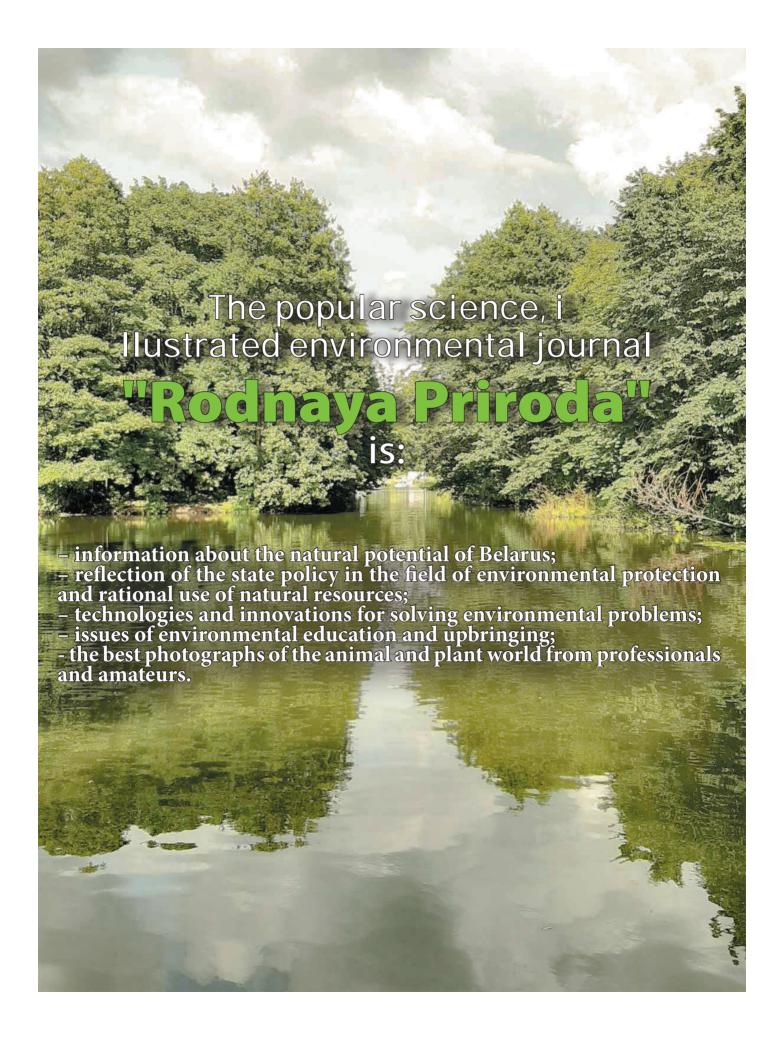
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Viktor Kharkov

**Executive Secretary:** 

Valentina Zhdanovich

Design and Layout by

Boris Gerchikov, Alina Fasevich

**Editorial office address:** 

220013 Minsk, Belarus, 19 Zakharova Street Tel.: +375 (17) 263-80-12.

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# ABOUT COMPLEX THINGS IN A SIMPLE, EXCITING, AND FUN WAY

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# IMPORTANT DECISIONS WERE MADE IN SAMARKAND

The President of Belarus took part in the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. The leaders of a dozen and a half countries gathered in the ancient Uzbek Samarkand in mid-September. Aleksandr Lukashenko spoke at a meeting in the expanded composition of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States and announced the priorities of Belarus' interaction in the format of this organisation, including taking into account the country's earlier application to join the SCO as a full member. They also discussed topical issues on the international agenda.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation. Its creation was announced on June 15th, 2001 in Shanghai by Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Today, eight countries are members of the SCO: in addition to its founders, these are India and Pakistan. Last year, the procedure for joining the SCO as a full member of Iran was launched. Observer status, except Belarus, have Afghanistan and Mongolia. The SCO dialogue partners are Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, Egypt, Cambodia, Qatar, Nepal, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka.

### **Business and friendly meetings**

It would not be an exaggeration to say that every time a meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States is a notable and resonant event. The current one was no exception. And for Belarus it, apart from everything else, was especially significant. But more on that later, given the fact that in such events the chronology of their development is very important. It is no secret that such a representative platform is also a good opportunity for bilateral negotiations at the highest level and informal communication on the sidelines of the summit.

On the first day of his stay in Samarkand, the President of Belarus held a number of fruitful meetings with foreign colleagues. The first of them was with the host of the summit, **President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev**. The heads of state greeted each other warmly. The negotiations were almost completely held in a format closed to the press. At the very beginning, Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed that he was glad to meet Aleksandr Lukashenko in ancient but eternally young Samarkand.

"I am very pleased that you responded and flew to the meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. A lot has been done. I can honestly say that it was hard, but we endured everything, we did it at the highest level. I am also grateful to your colleagues who supported everything. Because of the 80 events held, about 50-60 were of the highest level. More than 40 documents prepared. Today, we had a long talk with Mr. Xi Jinping (President of the People's Republic of China). He said that there had never been anything like this in the history of the SCO," the Uzbek leader shared the details of the organisation of the summit.

The meeting between the presidents of Belarus and Uzbekistan was held against a positive background. After all, the trade turnover between our countries is steadily growing. For example,



in January-July 2022, it increased by half compared to the same period last year.

By the way, the authority and influence of the SCO on the world stage is also growing noticeably. The Head of State spoke about this at a meeting with **the Secretary General of the organisation Zhang Ming**. Among other things, they discussed Belarus's earlier application for full membership in this organisation. Recall that since 2015, our country has an observer status in it. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted on this occasion that Belarus has been cooperating with the SCO for 12 years, "Now that the SCO is viewed as the future, a very influential pole of our planet. It was not

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so earlier. But at that time we decided that we would develop our cooperation with the Shanghai Organisation. This is our political, economic, and perhaps military-political future. Therefore, while working as an observer in the organisation, we decided that it was time for us to become a full member of our 'Shanghai family'. I know that you supported us and continue to support us on this path. And we are very grateful to you for this."

Aleksandr Lukashenko thanked Zhang Ming for taking the time to listen to Belarus' position on further participation in the SCO, "However, first of all, I thank you for your positive assessment of our role as an observer."

The President also thanked the SCO Secretary General for always responding to the requests of the Belarusian side and to him personally, "You took part in the last presidential elections. You could see Belarus, appreciate it. Your representatives (observers at the elections). And I am grateful to you for the assessments that were given during the last presidential elections. This suggests that the SCO is also interested in our country."

In turn, Zhang Ming thanked the President of Belarus for participating in the summit, noting that he is a regular guest at such forums. The Secretary General also stressed the importance and significance for Belarus of the current summit in Samarkand.

The President's next meeting was with **the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shahbaz Sharif**. The leaders of the countries communicated like old acquaintances, despite the fact that they met for the first time. From the first minutes of the conversation, a benevolent, friendly atmosphere was felt.

"Mr. President, it is a great honour and pleasure to meet you. We bring you the best wishes from the people of Pakistan. Both our delegation and our government know that you are a very long-standing friend of our country," Prime Minister of Pakistan Shahbaz Sharif greeted the Belarusian leader.

"Mr. Prime Minister, I am pleased to hear from you that we are good friends of Pakistan. It really is. Moreover, whatever relationship you have with your brother (Nawaz Sharif, who has repeatedly served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan and is the brother of the current prime minister), you should know that this is my good friend," emphasised Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The President of Belarus noted that during meetings with the previous leaders of Pakistan, constantly, regardless of their beliefs and relations with Nawaz Sharif, he asked about his health, well-

being, where he was, "And, you know, they always told me frankly about your brother. The first time I heard about you was from him. Therefore, I could not but congratulate you. We were rooting for you to become Prime Minister. Because too much has been done in relations between Pakistan and Belarus under Nawaz Sharif."

The Prime Minister thanked the President for the invitation to visit Belarus, "I'm really glad you invited me. And let me take this opportunity to invite you to visit Pakistan as soon as possible."

Shahbaz Sharif also expressed full support for Belarus' aspirations to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation as a full member, "We fully support Belarus' accession to the SCO. We will provide full support. This is really a big event. You can count on us."

Aleksandr Lukashenko also met with President of **the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping**. The leaders of the two states agreed on a historic rise in cooperation to a new level.

"Dear President Lukashenko, my good friend, I am very glad to meet you. This is our first face-to-face meeting since the start of the pandemic."

Meeting old friends is always warm. In the 30 years of China-Belarus diplomatic relations, our bilateral relations have been continuously improving.

"Together with Mr. President, the agreements reached are being effectively implemented, the all-round cooperation between the two countries is distinguished by strength and stability. As a result of the meeting, we adopt a joint declaration on the establishment of all-weather and comprehensive strategic partnership, reaching the historic rise of our cooperation to a new level," said Xi Jinping.

He assured that he was ready to continue to make efforts together with the Belarusian leader to implement mutual political support, intensify the entire complex of Chinese-Belarusian cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. The President of China also thanked for the special attention to Chinese-Belarusian relations.

Aleksandr Lukashenko assured his Chinese colleague of the reliability of Belarusian friendship, "Dear Mr. President, thank you for the kind words you just said. If you want to know our attitude towards the People's Republic of China and you personally at the present moment, multiply what you have said by two. You have always been for us not only a strong, reliable friend, but also



a serious support in this difficult time. What time, you know better than me. Once again I would like to confirm our focus on deepening relations. We have always supported China in all matters of principle. Such as economic growth, unity, integrity of China, 'one China' policy. We were always there in all issues, and even if someone wanted to reproach us for something, they would not find such a reason. It'll be this way forever. We are reliable friends. Whatever it costs us, if we have promised, we will adhere to this policy and practice."

Aleksandr Lukashenko also thanked his Chinese colleague for



the fact that in a difficult time of the pandemic and instability in the world the parties found the strength and determination to take relations to a new level of iron brotherhood, exemplary all-round strategic cooperation and all-weather partnership.

"To a very decent level. And we will do everything to ensure that you do not regret it and do not make a mistake in your choice," the Head of the Belarusian State assured his colleague.

Separate words of gratitude Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed to Xi Jinping for supporting Belarus in acquiring the status of a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, "When I met with your colleagues, members of the SCO, I said that, probably, not a single country would have any claims against Belarus regarding the observance of the principles of cooperation within the framework of the SCO. Such a considerable and reliable friend in Europe as Belarus will always be useful not only for the Shanghai Organisation, but also for the PRC."

Aleksandr Lukashenko also thanked the head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the entire Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Commerce of this country for the decisiveness and speed of action with which the parties are implementing the agreements, "The Great Stone that we laid in Belarus is growing, expanding, despite the obstacles of individual states. We are determined to continue this development further. I personally want to thank you for supporting the development of the biotechnology industry. I thank our Chinese friends. We agreed that we would meet in Minsk in the near future and think about how to expand our cooperation not only in the field of biotechnology, but also in mathematics, physics, and optoelectronics. Where we have high enough technologies, and which the PRC needs."

The Head of the Belarusian State has already met with President of China Xi Jinping 11 times. In September 2016, the leaders of Belarus and China established a relationship of trusting comprehensive strategic partnership and mutually beneficial cooperation. An agreement in principle was reached to raise the level to 'iron brotherhood, exemplary all-round strategic cooperation and all-weather partnership'. To solve the priority tasks of developing relations with Beijing and bringing practical cooperation to a qualitatively new level, on December 3rd, 2021, Directive No. 9 of the President 'On the Development of Bilateral Relations Between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China' was signed. China is traditionally one of the three largest trade partners of Belarus. At the end of 2021, trade with China reached \$5.1 billion, an increase of 11.5 percent compared to 2020, and continues to grow this year. In 2021, more than 50 investment projects were implemented in Belarus with the participation of Chinese companies (44 of them in the Great Stone).

### Specific and substantive agreements

Belarus and China will support each other under any conditions. This was stated to journalists by First Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Snopkov on the sidelines of the SCO summit in Samarkand. Aleksandr Lukashenko's meeting with Xi Jinping he called 'short but historic', "It will change the world. It will change the world of Belarus because fundamental and strategic decisions have been made. First of all, it is raising the level of cooperation between Belarus and China to an all-weather and comprehensive strategic partnership. All-weather means that we will support each other in the conditions of any international actions, any international agenda."

According to the First Deputy Prime Minister, a political impulse will go through the Chinese management vertical, that Belarus is a reliable, all-weather partner, "Government agencies and businesses will respond appropriately to the further expansion of cooperation. Raising the level in the conditions of sanctions repression means true friendship between the two leaders and the two peoples. We are for a united China, China is for a united Belarus."

Nikolai Snopkov said that the economic cooperation between Belarus and China will reach a qualitatively new level, "Practical strategic applied decisions were made at this seemingly short meeting. They concern the automotive industry, the production of potash fertilizers, and a whole range of financial issues."

Belarus intends to make a positive contribution to the development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, as Belarusian Foreign Minister Vladimir Makei told reporters on the sidelines of the SCO summit in Samarkand. According to the minister, at a meeting between the President of Belarus and the SCO Secretary General Aleksandr Lukashenko said that Belarus is ready to come as a full member of the organisation 'not empty-handed'.

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"We are at a strategic crossroads and are ready to provide our capabilities: transport, logistics, industrial, agricultural," emphasised Vladimir Makei. "Specific projects and initiatives are being discussed, which are aimed at the future and which are very important for Belarus. Membership in this organisation provides broad, ambitious prospects for our country."

Commenting on the bilateral meetings of the Belarusian leader with foreign colleagues, Vladimir Makei noted that specific and substantive agreements were reached at them. In particular, during negotiations with the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the results of cooperation in recent years were summed up. The presidents stated that over the past five years, the trade turnover between the countries has increased fivefold.

"A roadmap has been prepared for our cooperation, which provides for promising areas of interaction. The presidents paid special attention to the need for the unconditional implementation of all agreements. There is an understanding that contacts at the highest level should be continued. It was instructed to work out specific projects for a future meeting of our leaders," said the minister.

Vladimir Makei called Aleksandr-Lukashenko's meeting with the Prime Minister of Pakistan very interesting, important and warm, "We have great developments with this country. Unfortunately, in recent years, trade has declined somewhat. But the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of Belarus agreed that we would exchange delegations and prepare a specific plan for our cooperation in the near future. I think that the next meeting of our leaders will be organised within a very short time, at which these plans could be signed."

On September 15th, the President of Belarus also took part in a number of informal events organised by the Uzbek side for the summit participants. The leaders of the states planted an oak alley of the SCO, followed by a tour of the Eternal City cultural and ethnographic complex.

At a meeting with SCO Secretary General Zhang Ming, the President of Belarus said, "They view the SCO as the future, a very influential pole of our planet... Therefore, working as an observer in the organisation, we decided that it was time for us to become a full member of our 'Shanghai family'."

### Benefit is mutual

Belarus and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation are linked by common steps to form a security structure for the entire Eurasian region. At the summit of the organisation, which is being held in Samarkand, the issue of our country's accession to the SCO as a full member is also being considered (currently Belarus has observer status).

It would not be out of place to clarify that the main tasks of the SCO are to strengthen stability and security, develop economic cooperation, energy partnership, scientific and cultural interaction. The total territory of the SCO member states is 60 percent of Eurasia, or more than 34 million square kilometres. The participating countries are home to 50 percent of the world's population, or 3.4 billion people. The SCO includes 8 countries, which account for a quarter of the world's GDP: Russia, India,

China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. The SCO has partnership agreements with the UN, CIS, CSTO, EAEU and ASEAN.

Until 2020, the SCO had a regional character and was associated with ensuring security, primarily in the Afghan direction, as well as with interstate economic cooperation, as political scientist Petr Petrovsky notes. But after sanctions began to be imposed against Russia, Belarus and China, the importance of the SCO in the international arena increased. Today it is actually the pivotal organisation of the so-called collective East. Belarus views the Asian vector of cooperation as very promising. Therefore, the country's entry into such an influential organisation is a strategic task, the solution of which will make it possible to intensify economic cooperation in an important region. Yes, do not forget that the SCO member states are about 50% of the world's population. The theme of security is also significant for us, including the fight against illegal trade in weapons and drugs, and terrorist activities. Another key point that is not always paid attention to is work in the humanitarian direction, in the educational, scientific, and medical fields. Appropriate structures have been created within the framework of the SCO.

