip, rewritten by a calligrapher... By the autumn



■ Nikolai Nikolaev in Faust's office

of this year we are preparing to show the same exhibition within the walls Russian National Library.”

“Italian literary sociologist Franco Moretti compares the ‘survival’ of books with natural selection in nature: only the ‘fittest’ survive. And why are they ‘the fittest’? Why are some books forgotten after two, ten, a hundred years, while others pass through centuries? After all, there is an opinion that from the history of literature we know not the best, but what has been preserved. Miraculously, the texts of Archilochus were preserved — and now there is the great ancient poet Archilochus. And thousands of others who were better lived next to him — but their works disappeared. Today, nothing has changed, as the sands of history have been replaced by the Internet, and on the Internet everything is lost even more reliably and sometimes what is not always worthwhile comes to the surface.”

“I work in the Rare Books Department, where the fund is 90% forgotten authors, unknown publishers and long-dead benefactors, with whose money the books were printed. But these are not dead books — they survived if only because they were preserved. They were included in catalogues, which means they were studied bibliographically. They remain available to anyone who wants to get their hands on them. And then it depends on our contemporary. On his interest, taste, aesthetic preferences. Everyone will find in history a book that is close to them, a text that corresponds to the author’s worldview.”

“Once, when I had to give lectures myself, I gave the students an assignment: to create, like Bradbury’s characters, a ‘living library’. What book would you memorise to preserve for humanity? Why?”

“Belarusian Folk Tales. Be sure to speak Belarusian. This book will best tell our descendants and any foreigners about Belarus and our mentality.”

Lyudmila Rublevskaya

Photo from the Russian National Library website

GENERAL FROM MOGILEV



The Belarusian lands are, to put it simply, between Poland and Russia. In the old days, natives of our area often implemented their talents in the service of the Russian Empire. There are many such examples. We will talk about one of the natives of Mogilev, a hereditary nobleman who eventually became a tsarist general. Aleksandr Bonch-Bogdanovsky was one of the first to enter the service of the Red Army

The first place of officer service of Aleksandr Bonch-Bogdanovsky was the Warsaw Fortress. In August 1893, he ended up in a sapper company there... What was the Warsaw Fortress like at that time?... Built by order of Nicholas I after the uprising of 1831, it housed a garrison of up to 16,000 soldiers and 500 artillery pieces. In 1832-1834, the central part of the fortress, the Aleksandrovskaia Citadel,

was built. In 1835, Fort Śliwickiego was built opposite the citadel on the right bank of the Vistula. In 1850—1861, a number of separate fortifications were erected around the citadel: Vladimir, Aleksei, Pavel, Georgy, Sergiy. In 1881, it was decided to further fortify Warsaw according to a plan approved by the Russian Emperor. In 1883, they began to build the forts of the 1st line, in 1886 — the forts of the 2nd line. Since 1890, all brick fortifications were replaced with concrete. Since 1895, the forts were rebuilt and rearmed. In 1893, the post of commandant of the Warsaw Fortress was occupied by the hero of many wars, Lieutenant General Konstantin Vissarionovich Komarov (1832 — 1912; by the way, he came from the line of nobility of the Vitebsk Province). ... Aleksandr Mikhailovich Bonch-Bogdanovsky (1872—1932) was born in Mogilev. He belonged to the Polish noble family under the last name Bonch, which was first mentioned in 994. The cohort united by their coat of arms includes about two hundred families: Bonetsky, Bonch-Osmolovsky, Skarzhinsky, Shuvalov, Turgenev, Tomashevsky, Yablonsky... Famous families!.. The young officer undertook are studies at the Gatchina Orphanage Institute of Emperor Nicholas I (Aleksandr's elder brother, Iosif, also studied there), and the Nikolaevskoye Engineering School, to which he devoted three years of his life.

...Our fellow countryman did not stay in the fortress for long. It is known that in 1898, Aleksandr Bonch-Bogdanovsky graduated from the Nikolaevskaya Engineering Academy with first-class honours. On May 17th, 1898, our fellow



■ Layout of the Warsaw Fortress

countryman was awarded the rank of staff captain and transferred to military engineers — “for outstanding achievements in science”. On April 9th, 1900, he was awarded a new rank — captain. Aleksandr Mikhailovich held the position of chief officer of the engineering department, and since October 1902 — acting assistant to the head of the Chardzhou engineering department. The years spent in Turkestan meant also an acquaintance with a strange land rich in exotics, with a population that then still lived according to the laws of their tribes. The destinies of many of our ancestors, natives of Belarus, are connected in the 19th and early 20th centuries with the settlement of Chardzhou, ancient Merv, Ashkhabad (as today’s capital of Turkmenistan was then called), Tashauz, the legendary Kushka, Ak-Tepe, Kyzyl-Arvat... Aleksandr Khodko searched for the poems of the classic Great Fragi — Makhtumkuli in this region, Aleksandr Potseluevsky studied the Turkmen language, developed its modern grammar, and in the group of nine Ashgabat commissars who sought to establish Soviet power in Turkmenistan, there was a Belarusian military commissar of the Transcaspian region, Sergei Molibozko, who was shot by the White Guards on July 23rd, 1918... In 1904, Bonch-Bogdanovsky was already a lieutenant



■ Order of the Holy Great Martyr Victorious George 4th degree and the award gold St. George weapon

colonel. On August 24th, 1904, he was appointed staff officer for assignments of the district department of military relations of the Manchurian army. From July 1st, 1906, our fellow countryman was a staff officer for office work and assignments at the department of the chief of military relations of the rear of the troops of the Far East. And three months later — the chief of military relations of the rear of the troops of the Far East. The position implying a lot of responsibilities, especially during military operations. How Bonch-Bogdanovsky approached his duties is evidenced by the state awards of the Russian Empire that he received at that time ... In 1905 — the Order of St. Anne, 3rd degree, in 1906 — the Order of St. Stanislaw, 2nd degree. Even earlier, in Turkestan, the officer was awarded the Order of St. Stanislaw, 3rd degree and the Order of the Gold Star, 3rd degree (Bukhari, 1902).

In 1907, the department was disbanded. For some time, the officer was off-duty. And on June 2nd, 1907, Aleksandr



■ Part of the officer corps of the 220th Skopin Infantry Regiment, 1915

Mikhailovich was appointed chief of staff of the Turkestan Railway Brigade. Accordingly, he was already enrolled in the railway troops... In January 1909, Bonch-Bogdanovsky was awarded the military rank of ‘colonel’. The colonel met the First World War as an assistant to the commander of the 102nd Ustyug Infantry Regiment. He proved himself in the first battles. He was awarded the St. George Weapon. In January 1915, Bonch-Bogdanovsky received temporary command of the 220th Skopin Infantry Regiment. The order on approval of the commander was issued on February 22nd, 1915... In 1916, Aleksandr Mikhailovich was awarded the Order of St. George, 4th degree. In the same year, Bonch-Bogdanovsky became a major general... His next positions were brigade commander, commander of the 27th infantry division. Incidentally, the chief of staff of the division at that time (or rather, acting chief of staff) was a native of the Mogilev province, Colonel Grigory Kirillovich Yerofeyev... But soon the October Revolution came, and the civil war was ahead... The tsarist general Bonch-

Bogdanovsky transferred to serve in the Red Army, but was soon dismissed. It is known that Aleksandr Mikhailovich lived in Moscow in the late 1920s, worked as an assistant to the head of construction of Mytishchi Plant No. 8. In 1930, the general was arrested, accused of counterrevolutionary activity and propaganda, and sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp. He was rehabilitated on March 27, 1989... There is information that Aleksandr Mikhailovich died in 1932. The general is buried at the Smolensk Orthodox Cemetery in St. Petersburg. In 1930, Bonch-Bogdanovsky’s daughters, Anna and Maria, were arrested along with their father. How did their fate turn out, what memory is kept and by whom about the general, a native of Mogilev, a man who understood what duty meant, duty to the Motherland, is, unfortunately, unknown... This means that there must be a historical and local history search ahead in order to answer such an important question...

Konstantin Leshnitsa

«ДАВЕР АХМАТАВАЙ БЯЗМЕЖНЫ...»:

У Чавускім раёне падчас Вялікай Айчыннай вайны
загінуў паэт Сяргей Рудакоў

“AKHMATOVA’S BOUNDLESS TRUST...”

Poet Sergei Rudakov died in the Chausy District
during the Great Patriotic War

У розных анталогіях паэтаў, якія загінулі ў Вялікую Айчынную вайну, ёсць вершы Сяргея Барысавіча Рудакова, якога варожая куля ці асколак снарада спаткалі пры вызваленні Магілёўшчыны.

Пахаваны паэт і чырванаармеец Сяргей Рудакоў у вёсцы Вусце Чавускага раёна. Сёння гэта ўжо агра-гарадок, які ўваходзіць у склад Вайнілаўскага сельсавета. А раней, да 1964 года, паселішча знаходзілася ў Гарбавіцкім сельсавеце... Мясціны літаратурныя, мастацкія, калі так можна сказаць, словам, цікавыя з розных пунктаў гледжання. З Чавускага раёна — вядомы драматург Кастусь Губарэвіч (1906–1987), сцэнарыст кінафільмаў «Баям насустрач», «Анюціна дарога», «Дзяўчынка шукае бацьку», «Паланэз Агінскага»... З Чавус родам — расійскі жывапісец, скульптар, графік-нонкамфарміст Уладзімір Андрэенкаў (нарадзіўся ў 1930 годзе), пісьменнік-фантаст Анатоль Драздоў (нараджаннем з 1955-га)... У вёсцы Гразівец у 1788 годзе нарадзіўся слаўны лексікограф, дыялектолаг, лінгвіст, спецыяліст у галіне этнаграфіі Іван Іванавіч Насовіч.

In various anthologies of poets who died in the Great Patriotic War, there are poems by Sergei Borisovich Rudakov, who was hit by an enemy bullet or shell fragment during the liberation of the Mogilev Region.

Poet and Red Army soldier Sergei Rudakov is buried in the village of Ustye, of the Chausy District. Today it is already an agricultural town, which is a part of the Voynily Village Council. And earlier, until 1964, the settlement was located in the Gorbovichy Village Council... The places are literary, artistic, if you can say so, in a word, interesting from different points of view. The Chausy District gave us the famous playwright Kastus Gubarevich (1906–1987), screenwriter of the films *Towards the Battles*, *Aniuta's Road*, *The Girl Looking for the Father*, *Oginski's Polonaise*... The Russian painter, sculptor, nonconformist graphic artist Vladimir Andreyenkov (born in 1930), science fiction writer Anatoly Drozdov (born in 1955) come from the Chausy District... Ivan Ivanovich Nosovich, a famous lexicographer, dialectologist, linguist, specialist in the field of ethnography, was born in the village of Griazivets in 1788. Chygrynovka is the birthplace of

the Jewish writer and playwright Arnold Posy (1894–1986). Ethnographer Lyubov Rakova (born in 1948) is from Slobodka in the Chaussy District. Chaussy and its surroundings, the settlements of this prominent site in Mogilev and throughout Belarus are also the homeland of Doctor of Technical Sciences, poet, novelist and publicist Aleksandr Klochov, poet Vladimir Ragutsky (1917–1941; died in the first days of the Great Patriotic War on the territory of Western Belarus), poet Andrey Ushakov (1912–1941), novelist, translator, poet Yurka Liavonny (1908–1937; together with Sergei Grakhovsky translated Jules Verne's novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* into Belarusian), children's writer Ivan Anoshkin (1928–2013), poet and translator Izyaslau Katlyarou (1938–2023), geographer and local historian Pyotr Lyarsky (1918–2013), poet Ales Yemialyanau (1952–2005), artists, architects, scientists in various fields of science... Gorbovichy mentioned above is also



the place of birth of the secretary of the Union of Russian Writers, poet, publicist, novelist Valery Kazakov (born in 1952)...

Sergei Rudakov's fate is truly extraordinary. The future artist of the word was born in Vinnytsia, Ukraine. In the family of the commander of the 47th Ukrainian infantry regiment. A legendary military unit, formed as early as 1798 ... The father of the poet and literary critic was Boris Aleksandrovich Rudakov (1857–1920), major general, participant in the First World War. He was dismissed from the army in 1916. Due to his illness. He lived in Samara. After the overthrow of the Soviet government in Samara, he joined the White People's Army of the Committee of Members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. He was arrested in Novomykolaivsk on charges of counter-

Чыгрынаўка — радзіма яўрэйскага пісьменніка і драматурга Арнольда Позі (1894–1986). З чавускай Слабодкі — этнограф Любоў Ракава (нарадзілася ў 1948 годзе). Чавусы і ваколіцы, паселішчы гэтай прыкметнай на Магілёўшчыне і ва ўсёй Беларусі старонкі — яшчэ і радзіма доктара тэхнічных навук, паэта, празаіка і публіцыста Аляксандра Клочова, паэта Уладзіміра Рагуцкага (1917–1941; загінуў у першыя дні Вялікай Айчыннай на тэрыторыі Зааходняй Беларусі), паэта Андрэя Ушакова (1912–1941), празаіка, перакладчыка, паэта Юрка Лявоннага (1908–1937; разам з Сяргеем Грахоўскім пераклаў на беларускую мову раман Жуль Верна «20 000 лье пад вадою»), дзіцячага пісьменніка Івана Аношкіна (1928–2013), паэта і перакладчыка Ізяслава Катлярова (1938–2023), географа і краязнаўца Пятра Лярскага (1918–2013), паэта Аляся Емяльянава (1952–2005), мастакоў, архітэктараў, вучоных у самых розных галінах навукі... Са згаданых Горбавіч — і сакратар Саюза пісьменнікаў Расіі, паэт, публіцыст, празаік Валерый Казакоў (нарадзіўся ў 1952 годзе)...

Лёс у Сяргея Рудакова сапраўды неардынарны. Нарадзіўся будучы мастак слова ў Вінніцы, на Украіне. У сям'і камандзіра 47-га пяхотнага Украінскага палка. Легендарнае вайсковае злучэнне, сфарміраванае яшчэ ў 1798 годзе... Бацька паэта і літаратуразнаўца — Барыс Аляксандравіч Рудакоў (1857–1920), генерал-маёр, удзельнік Першай Сусветнай вайны. З арміі быў зволены ў 1916 годзе. Па хваробе. Жыў у Самары. Пасля звяржэння Савецкай улады ў Самары ўступіў добрахвотнікам у белую Народную армію «Комуча» («КОМУЧ — Комитет членов Всероссийского учредительного собрания»). Быў арыштаваны ў Новамікалаеўску па абвінавачванню ў контррэвалюцыйнай дзейнасці і следам расстраляны. Разам з бацькам былі расстраляны і старэйшыя браты Сяргея. У 1996 годзе Рудакова-старэйшага рэабілітавалі...

З пачатку 1920-х гг. Сяргей разам з маці — у Ленінградзе. У 1932 годзе Любоў Сяргееўна Рудакова памерла. З 1928 года Сяргей — ужо студэнт літаратурнага аддзялення Вышэйшых дзяржаўных курсаў мастацтвазнаўства пры Інстытуце гісторыі мастацтваў Народнага камісарыята асветы РСФСР. Сярод выкладчыкаў гэтай навучальнай установы — Юрый Тынянаў, Віктар Шклоўскі, Барыс Эхенбаўм, Барыс Тамашэўскі... Усе літаратуразнаўцы высокага гарту!.. Менавіта яны зрабілі выключна шмат дзеля сцвярджэння сапраўдных крытэрыяў у рускай літаратуры XX стагоддзя. Заўважыўшы настойлівага, цікаўнага студэнта, Юрый Тынянаў прапанаваў Рудакову паўдзельнічаць у падрыхтоўцы да выдання зборніка вершаў рускага паэта XIX стагоддзя Вільгельма Кюхельбекера.

У 1930 годзе курсы зачынілі. Сяргей, на той час жанаты чалавек, уладкоўваецца чарцёжнікам.

Некаторы час ён жыў у Крыме ў доме маці сваёй жонкі, якая раней была слухачкай курсаў мастацтвазнаўства. Але не вытрымаў без Ленінграда, без навуковага, літаратурнага асяроддзя, і ў хуткім часе пакінуў і Керч, і сваю сям'ю. У Ленінградзе другі раз ажаніўся — на Ліне Самойлаўне Фінкельштэйн...

На хвалі рэпрэсій, штуршком для якіх стала забойства Сяргея Міронавіча Кірава, Рудакоў быў высланы ў Варонеж. Жыў у гэтым горадзе з сакавіка 1935 па ліпень 1936 года. У час высылкі малады паэт і літаратуразнаўца знаёміцца з геніяльным рускім паэтам XX стагоддзя Восіпам Мандэльштамам (1891–1938). Атмасфера таго часу ў Варонежы была такой, што, здавалася, аб'ядналіся разам, у адно кола аднадумцаў усе, хто быў захоплены рускай паэзіяй.



■ С. Рудакоў. Сілуэты Ахматавай. Варонеж, 1936 г.
S. Rudakov. Silhouettes of Akhmatova. Voronezh, 1936

Пра гэта захавалася і сведчанне Н. Мандэльштам, якая пісала, што ўсіх, хто ўваходзіў у кола паэта, аб'ядноўвала «любоў да вершаў. Відавочна, гэта патрабуе той ступені інтэлігентнасці, якая скіроўвае ў нас людзей на гібель ці ў лепшым выпадку на высылку». Рудакоў якраз выдатна ведаў рускую паэзію, як сучасную, так і пачынаючы з XVIII стагоддзя... Адна з варонежскіх знаёмых Сяргея Барысавіча пакінула такі партрэт маладога чалавека: «Высокі, з вялізнымі цёмнымі вачыма, крыху буйнымі рысамі твару: рэзка акрэслены рот, чорныя бровы з надломом, доўгія вейкі і нейкія асаблівыя цені пад вачыма — ён быў вельмі прыгожы. Нездарма Ахматава казала пра «рудакоўскія вочы». Чалавек быў эмацыянальны, гарачы. Адразу, з першага нашага знаёмства... гаварылі пра любімых паэтаў...

revolutionary activities and then shot. Together with his father, Sergei's older brothers were also shot. In 1996, Rudakov Sr. was rehabilitated...

Since the beginning of the 1920s. Sergei and his mother were in Leningrad. In 1932, Lyubov Sergeyevna Rudakova died. Since 1928, Sergei has been a student of the Literary Department of the Higher State Courses of Art Studies at the Institute of Art History of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. Among the teachers of this educational institution were Yuri Tynyanov, Viktor Shklovsky, Boris Eichenbaum, Boris Tomashevsky... All literary experts of the highest order!... They did a great deal to establish the true criteria in Russian literature of the 20th century. Noticing a persistent, curious student, Yuri Tynyanov offered Rudakov to participate in the preparation for the publication of a collection of poems

by the Russian poet of the 19th century, Wilhelm Küchelbecker.

In 1930, the courses were closed. Sergei, a married man at the time, got a job as a draftsman. For some time, he lived in the Crimea in the house of his wife's mother, who used to be a student of art courses. But he could not live without Leningrad, without a scientific and literary environment, and soon left both Kerch and his family. In Leningrad, he married his second wife Lina Samoilovna Finkelstein...

In a wave of repressions, the impetus for which was the murder of Sergei Mironovich Kirov, Rudakov was exiled to Voronezh. He lived in this city from March 1935 to July 1936. During his exile, the young poet and literary critic met the brilliant Russian poet of the 20th century, Osip Mandelstam (1891–1938). The atmosphere of that time in Voronezh was such that it

seemed that everyone who was fascinated by Russian poetry united together in one circle of like-minded people. The testimony of N. Mandelshtam, who wrote that all who were part of the poet's circle, was united by the "love of poems. Obviously, this requires the degree of intelligence that leads our people to death or, in the best case, to exile". Rudakov knew Russian poetry very well, both modern and from the 18th century... One of the Voronezh acquaintances of Sergei Borisovich left the following portrait of a young man, "Tall, with huge dark eyes, slightly large facial features: a sharply defined mouth, black eyebrows with a crease, long eyelashes and some special shadows under the eyes — he was very handsome. It is not for nothing that Akhmatova spoke of "Rudakov's eyes". "The man was emotional, passionate. Right away, from our first acquaintance... we talked about

our favourite poets... I first heard Mandelstam's Voronezh poems from Sergei Borisovich. He read them to me very often. Rudakov spoke enthusiastically about Osip Emilievich."

Rudakov in Voronezh was also as an enthusiastic and talented literary critic. It was only after several meetings that Mandelstam considered Sergei as a possible commentator for his future collected works. The poet and Rudakov, who was fascinated by him, began to create autocommentaries and biographical references to the entire complex of Mandelstam's works... Osip Emilievich also introduced Sergei to Anna Akhmatova, who sometimes visited Voronezh. It is known that Rudakov wrote down about 20 notebooks from Mandelstam's words. Well-known portraits of poets from the Voronezh period, made with Rudakov's pen and ink — Mandelstam, Akhmatova...

Mandelstam dedicated one of his poems to Sergei:

Раскрутился змеистый снежок.

The serpentine snow has spun.

Путь заказан Владимиру чинный.

The path, the decorous one, is closed to Vladimir.

С двери отнят засов. Послух свечи возжег

The bolt has been taken from the door.

The novice has lit the candle

Чистой Матери Десятинной.

To the Pure Mother of the Tithes.

Ночь стоит. По морозу полозья скрипят.

The night stands. The sleighs creak in the frost.

Кони глазом косят озверело:

The horses squint wildly:

О дощатые стены домовья не в лад

A frozen body strikes against the wooden walls

Ударяется мерзлое тело.

Of the casket out of tune.

And Akhmatova has a poem addressed to Sergei Rudakov:

И в День Победы, нежный и туманный,

And on Victory Day, gentle and misty,

Когда заря, как зарево, красна,

When the dawn, like a glow, is red,

Вдовою у могилы безымянной

Late spring bustles about

Хлопочет запоздалая весна.

Like a widow at a nameless grave.

Она с колен подняться не спешит,

She is in no hurry to rise from her knees,

Дохнет на почку, и траву погладит,

Breathes on the bud, and strokes the grass,

И бабочку с плеча на землю ссадит,

***And drops a butterfly from her shoulder
to the ground,***

И первый одуванчик распушит.

And fluffs up the first dandelion.

Ад Сяргея Барысавіча я ўпершыню пачула варонежскія вершы Мандэльштама. Ён чытаў мне іх вельмі часта. Пра Восіпа Эмільевіча Рудакоў гаварыў з захапленнем».