What does the entry of Belarus into its ranks mean for the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation? According to experts, this step seriously takes the alliance beyond the regional status, since before that it included only states located wholly or partially in the Asian region. In fact, we already see an alternative to such entities as the OSCE, the WTO and others.

When will Belarus become a full-fledged member of the SCO? The entry mechanism does not work as fast as we would like, but this is understandable. For example, during the summit in Samarkand, Iran became a full member of the organisation. The entire admission process took about a year. This is due to the fact that the SCO has a rather ramified structure, which should be created on the territory of the country that applied for membership. We are talking about issues of security, science, education and medicine, economics and other areas. The preparation of such a system entails certain changes in the legislation. That is, a candidate country for SCO membership must thoroughly prepare, form the necessary infrastructure for the full-fledged activities of the organisation and ratify certain documents.

### Participation progresses consistently

In the interaction of the countries of the Asian region, the role of the SCO is unique, political scientist Yury Shevtsov believes. How to establish full-fledged cooperation with such countries as, for example, India and Pakistan, whose interests are very different and relations in the format of economic, and even more so military alliances are practically unrealistic today? And within the framework of the SCO, these states have built a dialogue and are now tackling the most important tasks. The SCO is not a military bloc, but serious cooperation that has been established between the law enforcement agencies of the participating countries in the fight against extremism and terrorism, as well as organised crime. This is very important, especially around Afghanistan.

Today there is a need for closer economic cooperation. By the way, this is one of the main topics of the summit held in Samarkand.

It seems that the organisation will gradually come to a de facto possible transformation into an alternative to the Big Seven, the political scientist is sure. On its dialogue platform, a structure is clearly being formed for the global interaction of countries that actively oppose the unipolar world order.

Undoubtedly, for Belarus, joining the SCO is a landmark event, since in this case it actually becomes a full-fledged participant in the process of forming an alternative pole of world development. It must be admitted that for a relatively small state this is the highest level of diplomatic recognition.

Sergei Aleinik, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, "Our participation in the SCO is progressing consistently. It can be said that at first we looked closely, being dialogue partners. Then we became observers, which made it possible to qualitatively improve interaction with the organisation, mainly through involvement in a wider range of events, the main of which were meetings of the Council of Heads of State and Heads of Government of the SCO. Having spent 12 years with the organisation, we came to the conclusion that the current status does not allow us to take full advantage of all the benefits of the SCO and contribute to its development. In this regard, the Belarusian side began an active study of obtaining the status of a full member. In June 2022, Aleksandr Lukashenko sent a corresponding appeal to the head of the presiding state, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on which there has already been a certain consensus."

The main goals and objectives of the SCO are defined in its fundamental document, the Charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, adopted on June 7th, 2002 in St. Petersburg. This is the strengthening of mutual trust, friendship and good neighbourliness between member states, the development of multidisciplinary cooperation in order to maintain and strengthen peace, security and stability in the region, and the promotion of building a new democratic, just and rational political and economic international order.

### The new status secures the obvious prospect

Belarus received unanimous support in its aspiration to become a member of the SCO. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is turning from a regional into a global one and can successfully solve many problems of the world order. These are the new important details of the summit in Uzbekistan.

Yes, on September 16th the President of Belarus took part in the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in Samarkand. The main result of the event for Belarus is the adoption of a decision to start the procedure for granting our country the status of a full member of the SCO. Aleksandr Lukashenko announced the priorities of the Belarusian side in this organisation, including the strengthening of regional security and the intensive development of economic cooperation.

However, the second day of the Belarusian leader's working visit to Uzbekistan began with a visit to the mausoleum of the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov. Then a bilateral meeting of the President of Belarus with **the President of Iran Ebrahim** 

Raisi took place. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that the format of the meeting on the sidelines of the summit does not allow much delving into the development of relations between Belarus and Iran. But this is an opportunity to agree on something in advance, on meetings, an agenda, to talk about some serious issues.

"It is very important. And there is an opportunity in this... We need to stick together in order not only to survive, but to take our place under the sun," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. According to the Belarusian leader, the parties already have good relations, but they need to be intensified, "To determine the directions in which



we will build relations in the future between Iran and Belarus. And for this, our specialists, ministers, ministries of foreign affairs must revise the issues on which we once tried to agree, on which we are working. Discard what is already obsolete. And leave issues of a long-term nature, according to which we will move our relations."

The central event of the day, of course, was the meeting of the Council of Heads of State — members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. At first it was held in a narrow format, then it continued in an expanded one, at which the President of Belarus spoke. In this speech, Aleksandr Lukashenko, in particular, stated, "Following the basic goals and principles, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation provides a real platform for an equal, respectful dialogue. In the conditions of cardinal changes in the global world order and sanctions wars unleashed by the West, civilized approaches are being developed here to solve pressing international and regional issues. We are convinced that the 'Shanghai spirit' and all-round cooperation can become a solid foundation for a new world architecture. It is extremely important that the SCO unites like-minded states that rely on the principle of a polycentric model and resolutely oppose the attempts of individual countries and blocs to maintain a unipolar world. The result of attempts to establish such an 'order' in the world is a severe political and economic crisis. Under these conditions, the strengthening and expansion of the organisation acquires a special meaning.

Belarus has been a dialogue partner since 2010 and an observer in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation since 2015. We had enough time to compare the goals and objectives of the organisation with the interests of our state, to assess the intense

### CONTEXT

and constructive nature of its work, and also to be convinced of our own strengths and capabilities. We are very grateful for the unanimous support in the issue of obtaining the status of a full member.

Given the strategically important geographical position, we are able to organically complement the structure of the organisation. We can offer our transit, industrial, scientific potential, experience in peacekeeping and multilateral diplomacy. The priorities of Belarus in the SCO are unchanged: it is effective cooperation with partners in strengthening regional security, intensive development of economic cooperation, deepening humanitarian ties. Separately, I would like to highlight the following.

**First.** Today on the agenda is the coordination of joint actions and the development of a collective response to new challenges and threats in the economy. We advocate the development of interconnectedness, the creation of combined green corridors and the further implementation of an integrated traffic management system using digital technologies. I am



convinced that a favourable time is coming for the already launched logistics and infrastructure projects linking Europe with Asia, including the implementation of the New Eurasia Land Bridge initiative.

**Second.** Over the 20-year history, the organisation has done a lot to create favourable conditions for the development of trade and investment. Belarus sees the huge potential of the SCO in terms of stimulating trade and economic cooperation. The most demanded areas, in our opinion, are industrial and technological cooperation; digital transformation and artificial intelligence; green economy and climate adaptation; elimination of unreasonable trade barriers. This will make it possible to link national strategies and long-term plans for stable and accelerated development. Belarus is interested in expanding cooperation in the field of peaceful atom, as well as in the application of various cost-effective and environmentally friendly technologies.

**Third.** Today we should take a fresh look at the state of cooperation in the banking and financial sectors. Illegal sanctions, disconnection from international payments, and

other illegitimate restrictions lead to the need for convergence of payment systems, an increase in the share of national currencies in trade, and the creation of their own financial mechanisms within the SCO. This approach will provide not only freedom of choice, but also freedom of action.

**Fourth.** Belarus is traditionally strong in terms of food security. In a number of areas of the agro-industrial complex, Belarusian farmers have achieved world-class results, and the quality of our products is known in all countries of our organisation and not only. We are ready to actively engage in joint work to ensure the food security of our family, the SCO family, including cooperation in the areas of smart agriculture, agro-innovation, precision farming technologies and resource-saving technologies.

**Fifth.** Minsk also advocates expanding international cooperation and developing cooperation between the SCO and other regional structures, such as the CSTO, the CIS, the EAEU, which ultimately can create a foundation for further strengthening the Eurasian partnership based on the concept of 'integration of integrations'.

**Sixth.** We attach great importance to the humanitarian dimension of the SCO. A special place is occupied by cooperation in the development of traditional and innovative medicine, including telemedicine, the production of medicines and medical devices. What the Prime Minister of India was talking about here.

Separately, I would like to talk about sports (the President of Russia outlined this topic very clearly). Sport is designed to unite countries and peoples. Now, alas, it is also massively politicised by the West. In order to increase the authority of the Member States and the competitiveness of athletes on the world arena, we propose to consider the possibility of holding integrated international competitions in summer Olympic sports in 2024 and in winter in 2026 within the framework of the SCO.

**Seventh.** Belarus is ready to constructively cooperate on countering terrorism, separatism, extremism, drug trafficking, weapons, nuclear and radioactive materials, organised crime and illegal migration. I absolutely support the opinion expressed here by Chinese President Xi Jinping on countering the interference of certain countries in the internal affairs of states and countering 'colour revolutions'. We support the creation of a Universal Centre for Countering Threats and Challenges to SCO Security on the basis of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure in Tashkent.

Dear friends! As you have already seen, the interaction and rapprochement of Belarus with the SCO are inextricably linked with the formation of a security and cooperation architecture for the entire Eurasian continent. Thanks to its political influence, economic strength and internal strength, our organisation is quite ready to contribute more actively and persistently to building international politics on the principles of indivisible security and the diversity of paths of progressive development.

And the last. I have been in politics for more than one year (probably there are not many people here who can boast of this). And I watched very carefully how, after its formation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation fought for its leadership. Regional leader. Now, this is the moment, and the work of our



organisation, and especially the events in the world, have led to the fact that the world has changed significantly. We all state that this world will no longer be the same as it was before. And the views, as they used to say, of all progressive mankind are turned to our organisation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. And, perhaps unexpectedly for some of us, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is transforming from a regional organisation into

a global one. And the most important thing now is not to miss this moment. It is necessary to give those states a chance (and you spoke about this, and rightly so, as there are many of them) so that they can find an alternative to the existing realities. Our organisation can objectively become global. And solve the global problems of the world order in modern conditions. It is necessary not to be late, to catch this moment and adequately respond to it."

### EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECHES OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS OF THE SUMMIT:



Vladimir Putin, President of Russia, "We fully support the decision submitted for approval by the Council of Heads of State to start admitting the Republic of Belarus to membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. Let me emphasise that we have always advocated full participation in the SCO of Belarus, which is a strategic partner and closest ally of Russia. This will undoubtedly strengthen the possibilities of uniting in politics, the economy, the security and humanitarian fields. Of course, one of the priority areas of our interaction has been and remains the fight against terrorism and extremism, drug trafficking, organised crime and illegal armed groups. Among other key tasks is to promote the political and diplomatic settlement of conflicts along the perimeter of our external borders, including in Afghanistan."



Xi Jinping, President of China, "In the 'Shanghai spirit' one can draw not only strength for the growth and strengthening of the organisation, but also a guiding landmark for the long term. At present, there is a rapid transformation of world changes unprecedented in a century. A new round of global transformations is unfolding. It is necessary to strengthen mutual support, to prevent attempts by external forces to provoke 'colour revolutions."

The Chinese leader also mentioned the situation in Afghanistan, emphasising the need to encourage the authorities of this country to create an inclusive political structure and eliminate the ground for the emergence of terrorism.

### CONTEXT



Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of Uzbekistan, "The SCO countries should move to real actions to build production chains with a shorter supply chain. We propose to start forming a common space for industrial and technological cooperation based on the launch of a new economic dialogue of the SCO. Its main task is to combine opportunities and activate all the mechanisms of trade and economic cooperation that we have created by eliminating trade and customs barriers, creating guaranteed and stable production and supply chains, stimulating joint localisation and import substitution programmes, protecting and promoting mutual investments."



Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, "India is in favour of expanding cooperation and strengthening trust among the SCO member states. The past pandemic and other events in the world, including the crisis in Ukraine, led to ruptures in the supply chains of goods, gave rise to an energy and food crisis. The SCO needs to make efforts to develop reliable supply chains in the region. And this requires better ties between countries. At the same time, it is equally important to continue to work with each other, granting transit rights."



Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, President of Kazakhstan, "The SCO countries are the largest producers and exporters of agricultural products in the world. We should stimulate the expansion of trade in agricultural products both within the SCO region and beyond. The participation of our states in ensuring the smooth functioning of international food production and supply chains will help maintain stability in the global food market. We consider it timely to adopt a programme of cooperation in the field of the use of renewable energy sources."

### Plans are clearly defined

As a result of the last meeting in Samarkand, about four dozen documents were adopted. The main political document of the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO in Uzbekistan is the Samarkand Declaration. It reflects the consolidated positions of the organisation's countries on the most important regional and global issues, outlines joint approaches to further improving practical cooperation, ensuring regional stability, security and sustainable economic development, strengthening transport connectivity, as well as deepening cultural dialogue.

In addition, during the summit, the following was signed:

- The decision to start the procedure for admission of Belarus to the membership of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation;
- The comprehensive action plan for the implementation of the Treaty on Long-Term Good Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation;
- The concept of cooperation between the SCO member states on the development of interconnectedness and the creation of efficient transport corridors;
  - The programme to stimulate industrial cooperation.

The documents adopted at the end of the meeting also concern the gradual increase in the share of national currencies in mutual settlements of the SCO member states, issues of education, science and culture, the fight against terrorism, response to climate change, cooperation in tourism, trade in services, and the use of renewable energy sources. A number of documents are devoted to the issues of infrastructure development, the development of digital literacy, artificial intelligence, partnerships in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, scientific and technical cooperation, the development of intra-regional trade, interaction in the field of smart agriculture and the introduction of agro-innovations.

### **Obvious benefits**

Aleksey Belyaev, political scientist, "According to the statutory documents of the SCO, the process of becoming full members of the organisation takes quite a long time, which is shown by the example of Iran. From the moment of filing an application to its approval, it takes at least a year, and maybe more. Although let's hope that Belarus, being an important and interesting partner for all SCO member states, will become a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in the shortest possible time. The procedure is slow. But from a historical perspective, it makes sense. In addition, slowness in considering issues is characteristic of Eastern culture. Asia is a very promising region. In the vastness of the Euro-Asian region, there is a community of countries that agree to act on the basis of mutual respect, mutual benefit, without making excessive demands on each other, without interfering in domestic political issues. First of all, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a very important economic bloc. The fact that the first and third economies in terms of purchasing power, China and India, are the trailblazers is very important. And other members of the SCO have serious economic opportunities. Belarus pursues its practical and pragmatic interests in various areas, including economic communication. For example, if you look at the growth of trade, then in 2021 our trade with China increased many times over. We have jumped the pre-pandemic level. In addition, China is the third country in the world to buy Belarusian potash fertilizers. Considering that the EU and the US are trying to cut us off from the global potash fertilizer markets, the development of the Asian direction is becoming a priority for us, and volumes will increase. The same applies to agricultural products. Of course, even China alone allows us to seriously promote our products. But India and other states are determined to cooperate. By promoting its products in the SCO markets, Belarus needs to get additional opportunities. And it will receive them when she becomes a full member of the organisation."

"The fact that we applied for membership in the SCO simply breaks the strategy of Belarus' detractors to isolate Minsk," says political analyst Aleksandr Shpakovsky. "We prove once again that Belarus is not isolated at all. The collective West is just one of the poles of the modern world. It is high time for him to realise that he is no longer unipolar. There is the SCO, BRICS, Latin America, India, China, the Middle East, Russia, Turkey. And they all do not want to play by American rules."

It is obvious that the country's accession to the SCO will indeed expand access to the world's largest economies and sales markets, and will allow us to jointly and, most importantly, effectively counter challenges and threats. By the way, not only Belarus and Russia have them. Even a world leader like China. This means that the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation can become an effective platform for dialogue between states that have approximately the same understanding of their future path.

"There is a crisis of confidence in the UN, European institutions, whose activities have led to the fact that no one wants to reckon with anyone's opinion," says Igor Zavalei, deputy of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly. "But these platforms were created so that you push your narrow interests into the background, and put the common interests in the foreground. The activities of these unions and organisations should be aimed at the well-being and development of the whole world. But unfortunately it doesn't work now. I would like the SCO to become the organisation that would take the reins of government in settling many conflicts. And not by force, but by economic methods. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation can act as a counterbalance. We see the pressure of sanctions not only on Russia, Belarus, but also on China, which the West wants to bend to its will. But thanks to the unification of countries that are on the same continent, this will be almost impossible to do."

Belarus received unanimous support in its aspiration to become a member of the SCO. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is turning from a regional into a global one and can successfully solve many problems of the world order.

### Meanwhile

Belarus and China have established an all-weather and comprehensive strategic partnership. The corresponding Joint

Declaration was adopted in Samarkand. The document noted the general desire to raise the level of bilateral relations, the exemplary and great importance of Belarusian-Chinese relations, and the interest in further promoting cooperation between the two countries in all areas.

"The Chinese side highly appreciates the successes achieved in the development of the Republic of Belarus, supports the efforts of the Belarusian side aimed at ensuring socio-political stability and economic development, notes the free will of the Belarusian people to amend and supplement the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus during the republican referendum on February 27th, 2022 and opposes external interference in the internal affairs of Belarus under any pretext," the Joint Declaration says.

In turn, 'the Belarusian side reaffirms its adherence to the principle of 'one China,' recognises that the government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government representing all of China, and Taiwan is an integral part of the territory of China, opposes 'Taiwan independence' in all its manifestations, supports all the efforts made by the Chinese government for the reunification of the country.'

The driving force behind the further development of the Great Stone Chinese-Belarusian industrial park is the attraction of investments, the development of traditional and innovative Chinese medicine and pharmaceuticals. Both states intend to develop cooperation in the field of digital development, introduce digital technologies in mutual trade in goods and services. In addition, we are talking about the implementation of practical cooperation in the financial field on a market and independent basis, observing the rule of law, increasing the use of national currencies in bilateral cooperation in trade, investment and financial fields. Both states intend to maintain active ties between financial institutions, improve the level of financial services and promote the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Belarus and China intend to deepen high-quality cooperation in the joint construction of the Belt and Road. The states agreed to use the transit potential of Belarus by expanding cooperation in the transport and logistics sector. This includes the implementation of container train projects on the China-Europe-China and China-Belarus-China routes, the development of cross-border road and rail corridors.

"The parties will ensure the safe and uninterrupted movement of China-Europe-China trains, optimise transshipment and improve the efficiency of customs clearance at key railway ports," reads the document. Belarus and China also support the expansion of geography and an increase in the number of flights between the countries.

The declaration notes that the parties positively assess the holding of the years of the regions of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus in 2021-2022 and will encourage the opening of representative offices of regional entities of the two countries on each other's territories on a reciprocal basis. In addition, the expansion of in-depth trade and economic cooperation between the Republic of Belarus and the cities of Chongqing, Qingdao, Tianjin, as well as other cities and provinces of China is welcomed. "The parties support the holding of the Forum of the Regions," emphasises the document.

Vasily Kharitonov



Sovereignty is a key attribute of a state. Its loss actually means the complete 'failure' of state power, the inability of national institutions to carry out domestic and foreign policy without outside interference. The sovereignty of Belarus has been literally gained through suffering, won at the cost of the lives of millions of people. In overcoming difficult trials, the courage and patriotism of Belarusians, their readiness to give their lives, but not to kneel, not to submit, most clearly manifested themselves. These character traits are inherent in the Belarusian people today. They are not allowed to disappear not only by the memory of the exploits of their ancestors, but also by the numerous challenges that the young state has to face.

The key factor in preserving and strengthening the sovereignty and independence of the country is the unity of the people. Therefore, it is natural that 2021 was declared the Year of

National Unity in Belarus.

The theme of the unity of the Belarusian people was also developed during the 6th All-Belarus People's Assembly. At the highest level, the proposal of the delegates to establish the Day of National Unity was supported. Given that the date of September 17th, 1939 is a symbol of the restoration of historical justice in relation to the Belarusian people, divided against their will in 1921 under the terms of the Riga Peace Treaty, and forever entrenched in the national historical tradition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of June 7th, 2021 was established in the country a public holiday, the Day of National Unity, which will be celebrated annually on September 17th. This year it is celebrated for the first time.

### Country at the intersection of geopolitical interests

Today, after so many years, we can say with confidence that the main force that ensured the reunification of Western and Eastern Belarusians is the desire coming from the depths of the people's soul to live with dignity in a single strong state. Unity is a reliable shield of a nation that is ready to rally at a difficult moment, a guarantee of stability and a basis for further development. Representatives of different nationalities, religions and cultures have lived side by side in our country for centuries. This diversity has become the hallmark of Belarus, its unique heritage and invaluable gift of ancestors, which must be preserved at all costs for the sake of peace and harmony in society, the well-being and prosperity of future generations. This task is of particular importance in the context of globalisation processes, clash of interests of major world players, ongoing information and sometimes hot wars, economic, political and social challenges of our time. The young Belarusian sovereign state found itself at the crossroads of these events.

As for the Day of National Unity on September 17th, events in honour of this youngest state holiday unfolded throughout the country. The culmination of the celebrations was the patriotic forum *This is OUR history!*, which brought together about ten thousand participants from all regions of Belarus in the capital. The Head of State took part in the forum. Aleksandr Lukashenko called on his compatriots to unite, stand together for their country and be ready to respond with a united front to the geopolitical challenges of the 21st century.

However, before speaking officially, the President asked all those present to listen very carefully. He stressed that the current events have been perceived simply and casually in the country lately. On the one hand, this is how it should be. "On the other hand, you can't even imagine what a storm of emotions not only among our neighbours, but all over the world, was caused by the announcement of this holiday in Belarus," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. "I emphasise once

again: politics has always oppressed history. The events of a century ago were very strongly politicized. When we were divided, there was such a mess on the territory of our Belarus that not only historians, but also many other political scientists, lawyers and civil servants will have to figure it out. One thing is invariable: we live on our own land. This is our land from those ancient times. It is indestructible. And we will not give this land to anyone." The President stressed that the National Unity Day in our historical memory stands next to the state holidays of the Great Victory and the Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus. Because back in 1939, it determined the future heroic deeds of the united Belarusian people, "We returned the lost tradition of celebrating the liberation of the western Belarusian lands to our lives not only as a tribute to the memory of the epochmaking event. Without this event, it would be difficult for us to talk about victory, not speaking of independence. This is a response to new attempts by the West to divide the Belarusian people alive and tear the country to shreds. This is a command to future generations of Belarusians to remember the lessons of history."

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that the country is at the intersection of the geopolitical interests of the world's leading states. "Here, on our holy Belarusian land, if you look into history, and in the future I see it, the epicentre of all events. This mess has always been made here. The interests of the largest states have always clashed here, and we sometimes found ourselves in a situation of their war. There were clashes of major world players here. What do we have to do with it?" noted the Head of State. According to him, this is a lesson for everyone who lives on the territory of Belarus, "We must remember that if we do not take our lives in our hands, in this current redistribution of the world, we will again find ourselves in this terrible political and economic mess. Yes, I am still impressed by the events of yesterday and the day before yesterday in ancient Samarkand. Especially when you are sitting there among the heads of state, you feel the nerve of the era.

### **UNITY DAY**

There you especially feel: our land. No matter how many of us there are: 10, 12, 20 million. We must die, if we have to, but we must save it for our children. Otherwise, we will again hunchback under the whip for centuries. Until there is a situation when it turns out that we become independent again. This is the moment and the lesson is one: we will not be pushed either to the left or to the right, then from east to west, to divide, cut, if we live on our own land, we will value, not give away to anyone, and we will sacredly preserve our sovereignty on this territory. Personal matters aside, only the people, only the state," Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed his emotion. He expressed confidence that everyone is able to draw conclusions from their own past, to survive and preserve itself as a sovereign state.

### Know and remember your history

The President of Belarus drew attention to the need to remember and remind everyone that in alliance with the East Slavic neighbours, the Belarusian lands developed (Kyiv Rus, the Russian Empire, the USSR), and in the arms of the West they almost perished, decayed as a nation. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, Belarusians were robbed and destroyed as an ethnic group both in



the era of the Commonwealth and during the 20-year-old Polish order in the western Belarusian lands. Lands that even today the Polish elites call only their 'Eastern kresy'.

The Head of State recalled how, having just managed to get their state literally 'from the hands' of the Leninist Council of People's Commissars after more than a 100-year break, the Polish authorities immediately made claims to the Belarusian territories. "From the position of today, we see the inevitability of this geopolitical catastrophe in our history. As time will show, the people had the will to resist the aggressor. There was no unity in the ruling circles, which at the beginning of the 20th century stood at the origins of the Belarusian national state. Our land, devastated by the German occupation at the beginning of the century, was then filled with internal political strife. In 2020, they wanted to set us up, history repeats itself," the Head of State explained and recalled how some local nationalists from among the supporters of the BNR dreamed of power at any cost. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, it was

the same in 2020, the descendants of those nationalists thought only about power, how to seize, tear and divide among themselves. Others lived in dreams of world revolution. The President drew attention to the fact that in both the first and second cases, the interests of the people were either denied in principle or pushed aside as an 'untimely' issue.

"Our interests were untimely. They were ignored. Why? After all, we were not masters of our own land. We were not sovereign. We had nothing: no state, no power, no land. Therefore, the map of the republic was redrawn as you like and by anyone. The worst thing is without the participation of Belarusians," emphasised the Head of State. On the presented map, he showed what the Socialist Soviet Republic of Belarus was like in 1921 after the conclusion of the Riga Peace Treaty: 6 districts of the former Minsk province on an area of just over 52 thousand square kilometres with a population of about one and a half million people. And this treaty was not peaceful for Western Belarusians.

"The price of territorial losses is the broken destinies of millions of Belarusians. Those whose memory keeps memories of the painful 18 years of life on different sides of the border, which passed not only through villages, cities, but also through human souls and hearts, are still alive. Borders that divided a single people. We remember how Belarusians, committed to their traditions, culture, faith and language, had nothing but bitter 'orphan's' bread, slave labour, destroyed families," the President noted. He proudly stressed that people rose up to fight themselves, defended their national culture, language, and their human dignity, deploying a large-scale partisan movement and paying for their will with their lives. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that historians counted several hundred large and small uprisings of Belarusians and Ukrainians during the almost 20-year Polish interwar period.

"We remember the cruelty with which the Skidel uprising was suppressed, when the Polish gendarmes slaughtered everyone in a row, not sparing the elderly, women and children. We remember the wild torture that the prisoners of the Bereza-Kartuzskaya concentration camp were subjected to. And we will remember the heroes who became symbols of popular resistance in Western Belarus: Sergei Pritytsky, Vera Khoruzhuy, grandfather Talash, Kirill Orlovsky, Stanislav Vaupshasov and other of our countrymen. Today we see the strength and greatness of the unconquered Belarusian spirit in the work of Maxim Tank, Valentin Tavlay, Maxim Sevruk, Grigory Shirma and many others. We see, we feel and we remember," said the President. And he concludes, "There would not be this reunification, there would be no unification of Belarusian lands, there would not be this unity of the Belarusian, Russian, Ukrainian and other peoples, if the border passed near Minsk, at least Moscow would not have resisted. At least. This event stopped the insane blitzkrieg of nationalist Germany for two whole years." The President cited another historical paradox. The Belarusians, in alliance with other Soviet peoples, not only won, but also, having cast aside previous grievances in 1945, liberated Poland from fascism. More than 600,000 Soviet soldiers, many of them Belarusians, remained forever lying in Polish soil. "And who, beyond the Bug, remembers this today? What are they answering us with today? Pole cards, Belsat fakes, Kalinovsky's programmes, political emigrant canters, baypols, baysols and other ideological

sabotage. Add to the fact that on the territory of these states and in Ukraine (found a convenient place) today, power units are being formed to overthrow the government in Belarus and return us to 1939," stated the President of Belarus.

### The right to live in one's own land

According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, who preserved the Polish nation and statehood, who saved the Baltic states and civilised Europe from the brown plague, is simply erased from history today by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Wehrmacht soldiers and German satellites, "Look at the current politicians of Europe and our neighbours. Dads and grandfathers served in the Nazi troops. Here they are today rushing here. They need revenge." The Head of State drew attention to the fact that the collapse of Ukraine had already begun. And Polish, Lithuanian and Latvian politicians, according to him, apparently naively expect to bargain for their future in the new geopolitical realities. Aleksandr Lukashenko stated that they are repeating the mistake of the late 1930-1940s. "You will remember how everyone licked the heels of fascist Germany and Hitler. The leadership of Poland especially crawled. And what did it lead to? In the first days of September, within two weeks, Poland ceased to exist. It is a pity that our neighbours did not learn the lessons of history. But the main thing so that we remember our historical experience, and our grandchildren do not have to rebuild their national statehood," said the President.

The Head of State noted that in this difficult time, only the lazy ones did not draw a parallel between the events of the 19thearly 20th century and today, "Everyone remembers how the unwillingness of great empires to negotiate ends. Napoleonic invasion, two world wars and several dozen local conflicts. And hundreds of millions of lives. And what about today? The United States is pushing Europe into a military confrontation with Russia on the territory of Ukraine. They do not hide their plans, contracts have already been signed for years to come. That is, Ukraine will be destroyed to the ground. And the goal is to weaken Russia and destroy Belarus". According to him, another goal of the overseas masters is Europe. The Head of State explained that America is the only country beneficiary of what is happening here: put Europe in its place and remove competitors. Today is Ukraine, tomorrow it will be Moldova: either the Baltic states, Poland or Romania: States are fanning a war in Kosovo, trying to put pressure on Serbia, throwing coals on smouldering contradictions in Karabakh, muddying the waters in Syria. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that at the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation he had heard enough about how difficult everything is in Afghanistan and neighbouring states.

"Washington is present in all significant political conflicts, while completely ignoring internal contradictions on the verge of civil confrontation. I am stating the facts. The world has lost its head and is bursting at the seams. How will it all end? Since the end of the Cold War, for the first time humanity has found itself on the verge of a nuclear conflict, and in this frenzy we will have to prove our national maturity, our readiness to respond with a united front to the geopolitical challenges of the 21st century," noted Aleksandr Lukashenko. He noted that while then, 100 years ago at the beginning of the 20th century, the young Belarusian republic



did not have the strength to defend itself, then today we will not just defend the primordial national borders. We will hold on! "We will hold on, because the blood of victors flows in our veins, and we are ready to take up arms to protect our native land. After all, we have strong power and a strong united nation. Because we just want to live on our land, with our minds and raise our own children," said the President.

### Confidently look to the future

"Dear Belarusians! We have been living on this land intended by God for centuries. We do not want someone else's and never have. The greatness and dignity of our ancestors have always awakened before any threats and have never been built on the humiliation of neighbours. As I said, neighbours are from God, one does not choose them. The wisdom of life, passed down from generation to generation, is not to bow to anyone, to live by one's own mind. On National Unity Day, we confidently say that the primordial dream of Belarusians has come true," the President addressed all Belarusians.

He told how at the SCO summit the President of Kazakhstan highly appreciated the opinion once said by the Belarusian leader. Aleksandr Lukashenka once said that at some point Belarus did not exist. But now it is there and it must be taken into account.

"We united in one country, in one republic. From the blue ribbon of Pripyat to the bells of Sophia of Polotsk. From the Kamenets tower and the Neman waves to the majestic Dnieper and Sozh. The torch of Belarusian statehood was lit in the Ancient Polotsk principality and through centuries of trials, thanks to the fortitude of our ancestors, revived in Minsk. And under the bright sign of our unity, we are confidently stepping into the future. It will always be like this! This is our history," Aleksandr Lukashenko said emotionally.

The President congratulated everyone on the occasion of the National Unity Day. After his speech, the Head of State, together with all the forum participants, surrounded by children, sang the national anthem.

Vladimir Khromov



# THERE IS NO FUTURE WITHOUT A HISTORICAL PAST

From the Principality of Polotsk to modern geopolitical realities. Aleksandr Lukashenko held a history lesson for all students of the country

On September 1st, the Day of Knowledge, the Head of State was listened to in all educational institutions of Belarus. Aleksandr Lukashenko held an open lesson in the Palace of Independence on the topic 'Historical Memory is the Road to the Future'. Several hundred of the most gifted young people were able to get directly into the universal hall of the palace. Live broadcast, however, was carried out in all schools, universities and secondary specialised educational institutions. By the way, the idea of such a lesson was born at the end of spring during the meeting of the Head of State with youth activists. It was done as promised. However, it's not the first time. In the same status, the President spoke at BSU exactly 19 years ago. And many topics raised then with that generation, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, are still relevant today, "As then, today the world is engulfed in events that require a timely explanation of the position of the state. A position based on the centuries-old experience of different generations of Belarusians, on their historical choice, on the exploits of our ancestors, on examples of true love for their land."