Рудакоў у Варонежы выступіў і як захоплены і таленавіты літаратуразнаўца. Толькі пасля некалькіх сустрэч Мандэльштам разгледзеў у асобе Сяргея магчымага каментатара будучага ўласнага Збору твораў. Паэт і захоплены ім Рудакоў пачалі ствараць аўтакаментарыі і біяграфічныя спасылкі да ўсяго комплекса твораў Мандэльштама... Восіп Эмільевіч пазнаёміў Сяргея і з Аннай Ахматавай, якая часам наведвалася ў Варонеж. Вядома, што Рудакоў запісаў са слоў Мандэльштама каля 20 бланкатаў. Вядомыя з таго варонежскага перыяду і зробленыя Рудаковым прамом і тушшу партрэты паэтаў — Мандэльштам, Ахматавай...

Мандэльштам прысвяціў Сяргею адзін са сваіх вершаў:

Раскрутился змеистый снежок.

Путь заказан Владимиру чинный.

С двери отнят засов. Послух свечи возжег

Чистой Матери Десятинной.

Ночь стоит. По морозу полозья скрипят.

Кони глазом косят озверело:

О дощатые стены домовья не в лад

Ударяется мерзлое тело.

І ў Ахматавай ёсць верш, адрасаваны Сяргею Рудакоў:

И в День Победы, нежный и туманный,

Когда заря, как зарево, красна,

Вдовою у могилы безымянной

Хлопочет запоздалая весна.

Она с колен подняться не спешит,

Дохнет на почку, и траву погладит,

И бабочку с плеча на землю ссадит,

И первый одуванчик распушит.

Вярнуўшыся ў Ленінград, Рудакоў выкладаў літаратуру ў школе для дарослых. Удзельнічаў у працы Пушкінскай камісіі Акадэміі навук СССР. Даклад літаратуразнаўца «Новыя рэдакцыі вершаў Каценіна (па аўтарскаму экзэмпляру твораў Каценіна 1832 г.)» у 1940 годзе быў прыняты для выдання ў «Временнику Пушкинской комиссии». Але, на жаль, зборнік не выйшаў — пачалася Вялікая Айчынная... У 1941 годзе Рудакоў закончыў завочнае аддзяленне мовы і літаратуры Дзяржаўнага педагагічнага ўніверсітэта імя А. І. Герцэна.

З першых дзён вайны Сяргей Барысавіч — у марской пяхоте. Ваяваў на Ленінградскім фронце. У баі пад Неўскай Дуброўкай быў цяжка паранены. З лета 1942 года служыў у Маскве ў ваенкамаце. Стараўся



■ Bocin Мандэльштам і Анна Ахматава
Osip Mandelstam and Anna Akhmatova

па меры магчымасцяў займацца і літаратурнай працай. Кантактаваў з тымі навукоўцамі, гісторыкамі літаратуры, якія не выехалі ў эвакуацыю, выступаў з гісторыка-літаратурнымі паведамленнямі, дакладамі на сходах вучоных... За спробу аформіць свайму знаёмаму-«талстоўцу» адтэрміноўку ад прызыва быў арыштаваны. Тры месяцы знаходзіўся ў Бутырскім астрозе. Па ўласнай просьбе Сяргея Рудакова накіравалі ў штрафны батальён. З верша Сяргея Барысавіча «Мне ізноў рыхтавацца ў дарогу», напісанага недзе ў лістападзе 1943 года:

...На снегу не красною, а черной
Кажется пролившаяся кровь...

...Сколько по сугробам ни броди,
Стежка оборвется где-нибудь.
Доброй памятью меня прости,
Сердцем ласковым — не забудь.

У 1944 годзе, 15 студзеня, рускі паэт і літаратуразнаўца з няпростым лёсам быў забіты ў баі на магілёўскай зямлі... Пасля Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, здаецца, двойчы ў калектыўных зборніках друкаваліся вершы Сяргея Рудакова. Асобнай яго кнігі так ніхто і не склаў... Мо гэта будзе зроблена ў XXI стагоддзі..?

На Беларусі ў час Вялікай Айчыннай вайны загінулі грузінскі паэт Мірза Гелавані, узбекскі пісьменнік Султан Джура, удмурцкі літаратар Піліп Кедрэў... Сяргей Рудакоў — у іх шарэнзе, якая не вярнулася дадому. У шарэнзе мастакоў слова, якія, відавочна, яшчэ шмат маглі б паспець зрабіць у сваім творчым жыцці...

Кастусь **Лешніца**

Returning to Leningrad, Rudakov taught literature at a school for adults. He participated in the work of the Pushkin Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The literary critic's report *New Editions of Katenin's Poems (Based on the Author's Copy of Katenin's works dated 1832)* in 1940 was accepted for publication in *Chronicles of the Pushkin Commission*. But, unfortunately, the collection was not published — the Great Patriotic War began... In 1941, Rudakov graduated from the Correspondence Department of Language and Literature of the A. I. Gerzen State Pedagogical University.

From the first days of the war, Sergei Borisovich was in the marines. He fought on the Leningrad front. He was seriously wounded in the battle near Nevskaya Dubrovka. From the summer of 1942 he served in Moscow in the Military Commissariat. He tried to engage in literary work as much as possible. He contacted those scientists, historians of literature who did not leave for evacuation, gave historical and

literary messages, reports at gatherings of scientists... He was arrested for trying to issue a deferment from the draft to his acquaintance. He was in Butyrskaya prison for three months. At his own request, Sergei Rudakov was sent to the penal battalion.

From the poem by Sergei Borisovich *I Have to Get Ready for the Road Again*, written sometime in November 1943:

...На снегу не красною, а черной
...**On the snow, the spilled blood**
Кажется пролившаяся кровь...
Seems black, not red...

...Сколько по сугробам ни броди,
...**No matter how much you wander**
through the snowdrifts,
Стежка оборвется где-нибудь.
The path will break somewhere.
Доброй памятью меня прости,
Forgive me with kind memories,
Сердцем ласковым — не забудь.
Please don't forget me in your gentle heart.

In 1944, on January 15th, a Russian poet and literary critic with a difficult fate was killed in battle on the land of Mogilev... After the Great Patriotic War, it seems that the poems of Sergei Rudakov were published twice in collective collections. No one has compiled a separate book of his... Will it be done in the 21st century?

The Georgian poet Mirza Gelavani, the Uzbek writer Sultan Jura, the Udmurt writer Pilip Kedrav died in Belarus during the Great Patriotic War... Sergei Rudakov is in this list of people who did not return home. Among the artists of the word, who, obviously, could still manage to do a lot in their creative life...

Kastus Leshnitsa

Raisa Borovikova,

“THE MAGAZINE HELPED WOMEN BECOME THEIR OWN PERSONS”



In the 80s of the last century, the circulation of the magazine *Rabotnitsa i Syalyanka* (since 1995 — *Alesya*) was one and a half million copies, and it was printed all over the USSR. This year, the publication for women of Belarus will celebrate its anniversary — 100 years since the publication of the first issue. Poet, laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Belarus, Raisa Borovikova shares her memories about the magazine and its topics, about the legend of Belarusian journalism — Maria Karpenko, and about other things.

Interview with Kanstantsia Builo

Collaboration with *Rabotnitsa i Syalyanka* began for me when the 80th anniversary of the poetess Kanstantsia Builo was celebrated. The editor-in-chief of the magazine Maria Karpenko turned to me, as I had the good fortune to be well acquainted with Kanstantsia Antonovna, “Would you be willing to go on a business trip to Moscow and prepare material for us?”

I met the famous poetess during my studies at the Literary Institute. Once, I, a student, called Kanstantsia Antonovna. The poetess immediately invited me to visit her apartment on Tikhvinsky Lane, where before the war Yanka Kupala, the editor of her first book *Mound Flower*, had visited twice. I visited Kanstantsia Builo more than once.

Of course, I gladly accepted the offer and went to Moscow. My material was published in *Rabotnitsa i Syalyanka*.

And in the early 90s, Maria Iosifovna invited me to work in the magazine.



Legend of Belarusian journalism

Maria Iosifovna Karpenko managed the magazine for almost thirty years. Her merit is undoubted: in the Soviet era, the circulation of the publication reached over a million copies. People all over the USSR subscribed to the magazine. And it was deserved. *Rabotnitsa i Syalyanka* was defined by distinctive journalistic materials, interesting publications on various topics. And Maria Iosifovna was not only a talented professional, but also a well-known public figure in the country and abroad. She was a member of the Committee of Soviet Women, a member of the presidium of many public organisations of the republic. In the late 1980s, she was elected a People's Deputy of the USSR, on her initiative as a deputy, a decision was made to provide Soviet mothers with a three-year paid childcare leave. Twice Maria Iosifovna took part in the work of the Belarusian delegation at the sessions of the UN General Assembly.

And as a person Maria Iosifovna was wonderful — polite, friendly. It was worth learning both professional skills and life wisdom from her. There is an opinion that conflicts are bound to happen in women's teams, but our editorial office was different. With Maria Iosifovna, we were like one family, sharing our worries and joys.

I worked at the magazine for about twelve years. First, I was the head of the Culture Department, then the deputy of Maria Karpenko, and from 2000 to 2002, I was the editor-in-chief. I worked comfortably and calmly with Maria Iosifovna. She was not afraid of high-ranking officials: when it was necessary to solve some difficult issue with the ‘higher-ups’, she successfully dealt with it.

I will also note the external attractiveness of Maria Iosifovna — she always dressed with taste, had a beautiful hairstyle.

About culture, family and upbringing

The magazine raised the problems of working women, paid attention to family upbringing and culture, published poetry and prose. During the period of work, I had conversations with many famous people: Anatoly Yarmolenko, Mikhail Ptashuk, Yakov Navumenko, Belarusian singers, actresses, and artists. Subscribers were waiting for our *Sviatlitsa*, where recipes of various dishes were printed. The clothing patterns that appeared in each issue were very popular. At that time, many had a sewing machine, women willingly sewed, knitted, embroidered.



“Read in Belarusian!”

Sometimes some people ask: how could the magazine have a circulation of one million throughout the USSR, despite the fact that it was published in the Belarusian language? I will tell you two cases.

In honour of the 75th anniversary of the famous writer Mikhail Sholokhov, a week of Soviet literature was organised in Rostov Region. The Union of Writers of the USSR sent me to participate in the event. I took with me translations of my poems into Russian, but in the towns people demanded that I read the originals. They told that they loved Belarusians and wanted to hear the Belarusian language.

And another case. On the 100th anniversary of the birth of Anna Akhmatova, I read my translations of the poetess's poems into Belarusian at the Komarovo cemetery, at the grave of the poetess. And what a delight it was! They approached me and said that Akhmatova sounded incredibly beautiful in Belarusian.

Therefore, it should not be surprising that people subscribed to the Belarusian-language magazine all over the Union. The USSR was the only country where Belarusians and their cultures were treated with friendliness in all its corners. We had a lot in common: all Soviet people survived a terrible war, all rebuilt the country afterwards.

In 1991, the USSR collapsed, and difficult times came for *Rabotnitsa i Syalyanka*. The circulation of the publication has decreased many times, it has become difficult to survive. But thanks to Maria Iosifovna's experience and life wisdom, the issues were resolved.

Editorial work

I headed *Alesya* for two years. The magazine then was not like it is today. It was issued on newsprint paper, it was black and white. The newspaper *Sovetskaya Belorussia* was published with colour photos, and I had the idea to transfer our section with cooking and tips for women to colour printing. So we did. I was very worried whether it would work, but everything worked out. The magazine took on a more attractive appearance, the circulation increased. And then we made sure that *Alesya* was printed entirely in colour.

Soon I was invited to the position of editor-in-chief of the magazine *Maladost*. I accepted the offer because I wanted to fully connect myself with literature.

“Sometimes I felt the urge to paint”

It is important for every woman to reveal herself as a person, to feel confident in all female aspects. And there are many of them: a member of society, a mother, a housewife, a wife... And our magazine helped in this — both readers

and us, its employees. For example, once I, a poet, was a bad cook. While working at *Alesya*, I not only photographed cooking for our culinary pages, but also began to collect interesting recipes and was able to delight my family — my husband and two children — with delicious dishes.

By conducting interviews with creative people, I immersed myself in their fates, thereby broadening my own horizons, discovering something new and unexpected in myself. Sometimes, after visiting an artist's workshop, I even felt the desire to paint!

Wrote the anthem of Belarusbank

The magazine closely cooperated with the Belarusian Women's Union, which was headed at the time by Nadezhda Andreyevna Yermakova, Chairwoman of the Board of



■ The staff of *Alesya* magazine in the 1990s

Belarusbank. Wise and gentle, incredible human warmth and unique femininity emanated from her. At the same time, she carried a great responsibility on her shoulders. Nadezhda Andreyevna never denied *Alesya* good advice when we asked her for it.

When Belarusbank was preparing to celebrate its 80th anniversary, I was offered to write the anthem of this institution. The author of the music was the famous composer Leonid Zakhlevny.

An unexpected and pleasant continuation of this story took place 20 years later, when Belarusbank celebrated its 100th anniversary. As the authors of the institution's anthem, Leonid Zakhlevny and I were invited to receive a medal issued for its 100th anniversary. In the renovated museum of Belarusbank I was pleasantly impressed: I saw there a large, full-length figure of the folk poet Yanka Kupala, who was the first depositor of the bank in the distant 20s of the last century.

Alena Brava

Photo from Raisa Borovikova's personal archive

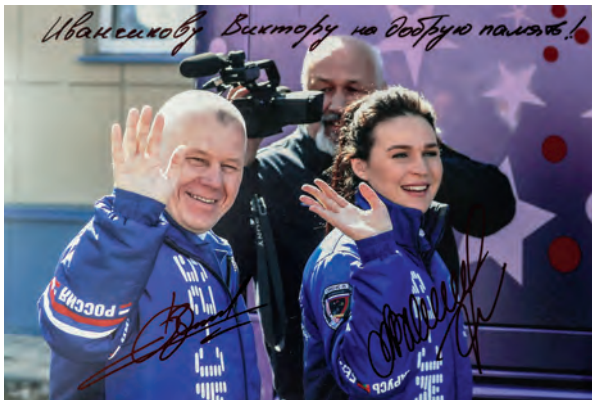


WITH A SMILE ON THE GROUND AND IN THE SKY

**World Flight
Attendant Day was
celebrated at the
Minsk National
Airport with the
opening of a photo
exhibition**



This is a holiday for those who work day and night for the safety and comfort of passengers, those who always greet guests on board with a friendly smile. In honour of this event, a photo exhibition was organised at the Minsk National Airport, which helped to tell about why this profession is one of the most romantic. Three series of photographs as three arguments in favour of this assumption. The best office is that of flight attendants: somewhere high in the sky among the clouds, sunrises and sunsets, with views of breathtaking landscapes.



Smiles, words of gratitude from passengers and crew. New meetings every time are another reason to come to the profession.

In aviation, dreams are destined to come true! As confirmation, the success of the first Belarusian female cosmonaut Marina Vasilevskaya, who worked as a flight attendant for Belavia for seven and a half years.

The photo exhibition is based on the works of the Head of the Photo Illustrations Department of the Zvyazda Publishing House Viktor Ivanchikov.

"The exhibition organised by Belavia representatives featured photographs from several of my projects. Firstly, these are the works made in March of this year at the

Baikonur Cosmodrome during preparations for the launch of the Soyuz MS-25 manned spacecraft with a crew that included the first female cosmonaut from Belarus Marina Vasilevskaya, NASA astronaut Tracy Dyson and Roscosmos cosmonaut, a native of Belarus Oleg Novitsky. The second project was dedicated to the airliners operated by Belavia. And of course, I could not help but capture representatives of such 'air' professions as pilots and flight attendants who take to the skies to deliver passengers and cargo to different cities and countries," said Viktor Ivanchikov.

Tatiana Borsuk
Photo by Viktor Ivanchikov

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CURB HORMONES?



Do hormones of happiness, pleasure, and stress really have such effects? Can we control them and therefore our emotions, feelings and behaviour? Why do we often become slaves to these hormones that make us dance to their tune? How do the Internet, gadgets and new technologies contribute to this? We are talking about this with a neurosurgeon, a researcher at the Department of Brain Tumours of the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre of Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N.N. Aleksandrov, professor at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery at the Institute for Advanced Studies and Retraining of Healthcare Personnel of the Belarusian State Medical University Gumen Ghorbannijad.

“Let’s start with something pleasant — the ‘pleasure hormone’.”

“Dopamine is called the creator of our heaven and hell at the same time. And it depends on how we use it. Dopamine is actually a neurotransmitter and the ‘feel good hormone’. It serves as an important part of the brain’s ‘reward system’: when we enjoy something, the body gives us dopamine. It could be anything: we received good news, laughed at a good joke, played our favourite sport, had sex, ate something delicious...

Animals also have dopamine. When they forage for food and eat it, the whole process is accompanied by a release of dopamine. This is a hormone that directs you towards a specific goal. If there were no dopamine, animals would die out — either from starvation or from lack of reproduction. By the way, goal-oriented people who constantly set goals and strive to achieve them usually have higher dopamine levels than calmer people.

There is a baseline level of dopamine in the body. During dopamine peaks, which occur, for example, after successfully passing an exam, its level rises above the baseline. However, there is a big ‘but’. During peaks, dopamine is not produced; it is released from reserves that were in the body. Therefore, after reaching each peak, the level of this hormone drops below the base level, a so-called dopamine deficit state appears. At this time, we feel apathy, mild depression, until dopamine reaches the base level again.”

“When and how is it produced?”

“This happens all the time, but it is impossible to speed up this process. It takes some time to restore it. A person without dopamine will not be able to achieve his or her goal. A student needs dopamine to pass a test and get a diploma, a scientist needs it to make a scientific discovery. At a time when we waste dopamine on all sorts of nonsense, and then find ourselves in the dopamine deficit state, the body cannot quickly replenish it.”

“How do we waste it?”

“For example, when we watch videos on Instagram or TikTok, read or watch tabloid news, or eat fast food. People who use drugs become addicted primarily to dopamine. They take the dose and get a dopamine rush. If such a person continues to overstimulate their reward system, the brain will gradually adapt to the artificially elevated levels of dopamine by producing less of the hormone and reducing the number of receptors in the reward system. This is one of the factors that encourages a person taking drugs to increase the dose to get the same effect.

When a person becomes addicted to dopamine, all hell breaks loose. We all fall into various kinds of addictions: we cannot live without Instagram, fast food, gossip. But nature created man to achieve more important goals — to



■ Gumen Ghorbannijad

build a home, a family, to fulfil oneself at work and in what we love. However, with addiction, nothing is interesting anymore, a constant state of depression and thoughts about how to get a new dose of dopamine. Some suicides of rich people are associated with these dopamine deficits. The son of rich parents has tried everything he wanted and no longer knows how to have fun.

Simple things created by nature, which used to bring pleasure, are no longer interesting: the way a cool breeze blows, the smell of a lilac bush, the way leaves rustle under our feet in autumn... These are little things, but nature created them so that we can enjoy them. However, since we waste dopamine on all sorts of nonsense, simple things do not make us happy.

So modern people into a zombie and constantly need cheap dopamine and lose their sense of purpose. Instead of building a house, starting a family, they use cigarettes, alcohol, and sit on porn sites. As a result, people waste dopamine and fall into deep depression: nothing works out in life and nothing makes them happy.

For the same reason, romance disappears from relationships. Dopamine is also released when attracting the attention of the opposite sex. The girl puts on makeup, dyes her hair, dresses beautifully, the guy gives flowers, invites her to dinner, but sooner or later it all ends in sex. Often, the very process of achieving a goal on the part of a girl or guy causes the release of more dopamine than during sex. If dopamine is wasted, the romance ends. Why go for a walk with someone in the park, listen to their stories, when you can sit on Instagram? There used to be more romance because there was no cheap dopamine.

Today, many people are not interested in romance; 'sex without obligations' is enough.

It is important to explain to children that when we eat, drink, use gadgets, we need to do it responsibly: if we decide to use dopamine, we need to know what it is for."

"The opposite of dopamine is the hormone cortisol. Tell us about it."

"In another way it is called the punishment hormone. When we feel stressed, cortisol is produced. When our boss calls us and makes negative comments or yells at us, we feel depressed, punished and unhappy. This is the work of cortisol. Children punish their parents with cortisol: babies begin to act up, cry, roll on the floor and kick — this is a way of acting through this hormone.

We need cortisol in order to fight certain dangers: if mushroom pickers meet a bear in the forest, they will have enough strength to climb a tree that they would never climb in a calm state. Problems begin when cortisol is constantly produced and we are constantly under stress. Here it should be said that a person's IQ is an indicator that allows one to evaluate people's mental abilities, their intelligence, but does not show erudition, talent, erudition, or creativity. It is believed that Shakespeare had an IQ of 210, Leonardo da Vinci had almost 220, they are geniuses. An IQ of around 120—130 is considered high, 110 is normal, 90–100 is average, and 80–90 is low. So, when we are angry and lose our temper, we are in a state of extreme stress, our IQ decreases three times. Even if you divide the IQ of a genius by three, you get the IQ of a person with Down syndrome.

Thus, stress reduces our intelligence level. If it is short-lived, nothing bad will happen. Even an average increase

in cortisol, which happens, for example, during a student's session, does not cause much trouble. It's bad when cortisol is chronically high, when we start worrying about things we shouldn't worry about: negative news that doesn't concern us, that the latest iPhone came out and someone I know already has one, and I don't, my neighbour bought a new car, and I drive an old one...

The artificial 'cortisol bombs' that fall into our lives chronically increase the level of stress hormone, which can cause depression, insomnia, persistent depression, stress, joint pain, chronic fatigue, muscle weakness, obesity, low potency, diabetes, hypertension, osteoporosis, infertility, decreased immunity and much more. At the same time, a person's intelligence decreases. However, many factors that cause an increase in cortisol levels are created artificially."