### Write history together

Meanwhile, before giving a lecture on historical and contemporary realities, Aleksandr Lukashenko decided to speak out, as they say, on the topic of the day. The President of Belarus began his speech unexpectedly with a quote from the Internet. "The growth of Lukashenko's personality cult, including the obligation of young people to listen to his instructions before the start of the school year, is quite a typical element of totalitarian regimes."

"There was no lesson yet, there was no conversation, and already totalitarianism," the President only remarked in response. "We are familiar with this, first of all. And secondly, today there will be no totalitarianism. And it will be as I planned when you proposed to conduct this lesson."

The participants talked about a lot. To begin with, about the achievements of the country: about this year's record harvest, about the huge demand for the products of the giants of engineering and industry, despite the sanctions, about the super-latest technologies and industries that have appeared in Belarus or will appear in the near future, for example, about the BelNPP, about a cluster near Vitebsk, where antiviral drugs will be produced, about rocket science and the production of space satellites. "In this way we are writing our history," concluded the Head of State.

However, Aleksandr Lukashenko illustrated the topic of import substitution and localisation clearly, demonstrating to the audience a domestic laptop created at the Horizont plant.

"This is the first computer that our smart people gave me. They were given the task of 'roaming' around the world, finding the best of what we cannot create yet (processors, software), and create this computer. To be honest, today it contains about 12 percent Belarusian. By the end of the year it will be 30 percent. But the fact itself is important," noted Aleksandr Lukashenko. "When feeling it, you would not say that it was created in Belarus. This shows that we have a huge potential. We have people who can do incredible things."

In connection with this, the Head of State recalled the statement of one of the American IT specialists. "If you want to create something, it can be done in many countries of the world, if you want to create something great, go to India, but if you want to create something incredible, come to Belarus."

### **Maintain historical memory**

The Head of State has in his hands the Star of the Hero of Socialist Labour of the Soviet era, two orders — of Lenin and of the Red Banner of Labour, the badge of a people's writer. These awards belong to Vasil Bykov. The eldest son Viktor brought them to Aleksandr Lukashenko. The President said: some of the relatives

of the Belarusian writer were selling awards on the market for \$30, and he was speechless. The Head of State called Bykov himself a significant figure in Belarusian history, "An ambiguous person, I know it well. He is not here today. But he always appreciated this. All these are not given just like that. And it's all crossed out. This is a matter for relatives, and we have no right to forget our people, even if they are ambiguous, but once marked by our history..."

Why should Belarusians keep historical memory? Is it drawn as a red line in modern textbooks? What are you proud of in our history and what does it mean for you personally? Who are we and where are we from? What was bad in the history of the Belarusian people? Before expressing himself, Aleksandr Lukashenko decided to listen to the position of those present. He called, as they say, 'according to the teacher's log. Deputy Dean of the Faculty of History of BSU Aleksandr Burachonok and clergyman Fyodor Povny, Deputy Director of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences Stanislav Yuretsky and teacher Zoya Vinogradova, who were also among the participants, entered into a discussion with the Head of State. Deputy Igor Marzalyuk, whom Aleksandr Lukashenko half-jokingly called a 'strict university teacher', for example, recalled that Belarusians should be proud that the gene of betrayal among the people was minimal and that Belarusians remained humane in the most difficult situations, "We should be proud of the courage of our people, their spirituality. Belarus is a country of kind people. We are a country of heroes, not a country of traitors."

### Dialogue of generations as a meeting format

It was a dialogue. Dialogue of generations. And the dialogue of generations, the President emphasised, is always interesting, "It goes on all my life and every day. At your house, and at mine, as you can guess. And today, taking into account the format of the meeting, it can be said that it will sound throughout the country. I understand that you are very different, everyone has their own opinion, your civic worldview has been formed. Although, believe me, it's not final yet. Fate will more than once correct many views on life and more than once will force you to return to the past."

Aleksandr Lukashenko called his task the need to share with young people not the knowledge of a historian (who is the Head of State by his first education) and not even a personal view of today's events, but, above all, political experience.

### The origin of statehood was already distinguished by independence

"Where are our roots?" asked the President when starting the lecture. He explained that this question was prompted by the recent

### OPEN DIALOGUE

statements of the German Chancellor about an alleged conversation with the Russian President about Belarusian statehood and sovereignty.

"What should we understand when we discover the Basic Law: our roots are very ancient. And from these positions, no one can reproach us. Our ancestors built the Principality of Polotsk in the tenth century. This holy land is the cradle of Belarusian statehood," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. "In Polotsk, which was one of the three key centres of Ancient Rus along with Novgorod and Kyiv (and later other principalities appeared), its own dynasty ruled for a long time, while Kyiv rulers reigned in other lands. That is, this source of our statehood was already distinguished by its independence."

The Head of State recalled both the Principality of Turov and the great compatriots — Cyril of Turov, Euphrosyne of Polotsk, "She devoted her life to a great mission: to establish peace in the East Slavic lands mired in civil strife. This is also very important for our people, when our rulers at the very origins cared for peace. And in this mission there is the root of Belarusian peacefulness and good neighbourliness, which are part of our mentality and determine the policy of modern Belarus."

### Slavic brotherhood and unity

The most difficult times, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, were also the 11th-13th centuries: in Ancient Rus there was a struggle for power and money, and even then, forces hostile to the Slavs in the West tried to use this internal discord.

"They also had a plausible pretext then: they were carrying 'Christian values," the President pointed out. "How? How they know how, how they do it now, with fire and sword. And what helped our ancestors to survive in this most difficult geopolitical situation? Slavic brotherhood, unity. A clear understanding of where the enemy is and where is the brother. In the face of an external threat, they, having cast aside insults, stopped strife, stood shoulder to shoulder to protect the common home. This is how the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Ruthenia and Samogitia was created."

Aleksandr Lukashenko also answered the question about which there is a lot of controversy now: whose state was the Grand Duchy of Lithuania?

"I have already said that modern Lithuanians have actually privatised the legacy of this state entity. In fact, look what was Lithuanian there. The language is ours, the Constitution — the Statute — was written in it. The dominant faith was Orthodoxy. Territory — Belarusian, Ukrainian and partially Russian lands. Moreover, the Belarusian lands and the Belarusian ethnic group were state-forming. The people were more than 80 percent ours. These were Slavs. And all this — territory, people, language, cultural traditions — are the main attributes of statehood. There is no sovereignty without these attributes. Our Belarusian statehood. Ours."

### **Questions for historians**

It was Slavic solidarity, the President added, that helped stop German aggression for more than 500 years. It was the Orsha, Mstislav banners, together with the Smolensk banner, that showed special stamina and courage on the field of the Battle of Grunewald. According to the Head of State, this heroic feat of the

Belarusian ancestors has yet to be appreciated. However, yesterday's Grunewald simply betrayed and framed the Belarusians in modern times, "During the Livonian War, the ruling elite of the Kingdom of Poland pitted the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Russian kingdom against each other. There is a special nuance both in our and in Russian history: we were always deceived, we were always pushed together. And why? Historians need to answer this question. This is very important from a spiritual and moral point of view."

In this regard, the head of state drew parallels with modernity, "Poland seized the Ukrainian lands and forced the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to sign the Union of Lublin. Even then they needed our land. This idea still haunts the minds of the Polish elites. I have nothing to the Polish people, no claims. Yet. You know the current politicians whose head is boiling. Or something boils in their heads."

### How not to build relationships

"So answer yourself," continued Aleksandr Lukashenko, "is it possible to create a solid state formation on the basis of deceit, betrayal, cunning, and oppression of peoples? Of course not." But this is exactly how, the President stressed, the Commonwealth was created. According to him, this is the clearest example of how it is impossible to build a union state, "You cannot take away from the allied peoples their language, culture, faith, humiliate their dignity. And all this was in the Commonwealth. After all, what is the state based on? On the people. And what can one count on when a part of the people is humiliated, the society is spiritually and culturally split?"

### Ancestors defended the Motherland

Another issue is the period of the Russian Empire. Aleksandr Lukashenko stated that a lot of efforts were made by local and foreign Russophobes to discredit these times, but objectively, it was in this state that Belarusians were formed as a nation, "Our ancestors were part of the triune state-forming people of the empire: Great Russians, Belarusians and Malorossy. In other words, Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians. In the Commonwealth, if not for its divisions, we were in for a national collapse. At best, today we would call ourselves Orthodox Poles, like tens of thousands of modern residents of the Bialystok region," the Head of State drew attention. "The Russian Empire was also our country. We knew that we live on our own land, and in 1812 we fought for it against the troops of Europe united by Napoleon."

The President at the same time admitted that there were many shortcomings for the Belarusians in the Russian Empire. And Europe, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, then traditionally carried its own values: mythical freedom, equality and fraternity, "Again with a sword and cunning, playing on the dreams of the gentry about the restoration of the Polish state. But our ancestors fought not for the Commonwealth, but for their Motherland, together with the Russian army. And this war, both for us and for the Russians, is patriotic, no matter what liberal pro-Western historians say."

### **Indicative parallels**

The war returned to the Belarusian land after a little more than a century. It's about the First World War. And again, there are demonstrative parallels from Aleksandr Lukashenko, "Again from the West. Revolutionary upheavals, occupation, economic ruin were added to these troubles. And what about our neighbours represented by the Polish elites? They unleashed the Polish-Soviet war, again with the same idea to grab a piece of our lands. And it almost succeeded. For almost 20 years, the Belarusian people have been torn to pieces. In this case, the by the Riga Peace Treaty, many already remember this from books. In Western Belarus, our ancestors again found themselves under the whip of the Polish lords: Polonization, confessional and socio-economic oppression."

### Not everything was done

In contradictory and troubled times, Belarus became one of the founding republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the most powerful state association, which was a real alternative to the Western capitalist world order. The President stressed that before the Great Patriotic War, a lot had been done in the USSR for Belarus, the country was reviving, although, as always, there were shortcomings and even systemic errors. One of such systemic mistakes is the alignment of military strategy in the face of the threat of war. Aleksandr Lukashenko believes that far from everything has been done to, if not prevent the war, then more effectively

repel the blow of the Nazi army and make its advance extremely difficult, "We made a mistake. And it cost us millions of lives."

During the years of perestroika and the collapse of the Soviet Union, tubs of dirt were poured on this period of history, Aleksandr Lukashenko stated.

"Everything was spat upon — the Great Victory, great achievements in culture and art, breakthroughs in science and technology. The Soviet Union has collapsed, the

memory of it has been tarnished. But this was a country that your grandfathers and great-grandfathers built, which was respected in the world, which was considered and whose achievements, such as the first flight into space, the creation of the first nuclear reactor, the first computer and many others, shocked the world. We were leaders in this regard. Not a single issue in the world was resolved without the Soviet Union. And this bipolarity balanced the planet," noted the Head of State. He also noted that it was in Soviet times that Belarusian territories were returned, and already in modern Belarus they returned an important date in history to the calendar — September 17th, 1939 — the Day of the reunification of the Belarusian people after decades of Polish occupation.

### On the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War

With regard to this period, the President said, "Fortunately, at least we Belarusians have preserved the historical memory and the

truth. We remember the unparalleled heroism of the multinational Soviet people, thanks to which we withstood these terrible trials. And do not forget that it was the Western democracies that raised the Nazi monster — Nazi Germany, in order to crush the Soviet Union. And then conquer the whole world, cover it with a brown plague. This is a tragic page in our history. The Belarusian people survived a real genocide. We have yet to comprehend, evaluate and present its scale to the world."

### On three close peoples who were pushed against each other

Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled the 1990s, when he became a 'totalitarian dictator' and refused to pursue the policy of the West. Then he continued the lecture with an analysis of modern realities. He spoke about the events around Ukraine and in the region as a whole, "We live and do not know what will happen. War on the threshold. As more than once in our history, the so-called Western partners pushed three fraternal peoples — Belarusians, Russians and Ukrainians — against each other. But that doesn't make us happy. Do we have brains or not? Why did we let ourselves be pushed? And again we see the same Polish elites. Taking advantage of the situation, they recreate the new Rzeczpospolita. They have

already legally formalised their special privileges in Ukraine."

Today, the President stated, Poland and Ukraine are on the same path. Everything, according to him, looks like Poland 'forgot' about its territorial claims to Ukraine, about the Volyn massacre, and Ukraine forgave everything that the Poles did on their, as they still believe, eastern regions, "And along the way, the Polish government profits from refugees and increases its weight in

Europe. Ukraine is falling into the abyss. The Ukrainian people are banally robbed. All repeats. As in the First World War and the Great Patriotic War, timber, peat, livestock, grain were exported from Belarus by trains, so today black soil, grain and other resources are being transported from Ukraine. Where? Do you think to feed poor Africa? No, all this is being taken to rich Europe."

### The European Union is losing weight

And about the modern world order. More precisely, about the European Union, which, reminds the President of Belarus, is often called an association of sovereign states. "Please," the President eloquently replied, "The main ones are not even in Brussels. The hegemon is across the ocean. Although, to be more precise, it was. The world will no longer be the same. The US no longer has a monopoly on decision-making for other countries and continents. The unipolar order is collapsing and new centres of power are



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emerging, which are China, India, Russia, the countries of the Middle East, Latin America. The world is waking up."

The United States, meanwhile, is trying to maintain control and, as Aleksandr Lukashenko aptly put it, is turning from a world policeman into a world terrorist, "They destroy everything, which is a clear sign of crisis and weakness. We see this in today's hysterics — Afghan, Ukrainian, Taiwanese and others. This is not politics. This is looting, and all over the world. Even the most devoted allies ready to fulfil any will of their master suffer.

Separately, the President of Belarus spoke about the countries of Western Europe, "Western Europe is being told that it is the subject of big politics, but this subjectivity turns into a multiple increase in energy prices, record inflation. In fact, Europe is on the verge of the most powerful food crisis in modern history."

Aleksandr Lukashenko sees the future of the European Union as follows. He says that it is necessary to combine the technological effectiveness of the West and the resource base of the Russian Federation, where there are advanced and talented people, "Everything is there to unite and become the most powerful influential centre on the entire planet. It's on the surface. Why don't they go for it? And they don't let it happen! The Americans have been tied hand and foot since the Second World War, the Marshall Plan, where huge credit resources were injected. Do not let it! And politicians are without the corresponding male member. Therefore, there is no movement in this direction where their happiness is."

At the same time, the President of Belarus insists that Western countries do not need to fence themselves off with sanctions barriers and steel fences to please Washington, "It is in their interests to maintain mutually beneficial trade, scientific and technical cooperation, joint paths to Asia, to new markets. We live together on the same continent — the Eurasian one. And it is up to us to decide how to build relations between our peoples and states."

### Trends cause concern

Sooner or later, Aleksandr Lukashenko is sure, the world will become multipolar anyway.

"The only question is how we get there," he says. "I would not want to go through a hot war. Wars will now be of a hybrid nature. We will come to this multipolarity, but I would like it to be more or less peaceful."

Alas, the emerging trends, the Head of State emphasises, do not bode well for the world. Aleksandr Lukashenko listed the main ones, "The first is the unprecedented use of sanctions as an instrument of big politics and economics. The second is the polarization of society, the radicalization and conflict nature of the entire global agenda. The world is in a fever of upheaval, from the US to Sri Lanka and Iraq. Over the past decade, the number of protests has increased. The countries begin to collapse from within. The third is a series of pandemics and natural disasters. The latest example is a catastrophic drought throughout Europe against the backdrop of an energy crisis and burning forests. The fourth is demographic challenges: migration, population aging. The fifth is the global militarization, the growth of the nuclear threat, the escalation of tension. A very bad scenario in the future."

In this regard, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasises once again, "We Belarusians do not need a war. We have experienced too much

in our long history. We've suffered enough. The limit of wars and revolutions has been exhausted. Our roots are in our peacefulness, our kindness. But we are at the epicentre of the confrontation between the West and the East. And in order to save ourselves, our land, we must remember both our own and other people's lessons of history, which teach the main thing: there is no sovereignty under external control. And without sovereignty there is no home, no family, no future. For none of you."

Addressing schoolchildren and students, Aleksandr Lukashenko said, "Despite your maturity and self-sufficiency, you still rely on us. The time is not easy, but next to you is a generation that has been tested for strength more than once. We haven't let you down and we won't let you down. And you us, and most importantly do not let yourself down in the future. Whatever happens, we will protect and develop our democratic, sovereign, economically strong state together. Peace-loving Belarus, in whose coat of arms and anthem there is not a single aggressive word or symbol, but there is a historical memory of heroic victories for the glory of the Motherland. The memory that we are proud of, which is the road to the future for us, which fills our hearts with love for our native land."

The President noted that our path is holy, and we will always adhere to the tolerance that was given by our ancestors, "We will always follow this course. And if someone, inside or outside, with weapons in their hands, tries to break this course, we will respond, as it was quite recently."

Having completed the lecture part of the lesson, the President took a pointer and approached the map of modern Belarus. He clearly demonstrated in what borders our country once was. Figuratively speaking, it was a territory in the form of a small triangle. Aleksandr Lukashenko also showed where the border with Poland ran until 1939 (in fact, near Minsk), and addressed the audience with such a request and with such a wish, "I don't want it to be like this... This is our land. We won't give it to anyone! This is how our borders were formed. This is ours! Yours! Don't lose it."

### Continuing the dialogue

After his speech, the President agreed to answer questions from those present at the Palace of Independence. Schoolchildren and students were interested in a variety of and sometimes very sensitive topics: from the events of 2020, the rewriting of history, the situation in Ukraine and denazification to the redivision of the world and import substitution.

We offer our readers the most important and interesting moments of the dialogue.

### On the events of 2020

Denis Znak, a freshman from the Faculty of Biology of the Belarusian State University, shared with the President his opinion that 'after the events of 2020, the majority of Belarusians refuse to listen to a pro-government and patriotic point of view'. The student asked the Head of State how the situation could be corrected.

"I do not agree that it's the majority. Opposition (I'm not talking about rebels and fugitives) is always in our society: as long as I work, there was about 10 percent. Here it is now settled down in the same framework. Why? After 2020, a lot has happened. And I will never

agree that the majority of the people today do not want to accept pro-government information from me, from the authorities, and so on. It's your right. We are the passing generation, and my task as President is to pass the baton to you with dignity. The main thing is not in me, the main thing is in you. Are you ready to take it? Silence... Therefore, think about it. I know, I was like you, it seemed to me that we were ready for anything. What did it lead to? Therefore, if someone 'does not perceive pro-government information', it is his or her right! Today we have the Internet: you press one or the other key, you get information, and go ahead."

The President repeated: a lot has happened after the events of 2020

"People looked at the world. And the vast majority say this: 'Thank God that he did not give up then. Thank God that he was running around with a machine gun here on the street.' Took up arms and went there with the family. And you must have seen how your revolutionaries fled. For the first time I saw how fast people could flee."

### The state is strong with its policy

Aleksandr Lukashenko admonished schoolchildren: the world will not be different.

"And our Belarus will not be the same as it once was. And you will not be the same as you were just yesterday. You will be different, just do not break what you will have nothing to replace. This is typical for young people. You are revolutionaries. But I told you that the limit of revolutions has been exhausted. If you go with weapons in your hands, you should always understand that from the other side of the barricades they can answer you in the same way, God forbid... 2020 is our 'slip-up'. Everyone prayed for us: the Belarusian people, they are so calm, smart! And then - bang! In all messengers there were men walking, destroying, breaking... Do you like this information? Or them?"

Aleksandr Lukashenko told the youth about the Ukrainian Bucha. According to him, the special services have long tracked how this fake was created.

"We named the numbers of the cars, who was driving them and who created this picture. And you like it. You look at this picture! Impressive. But it was artificially created. The corpses were brought there in plastic bags, and these are someone's children. This is someone's life! You like this information."

The President stressed that the state is strong in its policy, customs, order, requirements and laws. Aleksandr Lukashenko warned young people against breaking the law and gave advice on how not only to get information from the Internet, but also to own it, "If you want to draw the right conclusion, any scientist will tell you: take all the points of view that you can possibly take and compare. That is the only reason you need to know the progovernment point of view. You can reject it, but you must know it... If someone has not understood something after 2020, these are definitely enemies. So read everything. You have this job now."

### "I was seriously immersed in this problem"

The President stressed that at first, almost half of the people did not accept the position of the Head of State regarding the coronavirus, "Everyone was shouting, even in the Government (I'll tell you frankly why I dismissed the former Prime Minister as well): we're closing, we're all going remotely, we're closing universities, no one is moving. Remember my phrase: what are we going to eat? And if we closed then, we would not exist today. Our situation would be worse than in Ukraine. But then you didn't believe me. 90 percent in this room, if you were interested in this issue, you definitely did not perceive what I was saying. And I walked, clenching my teeth. Carrying out my policy. And in the world, Sweden tried to do this, and then halfway through it faltered and refused, because the Westerners strangled it. I was seriously immersed in this problem



and saw that there is a huge politics behind COVID. COVID, you will soon see, was an attempt to break the world, to reshape, to intimidate."

### On priorities in foreign policy

One of the questions addressed to the President concerned the foreign policy priorities of Belarus on the far contour. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, "More than 20 years ago, I established very good relations with Muslim countries, the countries of the Middle East and even further (the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and so on). We have good relations with them, we trade decently with them — countries, as we call them, of the far arc."

Regarding China, the Head of State cited as an example the construction of the Belarusian National Biotechnology Corporation with the support of Chinese partners. And emphasised, "This is the highest high-tech country in its development... China is an empire. Today it allows itself to compete with the main empire. We have very close relations with them. Today we cannot supply them with as many products as they could consume. Because a huge premium marginal Russian market has opened and it consumes everything, and they are still standing in line — give it. And they pay. As a result of sanctions, Russia has not become poorer, so you know."

The President substantiated this judgment by rather high prices for oil and other energy resources, which are in great demand in the world. The Head of State said, "We are building good relations with the Chinese. A good relationship. They are building a football stadium and a swimming pool for us free of charge, at their own

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expense. Will finish soon. They allocated 300 million dollars of technical assistance for housing construction. Together with them, we created the Great Stone, which has the most modern technologies. We support them, they support us. Moreover, openly."

### There is no country without sovereignty

To the question of whether Belarus will always be sovereign or whether it can be forcibly and voluntarily annexed to any other state, Aleksandr Lukashenko answered as follows, "The question is to the wrong person. With me, no. With you, I don't know. I mean, there will be no joining. What a stupid reproach to the President that he is going to surrender Belarus to someone, annex it, and so on. This means more than a quarter of a century of service as President to cross out like this. How



can you betray something that you have been gluing with your own hands for decades? Get away from the Internet and don't listen to those who talk about it. This is not possible under the current President."

Aleksandr Lukashenko is sure that Russia and its leadership also have no desire to annex Belarus. On the contrary, the countries are mutually beneficially cooperating, Belarus receives energy resources at favorable prices, "No one requires me to come and surrender Belarus to someone. What for? The most dangerous thing is always the economy. Why should I take Belarus somewhere? Natural gas is 20 times cheaper than in Western Europe. 20 times cheaper than in Poland. Where do we take it? One source is Russia. And President Putin never said to me: 'Listen, come on, join Russia!'. Never! And they sell oil to us the way they sell it to themselves in Russia. And they help in every way. The market is open. Everything that we produce, we can sell today on the highly profitable marginal Russian market. That is, they show by deed that they are ready to build relationships with us. There are many joint projects with Russia: from militarystrategic to earthly. The construction of Belarusian ports near St. Petersburg and Murmansk, for example, joint projects for import substitution. Huge. Right now, Russia is giving us about

two billion dollars for these joint projects. Therefore, there will be a lot of projects. We will strengthen our relations with our main strategic partner, our fraternal Russia."

### What is it like to be President

One more question: what is it like to be the Head of State and what difficulties one has to face.

"As for the difficulties, there is no harder work than the work of the President," answered Aleksandr Lukashenko. "It's not a job, it's a service. Especially in Belarus, a 'totalitarian' dictatorial state, as they used to say. When you, as the President, cannot afford to be on vacation, some kind of irregular business day. This does not mean that you are sitting at the table, writing something, ploughing and so on. You're just tied to your job."

Aleksandr Lukashenko was frank, "You won't feel sorry for me that I milked cows yesterday, excuse me, but today I came to you to discuss historical topics. And that I am no longer a historian. I am now dealing with other issues: how to save the country, to put something into the head, so that they don't divide, don't fight, don't tear. You are like a squirrel in a wheel spinning, spinning. So many years, how could he?! And you get used to it. I'm thinking, okay, tomorrow I'm not President. What will I do? Well, okay, I woke up in the morning, ran skiing, played hockey, and then what? I can't imagine life without this 'squirrel wheel'. The President is not a man, he is a machine."

### On denazification

Recently, the definitions of 'nationalism', 'Nazism', 'fascism' have been heard in the information field every now and then. It is sometimes difficult for schoolchildren and students to understand what exactly is meant. The President was asked to explain what denazification means. The answer was, "If you listen to me, Putin, Russians or Belarusians, we are nationalists. It's okay guys. A nationalist is one who cares for his own, for sovereignty, independence, for his language, culture, and so on. A Nazi is a nationalist of the worst kind, who exaggerates his nation, humiliates, insults, wipes his feet on others."

Fascism, as taught in Soviet times, is an extreme form of manifestation of Nazism, "This is when they already take up arms. They are already fascists. I evaluate it this way. And denazification, as it happened on the eve of the special operation in Ukraine, is the suppression of this fascism in the future and Nazism in the present. What Ukraine has come to. Now, it can be said, the sprouts of the encroachment of fascism have already appeared in Ukraine. When they take weapons, beat the Russians, when videos are filmed on the Internet, when they cut off the Russians' heads. This is fascism."

Aleksandr Lukashenko said that when he initiated negotiations at the beginning of Russia's special military operation in Ukraine, he had a conversation with Volodymyr Zelenskyy, "I told Zelenskyy: 'Volodya, this is all philosophical. We need to sit down at the negotiating table, and no one there will talk about denazification'. Because there was and is the main problem — the demilitarization of Ukraine. So that NATO does not place the most modern missile weapons there, including those with nuclear warheads."

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that Belarus absolutely supports Russia in this regard. At the same time, the President urged to negotiate peace, "And I still say: we need to sit down at the negotiating table so that it doesn't get worse, so that Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states and even the Poles in Warsaw do not turn into a theatre of military operations and so that we are not wiped off the face of the earth. We experienced it. And when Napoleon went back and forth, and in the First World War there was a theatre of operations, in the Great Patriotic War they went back and forth. We disappeared from this map. And how the Phoenix rose from the ashes. Enough, we need to stop."

### All you need is stability

Aleksandr Lukashenko also answered the question of which world order is preferable for Belarus — multipolar or unipolar, "For us, what is more stable is better. If some system, including the world (political, economic), relies on several pillars, on several supports, then this system is more stable. We only need stability, we do not deal with geopolitics, we do not have the resources for this."

Aleksandr Lukashenko added that he cannot be a dictator either, because there are no resources for this, unlike, for example, Joseph Stalin, who could influence 'any point on the planet'. Belarus cannot strongly influence global problems, "But we are in the centre of Europe... And that says it all. This is the heart of Europe, the heart will stop, and it will be difficult for the whole body. Therefore, we need silence, peace. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, we integrated into the technological chains, we found our place, we know our market, we are known. We supply, trade, and most importantly, so that there is no mess, as it is now."

He drew attention to the fact that we do not have such a gigantic economy as, for example, China or the United States, "Therefore, if we are not going to break some processes in the world on our knees, we need to calmly integrate into this world order, live and work. That's where our policy comes from."

### There is no other way out

The President was asked whether Belarus would increase import substitution. Aleksandr Lukashenko answered in the affirmative that we had no other choice, "You have to have your own. If we have our own, we are independent. If you don't have one, it's also an addiction. Yes, this is a very important question. The question, one might say, is number one, especially in industry. All my trips now are connected with import substitution."

The Belarusian leader, addressing the youth, noted that the guys have a great opportunity in this regard, "So that we can make computers and unmanned tractors (we already have them and are working). Create. And get into politics less, my advice to you."

During the open lesson Aleksandr Lukashenko once again advised the youth to do everything on time, "Do not postpone until tomorrow in any case, because tomorrow new problems will overwhelm you. And what you did not decide yesterday and today may not be solved tomorrow or the day after tomorrow: new problems, new questions, new tasks will have to be solved. So here's my advice to you: go ahead. Do not be distracted by third-rate and even secondary issues. Try to solve them in passing, solving the main questions."

### P.S.

After the event, its participants shared their emotions and impressions from what they heard.

*Daria Lazarchik*, student of the Belarusian State Academy of Arts, "I will remember this meeting because the President spoke to us on an equal footing. He answered our questions with pleasure, and it was very pleasant. It was the first time at such an event, a very memorable meeting. After the conversation, I understand that I need to study history in more depth. Still, I want to know much more about the exploits of my ancestors than I know at the moment. And in principle, after this lesson I will think more often about the future of our country. Maybe even do something meaningful for my country."

Kirill Lyubimov, student of the Minsk State College of Electronics, "Impressions are very good. It was felt that the President spoke openly and sincerely. In my opinion, the most important thesis that was voiced is that we must know our history, keep historical memory in order not to make mistakes in the future. The mistakes that have been made in the past are an essential lesson for building the future. Therefore, it is always very important to think critically and be able to analyse information."

Nadezhda Kuznetsova, 11th grade student of Secondary School No. 182 in Minsk, "A very unexpected lesson format! To be honest, I thought we would just come, sit down and they would tell us something from the story. But the President began to communicate with us, ask questions. I liked it very much! I saw a lot of guys in the audience who want to do good for our country, so I'm sure we have a good future! I see Belarus as a sovereign, independent and developed country. We will do everything for this."

Yaroslav Alekseev, employee of the Republican Youth Centre, "The lesson was devoted to historical topics. And this is absolutely correct. Because history should be remembered by everyone. And first of all, to avoid the mistakes that were in the past. It needs to be lived now. Young people, as well as our older generation, historians, must work together to protect our Motherland, our historical memory. Because, as the President rightly said, while he is there, he will not give up the country, he will protect it. But then a new generation will come to control. And it must endure, protect our country. And this is the thought our young people should carry on."

Ilya Nitskovich, 3rd year student of the Faculty of Commerce and Tourism Industry, Belarusian State Economic University, "It was an event of a very high level: for us, young people, it is unforgettable to have such a lesson with the President on equal terms. There was an opportunity to ask any questions we wanted, and therefore touched on a variety of important topics: from historical memory to patriotism, from geopolitics to processes within the country. The President touched upon the topic of continuity and passing the baton to the younger generation. We clearly know where to go next, with whom we can be friends, and with whom, as history has shown, we should not."

Aleksey Fedosov Photo: BelTA



# LIFE IS TAKING A CALM COURSE

THE FAMILY OF A TEENAGER FROM LATVIA
WHO INTERVIEWED ALEKSANDR LUKASHENKO
RECEIVED BELARUSIAN PASSPORTS

The story of Ilya Karoza from Latvia, who interviewed the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko at the Slavianski Bazaar saw an ending. His family received Belarusian passports and begins their new life in the city on the Dvina. The documents were handed over at the Department of Internal Affairs of the Vitebsk Region Executive Committee

During the solemn ceremony, ID cards and biometric passports were handed over to the teenager, his mother Natalia Vladimirovna, sister Sophia and brother Daniel by Vyacheslav Durnov, Deputy Chairman of the Vitebsk Region Executive Committee. When congratulating the newly-made family of Belarusians, he stressed that the Republic of Belarus is a socially oriented, peace-loving state pursuing a policy of good neighbourliness, "The past of Belarus instilled in our people a sense of duty and responsibility for peace, tranquillity in our cities and villages. We believe that you felt it while staying in our country. Dear friends, we really hope that the new page of your biography will open up new opportunities for you, and the status of a citizen of the Republic of Belarus will make it possible to realize all your dreams for the benefit of your family and our common state. I hope it becomes your favourite too."

Natalia Karoza expressed her sincere gratitude for the comprehensive support to the President of Belarus and everyone who took part in the fate of her family. She stressed that now their lives were taking a calm course. She got a job as a cook in the wonderful team of Vitebskenergo, and her eldest son entered the Vitebsk Cadet School, as he dreamed, the youngest already goes to kindergarten, and her seven-year-old daughter will go to study from September 1st at the local gymnasium. There are opportunities for housing.