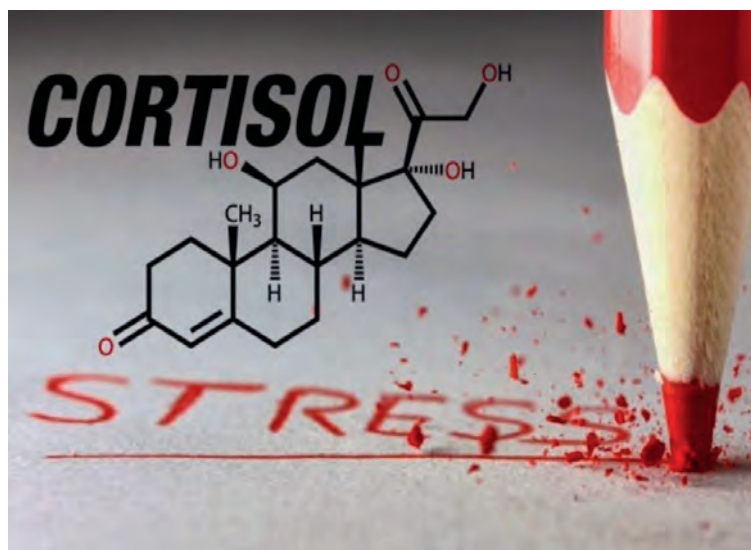
"In that case, why do they drop us 'cortisol bombs' and create dopamine peaks?"

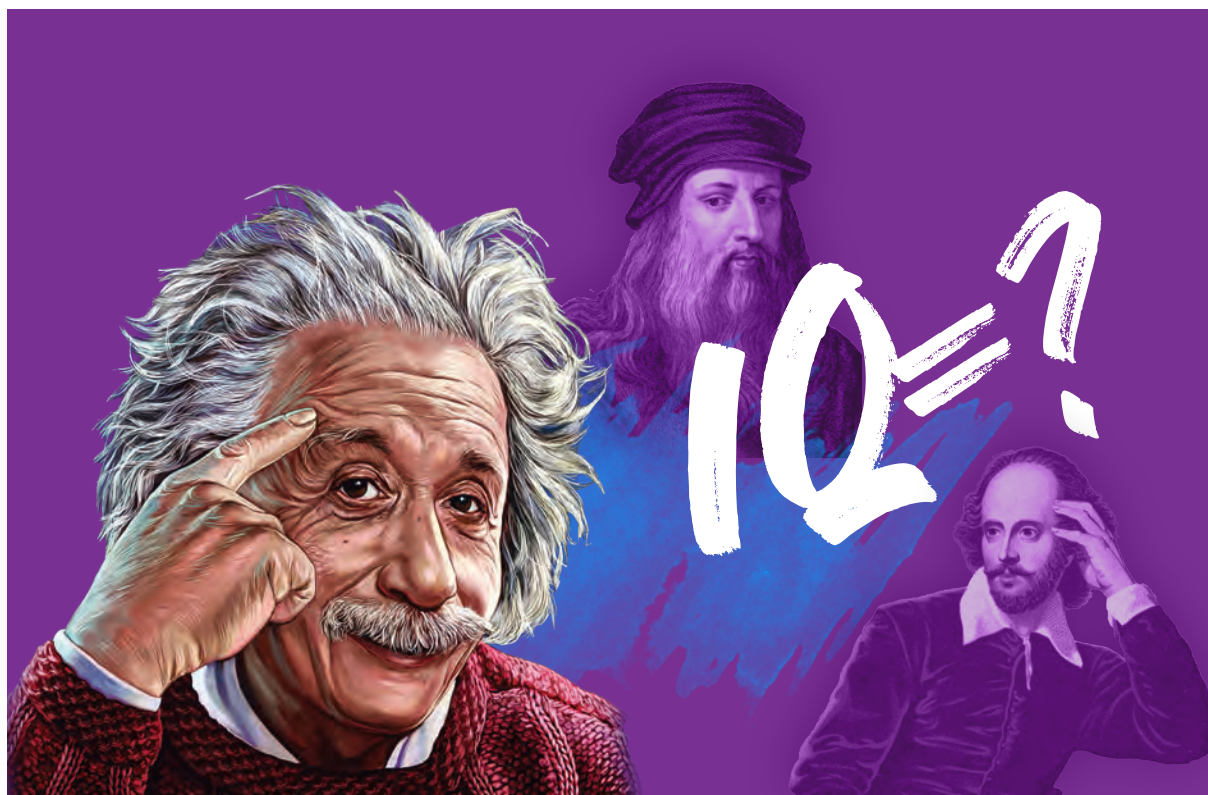
"Here you need to understand two terms — 'free slave' and 'punished countries'. If we talk about free slavery, then these are two seemingly incompatible concepts. The principle of free slavery was invented by the ancient Egyptians. Their economy depended on slavery: if the slaves worked well, the economy prospered, and vice versa. Slavery was elevated to the state level, and it was necessary to constantly invent ways to make people work better. At this time, free slavery was invented: if people are given the illusion of freedom, they have more incentive to perform their functions more quickly and efficiently than under coercion.

Currently, the world is divided into developed countries and developing countries. The new world order is designed in such a way that it divides people into superior and inferior. If we want advantages somewhere, we need to take them from somewhere, and in order to get rid of problems, we need to 'dump' them somewhere. We need to get 'brains' from somewhere to develop technologies, cheap raw materials for the production of goods. And because of this, developing countries cannot develop in any way. America, for example, collects 'brains' from all over the world. And the problems of developed countries 'dumped' into 'punished countries', there is such a concept in diplomacy.

There is no friendship in politics, there are mutually beneficial relationships. In diplomacy, any representatives must protect the interests of their country without harming the interests of another. That is why many countries themselves choose with whom to be friends, with whom to limit friendship, and even with whom to fight. But this is normal. Countries that work for free slavery do not have these principles.

And it turns out that in some countries they print money, like in the USA, while in others people work it off and even measure their currency in foreign equivalent. After the





coronavirus pandemic, \$1.4 trillion was printed because America wanted to develop the economy, support small businesses, and its citizens. And the ‘punished countries’ work off this money.

Their inflation is rising, they have to work harder to earn the same salary. Although they think they are working for their country, they are actually working off the printed money. This is called the new world order and free slavery, or modern slavery.

Why does America behave this way? If the government of a country does not identify with the people of that country, it is an occupied country. USA is an occupied country because none of the presidents are like Indians. In fact, the indigenous population — the Indians — do not even have their own candidates in the elections. A country that begins its history with the occupation of foreign peoples will continue to do so until the end of its days. And here we must understand that no one will give us the country on a turnkey basis. All developed countries achieved prosperity with their own hands (another issue is by what means), the Germans themselves built Mercedes.

How do people agree to free slavery? As Churchill said, there is nothing accidental in politics. The system is built

in such a way that a new Spartak does not appear — this, of course, is not one person, but individual countries that do not agree with the new order. To prevent indignant people from appearing, their heads need to be occupied with something. A free brain is very talented, it begins to come up with new ways, ideas, meanings. If the brain is busy with the dopamine deficit, ‘cortisol bombs’, constantly thinking about how to earn money to buy a new iPhone or BMW, it will not think about what is happening around. The cheaper dopamine and ‘cortisol bombs’ there are, the easier people will succumb to the new world order.

Many countries have realised that good education is necessary to maintain national security and guarantee the future. Educated people are resistant to cheap dopamine. Now there is a negative trend for the new generation, they say, with education you cannot achieve your goals in life, so you don’t really need it. Of course, this is an element of information warfare, and there must be a counterbalance here. It is necessary to explain to young people that a good education gives a good future, economy, security, because such people do not succumb to the influence of others.”

Yelena Kravets

OR THE PLACE OF LOVE

CATS AND PEOPLE,



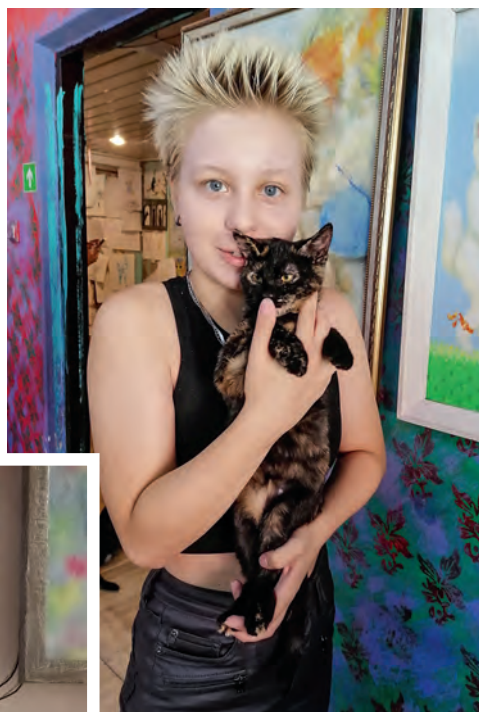
Subjective notes on how Minsk celebrated International Cat Day, which was established by the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) in 2002. I observed how it happened in the Minsk Cat Museum, a favourite place for children and adults, where a special atmosphere reigned. However, as volunteers said, for visitors to the museum, not only the official date of August 8th is a holiday. Every day here is special, one might even say festive. The museum is a territory, albeit modest, where each guest is tested for humanity.

The day of these mysterious furry creatures is celebrated all over the world. True, the dates are different in different countries. For example, in Russia it is on March 1st, in Japan — on February 22nd, in America — on October 16th and 29th, in Italy — on November 17th, in Poland — on February 17th, in Belarus — on August 8th, and some pay tribute to them on March 1st.

For some 'very serious citizens' such public events can cause a slight smile, like, what do we care about cats if there are more important things in the world. And yet... Societies are steadily moving towards humanity in many of its manifestations, no matter how strong the tendency to manifest our less humane traits is. Let's not talk about the desire of the powers that be to profit from wars and other methods that degrade human dignity and destroy life itself.

When I think about those people who do even like cats, it seems to me that they, simply put, have not met their cat.

Love, as we know, is born from caring for one's neighbour, including animals. If there is no



■ Volunteer Tatyana



ASPECTS OF HUMANISM



■ Mahatma Gandhi:

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way it treats animals."

love, hatred will roll in. And hatred is about destruction. We all know the consequences of destructive hatred. While in ancient times, it was a respectable adaptation mechanism, as psychologists say, due to which many of our ancestors survived, entering into a fight for a place in the sun, then for peaceful stable times, completely different feelings and skills are needed: empathy, tolerance, respect and compassion. Including towards animals.

For many centuries, people did not pay attention to microbes and bacteria, and did not even wash their hands before eating, but, as you know, a huge microcosm is capable of making huge upheavals in the world



of people. And make a revolution! COVID, which fell upon the world community, convinced us of this. But what is surprising is that 2020 has also revealed many positive qualities in people, showing that we can unite in the face of a common misfortune, that we know how to help each other, that the words nobility, honour and love are not just empty words for many. And this was shown not only in the attitude towards our neighbours, not only in supporting people we hardly know, and sometimes even completely unfamiliar people. It was even shown in the fact that people in this difficult time remembered and helped those who live next to us, those who are defenceless and who really

■ Anatole France:

"Until a man loves an animal, a part of his soul will remain unawakened."

ASPECTS OF HUMANISM



■ Reviews :

"If you have a soft spot for cats, then this is the place for you. You will be glad that one of your previous pets has found a home. You will feel gratitude to the staff for their work... Cats are about our humanity."

■ Volunteer Evelina (on the right)

need humans — animals. Volunteers around the world say that in 2020, many more dogs and cats were taken from shelters and the street than usually (www.tvc.ru).

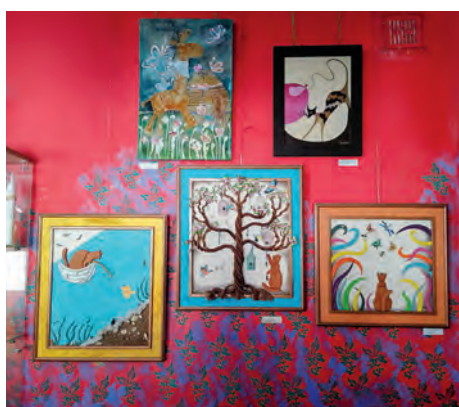
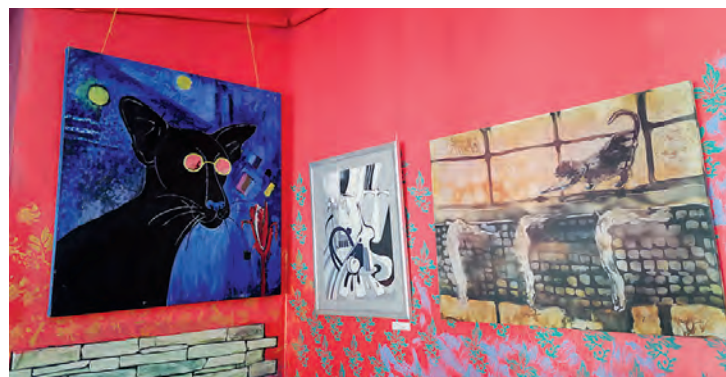
When I look at yard cats, I think that it is they, these cute creatures, who help worried, business-oriented, hurrying people feel humanity in themselves and pay attention to little things. And, as strange as it may sound: to reduce their importance.

I am convinced: cats are not small fry! People have known this since ancient times.

They know this in the house where I live. In the neighbouring entrance



lives a pensioner who has several cats. The window of her apartment on the first floor is slightly open in any weather, so the cats come in and out of the house whenever they feel like it. And they walk around on their own. All with collars. And recently a smoky teenage kitten Umka appeared. Affectionate. Playful. Here he has taken a fancy to the bench under our windows. Some residents of my building already feed him cat treats. I have seen how even respectable



■Reviews:

"I admire people who, in our difficult times, try (and succeed!) to bring joy to people... Good luck and health to the museum owners and the pets!"

ASPECTS OF HUMANISM

men stop to pet Umka. And smile. By the way, now his older brothers are also joining in. I see through the window: early in the morning they are sitting and waiting for a ration. All four are on the bench. A hilarious picture! And also, experts say, cats are just like people. My neighbour has a cat named Kuzma in the apartment across the street. He is definitely not a homebody. The neighbour often calls him home to eat: Kuzya, Kuzya... And he sometimes doesn't come home for three days. "He found out that my mother sometimes takes Umka home, so he began to disappear for a long time: he is jealous...", told me the neighbour's son Aleksey. My husband and I are familiar with cat jealousy. When we brought Yatsyk from the village six years ago, our Mars, half Persian and half Siberian, a red-haired handsome man with a gentle character, was very jealous of Yatsyk's arrival, he even stopped eating. But then he resigned himself, got used to his fellow rescue cat.

All the care for cats is, in fact, our ability to care for people. I heard about this from visitors to the Cat Museum. By the way, there

Grisha, Albus... They all went through sterilization, a clinic. They are clean, have passports." Since the opening of the museum in 2016, many have already found a home. Volunteers have taken in 280 cats. Recently, a brother and sister from Lida were taken home

"The moral state of a society can be judged not only by its treatment of old people and children, but also by its treatment of animals, particularly cats."



■ The teenage yard cat Umka is the favorite of the entire building

are 54 of them living there today. Volunteers Evelina and Tatyana say, "All of our cats are rescues, from the street. Homeless cats Petrusha, Henry,

together, after volunteers caught them... After COVID, we really have become a little kinder. This can even be noted by the fact that animals are more consciously taken home from the museum by new owners.

In the museum you can draw, drink tea or coffee in a small room, the walls of which are covered with paintings by professional artists. The theme is cats! However, in other rooms there are also paintings by professionals, as well as small sculptures. The Museum, as a rule, has many visitors, often foreigners — from China, Iran, Latvia. Most of all from Russia.

Of course, the most enthusiastic guests are children. And they also think about how to improve the lives of cats, to attract closer attention to important issues related to them. Of



■ Domestic cats Mars and Yatsyk, who adores the Egyptian cat sculpture

course, volunteers have a number of proposals, but they are still thinking about how to formalize them ...

By the way, in Belarus not so long ago, at the beginning of April this year, the Law 'On Responsible Treatment of Animals' was adopted, which provides for many constructive proposals regarding our smaller brothers. But, as they say, life is richer, and it already offers to improve the respected law. In the meantime, by the way, public organisations of Belarus for the organisation and protection of animals use the International Cat Day to conduct sterilisation and vaccination campaigns, as well as to find new owners for strays, to treat and rescue them. And so they celebrate. But we will tell about this, as well as about the Kotovasia Art Gallery in Minsk, which I visited, in the next article.

Valentina Zhdanovich
Photo by the author



PLEASANT MEMORIES AHEAD OF THE START OF THE THEATRE SEASON

Very soon, the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, which we call the pride of the country, will open its 92nd theatre season. In the meantime, until the beginning of September, a significant part of the company is on a well-deserved vacation. And the fact that the theatre has earned a rest is a fact. It is enough to recall the past month, which was rich in events for the Bolshoi.

In such cases we say: it was hot. The performance of the famous group in Nicaragua alone is worth something! But we will talk about this later. In the meantime, let's go back to the beginning of July, when the Bolshoi Theatre joined the celebration of Independence Day.

A gala concert of domestic masters of art in honour of Independence Day is already an established tradition. More than 2,000 spectators gathered in the hall that day — these are musicians, actors, artists, composers, heads of creative educational institutions, as well as representatives of the media. TV journalists were already actively working before the start of the concert programme. The mood of the audience was upbeat. In the foyer, one could see Anna Motornaya, the main director of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, winner of the Francysk Skaryna medal and the author of the concept of the concert programme, she gave a mini-interview to the STV channel. Journalists attacked both the artists of the Bolshoi Theatre and other representatives of culture who arrived in Minsk from the regions especially for the concert.

"It is very important," said Anna Motornaya, "when we can speak to people in a language they understand using a high style and great emotion,

with all our passion, with all the passion of our hearts and souls. And we can talk about what is important to us today. It seems to me that this is what unites the nation, what is most important in our lives — we are together... We are writing the modern history of culture, recalling the chronicles of the Great Patriotic War and the restoration of peaceful life after that terrible war, bowing before the feat of our grandfathers, respecting the work of our fathers. We remember and



preserve these memories — through time and works of art, linking together the destinies of our compatriots and the space of Belarusian culture." In addition, she said that in the year of celebrating the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus, the Bolshoi Theatre could not ignore key issues for the entire Belarusian society: preserving historical memory and searching for new paths of creative development, preserving peace and fostering patriotism. All this was reflected in the gala concert.

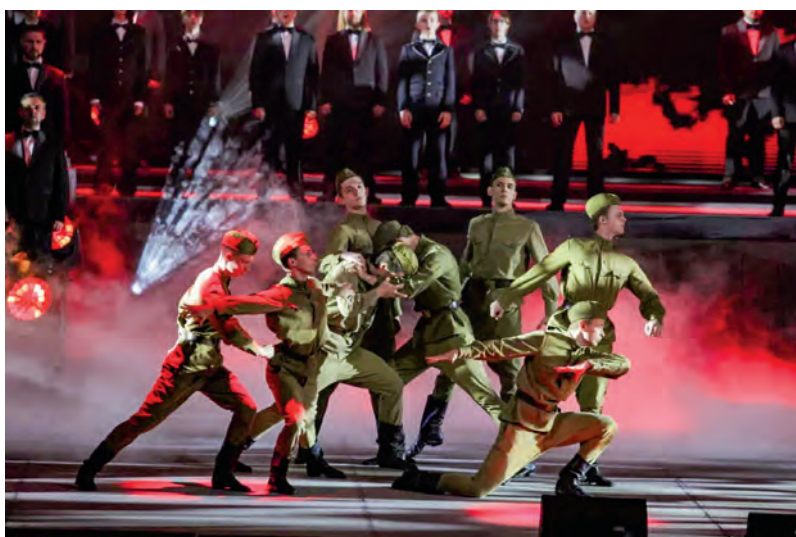
As I later heard on the TV news, the Bolshoi Theatre was attended by those who preserve and enrich the soul of the Belarusian people, who discover new facets of our identity. And it was nice to realise that you also

feel part of the creative intelligentsia that understands: no nation can be truly independent without a rich cultural heritage. We all know how art contributed to the Victory during the Great Patriotic War: many artists performed at the front, thereby raising morale with their performances, others went to the front in the first days of the war. In our time, high art and talent are the best gift for sovereign Belarus. And we have such art! And of a high quality!

the extras, as well as the artists of the Belarusian drama theatres and puppet theatres, and the Belarusian State Academic Musical Theatre were given an enthusiastic reception by the public. In the skilfully constructed concert programme entitled *Cultural Code. Traditions. Quality. Modernity*, Khoroshki Belarusian State Academic Honoured Choreographic Ensemble, Kupalinka Honoured Folklore Group, the National Academic Folk Choir of Gennady Tsitovich, the

cruel trials of the Great Patriotic War, and then revived the infrastructure and national economy, preserved and increased the cultural heritage of our people, laying an indestructible foundation on which modern and independent Belarus is built. We are characterised by such qualities as hard work, hospitality, patriotism, civic spirit, prudence and modesty. Belarus has never sought to feud with its neighbours or impose its views on them. The historical choice of our people is the peaceful development of the state and the well-being of society. Today, in a period of spiritual and ideological turbulence, in a difficult geopolitical situation, it is the memory of the feat of the Belarusian people, its high moral principles and ideals that serve as a source of inspiration for workers in the cultural sphere.” Roman Golovchenko emphasised that it is cultural workers who play a special role in strengthening the spiritual and cultural identity of society. Because through culture and art the history of the people is transmitted and preserved, national identity and self-awareness are formed. As a representative of state power, he focused our attention on the fact that the state will continue to do everything possible to preserve and develop our cultural heritage, create conditions and opportunities for creativity, the implementation of the most interesting ideas and plans aimed at strengthening unity, spiritual and moral values. And we, listening to the Prime Minister’s speech, understood why everything related to culture and art is so highly valued in our country: there are all grounds for this.

“We are rightfully proud of your achievements,” said Roman Golovchenko, addressing the audience, “the revived architectural monuments and unique elements of intangible heritage, examples of concert programmes, world-famous festivals and the successes of our young talents at international competitions.” Speaking about the merits and achievements of creative



■ The performances related to the Great Patriotic War sounded heartfelt

This year, in addition to Anna Motornaya, other leading specialists of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus were also responsible for the large-scale concert: the Chief Conductor is People’s Artist of Bashkortostan Artem Makarov, the chief designer is a laureate of republican competitions Lyubov Sidelnikova, the Chief Choreographer is Honoured Artist of the Russian Federation Igor Kolb, and the Chief Choirmaster is People’s Artist of Belarus Nina Lomanovich. The audience responded warmly to the meeting with the leading opera and ballet artists and, as is typical for Belarusians, greeted and saw them off with applause. The audience applauded both the Bolshoi’s choir and the orchestra. Of course, the Children’s Musical Theatre Studio,

State Academic Dance Ensemble of Belarus and many others were involved in the concert. A unique video sequence of archival newsreels created a special atmosphere in the concert.

Before the start of the programme, Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko congratulated everyone gathered in the hall on the holiday. I will quote his words, “On this solemn day, each of us is imbued with a sense of pride for our Motherland and feels the unconditional value of its freedom and sovereignty. We admire the great achievements of our country, the centuries-old heritage that we carefully pass on from generation to generation. We bow to the heroism of our ancestors, who stood up to defend the Motherland during the

workers, he emphasised the degree of high responsibility to society of everyone who is able to influence the minds and mood of people with their activities. "You not only create works of art, but also influence the formation of tastes, preferences, and values of the younger generation. Through your creativity, new horizons of truth and beauty open up. You help to understand the depth and significance of art in our lives. Your work is not only a mirror of our time, but also a source of inspiration for future generations..." And we, listening to him, understood that the spiritual health of society, the creation of an atmosphere of creativity and the creation of an atmosphere that promotes social progress and the development of the state and society largely depend on us, journalists, as well as on cultural workers.

"Our duty to the past and future generations is to protect and defend independence with all our might as the greatest value underlying the well-being and prosperity of the Belarusian people," the Prime Minister concluded his speech on such a major note.

Among the spectators in the hall one could see the Head of the Administration of the President of Belarus Dmitry Krutoy, Deputy Prime Minister Igor Petrishenko, Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic Natalya Kochanova, Chairman of the House of Representatives Igor Sergeyenko, State Secretary of the Union State Dmitry Mezentsev, Chairman of the Commission of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications and Chairman of the Standing Commission of the Council of the Republic on Education, Science, Culture and Social Development Igor Lutsky, Minister of Information Marat Markov, Minister of Culture Anatoly Markevich and other representatives of state power.

In the foyer of the theatre on the second floor we got acquainted with

the informative exhibition *Pride of Belarus: Outstanding Achievements of National Culture in 80 Peaceful Years*, which was organised by the National Art Museum of Belarus. The exhibition consisted of zones dedicated to fine, monumental and decorative, applied, musical and choreographic arts, theatre, design, museum and library science, cinema and folk art. The exhibition presented the creative achievements of the awarded cultural and art figures Stanislav Trifonov, Svetlana Gutkovskaya, Vladimir Maslenikov, Galina Kachalova, Yevgeny Yermakov. One of the zones dedicated to fine arts also exhibited the best diploma and creative works of recent years by young authors — students and graduates of the Belarusian State Academy of Arts. They were next to the works of famous masters,

and Arts and the Belarusian State Academy of Music.

And the concert exceeded all our expectations. The emotional impact of most of the programme numbers was so strong that at times it was difficult to hold back tears. The numbers related to the Great Patriotic War sounded especially heartfelt. The theme of love for the native land and the people living here, which became dominant, could not help but touch our feelings. Of course, the lighting solution of the programme was also powerful. The music deserves special praise, awakening deep feelings of the audience.

The audience greeted People's Artist of Belarus Anatoly Yarmolenko and the Syabry band as good friends. Honoured artists Yelena Spiridovich and Ruslan Chernetsky, whose manner of communication with the audience is always distinguished by



■ On the day of the gala concert, the exhibition *Pride of Belarus: Outstanding Achievements of National Culture in 80 Years of Peace* was opened in the lobby of the theatre on the second floor

members of the Belarusian Union of Artists, among whom were also presented the works of famous Belarusian artists from the collection of the National Art Museum.

In the Musical Art, Choreographic Art thematic zones we could get acquainted with the achievements of young representatives of the Belarusian State University of Culture

sincerity and artistry, appeared on stage as hosts.

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And on July 6th, the production team headed by People's Artist of Belarus Konstantin Kuznetsov and Honoured Artist of Belarus Yulia Dyatko presented the premiere

THEATRE

of Sergei Prokofiev's ballet *Cinderella* on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre. Here is what Konstantin Kuznetsov said about it, "Any new work for a theatre troupe and director is a gift, an opportunity to gain new experience, try yourself in a new genre and try to look into the future. It is no secret that Yulia Dyatko and I work more with modern choreography. And we had to stage classical ballet! Yes, it was not easy... A lot had already been invented before us. Therefore, when approaching a new production, we usually turn off everything and forget everything we have seen and know. After all, we are both ballet dancers, so the habit of adopting the plasticity that you have not only seen, but also danced yourself, kicks in automatically. In the previous production, I was the Dance Teacher! We performed this ballet for quite a long time, so we had to abstract ourselves as much as possible from the



■ Premiere of Sergei Prokofiev's ballet *Cinderella*
Alina Rudenko in the role of Cinderella



previous version of the performance in order to create our own. For some reason, in all the previous productions of *Cinderella*, no one tried to think of how this story could end? But we did it! And we have a 100% happy ending!" How did the family duo work on the ballet?

"We tried to treat this production with humour," said Konstantin Kuznetsov. "And we tried to use the simplest

choreographic vocabulary, without overloading everything with multi-layeredness. So that the text of the story was presented as simply as possible and the most inexperienced viewer could figure out what was happening on stage without the playbill."

One of the most famous and beloved fairy tales by Charles Perrault — a tale about a hard-working girl who, despite everything, was able to find

her true love — inspired composers of different times to create works. If we are talking about the ballet *Cinderella*, then since the middle of the 19th century, many composers have turned to this magical theme, starting with the Spanish classical guitar virtuoso and composer, one of the most significant classical guitarists of the 19th century Fernando Sor.

In the 1940s, the parable of kindness and warmth, which must be rewarded, inspired the Russian genius Sergei Prokofiev — in November 1945, the premiere of the ballet *Cinderella* took place on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre of Russia. The author of the choreography was Rostislav Zakharov. Many other outstanding ballet masters and choreographers with a worldwide reputation also acted as ballet directors in different years.

On the stage of the Bolshoi Theater of Belarus, the first production of *Cinderella* was performed in 1965 by conductor Tatyana Kolomiitseva,

choreographer Rostislav Zakharov and artist Yevgeny Chemodurov. 44 years later, in 2009, choreographer Yuri Puzakov presented his *Cinderella* on our stage. The conductor and director was Viktor Ploskina, and the designer was Aleksandr Kostyuchenko. The last performance of this production took place in June 2022.

And now there is a new *Cinderella*. Five performers will dance this part. And on July 6th, Alina Rudenko took to the stage of the Bolshoi. I am excitedly waiting for Lyudmila Khitrova, Honoured Artist of Belarus, leading ballerina of the Bolshoi. This is a special performance in her career. In an interview with *Belarus* magazine, she already told that her path to ballet began with this performance. At the age of 11, when she studied at the Nizhny Novgorod school, she performed the role of the Chief Dwarf in *Cinderella*. In Krasnoyarsk, the first part for the ballerina was Cinderella. And in Minsk, it was with Cinderella that her leading roles began... "It's so interesting: in *Cinderella*, I took

my first steps on stage. And now I continue my creative path, including with this part. Yes, Prokofiev's music may seem difficult, but I have been familiar with this music since childhood and know it very well. My Cinderella is a kind, sensitive, naive girl who knows how to dream and believes in miracles. I myself love life very much and am sure: there will always be room for magic in it..." admitted Lyudmila.

The conductor of the performance is the winner of the international competition Yuri Karavaev, the production designers: People's Artist of the Russian Federation Vyacheslav Okunev (set design and costumes), laureate of republican competitions Lyubov Sidelnikova (set design), Evgeny Lisitsyn (lighting designer), Pavel Suvorov (computer graphics artist).

And here is what the Chief Choreographer of the theatre Igor Kolb said on the eve of the premiere, "In our story, everything worked out miraculously when the choice fell on this duet of directors — the married couple of Yulia Dyatko and Konstantin Kuznetsov. Frankly, we have known each other since childhood: we once studied together at the Belarusian Choreographic College, and this year their eldest daughter Anna Kuznetsova is already coming to the theater as a ballet dancer! This is the true story of a ballet family, in which children grow up in the theatre, and parents who were ballet dancers grew into directors who have the opportunity to implement choreographer ideas in their theatre, essentially — at home. For us, it is fundamentally important that there is continuity of generations, a connection between the present and the future, school and theatre. In the new version of the ballet *Cinderella* from the married couple of choreographers Kuznetsova-Dyatko, an important idea was initially laid down: already grandmother Cinderella in a cosy home environment shares memories and tells a fairy-tale story of life to her grandchildren. *Cinderella* is not just a fairy tale for children, but



■ Scenes from the play *War and Peace*



a fairy tale for family viewing, when parents can remember how romantic relationships began in their lives. This chosen form of narration is very important in the case of a performance for family viewing. Well, let's wait for the beginning of the theatre season!

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The tour of the Mari State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre named after Erik Sapaev remains a pleasant memory for us. As its artistic director

Konstantin Ivanov, the Minister of Culture, Press and Nationalities of the Republic of Mari El, reported at a meeting with journalists, all the major dancers came to Minsk.

I will note that this is not the first time this theatre has been to Belarus. Last year we saw the ballet *Russian Hamlet* to the music of Ludwig van Beethoven and Gustav Mahler, directed by Boris Eifman, but now we got acquainted with the ballets *War and Peace* and *Romeo and Juliet* for the first time. The Big Tour of the Mari Theatre began on July 9th and lasted until July 14th.

During this time, the theatre showed three performances twice: *War and Peace*, *Russian Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*. *War and Peace* to the music of Vyacheslav Ovchinnikov, according to Konstantin Ivanov, is an exclusive performance. It is performed only in two theatres in Russia: the Donetsk Opera Theatre and the Mari Theatre. "We have this performance," said Konstantin Ivanov, "it is performed in my version, but it is a production by the outstanding choreographer Andrei Petrov. He directed the Kremlin Ballet Theatre, but, unfortunately, did not have time to release the performance. And we, a large group of his friends, completed this performance." (Konstantin Ivanov approached Olga Polyanskaya, Andrei Petrov's widow, with a request to

allow him to stage *War and Peace* on the stage of the Mari Theatre. And she agreed.). And Ivanov also added that, despite the fact that the performance is based on classical dance, the ballet is still performed in a modern way. Boris Eifman's *Russian Hamlet* is also shown on only two stages in Russia. "This is a gift to our theatre. Boris Eifman staged the play in our theatre. Because in 1999 I performed the main role of Paul I on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre of Russia. It was the world premiere of this play," said the artistic director.

He also admitted that the third imported play, *Romeo and Juliet*, is very dear to him, and expressed gratitude for inviting this play. Konstantin Ivanov staged it in 2007, and since then it has not left the stage. "This is my author's version," he said, "which is dear to me because I defended this play when I graduated from the Russian Institute of Theatre Arts." Konstantin Ivanov also said that he feels at home in Belarus, "I must say that in 2022, Yekaterina Nikolayevna Dulova and I signed a memorandum of cooperation between the Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Republic of Mari El and the Bolshoi Theatre of the Republic of Belarus. And already in 2022, the major dancers of the Bolshoi Theatre performed in Mari El at the Andrei Eshpai Opera Art Festival in the leading roles in Tchaikovsky's

opera *Eugene Onegin*, and in 2023, the ballet troupe shone on the stage of the Theatre of the Republic of Mari El, showing the ballet *Anna Karenina*. Last year, we showed two performances in Minsk and, of course, we are grateful for the invitation to come again this year.”

And the General Director of the Bolshoi Theatre Ekaterina Dulova, in turn, noted, “This kind of opportunity to communicate with theatres that we know well is a huge event. Both for us, for the theatre itself, and for the audience. A completely new format of communication with the Bolshoi Theatre, a new look at the repertoire,

before us in the main historical battles, Napoleon’s flight from Russia... The ballet managed to fit all the volumes of Leo Tolstoy’s novel. It is not for nothing that critics call the play *War and Peace* a literary ballet. At the same time, I will note that the familiar plot does not tire, on the contrary, the recognisability of the events and conflicts is pleasant. You follow the events and the movements of the soloists. The rhythm of the play keeps you in suspense. As if from the pages of the novel, the characters appear on the stage: Prince Andrei Bolkonsky (Artyom Vedenkin), Count Pierre Bezukhov (Artyom Vasiliev), Natasha

place accents. The performance turned out to be powerful, bright, strong, very modern. The tour continued with the ballet *Russian Hamlet* staged by People’s Artist of Russia Boris Eifman, who in his performance shows the figure of Paul I — one of the most mysterious and controversial characters in Russian history. Eifman, as critics claim, brilliantly depicted the tragic confrontation of an extraordinary and emotionally fragile personality with a hostile world built on violence, treachery and lies, creating an inventive, sophisticated and emotionally charged choreographic



because what the Mari Theatre brought us today are performances that we could only read about. And today they are presented on the Belarusian stage.”

The ballet *War and Peace* is based on the epic novel by Leo Tolstoy. The directors made a lot of effort to ensure that dozens of scenes followed one another in chronological order. The main moments in the lives of the Rostovs, Bolkonskys, Bezukhovs. Kuragins — all are readable. For example, the acquaintance of Natasha Rostova and Andrei Bolkonsky, gossip, Andrei’s meeting with Pierre Bezukhov, the wedding of Natasha and Pierre. The war plays an important role: Napoleon and Kutuzov appear

Rostova (prima ballerina Kristina Mikhailova).

The luxurious scenery, born from the creative source of Grigory Belov, Honoured Artist of Russia, is expressive, reflecting the spirit of the era. We were able to see the splendour of the ballroom, the sweet patriarchy of the cosy Rostov estate, the place of hot battles. Costume designer Olga Polyanskaya created expressive costumes: these are magnificent, beautiful dresses, stylised as the beginning of the 19th century, ceremonial uniforms and frock coats, militia sheepskin coats and peasant sarafans. The stunning music of Vyacheslav Ovchinnikov and the lighting design very harmoniously

score in *Russian Hamlet*. And on July 13th and 14th, the troupe of the Mari State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre presented Sergei Prokofiev’s ballet *Romeo and Juliet* on the Minsk stage, staged by Konstantin Ivanov, who created his own version of the ballet together with the artist Boris Golodnitsky. And it is always interesting for us, fans of choreographic art, to get acquainted with a new version of the ballet.

A huge event in the history of the National Academic Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theater was the July trip to Nicaragua. The artists, as reported in the media, arrived in this distant country as part of a large Belarusian delegation headed by the

THEATRE



■ Scenes from the play *Russian Hamlet*

Prime Minister of Belarus Roman Golovchenko.

On the eve of the main holiday in Nicaragua — the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista Revolution — a gala concert was held on the stage of the Rubén Darío National Theatre in Managua on July 18th, in which leading artists of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, the choir and orchestra of the Rubén Darío Theatre and artists of the Incanto Foundation (Nicaraguan Vocal Institute) took part. The joint project was dedicated to two events — the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders and the 45th anniversary of the revolution in Nicaragua.

During the ceremonial part of the concert, the audience was greeted by Prime Minister of Belarus Roman Golovchenko and Advisor to the President of Nicaragua on Investment, Trade and International Cooperation Laureano Facundo Ortega Murillo.

“Today, the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, which has more than 90 years of history, is performing on this stage. Its performances gather full houses not only in Belarus, but also at numerous foreign venues, including here. It is a great honour for us to be present at the first gala concert of Belarusian artists on the stage of the Rubén Darío National Theatre. This performance is dedicated to two significant events. You are celebrating the 45th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinista Revolution

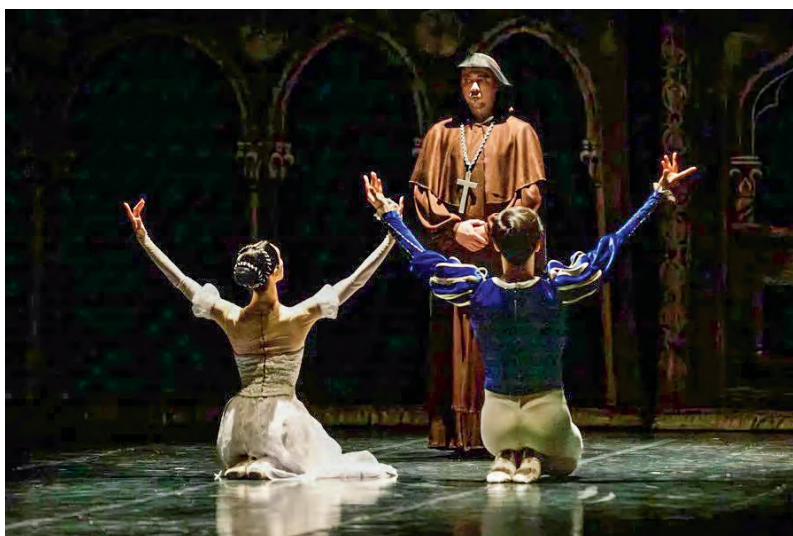
— the most important event in the history of Nicaragua. On this day, the people of your country made the final choice in favour of the development and prosperity of the state, where concern for people comes first. A few weeks ago, Belarus celebrated the 80th anniversary of the country’s liberation from the Nazi invaders. As President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko said, today we are building our future, relying on the mighty shoulders of our defenders,” said Roman Golovchenko. Earlier, the Prime Minister of Belarus paid an official visit to Venezuela and Cuba. Work on developing cooperation with distant arc countries continues in Nicaragua. According to the head of the Belarusian government, the main goal is to lay a solid foundation for work for the future.

The first ever tour of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus to Nicaragua was

organised with the support of the Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus.

On the eve of the main holiday in Nicaragua — the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinista Revolution — a Gala Concert was held on the stage of the Rubén Darío National Theatre in Managua, featuring leading artists of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, the choir and orchestra of the Rubén Darío Theatre and artists of the Incanto Foundation (Nicaraguan Vocal Institute). The joint project was dedicated to two events — the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders and 45th Anniversary of the Revolution in Nicaragua.

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■ Romeo and Juliet



■ A photo for memory.

A huge event in the history of the National Academic Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre was the July trip to Nicaragua. The artists came to this distant country as part of a large Belarusian delegation headed by the Prime Minister of Belarus Roman Golovchenko.

International Cooperation Laureano Facundo Ortega Murillo and the Prime Minister of Belarus Roman Golovchenko. Laureano Ortega expressed confidence that this project marked the beginning of long-term cultural cooperation between Nicaragua and Belarus.

General Director of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus Yekaterina Dulova said from the stage of the Rubén Darío Theatre, "It is a great honour for me to be on the land of Nicaragua to share with you the feeling of joy that reigns here during these holidays. And — through music — to experience the feeling of brotherhood that unites our peoples." "And we will definitely continue this close cooperation," added the Director of the Rubén Darío National Theatre, Ramon Rodriguez. The symphony orchestra of the Rubén Darío Theatre was conducted by the Chief Conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, People's Artist of the Republic of Bashkortostan Artem Makarov. The Chief Director of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, winner of the Francysk Skaryna Medal Anna Motornaya staged a concert in two acts: *Our Victory is in Our Hands and Music and Theatre — in the Name of Peace and Creation*. The Chief Choreographer of the theatre, Honoured Artist of the



Russian Federation Igor Kolb, also worked on the production of the concert. The main music stage of the city of Managua featured: People's Artists of Belarus Anastasia Moskvina, Vladimir Gromov, Honoured Artists of the Republic of Belarus Lyudmila Khitrova, Andrei Valenti, Honoured Artist of the Russian Federation Igor Kolb, winner of the Francysk Skaryna Medal Dmitry Shabetya, laureates of international competitions Darya Gorozhanko, Aleksandr Mikhnyuk and Konstantin Belokhvostik.

The history of diplomatic relations between Belarus and Nicaragua goes back more than 30 years, but now a truly grandiose step has been taken towards a real rapprochement of Belarusian and Nicaraguan cultures.

Valentina Zhdanovich

Photo by Belta, and also from the website of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus



AN AMAZING WORLD OF BRIGHT COLOURS AND LIGHT

Passion of Colour was the name of the exhibition of the Belarusian expressionist artist Nikolai Bushchik, which was presented at the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus. Incidentally, the author's works were displayed in two museum halls, which does not happen often. One was dedicated to watercolours, the other to painting. However, all the works had one thing in common: a bright consonance of colours and originality in the presentation of the material.



In search of 'your style of painting'

According to art critics, Nikolai Bushchik's painting is a spiritual space that, with the help of paints, connects the past and the future on canvas, embodies reflections on eternity and pulsating premonitions, makes visible the elusive connections between memory, happiness and emotions. Indeed, this artist has a unique gift by nature — to feel the Universe in all its fullness and beauty of its existence, to reflect his own impressions with soulful colour schemes in his works. Painting allows Nikolai Bushchik to embody the magical world of fantasy in a concrete plastic image, to create a vivid story about his own world of feelings and experiences, believes, in particular, Anna Kuznetsova, Senior Researcher at the Department of Foreign Art of the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus.

In general, the creative path of the artist Bushchik at the beginning of his artistic career developed in line with the general trends inherent in the art of the 1970s: from realism to an associative-generalised image. Among the first portraits painted by Nikolai Bushchik in the traditional academic manner, *Zazerskie Girls* and *Old Man Kupriyan* stood out for their particularly penetrating images. In them, the artist sought to convey the inner state of the characters, their sincerity. But already in these realistically strong works, one could feel the free mastery of the pictorial richness of the palette, which over time would acquire a certain higher sacred meaning in the master's work.

Actually, the search for 'his own painting', his own style, a unique way of embodying fantasy, thoughts or feelings in an artistic image, gave birth to 'writing with colour' and determined the author's further aspirations for abstract art. Meanwhile, the comprehension of the secrets of colour relationships formed the basis of the BUKUB association, which Nikolai Bushchik organised together with artists



ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE



Anatoly Kuznetsov, Mikhail Barzdyka and art critic Kirill Zeleny in 1979. This is how works completely different from the above-mentioned appeared, in which the narrative was replaced by a figurative display of feelings and ideas genetically embedded in a person of a certain country and a certain time.

And Nikolai Bushchik's *Fatherland* is not just an ordinary reflection of nature, but a work with the dramaturgy of

composition. The artist depicts the dawn with the solar disk on a dark green background with an orange ribbon passing through it. From this dark 'infinity' 'grows' the symbolic native land, which is so recognizable in the barely outlined outlines of the fir trees. The trees seem to be intertwined into a single powerful trunk that unites, supports and inspires, majestically rising above the multi-coloured ribbon of life. A motley rainbow seems to envelop the entire space of the picture, filling it with a trembling, subtle feeling of the Motherland.