16-year-old Ilya Karoza is fully aware of what a fateful turn his life has made. The main thing is that in such difficult moments there are good people nearby who can support, the teenager is convinced, "I am grateful to God that I met such a wonderful person, President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko. I would like to tell the whole world that Belarus will always lend a helping hand and will never bow its head before a threat. I am glad, proud that I became a citizen of the Republic of Belarus. Thank you very much for your trust!"

Olga Bogachyova





# SHARING BENEFITS EVERYONE



FROM SCOOTER TO AIRPLANE: SHARING ECONOMY GAINS MOMENTUM IN THE COUNTRY



Why buy when you can rent? This question is probably asked by many every day. And this principle underlies the sharing economy. In other words, sharing models. And today it is one of the fastest growing areas of the world economy. Scooters, cars, apartments and more can be shared and that's big business.

### A very profitable business

Belarus is only at the beginning of this path, says economist Mikhail Kovalyov, who believes that the sharing economy is still at its very early stage. Yes, there are many companies offering car and scooter sharing. But this market is much wider. And it has a lot of potential. Such an economy has many advantages. First, it is the conservation of nature. By reducing the amount of purchased and discarded things, we conserve resources and reduce the harm done to the planet. Do not forget about live communication. By renting a workplace in a coworking space, you can make useful contacts, and after talking with the owner of the apartment, you can find out about the city where you are moving. And most importantly, save money and time. Sharing allows you to save the budget and not clutter up the house. And instead of wasting time looking for that very thing, you can test it in action by starting to use it. This complex business model includes a wide range of different companies, many of which serve as third-party hosts to connect consumers, while others rent to consumers themselves. Fortunately for consumers, and thanks to the many convenient online platforms, participating in the sharing economy is not as difficult as it seems.

By the way, on the basis of this model, a large number of business varieties have arisen: short-term car rental, crowdfunding, joint office rental, and much more. One of the main features of the sharing economy is the active use of the Internet. To simplify and speed up transactions, specialised online platforms are used that help establish direct connections between consumers and suppliers.

### Modern and popular

With the development of the sharing economy, the interest of states in its regulation is also growing. Belarus is also gradually developing the rules of the game for the participants. For example, as Deputy Minister of Economy Tatiana Brantsevich said, a roadmap for the development of the sharing economy will soon appear in the country. The creation of conditions for its promotion is provided for by strategic policy documents: the 2025 programme, the plan for the development of the green economy until 2025, and others.

So, one of the rational models of a promising economy is joint consumption or sharing. It involves the collective use of

goods or services without necessarily owning them. The new approach is most widespread in areas such as transportation, real estate, consumer goods and private services, machinery and equipment, and finance. These are such popular business models as carsharing, bikesharing, temporary accommodation with individuals, coworking, C2C sales, freelancing, crowdfunding and others

Today, the sharing economy is permeating almost every area of business. The success of such services is explained by their benefits for all participants in economic relations.

"For the owners of assets that are additionally involved in the economic turnover, joint consumption provides an opportunity to generate income," explained the Deputy Minister. "For consumers of goods and services, sharing provides more economical access to tangible and intangible benefits. This can explain the increasing attention of manufacturing companies to service activities, since in addition to profit, it ensures the sustainability of the business through diversification of activities and increases consumer loyalty to the brand of the enterprise. In addition, such models are most often information services. In fact, most of the companies operating in the sharing economy are, from a formal point of view, operating in the field of information services. That is, by creating conditions for the promotion of sharing in the country, we additionally stimulate the development of the IT sector as a whole."

Tatiana Brantsevich paid special attention to the economic efficiency of sharing, "At present, our Economic Research Institute is working on the feasibility of taking regulatory measures for the development of the sharing economy, taking into account international implementation experience. For example, in four years, the size of the sharing economy in China has almost doubled and as of 2021 amounted to \$584 billion. In Russia, since 2017, the total revenue of sharing companies has almost tripled and by the end of 2020 amounted to about \$14 billion. As you can see, the profitability is obvious. Therefore, in the near future, an action plan will be prepared to develop the sharing economy in our country," concluded the Deputy Minister.

### Standards to help

It should be borne in mind that the sharing economy was originally created to reduce excessive consumption. Consumers

### **MODERN BUSINESS MODELS**







can pay less and get new types of goods and services, but there are sometimes questions about privacy, security, or reliability. There are also issues related to working conditions, because what is convenient for one person may be completely unacceptable for another. Problems like these prevent the sharing economy from realising its full potential. It is standardisation that can help overcome these difficulties and take advantage of the benefits that such a business model provides.

The International Organisation for Standardisation, which is characterised by the systematisation of new objects and directions, carries out work, including in the field of the sharing economy. To this end, in 2019, the Sharing Economy technical committee for standardisation was established. Today it has 17 states as permanent participants and 19 as observers.

Taking into account the activation of this topic, it is advisable for interested organisations of our country to join the work carried out at the international level, they note in the Belarusian State Committee for Standardization. Yes, it is worth emphasising that the development of the standardisation of the sharing economy is closely connected with the processes of global digital transformation, as evidenced by the new draft standards. In particular, the National Institute for Standardization BelGISS is currently studying the possibility of developing a state standard based on the international ISO 42500:2021 Sharing Economy. General Principles, adopted in November last year.

### Meanwhile

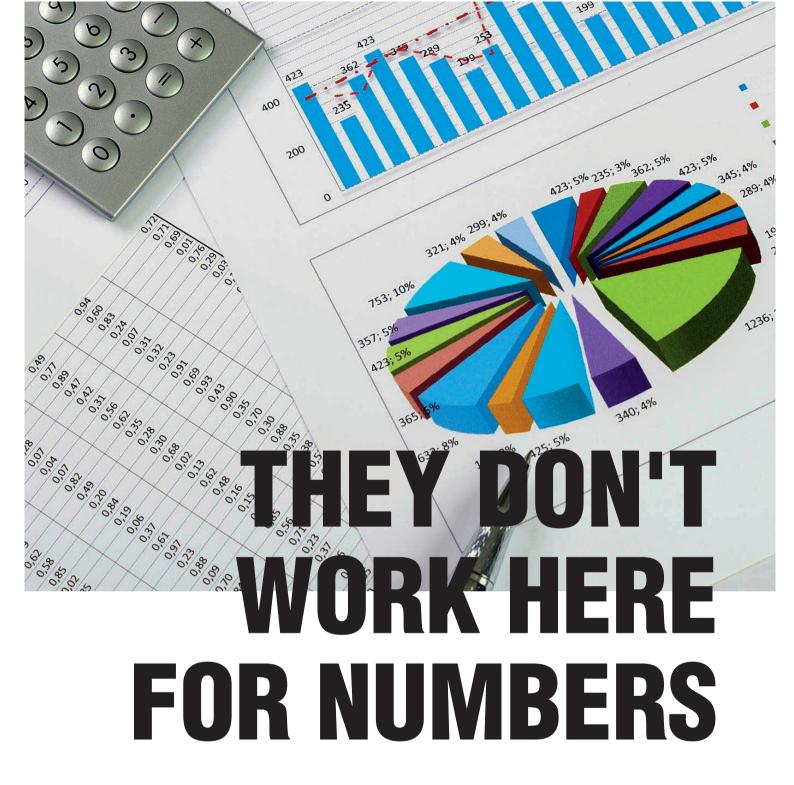
An analytical report on the Belarusian kicksharing market has been published. This is a short-term rental service for electric scooters, similar to car sharing and bike sharing. The potential

### **FACT**

The term 'sharing economy' came into common use more than ten years ago. One of the first to use it was Harvard professor Lawrence Lessig, author of Remix, published in 2008. It argued that with the spread of the Internet, the economy has become a hybrid one. The informal slogan of the sharing economy is often referred to as the phrase of Harvard Business School professor Theodore Levitt: 'People don't want to buy a quarter-inch drill, they need a quarter-inch hole in the wall.'

of the kicksharing market in Belarus is estimated at ten million dollars a year with a capacity of up to fifteen thousand scooters. It is noted that the Belarusian kicksharing market is favorrable for the entry of new players. As a rule, foreign companies are targeting Minsk, as this is the most capacious market in terms of the number of active users, regional cities are in second place, and regional centres are in third. Five operators out of six present on the Belarusian market work in Minsk. The initial investment is estimated at one million dollars.

Aleksandr Pimenov



Belstat promptly provides the country with the necessary data in all spheres of life

### STATISTICS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAUSE

### Reliable means professional

It is well known that it is possible to solve the problem effectively only after its in-depth analysis. And for this, information is needed. Not general, but specific, in numbers. It is the state statistical bodies that are the key source of data in Belarus. According to Inna Medvedeva, the chairman of the National Statistical Committee, the key function of state statistics is to provide users with reliable indicators in a timely manner. First of all, the country's leadership and public administration bodies for making managerial decisions. However, Belstat's information is also actively used by businesses, scientists, and researchers.

There is a lot of talk about the mobilization economy now. In this regard, Belstat works closely with the relevant

departments, regional executive committees and other public administration bodies. According to their requests, all kinds of samples and analysis are made here. Moreover, they do it as quickly as possible. The committee receives almost all information from respondents in electronic form, uses a variety of specialized software. The whole process is fully automated. Accordingly, the response time to the request is reduced as much as possible. Sometimes (not very often, but it happens) information needs to be prepared in a quarter of an hour. For example, a foreign delegation arrives, some unexpected additional question arose during the negotiations. Or the Belarusian side needed additional information and very quickly. And she should not even doubt that the necessary data will be provided no longer than a quarter of an hour.

### Ability to identify pain points

One of the main tasks today is to identify pain points in the economy or other spheres of life through the analysis of statistical information. Receiving data from respondents for the reporting period, processing them, Belstat employees have the opportunity to see red flags. This information is brought to the Government, the relevant public administration bodies. Monitor problematic indicators, evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken. In a word, they work here not for the sake of numbers, but to present the real picture.

- We are constantly introducing new indicators, - says Inna Medvedeva - Life is moving forward, changing rapidly, Belstat is also not standing still. Now we are working closely on National Sustainable Development Goals.

As part of this process, indeed, quite a lot of indicators have appeared. In accordance with international practice and the requirements of the International Labor Organization,

Belstat expands the list of indicators on employment

and working conditions. Belarus has joined the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Statisticians carefully study this area. Sample surveys of people with disabilities are conducted in order to see in detail the level of their employment, satisfaction with the quality of social, household, cultural and other services provided to them. Based on these data, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health are developing proposals to improve the services for people with disabilities.

Undoubtedly, these departments had certain data before. But new indicators

have expanded the picture, made it more voluminous and detailed. For example, the survey revealed insufficient employment of people with disabilities, but they want to be more involved in work. During the survey, Belstat employees asked how accessible cultural objects are for this category of people. And if not available,

then why. The data were transferred to local government bodies, which based on them develop programs for the formation of an inclusive environment.

Well, to solve the problem, it must first be identified, diagnose the situation. This task is implemented by the state statistics. Belstat receives each figure not for beauty and not for publication on the website or in collections, but for making decisions that will improve the quality and standard of living of Belarusians.

### It is important to harmonize the process

As part of the development of the Union of Russia and Belarus, there is also an item on statistics in the roadmap for the convergence of macroeconomic policy. Our Russian colleagues are Belstat's traditional partners, with whom they have been working closely here for a long time. Since 1996, the Statistical Council of Russia and Belarus has been functioning, within the framework of which various issues of harmonization of the methodology for determining "To solve the problem, it must first be identified, diagnose the situation. This task is implemented by the state statistics. Belstat receives each figure not for beauty and not for publication on the website or in collections, but for making decisions that will improve the quality and standard of living of Belarusians."

statistical indicators are regularly discussed, and there is an active exchange of experience. In May, the twentieth anniversary meeting of the State Council took place, which took place taking into account the activation of integration processes. Before that, a very large-scale work was carried out to analyze all the differences (they are not very significant, but nevertheless) in methodological approaches in statistics of Belarus and Russia.

- In such sections as national accounts (macroeconomic statistics), statistics of industry, agriculture, we are extremely close, - Inna Medvedeva notes.

There are more significant discrepancies in some areas. For example, in the methodology of determining the income of the population, retail turnover. A plan has been drawn up to harmonize approaches, and appropriate work is being carried out. And the partners should receive the first result by the end of the year.

Statistics are a very painstaking activity. Belarusian and Russian experts have already identified a number of areas in which they will come to harmonization in the first place. We held several rounds of discussions on this topic with government authorities about how acceptable and understandable these changes are for them. First of all, with the ministries of economy, since these departments in both countries are engaged in making forecasts. We held meetings with business entities. In general, everyone is interested in the harmonization of statistics within the framework of the Union of Belarus and Russia, so that the figures in the two countries are calculated using the same methodology and are comparable. Russian colleagues took note of a number of Belarusian developments and proposals. It is planned that a working group will arrive in Minsk in November to study all issues. The point is to harmonize the whole process: collecting information, using classifiers, data processing, methodology for obtaining indicators, reaching specific figures. This work is planned to be completed by 2024. And then the partners in both countries will work as consistently as possible.

For example, in 2024, the next updated edition of the classifier by types of economic activity will be adopted at

the international level. In each country, it adapts to national needs. Naturally, this process used to take place in Belarus and Russia in slightly different vectors, although the general approaches were similar. It is planned that the new version of the classifier in Belarus will be adapted in close conjunction with Rosstat and develop common, consensus solutions. This process is painstaking, slow, but necessary.

The work of statistical agencies in the EAEU is tightly structured, the statistical department functions in the EEC. Dozens of working groups have been created on its basis. The Belarusian side is represented in all of them. There is a strategy for integrating statistics within the EAEU for 2021-2025. Since 2007, there has been an agreement with China: where the parties exchange information, data, and statistical publications.

### The ability to prove your case

Belstat has a positive attitude to global ratings, but if they are clear, transparent, conducted objectively, without manipulation and so that the country can check its profile. For example, the human development index. The rating has a transparent methodology, each figure that is used to calculate the rating is confirmed by Belstat. It is useful and necessary to participate in such ratings.

- Firstly, we understand how we look in comparison with others in the global and regional context, - Inna Medvedeva emphasizes. - Secondly, we have the opportunity to demonstrate our achievements. For example, we have high indicators in the field of healthcare and education. Why not show them!

Another question is that in some cases, expert opinions are used when compiling the rating, which have never been in Belarus either. Nevertheless, their opinion is often taken for the truth. Today, Belstat has set a goal for itself — to control to the maximum all the ratings that are compiled by the UN agencies and the World Bank. They are constantly in contact with these agencies and demand that they send a justification for the figures they use in relation to Belarus.

- And if the data is unreliable, then we forbid publishing them in relation to our country, - Inna Medvedeva is categorical.

For example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had to do this, prohibiting the publication of their calculations on the indicator of moderate or complete food insecurity. Belstat looked at the figures they presented for Belarus and immediately realized that the country cannot have such an indicator in principle.

- We do not have hungry people, and even more so in such large numbers, - the chairman of the National Statistical Committee is unequivocal in her conclusion. We have requested a methodology from FAO. The relevant questions were entered into diaries, which are used for a sample survey of households. According to their result, the standard of living is also determined. We have built a model that fully corresponds to the FAO methodology.

Vladimir Velikhov

## HUMAN CAPITAL AS A MEASURE OF VALUES

Belarus occupies high places in the world rankings on social indicators



Minerals, natural resources, industry and agriculture... In fact, the key value of any state is people. Without them, without their intellect, well-being, social tranquillity, all economic indicators lose their meaning. Yes, they will fade away over time. For if not everything, then much depends not on the presence or absence of underground resources, technologies, machines and machine tools, but on a person. No matter how much they talk about digitalisation and artificial intelligence, material, intellectual and spiritual values are still created by people. Therefore, the most important, valuable, necessary investment is in human capital.

#### Clear effectiveness of the social model

Yes, the Belarusian model of the social state is in fact aimed at investing in human and social capital. And no matter how sceptical some analysts are about its developments, the country occupies high positions in the ratings for the development of human capital.