Philosophical mood

In the second half of the 80s, the Belarusian avant-garde received the opportunity to become an open alternative to official art. This was largely facilitated by the emergence of the Nemiga-17 artistic association, which sought a new expressive language in painting, to restore the interrupted artistic searches of the Belarusian avant-garde of the 1920s. As part of Nemiga-17, Nikolai Bushchik completely devoted himself to the creation of colour schemes built on quivering, barely perceptible tonal tints of one colour or on bright explosions of burning colours that filled the artist's paintings with a harmonious sound, noted Anna Kuznetsova, who was one of the curators of the current exhibition at the National Art Museum. Looking at the presented paintings, it was easy to notice how the author has mastered the softness of the morning light (*Warmth from the Fields*, *Bright Night*, *Conversation*), and the evening haze of twilight (*Night Manifestations*, *Conversation*



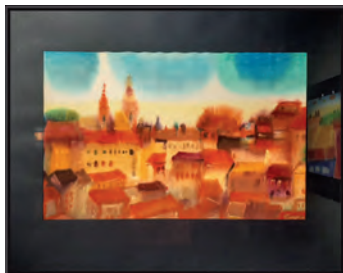
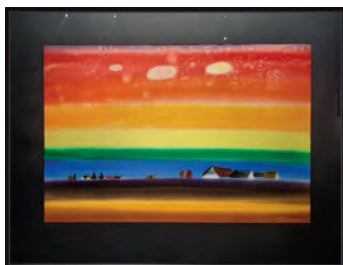


Under the Moon), as well as the fiery 'lava' of autumn leaf fall (Autumn Yard). Colours, elusive as shadows, sometimes flow into each other in waves, sometimes, like a flame, absorb the canvas and leave burning traces of the brush in the form of a spot, line, silhouette.

A philosophical mood reigns in the works of the 90s: such as Fortune Telling, Secret, After the Thunderstorm, Exit into Space and others. The leading role in their colour scheme belongs to blue, white, black and red colours, which give the works notes of drama and elegiac detachment. But this saturation with dark tones does not deprive the painting

of hope, thirst for life, love and passionate emotions — the main spiritual components of the artist's worldview.

A special place among the works of the 80s — early 90s in the work of Nikolai Bushchik is occupied by architectural landscapes (City in the Morning, Old City, Evening City, Old Castle). With the help of new and traditional visual means, the artist freely combines figurative art with abstract form. In the images of palaces, churches, fortresses, the mood and emotional background are created by the movement of colour, the expressive rhythm of brushstrokes, and free lines. Images of familiar architectural monuments are beyond



ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE



the boundaries of illustration, the artist refuses obvious mirroring, similarity of image and nature. The content of these canvases is read through personal interpretation and philosophical understanding of the historical heritage.

The art of self-expression

Since the second half of the 90s, Nikolai Bushchik has focused only on a positive perception of the world. His own victory over the trials of life opened the way for the artist to a bright, happy art, marked by the freshness of a child's worldview and the experience of a person who

chose the path of love and beauty. The refusal to depict unsolvable life issues, complex and difficult topics led to even greater imagery in the author's works through their symbolism. Deeply emotional, joyful, and positive works are born from under the artist's brush. In essence, the painter creates an ideal world of bright colours and light, in which everything exists in complete harmony: nature, man, architecture, and the Universe. According to the author himself, the abstract form helped him become freer in self-expression, brought his works to a new level of concreteness of artistic expression. Even in figurative compositions, the painter tries to completely surrender to the passion of colour and subordinate them to a 'conditional' geometric scheme. According to art critic Valery Buivol, Nikolai Bushchik "does not look closely at faces, does not strive for portraits, being carried away by archetypes, which are also mysterious and not entirely defined. Angels, fortune tellers, herbalists, other mystical creatures with their inaudible conversations. Contours carefully define details and rhythms, clots of colours strive for simpler forms — a rectangle, a cone, a circle." Indeed, the paintings seem to be constructed from the elements of colour and light, filled with a special plasticity and unusual radiance of colours (On Earth and in the Sky, The Last Rays, Space, Elements and Love, Contemplation, Polyphony of Feelings, Morning Meeting. This colour approach to solving compositional and



ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE



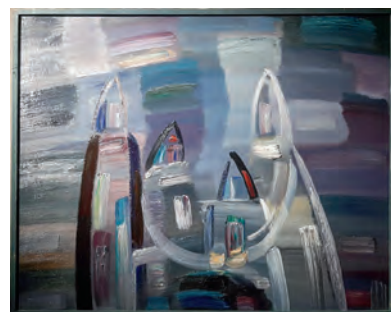
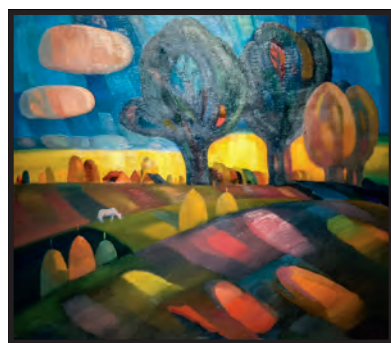
pictorial problems echoes the bright, oriental-style colours of the paintings of Armenian artists Minas Avetisyan and Robert Elibekyan, whose work inspired Nikolai Bushchik back in the late 1970s.

So, what do we have? The fact that with the help of colour, the play of tones, the composition of forms, colourful spots and tense lines, the artist manages to create a truly individual painting. Painting that reflects the colourful flow of life, awakening the hearts of viewers with real emotions and sincere admiration for their own existence. And so it turns out that Nikolai Bushchik's paintings are bright and original, complex in texture and colour, virtuoso in their ability to combine the relationship between the surrounding world and the spiritual world — emotions, experiences,

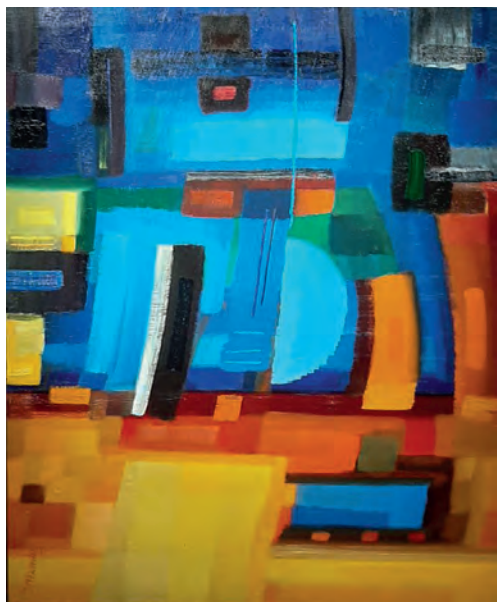
dreams and hopes. Reasonable-philosophical and deeply associative, they are recognizable by the author's style, by the atmosphere of the creator's special artistic quests, filled with the light of his soul.

Laboratory of creative experiments

Watercolours occupy a special place in the work of Nikolai Bushchik. It is like the other side of the already familiar to us pictorial 'face' of the artist, familiar with its strong energy, love of life and positivity, but still a little different in graphics. Already during his studies, the artist began to work in the traditional tonal manner for watercolours, in a realistic direction. But since the beginning of the 60s, he has chosen watercolours as a laboratory for creative experiments.



ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE

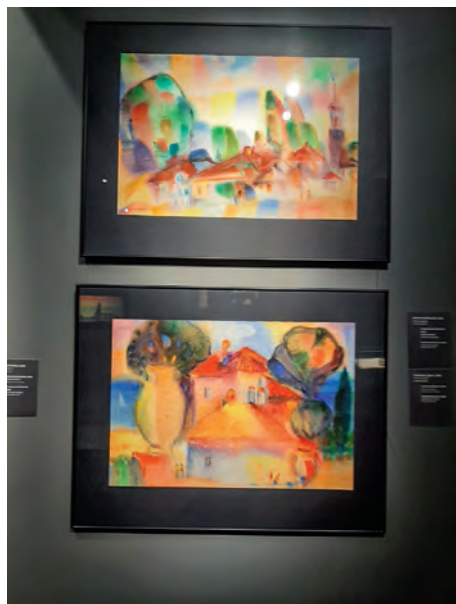


The rethinking of the essence of watercolours took place thanks to his acquaintance with the Latvian expressionist artist Antons Megnis in 1979. Megnis was an outstanding watercolourist. Behind him stood another artistic tradition, another creative philosophy and another approach to a technique close to painting (paints are applied in three stages, not excluding work with mastic, which gives an expressive purity of tone). Creative acquaintance became the starting point for Bushchik's numerous experiments in watercolours. Since the early 80s, the incredible, almost monumental expression and radiance of watercolours have become the master's defining feature.

Semi-abstract landscapes predominate in Nikolai Bushchik's watercolours. Leading Researcher at the National Art Museum, Master of Arts Yulia Lisay emphasised that, in her opinion, the artist in his works stands on the border of realism and abstraction and allows us to observe the process of transformation of the real world into a non-objective picture. Observe how pure abstraction is born: how objects are geometrised, the form is simplified and becomes flat, how geometry and colour begin to play the main role. How colour creates space, form and breathes life. How the surrounding world in general becomes the basis for creating pure abstraction. Therefore, when the artist says that his picture is realistic, and even more realistic than naturalistic, you believe him.

Yulia Lisay is also the curator of Nikolai Bushchik's current exhibition at the National Art Museum. And she is sure that he, as the author of watercolours, rethinks large philosophical categories through the symbolism of colour, in which blue symbolizes space, the universe, eternity, yellow is the colour of God, red is the colour of man. Colour begins to talk about the eternal, affects more the subconscious, the emotional. Its soft glow is close in

ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE

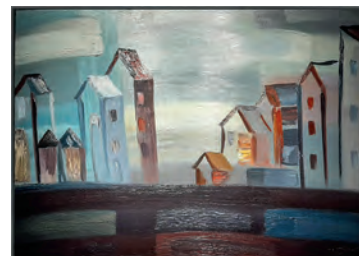


luminosity to stained glass. It does not tell stories from life. But it gives emotion, which is life.

In addition to the 'creative laboratory', Bushchik's watercolours are the artist's travel diary, which record impressions, become a repository of emotional memory. The exhibition presents only small parts of the beautiful cycles of watercolours brought from Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Holland, Canada, Crimea... But again and again the author paints Belarus, where he returns from his travels — landscapes of Derevnaya, Slonim, Minsk Region, unnamed, but very recognizable Belarusian places, because this is his favourite land, with which the artist's entire life is connected. "Watercolours are the painting of the soul. You will never be bored when the

soul of watercolours pours its subtle light into the space nearby" and "Man is, first of all, a soul. But this is what is most vulnerable in man," says Nikolai Bushchik. If you put these quotes side by side, it turns out that in contemplating the artist's watercolours, you can see his soul, childishly in love with the world and colour, which consciously strives not to lose the freshness of perception and chooses "such colours that convey the emotions of the first impression. And this is admiration and joy."

A large personal exhibition of Nikolai Bushchik's watercolours took place in 1998, with about 50 works on display (Nova Gallery, Yanka Kupala Central Library in Minsk). After that, there were exhibitions in Dordrecht, Gdansk, Bialystok, Platerow... However, for the first time in the last 26 years,



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such a large panorama of the artist's watercolour work was presented at the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus.

Open emotions of the soul

Some people think that Belarusian fine art is reserved. But Nikolai Bushchik shows that real art can be festive, bright, and sublime. A major, incredibly life-affirming mood radiates from all his works. The good purity of such art captivates. The sketchiness of the rare people in the paintings, the 'childlike' colourful houses and trees indicate that the artist

is moving away from concreteness: these objects are random guests here. But Nikolai Bushchik is far from a purely formal approach. Even a person far from painting will understand that these are not just geometrically shaped spots on the canvas. In any experiment with each tone of colour (and all the paintings sparkle with dozens of such experiments), the author's poetry, as well as his desire to convey the rhythm of the music that he loves very much, is visible.

The author offers an interesting game in his titles, which characterise individual colours in a new way. For example, the work *Space of Fire* is done in a warm red colour scheme, but it is difficult to see the flame. At first glance, it seems that this is only the artist's creative search in the palette. But when you move away, you will notice how the stretched wide stripes represent the desert and the sky, divided by the line of the horizon, and the small yellow spot turns out to be the sun ...

His landscapes are not like ordinary ones. They are not jokes and not even inventions of the subconscious, but the nature that once accompanied the author on his travels. His nature, according to the comments of not only art historians but also ecologists, is the emotions of the soul.

"As long as I can remember, I loved to draw," said Nikolai Bushchik. "At first, I simply copied the drawings, but I surprised my parents at the age of five when I drew an absolutely perfect circle by hand. Then they took a compass and measured it. At fourteen, I received my first paints, which my grandparents from the city sent me, a boy from the countryside, after which I began to make copies of paintings by great artists. Vasnetsov's *Three Bogatyrs* in my version was gratefully placed in the teachers' room, but I liked the copy from Levitan more. I have always appreciated the classics. In them, I saw exactly what carries the depth of thoughts and feelings — this is what has accompanied me all my life."

His biography includes the Theatre and Art Institute in Minsk. After graduation, he did what he loves — the word 'must' is not in his lexicon. And Nikolai Bushchik paints



most often that what is important to him and where he finds answers to his questions.

I was also always surprised by how beautifully the master combines colours. He thinks exclusively in colour: any emotion, any perception, any natural phenomenon is perceived by him as a colour with its variations. After all, all this is his impressions of real life. Not bare abstractions, but, say, sensations of nature against the background of impressions of a traveller. His work is a landscape, which, through the effort of the master's talent, turns into such a large element of colour, which is practically absent in Belarusian painting and watercolours.

Memories of impressions

He often makes small sketches to understand how higher powers 'paint' the world. He often goes outside, sometimes sits by the window and thinks a lot: about friends, people, events. Sometimes to music. "I like music that has its own style," says the artist, "from classical to modern jazz. True, if it is jazz, then not destructive, but the one that is built on improvisation and self-expression as an image, based on some emotions. I try to avoid destructive things, because I see that they destroy harmony more."

He also considers art to be a 'thing', but an organic thing that remains in time only because it gives an image and idea of time. As for masterpieces, the master has his own opinion here too, "I think that a masterpiece is a work that



combines the creative reflections of an artist, composer, poet — about the time in which they live."

Forever in harmony

When communicating with the master, you feel that the harmony he talks about is his constant state. Therefore, I am interested in how to maintain such a state, which, of course, everyone has, for a long time. "You have to be true to the chosen path," the artist concludes. "Be true to the love of life and the concept of 'love' in general. Everything always depends on the desire of a person, even if you have to make a choice. What to choose: the path in which the soul and mind sound together and thus sing with one voice? Or the road that brings a good income, but brings disharmony? It is not easy to make a choice. Someone is more pragmatic, someone is more focused. Everyone will

decide for themselves what is more important to them."

Yes, they write about him as a master with an exceptional sense of colour. The element of colour, an excellent colourist — all the definitions remain in force, but I can say with full responsibility: in the new paintings there is even more colour. The main impression: the triumph of sunny colours, the radiance of the canvases, which, I am sure, could illuminate the museum hall in the absence of electricity. Where the artist 'gets' so much sun remains a mystery. "As always, I want a fresh look at myself and a new offer for the viewer. I want to show new compositions, the possibilities of the soul," is his answer.

What has changed in the latest works? Time has changed. And he explains in his own way: "We feel it through reality, space, our environment, the impetuosity or calmness of people. The rhythm of conversation, relationships, the

ARTIST, COMPOSER, POET — ALL ROLLED INTO ONE



rhythm on the roads, the rhythm of our thoughts. The face of time in rhythms changes, and after them — emotions. And emotions are always colour. Hence the play of warmth and cold, all the changes in coloristics, imagery. I can't find any other explanations."

I wonder: can colour solve everything: plot, images, composition? "Of course it can. I try in any case, and to what extent it succeeds, only the future will decide. Now these are only impressions, with which a person agrees or not, but it excites, it is unexpected. The artist translates into art what he sees — the harmony of the world, the feeling of happiness. People are still inclined to think about the future, about children. These thoughts are in my paintings." Are his watercolours impressions from travels? "Travel for an artist is his whole life, even if he is just looking out of the window. In watercolours there is a thirst to tell what a beautiful gift our life is. I am surprised when I see semi-photographic specificity in painting, when people paint not because of emotions. Technique should be left to its own, it satisfies the very first aesthetic interest, and the artist should express himself as an artist, refracting what he sees in the soul. He should tell his story, his melody in colours."



I wonder if travel is a strong impulse for work. "Travel is interesting as the first glance, as the feeling of a child. For me it is necessary to be able to see, to rejoice in pure, untrampled feelings. I only go to the same place when I have forgotten a lot and only iconic things remain in my memory. And I am surprised that people paint trees and stones. This is an everyday aspect, while the themes for an artist are man, the Earth, the Cosmos... This is something completely different. I don't want to travel as a tourist. And exoticism for the sake of exoticism is also uninteresting. It is important to understand what you see and to take away aesthetic impressions."

And the last question. Does the artist Nikolai Bushchik believe that culture and art are different things? "Culture is like soil, and art is what grows on soil. Lifestyle is culture, and everything that the soul aspires to is art. To put it more down to earth, creativity is everything that people do. And how they do it is, in my opinion, art." The answer undoubtedly sets the accents of his life and creativity.

By the way, this is how the First Deputy Chairwoman of the Belarusian Union of Artists, art critic Natalia Sharangovich spoke about the artist's creative credo, "The work of Nikolai Bushchik is a special phenomenon in Belarusian art, which is difficult to describe in words. You can call him an expressionist artist, you can call him a romantic artist. I agree with everything. But all this is one — the essence of his work, which can be seen in his works. When you approach them and feel that these colours, paints — they are with you. Exactly with you." Subtly observed. And the hit is right on target.

Veniamin Mikheyev

Вольга Якабсон:

“МЫ – АДНА ВЯЛІКАЯ СЯМ’Я”

Адкрытасць, узаемапавага, падтрымка – гэта абавязковыя складнікі фестывалю, канцэртаў, добрачынных акцый, творчых стажыровак ды іншых мерапрыемстваў, за арганізацыю якіх адказвае Рэспубліканскі цэнтр нацыянальных культур. Кожнае з іх – не проста жывыя зносіны паміж людзьмі, тут пануе асаблівая атмасфера, дзе завязваюцца моцныя сяброўскія сувязі, раскрываюцца таленты, нараджаюцца новыя ідэі.

Ужо не раз даводзілася чуць і ад беларусаў замежжа, і ад кіраўнікоў нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў, якія працуюць у Беларусі, што ўсё гэта немагчыма было б без работы цэнтра. Тут заўсёды выслушаюць, пастараюцца знайсці адказы на розныя пытанні, падбяруць спецыялістаў, якія гатовыя дзяліцца каштоўнымі ведамі, праводзіць майстар-класы, а галоўнае: тут заўсёды цёпла прымуць, як вельмі блізкіх людзей. Нездарма так часта на мерапрыемствах можна пачуць, што ў Беларусі ўсе адчуваюць сябе адной вялікай сям’ёй. Прынамсі, гэтыя словы гучалі і на IV фестывалі беларусаў свету, і на фестывалі нацыянальных культур у Гродне. У чым сакрэт паспяховасці арганізацыі, як яе работа дапамагае аб’ядноўваць людзей? Аб гэтым я пацікавілася ў дырэктара Рэспубліканскага цэнтра нацыянальных культур Вольгі Якабсон.

— Сапраўды, адчуванне яднання, сям’і, напрыклад, у рабоце з прадстаўнікамі нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў, прыйшло не адразу. Напэўна, для таго павінен прайсці час. Гэты год стаў асаблівым. І на фестывалі ў Гродне, і пасля, калі абмяркоўваліся вынікі, кіраўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў дзяліліся ўражаннямі, што свята іх вельмі зблізіла. Фестываль — сапраўды паказальнік. Але ўсе мы і ёсць адна вялікая сям’я, дзе прадстаўнікі розных нацыянальнасцяў радуюцца

поспехам іншых, гатовы прыйсці на дапамогу. На такія высокі ўзровень адносін мы выйшлі дзякуючы нашай агульнай дзейнасці, накіраванай на папулярызацыю нацыянальных культур. Безумоўна, і наш цэнтр, і апарат Упанаважанага па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў робяць унёсак у такую справу. У той жа час прадстаўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб’яд-

нанняў выяжджаюць за межы Беларусі, гавораць і паказваюць, як у нашай краіне цэніцца кожная нацыянальнасць, якія адносіны тут да іх і наколькі моцная падтрымка з боку дзяржавы.

Тое ж можна сказаць пра беларусаў замежжа. Гэта таксама адна вялікая сям’я, што паказаў IV фестываль беларусаў свету. Як птушаньты злятаюцца дамоў, так і суайчыннікі зноў і зноў вяртаюцца, каб паказаць, як захоўваюць беларускую культуру ў краінах пражывання. Таму мы сталі іх за-

прашаць і на Фестываль нацыянальных культур у Гродне. У гэтым годзе на яго прыязджаў Віталь Бартохаў. Ён — заслужаны работнік культуры Рэспублікі Крым. Чалавек, умудроны вопытам, ён высока ацаніў фестываль у Гродне, заўважыў, што ніколі не бачыў у жыцці такога свята. Таксама прыязджала вялікая дэлегацыя беларусаў Масквы, разам са старшынёй Федэральнай нацыянальна-культурнай аўтаноміі беларусаў Расіі Сяргеем Кандыбовічам. Яны таксама былі ўражаны. Самі прадстаўнікі на-



цыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў заўважылі, што атмасфера свята ў гэтым годзе была незвычайная. Нават дождж не стаў перашкодай. Моцны лівень, які пайшоў, калі прадстаўнікі нацыянальнасцяў рыхтаваліся да шэсця, спыніўся роўна ў 20 гадзін, калі яно і павінна было пачацца. Ён быццам выпрабавуе ўсіх. Але нягледзячы на яго свята адбылося, здавалася, што тым цяплей удзельнікаў прымалі глядачы, а іх колькасць уражала — вуліцы былі шчыльна запоўнены людзьмі. Прычым з захапленнем жыхары і госці Гродна віталі прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў. Тут сапраўды адчувалася, што ўсе роўныя, і беларусам цікава знаёміцца з культурай розных народаў, іх строямі, звычаямі, кухняй.

— *Ці можна сказаць, што фестываль дазваляе прадэманстраваць і тое, як могуць спалучацца культуры, веды і ўменні прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў?*

— Сапраўды. Гэта паказаў гала-канцэрт. Было шмат рэжысёрскіх знаходак. Напрыклад, з Юляй Быкавай на сцэну выйшаў Рафаэль Пападзія. І песня “Затрымай мяне” гучала па-беларуску і па-італьянску. Прадстаўнікі татара-башкірскага аб'яднання на татарскай мове спявалі “Бывайце здаровы. Жывіце багата”. Вельмі добра, што разам з беларускімі зоркамі на сцэну выходзілі аматарскія калектывы. Для прафесійных артыстаў такая магчымасць — вялікі стымул. З кожным фестывалем можна бачыць, як яны “растуць”, на якім высокім узроўні дэманструюць сваю культуру. А ўжо на падворках прадстаўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў імкнуліся паказаць цікавыя, унікальныя моманты, звязаныя з культурай і традыцыямі розных народаў. Напрыклад, яўрэі прывезлі тору і расказвалі пра таліты — пакрывалы, якія суправаджаюць мужчын ад нараджэння да смерці. Прадстаўнікі розных народаў тут заўважаюць, якую вялікую цікавасць да іх культуры праяўляюць глядачы. Канешне, у тым ліку і дзякуючы гэтаму ім хочацца захоўваць здабыткі свайго народа і дзяліцца імі надалей. З кожным годам з'яўляюцца новыя ўдзельнікі. Так сёлета ўпершыню былі прадстаўлены бураты. Шкада, што ў апошні момант ад удзелу ў свяце адмовіліся манголы. Прадстаўнікі гэтай нацыянальнасці — студэнты, і на час свята ў іх была экзаменацыйная сесія. А цікавасць да Манголіі ў нас расце, асабліва пасля візіта Прэзідэнта ў гэту краіну. Спадзяюся, што на наступным фестывале яны будуць прадстаўлены. Трэба сказаць, што ёсць нацыянальнасці, напрыклад, армяне, азербайджанцы, яўрэі, рускія, украінцы, прадстаўнікі якіх прыязджаюць штогод, і тым не менш на сваіх падворках яны заўсёды збіраюць багата гасцей. Кожны фестываль яны імкнуцца паказаць нешта новае, такім чынам даюць магчымасць людзям больш даведацца пра іх культуру. Спадзяюся, для кагосьці фестываль стане штуршком да вывучэння моў і традыцый іншых народаў. Напрыклад, сучасная моладзь захапляецца карэйскімі серыяламі, слухае кей-поп, а гэта падаграе інтарэс наогул да краіны, да яе культуры.

— *Цікава, як фестываль мяняе прастору, унісваецца ў розныя куткі горада...*

— Так, тут ёсць пляцоўкі, якія задзейнічаны з першага фестывалю, але з'яўляюцца і новыя. А ўжо напаўненне і праграма падворкаў, іх афармленне — за нацыянальна-культурнымі аб'яднаннямі. І паверце, гэта работа не аднаго дня, усе аб'яднанні сур'ёзна рыхтуюцца, імкнуцца годна прадставіць свой народ, паказаць самае лепшае. Сёлета ў сувязі з 80-годдзем вызвалення Беларусі, моцна прагучала тэма, звязаная з захаваннем памяці пра герояў і ахвяр Вялікай Айчыннай вайны.

— *Якіх прынцыпаў вы прытрымліваецеся ў рабоце?*

— Заўсёды гэта павага. А яшчэ важна цаніць тое, як многа прадстаўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў робяць. Я люблю паўтараць падчас падрыхтоўкі мерапрыемстваў: “Гэта не яны для нас, а мы для іх”. І ўжо бачу, што мае словы пачуты. Так удзельнікі мерапрыемстваў рыхтуюць шыкоўныя прэзентацыі сваіх здабыткаў. Арганізатары ж павінны стварыць усе ўмовы, для таго, каб прадстаўнікі нацыянальнасцяў змаглі рэалізаваць свае ідэі. Самы вялікі дэсант у 450 чалавек выязджае ў Гродна з Мінска. Ён вязе юрты, шатры, строі, нацыянальную кухню. Таксама мы ўвесь час выступаем за тое, каб на сцэне падчас фестывалю максімальна былі прадстаўлены ўдзельнікі менавіта нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў, а не прафесійныя артысты. Так беларускія спевакі могуць выканаць песню, напрыклад, на грузінскай ці армянскай мовах, але толькі прадстаўнікі нацыянальнасцяў здольны перадаць каларыт, энергетыку іх народа.

— *Гэты год настолькі насычаны падзеямі. Акрамя фестывалю ў Гродне ваша арганізацыя сёлета ўпершыню праводзіць ажно тры творчыя стажыроўкі для беларусаў замежжа, а на снежань прыпадае 30-гадовы юбілей цэнтра.*

— Так калектывы Рэспубліканскага цэнтра нацыянальных культур зусім не вялікі. І тым не менш, і беларусам замежжа, і прадстаўнікам нацыянальнасцяў мы кажам, што гатовы працаваць дваццаць чатыры на сем. Але ўсе нашы супрацоўнікі жывуць гэтым. І калі такая работа прыносіць задавальненне, калі разумееш, як яна запатрабавана і беларусамі замежжа, і прадстаўнікам нацыянальнасцяў, зусім не думаеш пра яе аб'ёмы. Да нас не толькі звяртаюцца па дапамогу, але і дзеляцца з намі сваімі поспехамі. Творчыя стажыроўкі настолькі запатрабаваныя, што мы вырашылі зрабіць іх тэматычнымі. Так, на першай збіралі толькі майстроў, каб гэтыя людзі змаглі больш атрымаць ведаў у сваёй галіне, паўдзельнічаць ў большай колькасці майстар-коласаў, а пасля рэтрансліраваць новыя віды ў краінах пражывання. У верасні прыедуць вакалісты, якія на працягу тыдня будуць займацца з прафесійнымі калектывамі, з выкладчыкамі Універсітэта культуры, а таксама выязджаць у рэгіёны, дзе яны змогуць пагутарыць з бабулямі, што спяваюць народныя песні. А ў лістападзе стажыроўка будзе для тых, каго цікавіць

харэаграфія. Наш жа юбілей прыпадае на канец года, у гэты час, звычайна людзі моцна загрузаны па рабоце, у нашых суайчыннікаў за мяжой могуць быць праблемы з пераездам, пералётам. Але мы будзем рады ўсім, хто прыедзе.

— *Першая тэматычная стажыроўка ўжо дала вынікі?*

— Так, беларусы замежжа дасылалі фота, расказвалі пра мерапрыемствы, якія, як кажуць, “з колаў” правялі ў сваіх краінах пражывання. Напрыклад, у Расіі бібліятэкары — прадстаўнікі беларускай дыяспары — праводзілі майстар-класы па вырабе лялек-абярэгаў, распісе велікодных яек. Толькі што атрыманыя на стажыроўцы веды адразу ж прымянілі беларусы Латвіі і Арменіі. Цяпер вакалісты пішуць, як вельмі чакаюць прыезду, каб павялічыць пазнанні ў беларускім вакале, наталіцца беларускасцю, ведамі, у тым ліку і нотным матэрыялам, павысіць прафесійны ўзровень. Так жа моцна чакаюць стажыроўку і харэографы, якім не хапае пастановак беларускіх танцаў. Акрамя таго, стажыроўкі дазваляюць заводзіць сувязі са спецыялістамі, з якімі можна падтрымліваць кантакты пры дапамозе інтэрнэта, задаваць пытанні.

— *На апошнім семінары беларусы замежжа падкрэслівалі, што для іх важна паказваць у краінах пражывання беларускую культуру якасна. Якія веды не знойдзеш у інтэрнэце, а можна атрымаць толькі на стажыроўках?*

— Вельмі неабходныя жывыя зносіны з майстрамі. Важна бачыць, як яны працуюць. Шмат беларускіх клубаў створана нашымі суайчыннікамі ў Аргенціне. Адзін з іх — клуб “Усход”, дасылаў мелодыі, якія ім спадабаліся ў інтэрнэце, на якія хочуць паставіць танцы, і цікавіліся, ці сапраўды гэта беларуская музыка. І мы раіліся з выкладчыкамі Універсітэта культуры.

— *Такое жаданне мець якасны матэрыял, мода на аўтэнтыку ці былі раней? Альбо яны з’явіліся ў тым ліку і дзякуючы стажыроўкам, на якіх беларусы замежжа сустракаліся са спецыялістамі?*

— Чым больш яны атрымліваюць карыснай інфармацыі, тым больш далікатна ставяцца да перадачы беларускай культуры. Напрыклад, раней у многіх строі былі з моцнай стылізацыяй, сёння яны ўжо хочуць, каб на кашулях і сукенках былі традыцыйныя ўзоры. У рамках дзяржпраграмы мы шыем і перадаём беларусам замежжа нацыянальныя строі, карысную літаратуру. Акрамя таго, яны вывучаюць традыцыйныя тэхнікі вышыўкі, імкнуцца падбраць строі з тых рэгіёнаў, адкуль паходзяць.



■ Вольга Якабсон (у цэнтры) з кіраўнікамі нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў і беларусамі Томска

— *Стажыроўкі дапамагаюць беларусам замежжа знайсці “сваіх”, наладжваць кантакты з калегамі?*

— У рамках стажыровак мы з самага пачатку праводзім раніцы знаёмстваў, дзе кожны ўдзельнік дзеліцца сваёй гісторыяй, адкуль родам, як патрапіў у краіну пражывання. Вельмі прыемна, што на такіх сустрэчах часам зусім незнаёмыя людзі бачаць, што паходзяць з аднаго горада. Знаёмствы падчас стажыровак спрыяюць нараджэнню міжнародных праектаў. Беларусы замежжа з розных краін пачынаюць ездзіць адзін да аднаго на мерапрыемствы. Так, беларусы Самары, напрыклад, робяць міжнародныя акцыі з чытаннем вершаў беларускіх паэтаў, у якіх бяруць удзел прадстаўнікі нашай дыяспары з усяго свету.

— *Раніца знаёмстваў, відаць, яшчэ і падсігьгае да дзеяння. Калі беларусы свету бачаць, што робяць іх калегі, імкнуча быць не горшымі.*

— Сапраўды, яны вучацца адзін у аднаго. Цікава даведацца пра новыя праекты і думаць, як гэта можна рэалізаваць у сябе. Яны падтрымліваюць адзін аднаго, удзельнічаюць у сумесных анлайн-канферэнцыях. Могуць пахваліцца, што завялі сяброў па ўсім свеце.

— *І усё ж як культура дапамагае захоўваць ідэнтычнасць?*

— Культура — гэта не толькі своеасаблівы код, гэта і шанаванне традыцый, любоў да радзімы. Акрамя таго, у любой нацыянальнасці ёсць свая ўнутраная культура, а гэта ў тым ліку і характар мыслення, уласныя ўстаноўкі, правілы. Культурны чалавек не пойдзе забіваць, будзе з павагай ставіцца да іншых людзей. Самае галоўнае — культура дапамагае народам жыць у міры і згодзе.

Алена Дзядзюля
Фота аўтара

НЕВЫЧАРПАЛЬНАЯ ТЭМА

Новыя падыходы ў вывучэнні гісторыі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны

Больш за 400 чалавек узялі ўдзел ў Міжнароднай навукова-практычнай канферэнцыі «Беларусь у гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны: гісторыя і сучаснасць». Арганізатарамі форуму выступілі Нацыянальная акадэмія навук Беларусі сумесна з міністэрствамі абароны і адукацыі, а таксама грамадскімі арганізацыямі. Канферэнцыя праводзілася ў рамках дзяржаўнай праграмы навуковых даследаванняў «Грамадства і гуманітарная бяспека беларускай дзяржавы» і была прымеркавана да 80-годдзя вызвалення Беларусі.

Разам з вучонымі і архівамі на канферэнцыі выступалі прадстаўнікі міністэрстваў і ведамстваў, генеральнай пракуратуры, краязнаўцы, работнікі музеяў, бібліятэк, ВНУ. Даследчыкі прыехалі з розных куткоў Беларусі, а таксама з Расіі, Таджыкістана і Узбекістана.

Прагучала больш за сотню дакладаў і прэзентацый, якія датычыліся не толькі ваеннай гісторыі, але і пытанняў захавання памяці, супрацьдзеяння фальсіфікацыі, патрыятычнага выхавання, раскрывалі тэму з розных бакоў. Напрыклад, падчас работы секцыі «Падзеі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны і пасляваеннай эпохі. Гісторыя на старонках школьных падручнікаў» даследчыкі гаварылі пра абаронцаў Брэсцкай крэпасці і Полацка, пра тое, якую ролю мелі ў гады вайны словы Якуба Коласа. У гэты час іх калегі на суседніх секцыях выступалі з дакладамі пра акупацыйны рэжым, ролю партызанаў, ваенную сацыю, пра населеныя пункты, якія адзначаны вымпеламі «За мужнасць і трываласць у гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны». Такі знак быў прыняты загадам Прэзідэнта ў 2004 годзе. Да 80-годдзя вызвалення Беларусі падобным чынам былі адзначаны дзесяць населеных пунктаў, усяго ж іх ужо 36.

Прадстаўнікі Татарстана і Таджыкістана гаварылі пра тое, наколькі важна аб'ядноўваць намаганні вучоных розных краін у вывучэнні пытанняў, звязаных з ваеннай гісторыяй.

«Канферэнцыя не толькі носіць навукова-пазнавальны характар, яна перш за ўсё служыць аднаўленню і ўмацаванню гістарычнай памяці ўсіх народаў, якія рабілі ўнёсак у вызваленне Беларусі», — заўважыў галоўны навуковы супрацоўнік Інстытута гісторыі,

археалогіі і этнаграфіі Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Таджыкістана Фазіл Абдурашытаў.

Яны змагаліся за Беларусь

Дырэктар Інстытута гісторыі Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі Вадзім Лакіза падкрэсліў, што сёння дзяржавай робіцца вялікая праца па захаванні гістарычнай памяці, і перад даследчыкамі стаіць сур'ёзная задача комплексна падыходзіць да вывучэння пытанняў, звязаных з Вялікай Айчыннай вайной, захаваннем праўды, супрацьстаяннем фальсіфікацыі гістарычных фактаў.

Даследчыкі шмат гаварылі пра стратэгічную наступальную аперацыю «Баграціён». У прыватнасці, ёй быў прысвечаны даклад старшыні Прэзідыума НАН Беларусі Уладзіміра Гусакова, які прагучаў на пленарным пасяджэнні. У ходзе аперацыі была цалкам вызвалена тэрыторыя Беларусі, частка Прыбалтыкі, усходняя частка Польшчы. Практычна цалкам была разгромлена нямецкая група арміі Цэнтр. Наступленне Чырвонай Арміі праходзіла пры дапамозе партызан, падпольшчыкаў і ўсяго насельніцтва. У дакладзе было падкрэслена, што значны ўклад у разгром і выгнанне германскіх агрэсараў з Беларусі ўнеслі воіны ўсіх рэспублік Савецкага Саюза: «За подзвігі, здзейсненыя падчас аперацыі «Баграціён» Героямі Савецкага Саюза сталі камандзір танкавага ўзвода азербайджанец Наджавкулі Рафіеў, камандзір стралковага ўзвода армянін Газарас Авакян, намеснік камандзіра авіяцыйнай эскадрылі грузін Георгій Інасырыдзе, камсарг батальёна казах Ізгуты Айтыкаў, кулямётчык, яфрэйтар кіргіз Джумаш Асаналіеў, кулямётчык, яфрэйтар малдаванін Сяргей Балгарын, камандзір гарматы таджык Сафар Аміршо-еў, камандзір эскадрона, старшы лейтэнант туркмен Мулькі Байрамаў, камандзір роты ўзбек Гулям Акубаў». Разам з савецкімі авіяцыйнымі часцямі ў складзе першай паветранай арміі змагаліся французскія лётчыкі Першага знішчальнага авіяпалка «Нармандыя». За мужнасць і гераізм, праяўленыя імі пры вызваленні Беларусі на рацэ Нёман палку было прысвоена званне «Нармандыя-Нёман». Чатыры французскія лётчыкі сталі Героямі Савецкага Саюза. Першымі пачалі вы-

зваленне Мінска 3 ліпеня 44 года танкісты Другога гвардзейскага танкіскага корпусу пад камандаваннем украінца генерала Бурдзейнага. Менавіта Аляксей Сямёнавіч Бурдзейны, ганаровы грамадзянін Мінска, запаліў Вечны агонь 3 ліпеня 1961 года ў падножжы помніка Перамогі.

Вызваленне Беларусі сведчыць пра шматлікія прыклады гераізму, стойкасці, высокага воінскага майстэрства і самаахвярнасці. Толькі ў ліпені-жніўні 1944 года 402 тысячы чалавек з колькасці радавога і каманднага саставу чатырох франтоў былі ўзнагароджаны ардэнамі і медалямі. За праўленую ў ходзе аперацыі “Баграціён” мужнасць сотні злучэнняў і часцей розных родаў войск атрымалі ганаровае званне гарадоў, пры вызваленні, якіх яны вызначыліся. Мінскімі сталі 58 воінскіх фарміраванняў, Брэсцкімі — 47, Віцебскімі — 62, Аршанскімі — 41, Полацкімі — 21, Баранавіцкімі — 28, Магілёўскімі — 21, Багуськімі — 20 і Гродзенскімі — 17.

Прывітанне ўдзельнікам форуму даслаў дырэктар Інстытута партызанскай гісторыі Расійскай акадэміі навук Юрый Пятроў: “Час вайны адыходзіць усё далей, але наша гістарычная памяць цэментуецца агульнымі трагедыямі, падзвігамі, безумоўна, да іх адносіцца і аперацыя “Баграціён”. Яна па праве лічыцца адной з буйнейшых ваенных аперацый у гісторыі чалавецтва. З абодвух бакоў у ёй удзельнічалі больш чатырох мільёнаў чалавек. Страты, якія панесла Германія ў ходзе гэтага змагання, беспрэцэдэнтныя. Ніколі раней Германія не страчвала адразу пачты мільёна салдат. Гэта сведчыла, што пераломны момант наступіў”. Ён заўважыў, што ў Інстытуце расійскай гісторыі сумесна з вучонамі Інстытута гісторыі Беларусі сёлета была праведзена канферэнцыя, прысвечаная гэтым ваенным падзеям, там прагучала ідэя падрыхтаваць вялікую сумесную работу. “Настаў час аб’яднаць нашы намаганні, абагуліць тое, што мы ведаем па гісторыі гэтага вялікага змагання”, — упэўнены Юрый Пятроў.

Пяты фронт

Неацэнную дапамогу ў летнім наступленні франтам Чырвонай Арміі аказалі партызаны і падпольшчыкі. Да гэтага часу на тэрыторыі Беларусі дзейнічала каля 270 тысяч партызанскіх злучэнняў, 144 брыгады і 49 асобных атрадаў. Яшчэ напярэдадні генеральнага наступлення савецкіх войскаў народныя мсціўцы ўначы на 20 чэрвеня нанеслі масіраваны ўдар па асноўных чыгуначных магістралях. У “рэйкавай” вайне, якая разгарнулася ў ходзе аперацыі “Баграціён”, былі цалкам выведзены са строю найбольш важныя чыгуначныя шляхі, часткова паралізаваны перавозкі ворага па ўсіх дарогах. Партызаны не толькі наносілі ўрон па варажых камунікацыях, але і тры-

малі для савецкіх войскаў масты, пераправы, плацдармы, не дапускалі грабязу і знішчэння вёсак, ратавалі мірных жыхароў. Народныя мсціўцы сваімі сіламі і ва ўзаемадзеянні з часцямі Чырвонай Арміі вызвалілі ад акупантаў два абласных і больш 40 раённых цэнтраў рэспублікі.

У гонар вызвалення сталіцы БССР 16 ліпеня 1944 года ў Мінску прайшоў урачысты мітынг працоў-



■ Аперацыя “Баграціён”
лічыцца адной з буйнейшых ваенных аперацый

ных і партызан з удзелам дэлегацыі Чырвонай Арміі. У парадзе, які адбыўся пасля яго, удзельнічала больш 20 тысяч партызан Мінскага, Магілёўскага, Вілейскага і Баранавіцкага злучэнняў. Указам Прэзідыума Вярхоўнага савета СССР ад 15 жніўня 1944 года за ўзорнае выкананне ўрадавых заданняў у барацьбе супраць нямецка-фашысцкіх захопнікаў у тыле праціўніка, праўленцы пры гэтым адвагу і гераізм, і за асобыя заслугі ў развіцці партызанскага руху 27 чалавек атрымалі высокае званне Героя Савецкага Саюза. Сярод іх — Бельскі, Корж, Машэраў, Шмыроў. На наступны дзень газета “Праўда” ў перадавым артыкуле “Тонар савецкім партызанам” пісала, што партызанская вайна падрыхтавала спрыяльныя ўмовы для наступлення Чырвонай Арміі на ўсёй тэрыторыі рэспублікі.

Загадчык цэнтра ваеннай гісторыі Інстытута гісторыі НАН Беларусі, доктар гістарычных навук, прафесар Аляксей Літвін выказаў свае пажаданні наконт ацэнкі ролі партызан у гады вайны. Ён

нагадаў, што ў навуковай і мастацкай літаратуры шырока выкарыстоўваюцца тэрміны “партызанскі фронт”, “фронт у тыле ворага”, “пяты фронт”. Тут маецца на ўвазе партызанская і падпольная барацьба, масавая работа партыйных, камсамольскіх і антыфашысцкіх арганізацый, а таксама супраціўленне насельніцтва мерапрыемствам акупантаў. І ўсё гэта было складовай часткай савецкай стратэгіі вядзення вайны. “Важна разумець, што адбывалася на акупаванай тэрыторыі Беларусі. Да пачатку аперацыі “Баграціён” праціўнік быў выбіты з 36 раёнаў Віцебскай, Магілёўскай, Гомельскай і Палескай абласцей. З кастрычніка 1943-га па красавік 1944 года з часцямі Чырвонай Арміі злучыліся больш 35 партызанскіх брыгад і 15 асобна дзеючых партызанскіх атрадаў агульнай колькасцю больш 50 тысяч чалавек. Але на акупаванай тэрыторыі працягвала дзейнічаць вялікая армія беларускіх партызан. Пацвярджэннем гэтаму стала добра спланаваная, падрыхтаваная і цудоўна праведзеная стратэгічная наступальная аперацыя “Баграціён”. У шчыльным узаемадзеянні з наступаючымі часцямі Чырвонай Арміі сваю зямлю вызваляў і беларускі народ у складзе пятага фронту, партызанскага”, — заўважыў Аляксей Літвін. На яго думку, важна, каб гэта закладвалася ў свядомасць кожнага беларускага школьніка, каб на пытанне аб вызваленні Беларусі яны адказвалі, што яно было здзейснена сіламі не чатырох, а пяці франтоў. Магчыма, гэта трэба нейкім чынам прагаварываць і падчас экскурсій на Курган Славы, дзе стаіць помнік з чатырма штыкамі, якія сімвалізуюць чатыры франты, што вызвалялі Беларусь. А яшчэ ён упэўнены, што ў краіне павінен з’явіцца помнік, прысвечаны подзвігу беларускіх партызан.