This is doubly valuable, because Belarus is inherently not rich. The country does not have huge deposits of natural resources. As, for example, Norway, Denmark, Sweden... These countries traditionally occupy high positions in global social rankings. We do not have a powerful financial leverage through which to pump investments and resources from other countries, as the United States and Germany do. Although the euro is considered the integration currency of a united Europe, the German influence on the European financial system is indisputable and obvious. Unfortunately, Belarus does not have access to the sea, so it cannot receive additional income from trade flows, as, for example, the Netherlands and some other states. It was not pumped up with investments for political reasons, like Singapore, Taiwan and some other countries. In many ways, the economic miracle of some Asian tigers is due to the inclusion of full favoured nation treatment from the United States. On the one hand, they stimulated the investment of their business in friendly Asian territories, on the other hand, they opened their market for the sale of their products.

In other words, Belarus does not have sources of easy money that could be thrown into the furnace of social projects, as is the case in some states. People are thrown a bone in the form of unemployment benefits or some kind of social benefits, so that they do not climb into the distribution of the big financial pie, huge pieces of which go to those in power. And only crumbs go to the rest. At the same time, they are presented as a great prosperity on the part of the state. And although the picture is not devoid of elements of contentment (despite the fact that its colours have faded significantly in the current global economic crisis), it bears signs of obvious social injustice. The most textbook example is the United States.

Of course, there are bottlenecks in Belarus. And hard work is being done on their elimination. But in general, the country has shown that even a small state that does not have unconditional wealth is able to create a fair and effective social model. Therefore, in the Human Development Index (compiled under the auspices of the UN), we are included in the category of countries with a very high level. We have almost no totally poor people, and the poverty rate in Belarus is half the average for the countries of the CIS and Eastern Europe.

"Belarus is among the ten most developed transplant powers. And this direction is considered the highest in complexity in medicine. The republic has one of the lowest rates in the world in terms of infant and maternal mortality."

#### **Deservedly high places**

Meanwhile, Belarus is among the ten most developed transplant powers. And this direction is considered the highest in complexity in medicine. The republic has one of the lowest rates in the world in terms of infant and maternal mortality. In the global food security ranking for 2021, the country occupies the 36th position. This suggests that the state is fully self-sufficient in basic food. We are ranked 17th out of 163 countries in the 2021 Social Progress Index for Access to Basic Knowledge. According to the Gender Inequality Index, Belarus ranks 32nd out of 162 states. According to the report of the World Economic Forum, in 2021 the country is in 33rd place in the Gender Gap Index, and in the area of economic participation and career opportunities (one of the components of the index), it is in fifth place (this is the best result in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region).

In the country, the entire population is provided with basic sanitary and hygienic conditions. More than 99 percent of household and industrial wastewater is treated to a safe level. And this indicator has remained so for more than ten years. According to the International Energy Agency, the production of electricity from water, solar and wind in the world from 2010 to 2019 increased by 1.7 times, while Belarus increased this value by 15 times. In the ranking of countries of the world in terms of competitiveness of the manufacturing industry in 2019, Belarus ranked 46th among 154 countries.

"In terms of Access to Basic Knowledge in the 2021 Social Progress Index, we are ranked 17th out of 163 countries. According to the Gender Inequality Index, Belarus ranks 32nd out of 162 states."

#### The viability of the approaches has been proven in practice

It is worth noting the following: the country achieved this using significantly more modest financial resources than other richer countries. This means that its social model is not only efficient, but also effective from a financial point of view. And in this context, is it worth taking international experience for the ultimate truth? Or should we estimate it first to see whether it is better. After all, those systems that are sometimes imposed from abroad often turn out to be not only expensive, but sometimes with dubious effectiveness. Undoubtedly, someone else's experience is always useful. Sometimes there is a rational grain in it to see how not to do it. Obviously, interaction and exchange of best practices between countries are necessary. But in a dialogue, and not from the position of some countries and their individual representatives, who are used to teaching how to live.

Vsevolod Evseev

HAVEN FOR RELOCATION OF 'BUSINESS NOMADS'



## BELARUS HAS MANY ADVANTAGES THAT ATTRACT HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

The world has changed, that's a fact. For example, not so long ago, migration flows were mostly filled with people who were not the most successful and educated. And they aspired to richer countries, fleeing poverty in their homeland. Today, quite successful and wealthy people break away from their homes. First of all, qualified specialists who have the ability to work remotely. There are many such professions today. Not only programmers, but also designers, architects, engineers... And each country seeks to lure these promising residents to itself. It doesn't have to be permanent, it can be temporary. Such members of the prosperous middle class are able to increase domestic demand, which is beneficial for the entire economy. Belarus today has many advantages that are competitive for attracting highly qualified specialists from other countries. Including European ones.

#### Time to join the competition

Recently, Kyrgyzstan has adopted a number of regulations that favour the arrival of 'digital nomads' in the country. This is the name of representatives of the IT sphere, who now began to actively travel the world in search of a better life. With all due respect to this country, but until recently Bishkek was definitely considered not the best place on the planet. Including because of the numerous political crises with mass protests and change of power, which occur with sad regularity in this region. Nevertheless, the geopolitical situation has been so profoundly transformed that today Kyrgyzstan has acquired a certain charm for life. And he tries to use this advantage.

To some extent, Belarus has also joined the competition for foreigners. True, today this initiative has been implemented to a greater extent in a visa-free regime, the development of a tourist destination. Including medical. Undoubtedly, simplified entry for citizens of neighbouring countries is a powerful tool for public diplomacy. Everyone can safely cross the border without unnecessary and painstaking hassle with obtaining a visa. Look at life in Belarus with your own eyes. Feel everything and try it. We are talking about national cuisine and food. In general, one can easily be sure that life here is quite stable, despite geopolitical upheavals.

But it seems worthwhile to deepen the concept and form your proposal specifically for 'business nomads'. Now many representatives of the middle class are looking for a place on the planet that is more calm and comfortable for at least a year or two, in order to wait out the geopolitical tectonic faults that are shaking the entire planet. And the developed world is no exception. To some extent, it gets the most. Why not say to such people: you are welcome. A warm welcome awaits you here. Both figuratively and literally. After all, winter is not far off. Will it be soft or harsh - a nuance in the conditions of the European energy crisis. Adequately heating housing in Europe will definitely be fantastically expensive. And it is a big question whether there will be heating in offices. As the factor of administrative restrictions on heat consumption remains unknown. The authorities of European states are modestly silent about such measures. But in Germany, some municipalities are already building public heating points. Therefore, nothing can be ruled out.

#### Advantages against the background of cataclysms

In general, today we have a lot of advantages over Western Europe. In August, agrarians, experts and officials in the EU spoke in unison about a possible shortage of food products or their significant rise in price. The energy crisis, and the reverse side of their own sanctions, and the fantastic heat with not entirely favourable weather in the fall have affected the situation... In a word, the food production industry can sag significantly throughout Europe. Belarus occupies a high position in the ranking of countries in terms of food security. And this year the result can only get better. Despite certain weather nuances (climate transformation does not bypass us), the crop was grown, saved, and harvested. There is complete confidence: we will have an abundance of food, of the appropriate quality and at affordable prices. We are even able to increase export deliveries.

Another important factor is safety. In terms of crime, we lag behind the developed countries of the world. We don't have a migration crisis. It has somewhat calmed down in Germany, but against the backdrop of economic upheavals, friction may arise between the indigenous population and citizens who arrived en masse from the Middle East and Africa some ten years ago. Our citizens are quite tolerant, Belarusians do not suffer from xenophobia. According to experts of the tourism industry, in terms of the level of goodwill towards visitors, our people give odds to many European states, where ordinary people often look at tourists with irritation. And in general, how the energy, economic and brewing food crisis in Europe will end is not known for certain. The cold has not set in yet, and a wave of strikes is already beginning to roll in. In autumn and winter, the general situation and the miscalculations of the governments of European states can cause a wave of mass demonstrations and mass riots. And now almost all of Europe is preparing for social explosions. Therefore, they are tightening both the power block and polishing the regulatory framework, creating a legal framework for carrying out emergency measures and using emergency tools. All these preparations frankly disturb the people. And quite justifiably.

"... Why not say to such people: you are welcome. A warm welcome awaits you here. Both figuratively and literally. After all, winter is not far off. Will it be soft or harsh - a nuance in the context of the European energy crisis."

#### **Based on long-term demand**

In a word, the environment in our country (especially against the backdrop of world upheavals) is warm, satisfying, calm. Yes, there are some difficulties with international payments. But this problem, presumably, can be solved on closer examination. But the rest of the infrastructure works normally. Therefore, Belarus may well try to participate in the competition for 'business nomads'. Both in the short term and the long term. The global crisis is not forever. But it won't end soon. At least economic. Too quickly, the collective West destroyed established ties. Almost to the ground. It will take more than one year to restore them. It will take a lot of time to restart enterprises, which today stop one after another due to a shortage or high cost of energy. Therefore, it is likely that safe havens are a story with long-term demand. This means that the direction of such a 'long' business tourism can turn into a separate industry. With its own multiplicative effects. This includes the construction of settlements for such 'nomads', and the formation of the necessary infrastructure. Hence, new jobs. Moreover, they can be created in the regions. If you approach the issue creatively and diligently, you can get a significant economic effect.

There is another factor that should not be discounted and which plays in favour of the concept of attracting migrants. There is nothing more permanent than temporary. Undoubtedly, some of the relocated specialists will return to their homeland after the crisis. True, this may happen in a few years. But a certain number of qualified specialists may well take root in Belarus. And in this way the country can increase its total intellectual capital. And attracting 'business nomads' can become one of the tools of the struggle for minds, in which the whole world is actively involved today.

Aleksandr Pimenov



## PARTNERS HAVE THEIR OWN STRATEGY. MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL.

合作伙伴有自己的 策略。互惠互利。 Belarus and China, as is known, have signed a Joint Declaration on Raising Cooperation to the Level of Iron Brotherhood, All-Weather Partnership. In practical terms, this mean s trust between the two countries. An increase in the level of bilateral cooperation will affect all areas of contacts between Belarus and China. Through the prism of these relationships, all ties in various fields will be built: economy, politics, education, culture. This is the highest level of relations, which, experts believe, will contribute to an even faster and more efficient resolution of all issues on the Belarusian-Chinese agenda.

众所周知,中华人民共和国和白俄罗斯共和国签署了关于建立全天候全面战略伙伴关系的联合声明。这意味着两国之间的相互信任。双边合作水平的提高将影响白中两国的所有合作领域,有建立各个领域的所有联系: 经济、政治、教育、这是最高级别的关系,专家认为,这将有助、更有效地解决中白议程上的所有问题。

#### **Cooperation** is on the rise

Meanwhile, in just seven months of this year, the Belarusian balance in trade with China increased by \$700 million. Exports almost doubled compared to last year, by 97 percent. Such data were announced by First Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Snopkov after his report to the President. He said that in settlements for Chinese dollar loans, Belarus is switching to yuan, that the country will actively implement the UnionPay international payment system developed in China. It is planned that already in December Belarusbank will start issuing such cards, with which Belarusians will be able to pay within the country, in China and in more than a hundred countries of the world. Belarusian banks are also going to connect to the Chinese analogue of SWIFT, the national system of bank transfers CIPS. Thus, the tangle of problems that have arisen in connection with sanctions restrictions are actually being solved through the PRC through the use of the yuan and through the payment system developed in China, as the First Deputy Prime Minister specified.

When analysing the dynamics of relations between the two countries, experts note the fact that the foreign trade turnover of Belarus and China in 2021 reached a record high of about \$6 billion in equivalent. China retains its position as the second

#### 合作正在升温

与此同时,今年仅7个月,白俄罗斯与中国的贸易顺差就增加了7亿美元。与去年相比,出口几乎翻了一番一一增长了 97%。这些数据是第一副总理尼古拉里国的美元贷款,白俄罗斯改用人民币支付,我国(60年)将积极实施中国开发的银联国际支付系统。白俄罗斯银行计划在 12 月开始发行此类银行卡,白俄罗斯人将能够在国内、中国和世界上一百多个国家/地区进行支付。白俄罗斯众多银行也将使用中国的类似区进行支付。白俄罗斯众多银行也将使用中国的类理明确指出,与制裁限制相关的一系列问题实际上正在通过人民币的使用和中国开发的支付系统得到解决。

专家分析两国关系动态后指出,2021年白俄罗斯和中国的对外贸易额达到约60亿美元的历史新高。中国依旧是白俄罗斯第二贸易伙伴。今年1-6月,商品出口量与去年同期相比几乎翻了一番,农产品供应量增加了1.5倍。

至于进一步深化贸易合作,首先值得注意的是增加相互贸易,落实出口和进口订单,促进白俄罗斯肉类、菜籽油和其他蔬菜产品在中国市场的认证。还有提供畅通无阻的物流,实施一系列互利举措以构建和加速

trading partner of Belarus. In January-June of this year, the volume of exports for commodity items almost doubled compared to the same period last year, and the supply of agricultural goods increased by one and a half times.

As for the directions for the further deepening of the trade cooperation, first of all, it is worth highlighting the increase in mutual trade, the implementation of export requests, import requests, promotion of accreditation of Belarusian producers of meat, rapeseed oil, and other vegetable products in the Chinese market. There is also the provision of unhindered logistics, the implementation of a number of mutually beneficial initiatives to structure and accelerate trade flows, the signing of an agreement on trade in services and investment between Belarus and China in 2023.

#### Feel the market

As befits real partners, the countries have established a trusting nature in relations, which allows them to interact in almost all possible areas. Moreover, it is very important that relations are built on an equal footing. This is bearing fruit and clearly demonstrates the mutual benefit of such cooperation. Yes, China has already become Belarus' second trading partner. In China, Belarus is called a brotherly country. It is interesting and important for great China. First of all, because of the favourable geographical position. The country's place in the scope of the One Belt, One Road initiative is very high. And this status does not change.

Belarus maintains an important transit position for the railway route from China to Europe and ensures its stability. And for China, this is very important. But as a separate state, Belarus, of course, is of interest.

There is an understanding with China on almost all issues of the international agenda, Sergei Vergeichik, an analyst at the Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies, notes, "We provide mutual support. In China, this is greatly appreciated. Belarus appreciates the constructive position of China on issues that concern Belarus as well. In the face of sanctions pressure, cooperation with China in the industrial sector is gaining momentum. Enterprises that have lost the opportunity to purchase equipment and components from Western countries are turning their attention to Chinese manufacturers. Chinese business is adaptive. It feels the market situation and makes reciprocal steps to offer its products to Belarusian buyers."

The expert believes that, taking into account the falling export to Western countries, China will continue to be one of the priority areas. It appears that with the Chinese business as a whole, more active work should be carried out, and the emphasis should be on project activities. You need to be able to offer profitable projects in order to convince Chinese business to invest in the Belarusian economy, Sergei Vergeichik believes. And cooperation must be mutually beneficial.

#### Yuan to replace the dollar

But Professor Mikhail Kovalyov pays more attention to the financial aspect of the relationship. In his opinion, it is very important that against the background of all the statements of the West that Belarusian banks are planning to disconnect from 贸易流动, 白俄罗斯与中国将于 2023 年签署贸易服务和投资协议。

#### 分析市场行情

作为真正的合作伙伴,两国之间建立了信任,这使双方能够在几乎所有领域进行互动。此外,建立在平等基础上的关系非常重要。这样的关系正在取得成果,并清楚地表明了该合作的互利共赢。是的,中国已经成为白俄罗斯的第二大贸易伙伴。在中国,白俄罗斯被称为兄弟国家。这对伟大的中国来说既有趣又重要。首先,由于地理位置优越。中国在"一带一路"倡议范围内的地位非常高。而且这种状态不会改变。

白俄罗斯在中国到欧洲的铁路线上保持着重要的中转地位,确保了其稳定性。而对于中国来说,这非常重要。作为一个独立的国家,白俄罗斯当然值得关注。

白俄罗斯战略研究所的分析师谢尔盖·维尔盖奇克指出,与中国在国际议程的几乎所有问题上,我们都提供相互支持与理解。中方对此非常重视。白俄罗斯也赞赏中方在涉及白俄罗斯的问题上的建设性立场。面对制裁压力,与中国在工业领域的合作正蓄势待发。失去从西方国家采购设备和零部件机会的企业正在将目光转向中国制造商。中国企业具有适应性。中国企业分析市场行情并采取互惠措施将它的产品提供给白俄罗斯买家。

专家认为,考虑到对西方国家对白俄罗斯出口量下降,中国将是重点合作国家之一。应该与中国企业开展更加积极的工作,把重点放在项目上。谢尔盖•维尔盖奇克认为,要开展有利可图的项目,这样才能说服中国企业投资白俄罗斯经济。合作必须是互惠互利的。

#### 人民币取代美元

而我们的米哈伊尔·科瓦列夫教授重点关注中白关系的财务领域。他认为,在西方国家声明计划让白俄罗斯银行与 SWIFT 断开连接的背景下,重点是采用中国的 CIPS银行转账系统。



SWIFT, they are planned to be connected to the national system of bank transfers of China CIPS.