У апошнія гады ў Беларусі праводзіцца шмат даследаванняў, звязаных з карнымі аперацыямі, якія захопнікі праводзілі на акупаванай тэрыторыі. Асабліва гэта тэма актуалізавалася, калі Генеральнай пракуратурай была распачата справа аб генацыдзе беларускага народа.

Аляксей Літвін звярнуў увагу, што аператыўная паўза, якая наступіла на беларускім кірунку напярэдадні аперацыі “Баграціён”, калі Чырвоная Армія рыхтавалася да вырашальных баёў, для партызан стала часам барацьбы за выжыванне. Гітлераўскае кіраўніцтва імкнулася ўсімі сіламі не толькі ачысціць ад партызан прыфрантавую тэрыторыю, але і разграміць асноўныя партызанскія зоны і пастарацца ліквідаваць партызанскі рух. Сродкам для гэтага былі карныя аперацыі. Яны праводзіліся па ўсёй тэрыторыі Беларусі і працягваліся да 23 чэрвеня 1944 года. Для барацьбы супраць партызан акрамя спецыяльных сіл, якія вялі барацьбу і да гэтага, шырока сталі прыцягвацца злучэнні і часці Вермахта. У красавіку — чэрвені 1944 года карныя аперацыі па выцясненні партызан з прыфрантавой паласы праводзіліся на тэрыторыі паўночных раёнаў Мін-

скай, Палескай, Пінскай і Брэсцкай абласцей. Калі ў студзені ў іх з нямецкага боку ўдзельнічала каля 30 тысяч чалавек, дык у сакавіку ўжо 60 тысяч, у красавіку — 80, у маі — да ста тысяч гітлераўскіх салдат і афіцэраў, і да 23 чэрвеня — 60 тысяч. Самая буйная за гады вайны аперацыя “Фрюлінгсфест” прайшла з 11 красавіка па 9 мая 1944 года супраць партызан Полацка-Лепельскай партызанскай зоны. У ёй былі задзейнічаны франтавыя дывізіі, ахоўныя войскі, войскі СС. Гэта каля 60 тысяч чалавек супраць 17 тысяч партызан. Гітлераўцам не ўдалося дасягнуць пастаўленых мэт. Па даных беларускага штаба партызанскага руху, ворагі страцілі ў гэтай аперацыі да 20 тысяч салдат і афіцэраў, 50 танкаў, 116 аўтамабіляў, 7 бронемашын, 22 гарматы і 2 самалёты.

Усяго са студзеня па 23 чэрвеня 1944 года было праведзена 30 буйных карных аперацый. Акрамя адбіцця іх, партызаны Беларусі вялі пастаянныя баявыя дзеянні супраць гарнізонаў праціўнікаў, дыверсіі на камунікацыях, прымалі ўдзел у пасяўной кампаніі, абароне партызанскіх зон. Адной з важнейшых задач партызан быў таксама збор разведвальнай інфармацыі для Чырвонай Арміі.

Даследаванні працягваюцца

Бясспрэчна, у Беларусі зроблена шмат для перадачы ведаў пра падзеі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны наступным пакаленням. Як нагадаў акадэмік-сакратар аддзялення гуманітарных навук і мастацтваў Аляксандр Каваленя, пабудавана і захоўваецца 8,5 тысячы помнікаў і мемарыялаў, 180 курганоў памяці.

У нашай краіне створана ўнікальная хроніка «Памяць». У яе ўваходзяць 150 тамоў. Выдадзены ў Беларусі і адзіны на постсавецкай прасторы вучэбна-метадычны комплекс «Вялікая Айчыннай вайна савецкага народа ў кантэксце Другой сусветнай вайны». За апошнія гады пабачылі свет такія выданні, як «Унёсак беларускага народа ў Перамогу ў Вялікай Айчыннай вайне», «Сузор’е герояў зямлі беларускай», «Твае сыны, Беларусь» і многія іншыя. Праводзіцца ўсенародная акцыя «Народны летапіс Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Успомнім усіх». Яна падтрымана выканаўчымі органамі ўлады, установамі адукацыі і культуры, грамадскімі арганізацыямі. Штогод, пачынаючы з 2020-га, выходзяць кнігі, у якіх падаюцца ўспаміны ўдзельнікаў, сямейныя хронікі, артыкулы, фатаграфіі, дакументы. Тут размяшчаецца інфармацыя пра франтавікоў, партызан, падпольшчыкаў, якія змагаліся на тэрыторыі Беларусі. За чатыры гады, што дзейнічае акцыя, надрукаваны матэрыялы, прадстаўленыя вучонымі, выкладчыкамі, настаўнікамі, школьнікамі. Ужо размешчана 246 публікацый. Створаны чатыры кнігі, і збор інфармацыі працягваецца.

“Для таго, каб адказаць на пытанне, ці ўсё мы ведаем пра мінулую вайну, неабходна прааналізаваць, тое, што зроблена беларускімі гісторыкамі, якія пытанні

імі раскрытыя, а якія патрабуюць увагі”, — заўважыў Уладзімір Здановіч — прафесар кафедры гісторыі Беларусі і паліталогіі Брэсцкага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта імя А. С. Пушкіна, доктар гістарычных навук. Па гісторыі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны абаронена больш 200 дысертацый, доктарскіх, кандыдацкіх, пабачылі свет больш дзясятка тысяч публікацый. Але, як паказвае кожная канферэнцыя, што праходзіць у нашай краіне з удзелам вучоных і даследчыкаў навучальных устаноў, пытанні не памяншаецца. Адкрываюцца архівы, становяцца вядомымі новыя факты. Даследчык назваў найбольш важкія выданні за апошнія дзесяць гадоў і звярнуў увагу на тое, як пашыраецца база крыніц, якія ёсць новыя тэндэнцыі ў вывучэнні вайнавай гісторыі. Так актывізавалася дзейнасць па вывучэнні рэгіянальнай гісторыі. Напрыклад, брэсцкія архівісты падрыхтавалі зборнік дакументаў па акупацыі горада ў 1941–1944 гадах. Яшчэ адна асаблівасць апошніх гадоў — выданне зборнікаў дакументаў, падрыхтаваных Генеральнай пракуратурай.

У апошні час больш стала выходзіць зборнікаў, якія беларускія даследчыкі рыхтуюць разам з расійскімі калегамі. Напрыклад, дзякуючы такому супрацоўніцтву пабачыла свет серыя кніг “Без тэрміну даў-



насці”, якія змяшчаюць інфармацыю пра злачынствы акупантаў у розных абласцях Беларусі. Значнай падзеяй стала выданне трохтомніка “Краіна ў агні”, дзе сабраны найноўшыя дасягненні гісторыкаў. Кожны з тамоў уключае дзве кнігі — у першай падаюцца нарысы, у другой — дакументы.

Павелічэнне базы крыніц дазволіла падрыхтаваць даследчыкам новыя працы. Сталі выходзіць новыя калектывныя выданні, ініцыятарамі стварэння якіх выступіў Інстытут гісторыі НАН, а ў аўтарскім калектыве разам з вучонымі працуюць спецыялісты з навучальных устаноў.

Даследчыкі ўздымаюць новыя тэмы, імкнуча знайсці іншыя падыходы да падачы інфармацыі. Яскравы прыклад таму — кніга Аляксея Літвіна “Хто можа, перадайце родным”. Яна прысвечана вязням

гомельскай турмы, якія ў гады вайны пакідалі на сценах запісы пра сябе. З аднаго боку, у ёй пададзены дакументы, з другога, аўтар паказвае, як можна з імі працаваць, весці пошукі.

На новы ўзровень узнялося вывучэнне падзей 1941 года, якія раней не часта траплялі ў поле зроку даследчыкаў, асабліва ў савецкі перыяд, калі не прынята было гаварыць пра паражэнні і тое, як пачыналася вайна. Але гэта таксама быў час, калі воіны праяўлялі гераізм і мужнасць, нельга маўчаць і пра трагедыі, што былі ў пачатку вайны. Асобная тэма, якая пачала ўздымацца ў апошнія гады, — гісторыя паўсядзённасці. Даследчыкі загаварылі пра выжыванне звычайных безабаронных людзей, якія аказаліся на акупаванай тэрыторыі. Ваенную тэму пачалі разглядаць і ў курсе па гісторыі беларускай дзяржаўнасці.

Дакументы сведчаць

Дырэктар дэпартаменту па архівах і справаходству міністэрства юстыцыі Алег Воінаў расказаў аб рабоце дзяржархіваў па захаванні гістарычнай памяці аб падзеях Вялікай Айчыннай вайны і недапушчэнні яе фальсіфікацыі. Гэта адзін з важнейшых кірункаў дзейнасці ўстаноў.



■ Парад партызан у Мінску 16 ліпеня 1944 года

Вельмі запатрабаваныя выдавецкія праекты архівістаў аб генацыдзе беларускага народа “Без тэрміна даўнасці. Беларусь”, “Архівы. Нічога акрамя праўды”, “Карныя аперацыі нацыстаў на тэрыторыі Беларусі”.

Нацыянальны архіў Беларусі — адзіны архіў на постсавецкай прасторы, дзе сістэмна вывучаецца інфармацыя пра карныя аперацыі нацыстаў і іх пасобнікаў. Ужо пабачылі свет зборнікі дакументаў па карных аперацыях “Котбус”, “Кармаран”, “Зімянае чараўніцтва”. У гэтым годзе падрыхтаваны да друку зборнік пра карныя аперацыі супраць партызан Полацка-Лепельскай зоны. У зборнік уключана 560 дакументаў з беларускіх, расійскіх і амерыканскіх архіваў, большасць з якіх друкуецца ўпершыню. Выдавецкі праект складаецца з трох раздзелаў. Першы

асвятляе падрыхтоўку, ход і вынікі аперацый супраць партызан. Другі — паказанні сведкаў, карнікаў, якія ўдзельнічалі ў аперацыі, трэці расказвае пра злачынствы, здзейсненыя карнікамі, апытанні жыхароў.

Адзін з новых кірункаў даследаванняў, над якімі працуюць архівісты, датычыцца народных месціўцаў — серыя “Партызанскі архіў”. У 2025 годзе плануецца выдаць кнігу “Легендарныя баі і дыверсіі партызан”. Ужо пабачылі свет навукова-папулярныя выданні “Дакументы па гісторыі партызанскага руху ў Беларусі” і “Мастацкая творчасць партызан”. Такія кнігі невялікія па аб’ёме, добра ілюстраваныя. Яны дазваляюць даведацца пра раней малавядомыя аспекты партызанскай барацьбы. Серыя будзе працягвацца. Яна скіраваная на шырокую аўдыторыю і ў першую чаргу на маладое пакаленне.

кінахронікі ствараюцца дакументальныя фільмы. Сёння ў фондах архіва захоўваецца больш 60 тысяч адзінак кінадакументаў, а таксама больш 285 тысяч фатаграфій. “Наша мэта ў рабоце над фільмамі — утрымаць увагу гледача, стварыць эмацыянальную напругу і пры гэтым важна падтрымаць камфортнае ўспрыманне інфармацыі, — заўважаў Алег Воінаў, калі расказваў пра гэты новы від дзейнасці для архіваў. — Падрыхтоўка дакументальных фільмаў — складаны працэс, які тычыцца адбору і падачы дакументаў, размяшчэння фрагментаў, тэхнічнай апрацоўкі. Гэта звязана з неаднароднасцю дакументаў па якасці з’дымкі і агучвання, неабходна падбраць тыя матэрыялы, якія будуць максімальна спалучацца, ствараючы на экране эфект адзінага кадра”.



■ Падчас работы першай секцыі

Алена Дзязюля

Архівам створаны шэраг дакументальных фільмаў, сярод іх — “Аперацыя “Баграціён” і фільм “Вываленне”, дзе дэманструюцца ўсе этапы барацьбы. Такія праекты дазваляюць нагадаць у тым ліку і пра подзвігі, гераізм франтавых кінааператараў. Яны знаходзіліся на перадавай, побач з байцамі Чырвонай Арміі і партызанамі. Коштам кадра часам становілася жыццё аператара. З 285 аператараў кожны трэці загінуў. Дарэчы, сёння ў архівах тэлевізійшчыкі працуюць над фільмам пра аператараў і тых, хто вызваляў Беларусь.

У вызваленых гарадах і вёсках жыхарам прадстаяў новы подзвіг — рукамі народа была ўзнята з руін і адноўлена гаспадарка, пабудаваны жылыя дамы, садкі, школы, заводы. І гэта таксама тэма для стварэння новых дакументальных фільмаў. Адзін з цікавых праектаў, над якім працуюць архівісты, — “Біяграфія маёй краіны”, гэта відэаролікі па гісторыі.

Шмат робіцца для папулярызацыі дакументаў, інфармацыі, якую яны ўтрымліваюць. Гэта выставкі, тэматычныя лекцыі, дэманстрацыя фільмаў і відэасюжэтаў, праект “Адкрыты архіў”, кіналекторыі. Прагляд стужкі “Вываленне” арганізаваны на прадпрыемствах і ва ўстановах краіны. Дакументальныя фільмы дэманструюцца ў кінатэатрах, установах адукацыі і культуры. Работа па папулярызацыі дакументаў вядзецца ў рамках рэспубліканскай акцыі “Архівы — школе”: з 2022 года праведзена звыш дзвюх тысяч мерапрыемстваў, у якіх узялі ўдзел больш 35 тысяч школьнікаў. Асноўная мэта гэтай работы — папулярызацыя нашай гісторыі, выхаванне патрыятызму.

Яўген Кручкоў

Да юбілейнай даты — 80 годдзя вызвалення Беларусі — выдадзены фундаментальны праект “Аперацыя “Баграціён”. Партызаны беларускай зямлі. Ён падрыхтаваны ў рамках праекта “Бібліятэка Саюзнай дзяржавы”, кіраўніком якога з’яўляецца дзяржсакратар Саюзнай дзяржавы Дзмітрый Мезенцаў. У кнізе расказваецца пра ўнёсак беларускіх партызан у паспяхова праведзеную аперацыю “Баграціён”, расказваецца пра “рэйкавую” вайну, узаемадзеянне з часцямі Чырвонай Арміі. Пры падрыхтоўцы выкарыстоўваліся ўнікальныя матэрыялы беларускіх і расійскіх архіваў.

Як паведаміў Алег Воінаў, сёлета ад расійскіх і казахстанскіх калег беларускія архівісты атрымалі новыя дакументы, звязаныя з вызваленнем Беларусі.

Другі кірунак, які актыўна развіваецца архівы, — ставарэнне дакументальных фільмаў. Валодаючы вялікімі рэсурсамі, што захоўваюцца ў Дзяржаўным архіве кінафотафонадакументаў на аснове

ДА ПРЫГОД ЗАПРАШАЮЦЬ “БАРДАКЛЮШЫ...”

У Беларусі выйшла кніга марыйскай пісьменніцы

Крысціна Архіпава, якая жыве і працуе ў Йошкар-Але (Расійская Федэрацыя, Марый Эл), выдала ў Мінску ў перакладзе на беларускую мову сваю аповесць-казку “Бардаклюшы ведаюць, чым заняцца”. З выдавецкай анатацыі да кнігі: “Ёсць на свеце такія мясціны, дзе прыгоды не заканчваюцца ніколі. Дзе цябе заўсёды рады бачыць, тым больш, калі ты верыш у цуды. Там жывуць маленькія істоты – бардаклюшы, і любяць яны наводзіць

беспарадак, асабліва ў кішэнях...” Так, бардаклюшы – маленькія істоты, якія жывуць у кішэнях старой кашулі. Выпадкова на іх трапляе хлопчык Савелій, якому яны давяраюць сваю таямніцу, раскажваюць пра тое, што яны сябравалі яшчэ з яго дзядулем. Для доказнасці звяртаюць увагу хлопчыка на кнігу, якую ў шуфлядцы стала прыхаваў дзядуля, які і пісьмо-запавет пакінуў свайму ўнуку...

Гульцяш і Бурчун, так зовуць бардаклюшаў, разам з Савеліем трапляюць у самыя розныя гісторыі, але ўсе іх прыгоды звязаны з тым, каб усталёваць справядлівасць, парадак, каб спрыяць перамозе дабрыні над злом і непарадам. І ў выніку дзіўныя казачныя героі перамагаюць.

На беларускую мову аповесць-казку Кацярыны Архіпавой пераклаў Алесь Карлюкевіч. Кніга, якая выйшла ў свет у Выдавецкім доме “Звязда”, ілюстравана малюнкамі Дар’і Масунавай, марыйскага кніжнага графіка.



Новае кніжнае выданне – працяг развіцця беларуска-марыйскіх літаратурных, кнігавыдавецкіх сувязяў. У апошнія гады на старонках беларускай літаратурна-мастацкай перыёдыкі з’явіліся публікацыі перакладаў твораў марыйскіх паэтаў і празаікаў Святланы Грыгор’вай, Юрыя Салаўёва, Генадзя Аяра, Анатоля Ціміркаева, Ігара Папова, Васіля Краснова. Зараз да выдання ў Марый Эл рыхтуецца анталогія беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры ў перакладзе на марыйскую мову.

Сяргей Шычко

НА МАЛЬЦЕ ЗНАЁМЯЦЦА З БЕЛАРУСКАЙ ПАЭЗІЯЙ

У газеце It-Torča (“Іт-Торча”) надрукаваны вершы беларускіх паэтаў

Паўмільённае насельніцтва астраўной дзяржавы, размешчанай на Мальцэйскім архіпелагу ў цэнтральнай частцы Міжземнага мора паміж Паўночнай Афрыкай і Сіцыліяй, карыстаецца англійскай і мальцэйскай мовамі. На мальцэйскай мове выходзяць перыядычныя выданні, ажыццяўляецца эфір электронных СМІ. На мальцэйскай мове выдаюцца кнігі.

3 жніўня ў сваім нядзельным выпуску мальцэйская газета “Іт-Торча” ў рэдакцыйным артыкуле павіншавала Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі з 90-годдзем, а таксама

надрукавала пераклады вершаў Алеся Бадака “Таемны сад”, Віктара Шніпа “Сад вечнай самоты” і народнага паэта Беларусі Рыгора Барадуліна “Раманс”.

Пераўвасобіла творы вядомых беларускіх творцаў на мальцэйскую мову перакладчыца Яна Псайла. Жанчына не ўпершыню звяртаецца да перакладаў беларускай паэзіі і прозы. Дзякуючы ёй па-мальцэйску загучалі творы класікаў беларускай літаратуры Якуба Коласа, Янкі Купалы, Максіма Багдановіча. Звычайна Яна Псайла друкуе пераклады з грунтоўнымі прадмовамі, у якіх раскажвае не толькі пра саміх паэтаў, беларускую літаратуру, але і пра нашу краіну, якую ў адной з публікацый ахарактарызавала як “краіну васількоў і белых буслоў”.

Відавочна, што паступова беларуска-мальцэйскія літаратурныя сувязі, дзякуючы такому сябру беларускай літаратуры, як Яна Псайла, набываюць свой канкрэтны змест.

Кастусь Хадыка

У ПОШУКУ ЖЫЦЦЁВЫХ СЭНСАЎ

Празаіка, публіцыста, літаратурнага крытыка, сакратара Саюза пісьменнікаў Расіі Лідзію Давыдзенку лёс звязаў з дзвюма краінамі. Яе новую кнігу «Ад неба даная зямля», вядучы крытык Расіі і Беларусі Людміла Вараб'ёва параўнала з прызнаннем у любові да Беларусі. Ды і сама аўтарка падчас сустрэчы ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы Беларусі заўважала, што ў кнізе змешчаны артыкулы, эсэ, нарысы, якія прысвечаны яе «беларускаму дзяцінству, бабулі, бацькам, сваякам, наогул роду, які называе «карані і кроны». «Для мяне важна духоўнае афармленне сэнсу нашага быцця», – падкрэсліла Лідзія Давыдзенка.

Паколькі яна з'яўляецца кандыдатам філасофскіх навук, жанчына мае асаблівы дар знаходзіць патрэбныя тэмы нават, здавалася б, у абыдзеных рэчах, часам знаходзіць каштоўныя сэнсы. Гэта яна паказвае ў сваіх кнігах, у той жа час займаецца пошукам цікавых аўтараў, здольных глыбока паказаць самыя розныя тэмы. Прычым знаходзіць іх і ў Расіі, і ў Беларусі, і ў іншых краінах. Пазнаёміцца з творчасцю такіх таленавітых людзей можна ў часопісе «Берега», рэдактарам якога яна з'яўляецца. Дарэчы, гэта выданне адзначана высокімі ўзнагародамі, такімі як Нацыянальная прэмія «Залатое пярэ Русі», залаты дыплом Міжнароднага

славянскага форуму «Залаты Віцязь» і літаратурная прэмія Саюзнай дзяржавы «Расія – Беларусь. Крок у будучыню». Падчас сустрэчы ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы намеснік старшыні Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Алена Стэльмах уручыла Лідзіі Давыдзенке грамату за падтрымку беларускай літаратуры ў Расіі, а таксама звярнула ўвагу, што тут адбылася прэзентацыя вельмі важных кніг, якія павінны быць у кожнага чалавека – кніг аб гісторыі сваёй сям'і, якія не проста распаўсюджаюць пра продкаў, а перадаюць іх дух, моц, таму з'яўляюцца духоўным стрыжнем для нашчадкаў.

У Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы разам з прэзентацыяй кнігі Лідзіі Давыдзенкі і часопіса «Берега» вялася гаворка яшчэ і пра аповесць Валерыя Старжынскага, у ім надрукаванага. Таксама гэты твор беларускага аўтара выйшаў асобнай кнігай «Жыццё працягваецца».

Пра будучую гераіню Лідзію Пракаповіч Валерыя Старжынскі прачытаў у раённай газеце «Новае Палессе» і паспяшыў пазнаёміцца з жанчынай і яе сям'ёй. І атрымалася, што знайшоў цікавага мудрага апавядальніка. Гэта жанчына яскрава апісала ваенныя падзеі і час аднаўлення, згадала свае дзіцячыя адчуванні, раскрыла душу. А праз яе гісторыю аўтар пастараўся перадаць таксама і лёс іншых беларускіх жанчын, цяжкасці, якія выпалі на долю беларускага народа, і ў той жа час тое, наколькі нашы людзі аказаліся моцнымі, гатовымі да самаахвярнасці і міласэрнасці, як імкнуліся дзякуючы непамернай працы наладзіць жыццё і рабіць так, каб тым, хто побач, было добра.

Адзінаццацігадовай дзяўчынкай Лідзія Пракаповіч страціла маці і сястру. Радкі з кнігі





пра самыя страшныя дні ў жыцці гераіні, як яна сама ў гэтым прызнавалася, былі зачытаны падчас прэзентацыі. Там апісваецца крывавае карціна расправы з безабароннымі людзьмі. Жанчына яскрава памятала ўсе жаклівыя дробязі з расстрэлаў, спробы яе сям'і ўцячы, сваю маці ў лужыне крыві... «Маці быў 41 год, а сястры – 18. Іх забілі фашысты. За што? Навошта? Я да гэтага часу не магу адказаць на гэтыя пытанні», – прызналася жанчына...

Але ўсе гэтыя складанасці не зламалі гераіню, яна вырасціла 6 дзяцей і дапамагала выходзіць 12 унукаў і праўнукаў. Вялікай дэлегацыяй яны прыехалі ў Мінск, калі даведзіліся, што будзе прэзентавацца кніга, якая распавядае пра іх блізкага чалавека. Дзеці і ўнукі Лідзіі Рыгораўны заўважалі, што ніколі не чулі, каб бабуля павышала голас ці некага асуджала, не гаварыла, што добра, а што не, як рабіць правільна. На кожнае пытанне ў яе была свая ўнікальная гісторыя. Такім чынам яна быццам падводзіла да таго, каб яе нашчадкі самі прымалі ўзважаныя рашэнні. І чым старэйшыя становіліся дзеці, тым большым філасофскім сэнсам напаўняліся яе гісторыі. У кнізе сабрана толькі невялікая частка з іх...

А яшчэ гэта аповесць паказвае, наколькі важна сёння паспець запісаць успаміны і думкі старэйшага пакалення, захаваць іх гісторыі, наказы, мудрасць.

Таццяна **Бузіноўская**
Фота Алены Дзязюлі

“Звяду” наведала калінінградская пісьменніца

У Выдавецкім доме “Звезда” прайшла сустрэча з галоўным рэдактарам літаратурна-мастацкага і грамадска-палітычнага часопіса “Берега” Лідзіяй Давыдзенка.

“Берега” – выданне з багатай гісторыяй. 224-старонкавы калінінградскі часопіс выдаецца адзін раз на два месяцы. Акрамя шырокай прапаганды мастацкай творчасці паэтаў, празаікаў, публіцыстаў, літаратурных крытыкаў свайго рэгіёна, ён шырока прадстаўляе старонкі творам пісьменнікаў з усёй Расіі, а таксама – з Беларусі.

На сустрэчы ў “Звездзе” Лідзія Уладзіміраўна, якая, дарэчы, нарадзілася ў Быхаве, на Магілёўшчыне, адзначыла, што сучасная беларуская літаратура ўяўляецца ёй даволі канкурэнтаздольнай, чытачы “Берегов” вылучаюць сярод іншых публікацыі пісьменнікаў з Беларусі. На старонках калінінградскага выдання змешчаны вершы і проза членаў Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі – Анатоля Аўруціна, Анатоля Андрэева, Сяргея Белаяра, Веніяміна Бычкоўскага, Святланы Быкавай, Людмілы Вараб'ёвай, Таццяны Жылінскай і іншых.

Дырэктар – галоўны рэдактар Выдавецкага дома “Звезда”, старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Алесь Карлюкевіч звярнуў увагу на рэсурсы, магчымасці супольнай працы беларускіх і калінінградскіх пісьменнікаў ва ўзнаўленні памяці пра Вялікую Айчынную вайну. Лідзія Давыдзенка прапанавала шэраг публіцыстычных гісторыяка-краязнаўчых праектаў у развіццё гэтай праблематыкі.

Сяргей **Шычко**

АД СЯМЕЙНЫХ ПАСЯДЗЕЛАК — ДА ПАТРЫЯТЫЧНЫХ ПРАЕКТАЎ

Чым здзіўляюць беларусы Прымор'я

«Далёкі Усход не бачыў вайны. Таму для нас так важна захаваць памяць і данесці яе да моладзі», — Упэўнена Ніна Фігурская, старшыня Прыморскай краёвай нацыянальна-культурнай арганізацыі «Беларусы Прымор'я». Хто як не беларусы — прадстаўнікі краіны, якая зведала ўсе жахі ваеннага ліхалецця, на тэрыторыі, і на тэрыторыі якой можна змагаліся прадстаўнікі розных народаў, дзе існаваў разгорнуты партызанскі рух, — павінны знаёміць з гэтымі

нем памяці, запрашаць ветэранаў. На жаль, усё менш застаецца сведкаў. Так, ужо няма ўдзельнікаў баёў, але яшчэ можна пачуць гісторыі ад тых людзей, якія малымі жылі на акупаванай тэрыторыі. Сваёй памяццю яны ды іх нашчадкі дзеляцца са школьнікамі, якія прыходзяць на экскурсіі ў Беларускі дом. Пад яго адміністрацыя горада выдзеліла ў бязвыплатнае карыстанне памяшканне, якое некалі было пабудавана як майстэрня для мастакоў. У гэту асаблівую планіроўку

прыморскія беларусы змаглі ўпісаць «беларускую хату» — тут створана экспазіцыя, якая перадае побыт канца XIX пачатку XX стагоддзя. У ёй ёсць экспанаты, прывезеныя беларусамі ў розныя гады. Гэта як рэчы першых перасяленцаў, так і прадметы, якія нашы суайчыннікі забіралі з сабой з хат бацькоў. Захаваліся цудоўныя ўзоры ткацтва. Напрыклад, добрую калекцыю перадала сям'я з вёскі Старадвор'е Добрушскага раёна Гомельскай вобласці. А гэта і грубыя лляныя вырабы, і святочныя кашулі, і бялізна найтанчэйшай апрацоўкі. У грамадскім музеі ёсць і кашуля з гісторыяй. Яе вышыла жанчына з беларускай вёскі, якая знаходзі-



лася на мяжы з Бранскай вобласцю. Гэта выраб маці Алены Марцынюк, якая шмат зрабіла для папулярнасці беларускай культуры. Кашуля ўся зацыравана. У гады вайны захопнікі, якія заходзілі ў гэту вёску, «прачэсвалі» яе стрэламі. А кашуля вісела на плятні. Кулі яе прабілі. Сёння гэта рэч вісіць за шклом, колеры вышыўкі на ёй не паблеклі, здаецца, што яна зро-

старонкамі гісторыі. Штогод беларусы Прымор'я адзначаюць дзень вызвалення Беларусі ў гарадскім музеі, дзе можна паглядзець фільм і пачуць ад супрацоўнікаў новую інфармацыю, звязаную з барацьбой беларускага народа, вызваленнем краіны ад нямецка-фашысцкіх захопнікаў. У беларусаў Прымор'я прынята дзяліцца ўспамінамі, звязанымі з захаван-

блена зусім нядаўна, і толькі латкі сведчаць пра трагічную гісторыю, якую бачылі колішнія гаспадары гэтай рэчы.

Нашы суайчыннікі імкнуцца сабраць як мага больш інфармацыі пра продкаў. Першыя перасяленцы тут абжываліся ў часы Сталыпінскай рэформы, на вазах яны прабіраліся ўздоўж сопак, шукалі сабе месца. Памяць пра тых людзей засталася дзякуючы рэчам: абрусам ручнікам, ткацкаму станку, які яны прывезлі ў гэты край.

Грамадская арганізацыя падтрымлівае сувязі з нашчадкамі першых перасяленцаў. Інфармацыю пра іх прасоўваюць на Асам-



Грамадскаму руху ў Прымор'і ўжо каля дваццаці гадоў. «Лічу, першымі актывістамі былі сем'і ваенных. У гады СССР у Прымор'і служылі прадстаўнікі розных нацыянальнасцяў. І мы так вывучалі геаграфію праз культуру і песні. Жонкі ваенных, асабліва ў тых гарадках, дзе не было работы, сустракаліся, дзяліліся рэцэптамі. Добра была пастаўлена мастацкая самадзейнасць. Малымі, калі мы гулялі на вуліцы, чулі праз адчыненыя вокны песні».

Ніна Фігурская, якая прыехала з Усурыйска, была запрошана ў Мінск на творчую стажыроўку для беларусаў замежжа. Дарэчы,

блеі народаў Прыморскага края, якая збірае штогод прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў. Летась у дэфіле ў нацыянальных строях беларусаў прадстаўляла жанчына з трыма дзеткамі. «Там мы хацелі паказаць натуру беларусаў. Яны сціплыя, нягромкія, маюць моцныя сем'і», — расказала Ніна Фігурская і прызналася, што вязе з Мінска ўнуцы беларускі строй, у якім дзяўчынка разам з бабулей павінна выйсці на такое ж дэфіле.

Сёлета ў Расіі — Год сям'і і прыморскае тэлебачанне робіць цыкл перадач, прысвечаных гэтай тэме. Паўдзельнічала ў здымках і сям'я беларусаў.



беларусы Прымор'я ўпершыню бралі ўдзел у такой адукацыйнай праграме, дзе можна было пазнаёміцца з народнымі майстрамі і калектывамі, паўдзельнічаць у майстар-класах па рамёствах, наведаць рэгіёны. На адной з сустрэч жанчына падзялілася: «Мы далёкія ад вас, але вельмі блізкія дзякуючы агульным справам. Мы папулярныя ў беларускую культуру праз танцы, песні, нацыянальную кухню. Наш беларускі калектыў удзельнічае ў разнастайных мерапрыемствах у Прымор'і, у конкурсах, якія праходзяць у Мінску. Для нашай «Журавушкі» мы пашылі строі кожнай з шасці абласцей Беларусі.



Падчас стажыроўкі, калі праходзіла сустрэча суайчыннікаў з міністрам культуры, Ніна Фігурская папрасіла дапамагчы арганізаваць гастролі знакамітага беларускага калектыва «Харошкі» ў верасні ва Уладзівастан з праграмай «Ад смутку да вяселля»: «Гэта ж не проста калектыў, а тэатр танца. Іх харэаграфічная пастаўка паказвае гісторыю ад пачатку вайны да яе заканчэння. І мы б хацелі, каб трагедыю і барацьбу беларускага народа яны перадалі праз танец у нас. Усё ж на Далёкім Усходзе вайну бачылі іншую, дзе пад лозунгам «Усё для фронту, усё для Перамогі», людзі здзяйснялі працоўныя подзвігі, таму для нас важна ведаць, і паказваць моладзі іншае бачанне, з боку жыхароў тэрыторыі, дзе ішлі баі».

Дзіцячы танцавальны калектыў з Прымор'я сябрае з беларускім ансамблем «Харошкі». Дзеці вучацца ў гэтага калектыва, «Харошкі» рабілі для іх майстар-клас. Ужо стала традыцыяй, што на канікулах бацькі юных удзельнікаў калектыву на ўласныя грошы набываюць ім квітку, каб дзеці маглі прыехаць у Мінск, паўдзельнічаць у конкурсах і майстар-класах. Мара Ніны Фігурскай — прывезці дзіцячы калектыў у Беларусь не на пару дзён, а на больш працяглы

час, каб у юных суайчыннікаў была магчымасць тут адпачыць, пападарожнічаць, больш даведацца пра слаўтасці.

Ніна Фігурская падзялілася сваёй гісторыяй. Дзяцінства і маладосць яна правяла ў Беларусі. Яе бацька — ветэран Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, кадравы ваенны. Сям'і давялося пажыць у розных гарадах ад Брэста, да Гомеля, роднымі мясцінамі яна лічыць і Пружаны, і Кобрын. У Баранавічах яна заканчвала сярэднюю школу, у Гомелі вучылася ва ўніверсітэце імя Францыска Скарыны. У 1985 годзе яе сям'я прыехала ў Прыморскі край. Пасля распаду СССР там і засталіся, як і многія іншыя ваенныя ды іх сем'і. Таксама ў Прымор'і аселі беларусы, якія працавалі на будоўлі БАМа, прыязджалі па размеркаванні. Сёння нашы суайчыннікі ў Прымор'і — паважаныя людзі. Яны працуюць галоўнымі ўрачамі, педагогамі, музыкантамі, з'яўляюцца заслужанымі работнікамі культуры.

Паступова суайчыннікі сталі аб'ядноўвацца. І сёння іх арганізацыя прымае ўдзел у розных мясцовых мерапрыемствах, у тым ліку ў дабрачынных, напрыклад, у акцыях, прысвечаных сусветнаму дню барацьбы з беднасцю, калі збіраюцца сродкі для тых, хто патрапіў у складаныя жыццёвыя абставіны. Беларусы сябруюць з прадстаўнікамі іншых народаў — у Прымор'і пражывае больш 150 нацыянальнасцяў. «Уладзівастан — талерантны горад, дзе няма вялікіх міжнацыянальных канфліктаў. Чым больш мы расказваем пра культуру і традыцыі, лепш разумеем адзін аднаго, а гэта нараджае павагу, — заўважае Ніна Фігурская. Нашы суайчыннікі праводзяць урокі беларускай мовы ў школах, дзе паказваюць, чым падобны і як адрозніваюцца мовы. Дзеці робяць газеты, прысвечаныя беларускім гарадам, стравам.

— Кажуць, што нацыянальная кухня, песні і танцы — гэта тое, на чым трымаецца народная дыпламатыя. Для нас сталі візіткай дранікі. Робім іх з грыбамі, частуем бабкай. На новы год на прыморскім тэлебачанні сабралі прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў дзяўдзель у праекце «Месца сустрэчы – цеста», дзе яны паказвалі свае стравы, падобныя на пельмені. У нас былі калдуны, кітайцы расказалі, як робяць нешта падобнае».

Спыняцца на ўжо дасягнутым беларусы Прымор'я не збіраюцца. Наперадзе багата цікавых праектаў, новых ідэй.

Алена **Дзядзюля**
Фота аўтара

«Я СЭРЦА, НІБЫ ДЗВЕРЫ, РАСЧЫНЯЮ...»

У Беларусі рыхтуецца да выдання анталогія башкірскай паэзіі ў перакладзе на беларускую мову. Гэты зборнік — частка тых клопатаў, добрых спраў, якія рэалізуюцца ў рамках сённяшніх беларуска-башкірскіх літаратурных сувязяў.

«Калі мяне заўзятасць ахінае/І шум трылогі клікае бяду,/Я сэрца, нібы дзверы, расчыняю,/На Пушкінскую вуліцу іду./Іду праз успаміны і гады.../Напэўна ж, не дарэмна кожны вечар/Прыходзяць закаханыя сюды», — звяртаецца да чытачоў народны паэт Рэспублікі Башкартастан Назар Хасан, чья творчасць адзначана Дзяржаўнай прэміяй Башкартастана імя Салавата Юлаева, а таксама ордэнам «За заслугі перад Рэспублікай Башкартастан». Яго, Назара Хасана, творы пераўвасобіў на беларускую мову таленавіты перакладчык Генадзь Аўласенка.

У анталогію сучаснай башкірскай паэзіі ўвойдуць вершы Марата Карымава, Кадзіма Аралбая, Гульфіі Юнусавай, Рашыт Шакур, Марселя Салімава, Тамары Ганіевай, Гузаль Сітдыкавай, Гульнар Якупавай, Фар-

Рагнэд Малахоўскі і іншыя таленавітыя беларускія паэты.

Выданнем анталогіі башкірскай паэзіі на беларускай мове будзе пакладзены пачатак рэалізацыі праекта па шырокай папулярызацыі башкірскай літаратуры ў Беларусі. Падзею анансую старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Алесь Карлюкевіч:

— Паміж Саюзам пісьменнікаў Беларусі і Саюзам пісьменнікаў Рэспублікі Башкартастан заключана Пагадненне аб супрацоўніцтве. Мы летась правялі Дні башкірскай літаратуры ў Беларусі. Больш дзесяці паэтаў і празаікаў з Уфы наведалі Мінск, пабывалі ў нашых музеях, бібліятэках, навучальных установах, выступілі перад чытачамі. У сувязі з гэтай падзеяй было зроблена шмат публікацый перакладаў башкірскай паэзіі і



■ Людміла Кебіч



■ Настасся Нарэйка



■ Таццяна Сівец



■ Віктар Шніп



■ Іна Фралова

заны Губайдулінай, Танзілі Таўлетбердзінай, Айгуль Ямілавай, Зульфій Хананавай, Алмаса Шаммаса, Анісы Тагіравай, Зухры Кутлугільдзінай, Тамары Іскандзе-рыі, Юмабікі Ільясавай, Айсылы Гарыфулінай, Айгуль Ямілавай, Ларысы Абдулінай. Працу над перакладамі іх твораў ажыццявілі Генадзь Аўласенка, Таццяна Сівец, Іна Фралова, Міхась Пазнякоў, Віктар Шніп, Настасся Нарэйка, Людміла Кебіч, Алена Басікірская,

прозы на старонках газеты «Літаратура і мастацтва», у часопісах «Полымя», «Малодосць», «Вясёлка». Башкірская паэзія надрукавана асобнай падборкай у зборніку «Карэнні сілу берагуць» у серыі «Сябрына: паэзія народаў Расіі». У планах Выдавецкага дома «Звязда» — асобныя кнігі Айгіза Баймухаметова, Зульфій Хананавай, Ларысы Абдулінай.

Міхась **Прымака**

ДЫПЛАМАТЫЯ ПЕРАКЛАДУ

Стасункі ў галіне міжнародных сувязяў Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, літаратурна-мастацкіх перыядычных выданняў нашай краіны самым цесным чынам грунтуюцца на публікацыі перакладаў твораў паэтаў і пісьменнікаў іншых краін. Адзін з прыкладаў такой літаратурнай руплівасці — спецыяльная старонка “Дыпламатыя перакладу” ў газеце “Літаратура і мастацтва”.

Чарговы выпуск праекта, які прысвечаны мастацкаму перакладу, звязаны з паэзіяй Башкартастана

(Расійская Федэрацыя) і Дзяржавы Палесціна. Таццяна Сівец пераклала вялікую падборку вершаў башкірскага паэта Рашыта Шакура (“Мая Радзіма — стэп”, “Рух”, “Тара і бездань”, “Жыве чалавек”, “Я песню табе спяваю”, “Мне скласці б такую песню”, “Пушкін і Акмула”). Рашыт Шакур (1937–2024) — народны пісьменнік Рэспублікі Башкартастан, ганаровы грамадзянін Уфы — сталіцы Башкартастана, аўтар каля 30 кніг паэзіі, прозы.

Таксама “лімаўская” “Дыпламатыя перакладу” прадстаўляе палесцінскіх паэтаў Фадвы Тукана, Юсана Зактана, Саміха Аль-Касіма,

Валіда Хазіндара, Камалі Насера, Абдэльрахіма Махмуда. Іх творы пераўвасобіў на беларускую мову Рагнэд Малахоўскі.

— У планах нашага “лімаўскага” праекта “Дыпламатыя перакладу”, — падзяліўся сваімі планамі рэдактар аддзела паэзіі газеты Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі “Літаратура і мастацтва” паэт і перакладчык Рагнэд Малахоўскі, — сустрэча з новымі перакладамі паэтаў такіх краін, як Узбекістан, Казахстан, Таджыкістан, Азербайджан, Туркменістан, Кітай... Над тым, каб іх творы загучалі на мове Купалы і Коласа, працуе цэлы шэраг беларускіх паэтаў. І ўвогуле партфель перакладаў у нашым аддзеле даволі прадстаўнічы.

Мікола **Берлеж**

ЦІКАВЫЯ СУСТРЭЧЫ

Новая публікацыя ў часопісе «Акбузат»

У сталіцы Башкартастана (Расійская Федэрацыя) – Уфе вялікай папулярнасцю сярод самых юных чытачоў карыстаецца штомесячны часопіс «Акбузат». Тыраж яго складае 4 000 экзэмпляраў. Па традыцыі часопіс, заснавальнікам якога з’яўляецца і Саюз пісьменнікаў Рэспублікі Башкартастан, шмат месца на сваіх старонках адводзіць літаратурам народаў свету. Канцэпцыяй выдання дзеліцца яго галоўны рэдактар паэтэса і перакладчыца Ларыса Абдуліна:

— Мы імкнёмся тым самым развіваць інтэрнацыянальныя памкненні юных расіян, юных башкіраў. Рады, што ў нас складаецца добрае супрацоўніцтва з беларускімі пісьменнікамі, беларускімі медыя. Мы параўнальна нядаўна выпусцілі супольны з часопісам «Вясёлка» нумар, пастараўшы-



ся расказаць сваім чытачам пра гісторыю Беларусі, пра яе сённяшні дзень, пра гераізм беларускага народа ў Вялікую Айчынную вайну. А вось у пятым нумары «Акбузата» надрукавалі раздзел з кнігі Алеся Карлюкевіча «Апавяданні пра Айчыну». У гэтым эсе, перакладзеным Рытай Хасанавай, башкірскія дзеці знаёмяцца з рэкамі і азёрамі сінявокай Беларусі.

Нумар «Акбузата», у якім знайшлося месца кавалачку Беларусі, знаёміць чытачоў праз фальклорныя і мастацкія творы і з народамі Якуціі, Азербайджана, Казахстана. Кніжачкай-малюткай, якую можна выразаць, а пасля скласці па старонках, прадстаўлена і паэзія Карнея Чу-

коўскага ў перакладзе на башкірскую мову.

Сяргей **Шычко**



Sunset over Svisloch

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