"And what pleases me the most is the news about the more active implementation of the UnionPay system," Mikhail Kovalyov is frank. "Simply put, there will be cards that we can use to pay within Belarus, in China and in more than a hundred countries around the world. But for me, as an economist, the most important information that came from the First Deputy Prime Minister is that Belarus will pay for Chinese dollar loans in yuan. This is despite the fact that the loans were initially denominated in dollars."

The professor notes that today the dollar as the world's equivalent of value is losing its position in the market. This currency faces unprecedented inflation. And it is quite natural that the Chinese yuan is gradually replacing the dollar. As you know, since March of this year, trading in the Chinese yuan has been launched on the Belarusian Currency and Stock Exchange. And more than a thousand transactions have already been made at the auction.

Mikhail Kovalyov believes that trading in the yuan on the stock exchange could have been opened a long time ago, given that Belarusian foreign trade with China is worth billions of dollars. Yuan is one of the most stable currencies in the world. No wonder it is becoming an attractive currency for the savings of ordinary Belarusians. Therefore, the professor believes, all Belarusian banks should set up trading in cash yuan as soon as possible and provide the Belarusian population with opportunities to keep their savings in yuan and at normal rates.

#### **Eloquent numbers**

In general, the two countries are actively using modern electronic trading tools. It is not for nothing that the Industrial Park Development Company initiated the intensification of e-commerce with China. Currently, it is the operator of the National Digital Trade Pavilion of Belarus on the most famous Chinese retail and social platforms Douyin and Jingdong. The Douyin platform is essentially the Chinese equivalent of TikTok, only with a built-in sales function and an online store. Jingdong is a classic marketplace that is very popular in China. Douyin has a daily audience of more than 600 million people, and Jingdong has a monthly audience of half a billion buyers.

The partners tried to commercialise this project. According to Kirill Koroteyev, First Deputy General Director of the Industrial Park Development Company Joint Closed Joint-Stock Company, they organized and launched the first stream for this. In just a few hours, goods worth 900,000 yuan were sold. What is important is that the audience gave a positive review. Kirill Koroteyev gave several indicative figures. So, the total number of views during the broadcast reached more than a million, one hundred thousand people watched the stream at a time. According to experts, these are very good indicators for e-commerce. No wonder the parties agreed to develop this direction. An agreement on cooperation with new enterprises has already been signed, the assortment list for goods not only of the food, but also of the industrial group will be increased.

Vladimir Velikhov



#### 人民币跨境支付系统

Cross-border Interbank Payment System

"最让我高兴的是银联系统更为广泛的被使用", 米哈伊尔·科瓦列夫坦率地说:"简而言之,我们可以 在白俄罗斯、中国和全球一百多个国家使用银联卡。但 我作为一名经济学家,从第一副总理口中听到的最重 要的信息是,白俄罗斯将用人民币偿还中国的美元贷 款。尽管这些贷款最初是以美元计价的。"

米哈伊尔·科瓦列夫,今天,美元正在失去其在市场上的地位。对于美元前所未有的通货膨胀,人民币逐渐取代美元是很自然的。众所周知,自今年3月以来,白俄罗斯货币和证券交易所已启动人民币交易。拍卖会上已经进行了超过一千笔交易。

米哈伊尔·科瓦列夫认为,鉴于白俄罗斯与中国的对外贸易价值数十亿美元,人民币交易本可以在很久以前开放。人民币是世界上最稳定的货币之一。难怪它正在成为对普通白俄罗斯人储蓄而言有吸引力的货币。因此,教授认为,白俄罗斯各银行应尽快开展人民币现钞交易,为白俄罗斯民众提供以人民币和正常汇率进行储蓄的机会。

#### 具有说服力的数据

总的来说,两国都在积极使用现代电子交易工具。合资封闭式中白工业园开发股份有限公司发起与中国的电子商务集约化并非没有道理。目前,该公司是中国最著名的零售和社交平台——抖音和京东上白俄罗斯国家馆的运营商。抖音平台本质上是中国版的TIKTOK,只是内置了销售功能和在线商店。京东是在中国非常受欢迎的网上购物平台之一。抖音日均观众超过6亿,京东每个月约有5亿买家。双方试图将这个项目商业化,据合资封闭式中白工

双方试图将这个项目商业化,据合资封闭式中白工业园开发股份有限公司第一副总经理基里尔·克罗杰耶夫介绍,他们为此组织并启动了第一批项目。短短几个小时,就卖出了价值90万元的商品。重要的是收到了观众积极的回应。基里尔·克罗杰耶夫给出了几个标志性数据。直播期间的总观看次数达到了百万以上,每次有十万人观看。据专家介绍,这些都是电子商务的非常好的指标。难怪各方都同意发展这个方向。与新企业的合作协议已经签署,这里不仅包括食品类公司,还包括工业类公司。

弗拉基米尔 韦利霍夫

## THAO LIANG, "I WOULD LIKE TO COME BACK HERE..."

She came to Minsk in August 2016 as part of a student exchange programme between China and Belarus. By that time, Liang was already a graduate of the Faculty of Literature and Journalism of the Luoyang Pedagogical Institute and a master's student of the Institute of Social Communication of Henan University. A year later, she graduated from the faculty of pre-university education at the Belarusian State University, where she intensively studied the Russian language...

#### 赵梁:

## "我想回到这里……"

她于 2016 年 8 月通过中国和白俄罗斯交换生项目来到明斯克。彼时,赵梁已经是洛阳师范学院文学与新闻系的毕业生、河南大学社会传播学院的硕士研究生。一年后,她在白俄罗斯国立大学预科毕业,在那里她深入学习了俄语。





Studying at a new place was rather difficult for a guest from the Celestial Empire, and yet she showed her persevering character. In 2019, Liang became the winner of the Republican Olympiad for foreign students. During her postgraduate studies at BSU, the girl successfully passed the international GATTI exam and received a certificate of a translator in the Chinese-Russian language pair. Moreover, most recently, Liang defended her Ph.D. thesis on the topic Strategy of the National Socio-Political Newspapers of Belarus and China in the Context of the Mediatization of Society. However, we learned about all this later from Zhao Liang herself...

And we met a friendly and charming Chinese woman in the editorial office, where she, as a native speaker, came to proofread the pages of the magazine, its Chinese version. Quick-minded, responsible, competent, fluent in Russian... This is how we would describe our interlocutor. It was clear from everything that Liang was a professional. After a while, she turned to one of the authors of these lines, a candidate of art criticism, with a request: to write a review on her dissertation. Which is what was done. Later, we were happy to learn that Liang successfully presented her research and was awarded a Ph.D. in philology with a degree in journalism. This served as a good occasion for a conversation with a young colleague whom we invited to the editorial office as a guest.

#### "Liang, please tell us in which region of China you were born?"

"I was born in the Henan province, in the ancient city of Kaifeng, which is also called the capital of the seven dynasties. The city is about 4300 years old, and this is confirmed by the results of archaeological excavations. It has been the capital of China 8 times in history. This is the central part of my country. On the Internet, you can find information that Henan Province is one of the cradles of all Chinese civilization and culture. Moreover, it was there that the first Chinese state of Xia arose in the third millennium BC. Over the course of history, more than 20 empires have created or moved their capitals to Henan, which is why the province is considered the first in China in terms of the number of archaeological values. As for my hometown, by modern Chinese standards, it is quite small: just over 5 million inhabitants. We don't even have a subway. The architecture of Kaifeng in the centre is ancient and attracts tourists from many countries. It is especially beautiful here in the golden autumn: this is the period of flowering of chrysanthemums. When I was little, there were few varieties of chrysanthemums, but now, thanks to new technologies, they are grown in a variety of ways. There are chrysanthemums in which different colours are concentrated in one flower. And it's unrealistically beautiful! True, my parents told me about this, they sent me photographs. I myself have not seen these flowers live, since I have not been at home for 5 years."

#### "Were you interested in your family tree?"

"Oh sure. And I was interested in the fact that once, a very long time ago, an emperor ruled in the empire, my namesake: Zhao Kuangyin. But this is just an unofficial version. As for my family, all are civil servants: mom, dad, sister and sister's husband. My parents are already retired. Dad served more than 20 years in the army, and then became a civil servant: his rank and age allowed him to take such a job. Most of the military in China get apartments for free while in the army, and some, like dad, buy at a very low price. We don't have our own dacha, and in China there is no such tradition."



■ Belarus is like a living biology textbook, says Liang: "There are so many herbs, flowers, including those that are suitable for food and healthy." Nature walks at any time of the year are an unforgettable experience for her.

Every corner of Belarus both in summer and autumn, according to Liang, resembles a beautiful picture. "I am delighted with the Belarusian fields near Slutsk, from which the bread has been harvested. Inhaling the aroma of bread and herbs is a great happiness."

异地求学,对于一位中国人来说难度颇大,但她却表现出坚韧不拔的性格。2019年,赵梁成为国家外国学生奥林匹克竞赛冠军。在白俄罗斯国立大学读研究生期间,她顺利通过了CATTI全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试,获得了中俄笔译翻译证书。最近,赵梁以"社会媒体化背景下白俄罗斯和中国国家社会政治报纸的战略"为题为她的博士论文答辩。这一切都是下文中从她本人口中得知的。

我们在编辑部遇到了一位友好而迷人的中国女孩,她正在校对杂志中文版的译文。麻利、认真负责、流利的俄语——这就是我们对这位受访者的评价。一切都清楚地表明赵梁是这方面的专家。过了一会儿,她请杂志文章的作者之一(副博士)为她的论文写一篇评论。后来,我们很高兴地得知赵梁通过了论文答辩并在新闻专业顺利毕业。这为我们邀请她到编辑部做客提供了充足的理由。

#### 问: 赵梁, 请告诉我们您出生在中国哪个地区?

#### 您对您的家谱感兴趣吗?

当然。我感兴趣的是,很久以前,曾经有一位皇帝统治着中国——与我同姓:叫赵匡胤。至于我的家庭,妈妈、爸爸、姐姐和姐姐的丈夫都是公务员。我的父母已经退休了。爸爸在军队服役了20多年,然后成为了一名公务员:他的称号和年龄让他能够找到这样的工作。中国大部分军人在部队服役期间免费获得房子,有些人像爸爸一样获得以极低的价格买房的机会。我们没有自己的别墅,在中国也没有这样的传统。

#### 可能爸爸从小就教您纪律,秩序?

是的,为此我很感谢他。我知道如何管理我的时间并把事情做好。我相信,从小我们每个人都需要纪律:这就是责任感的形成方式。我爸爸总是早睡早起,早上 5 点到 6 点起床。我和姐姐可以多睡一会儿,7点起床。

#### 您的家人喜欢做什么菜?您习惯白俄罗斯的食物吗?

饺子,中国饺子在我们的城市很受欢迎。我家经常煮饺子。我还是不习惯白俄罗斯食物。看来,我的肚子是中国人(笑)。这就是我在这里做中国菜的原因。其中一道菜我想请你们吃——这道菜叫做"槐花",不太寻常——洋槐花煎饼。但我也喜欢吃你们的白俄罗斯煎饼。

#### "Probably, dad taught you discipline, order since childhood?"

"Yes, and for that I am grateful to him. I know how to manage my time and get things done. Discipline, I believe, is necessary for each of us from childhood: this is how a sense of responsibility is formed. My dad always goes to bed early and gets up early: at 5-6 in the morning. My sister and I could sleep a little longer, got up at 7."

#### "What do your family like to cook? And are you used to Belarusian food?"

"Dumplings, Chinese khinkali are popular in our city. They are cooked often in my family. I never got used to your cuisine. Apparently, my stomach is Chinese (laughs). That's why I cook Chinese food here. Here is one of the dishes I would like to treat you to. These are flower pancakes, the dish is called huaihua. It is not quite ordinary, these are pancakes with acacia flowers. But I also like your Belarusian pancakes."

#### "By the way, we also sometimes add white acacia flowers to salads when it blooms. They are sweet."

"I'm so happy to hear that! After all, many Belarusians with whom I talked do not know at all what delicious pancakes can be cooked with flowers. In China, they even make flour from dried acacia flowers. But, as you probably know, different regions of China prepare different dishes. And speaking of food, I really like your bread! It's so delicious and fragrant. I even fell in love with brown bread. There is no such thing in China. You have many different varieties. I like berries, especially raspberries. Also, plums. In China, they say: for the people, food is heaven, that is: food is very important for a person. In Belarus, which also surprised me, there are so many types of vegetables that are canned, pickled, salted. Probably, when I go home, I will miss your pickles. Delicious!"

#### "How long will you stay in Belarus?"

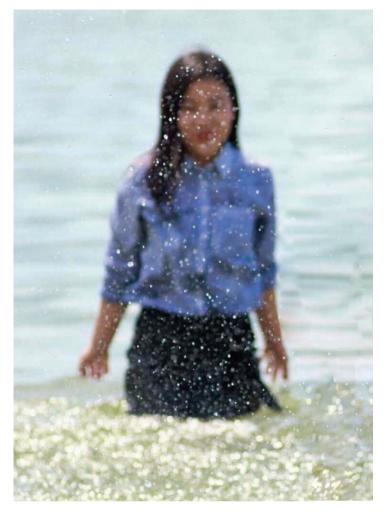
"I'm flying home at the end of the year. In the meantime, I'm working in Slutsk to raise money for a ticket. By the way, in Slutsk I picked mushrooms for the first time, porcini and chanterelles. I really liked the fried chanterelles. I also ate mushroom soup."

"So you can say at home that you liked fried chanterelles and soup with porcini mushrooms from Belarusian cuisine. Well, and bread, which we say: bread is everything. These are primordially Belarusian dishes. Where exactly in Slutsk do you work?"

"In one of the joint Chinese-Russian firms as a translator."

## "Tell us more: what prompted you to come to Belarus? Maybe some kind of meeting impressed you, or did you read about our country somewhere?"

"It seems to me that Belarus did not appear in my life by chance, it was fate. Although I now miss home, I would like to return here and live here for a while. In 2014, I was a postgraduate student at Henan University. Once we were invited to a meeting with the Vice-Rector of the Belarusian State University and the Dean of the Faculty of Journalism. They spoke to teachers and students. And in those days I was reading *Chernobyl Prayer* (a book by Nobel laureate Svetlana Aleksiyevich) and knew that the author of the book studied at the Belarusian State University at the Faculty of Journalism. And then suddenly the dean of this



faculty is standing in front of me! I was so excited that I went to the dean to get an autograph. Some time later, I participated in a student exchange programme between the journalism departments of Henan University and BSU. So, together with other 15 students, I ended up in Minsk."

#### "What do you remember from the first days of your stay here?"

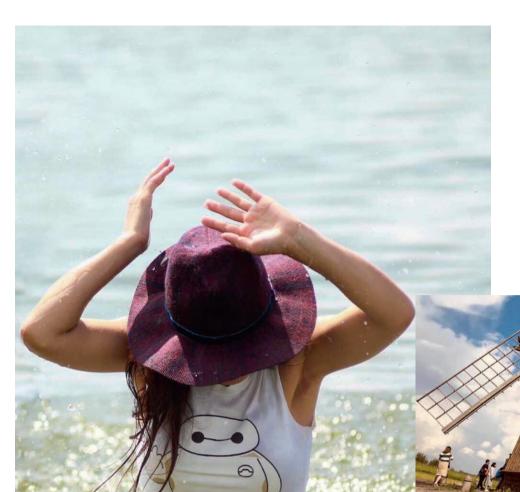
"Everything was so interesting! Near our hostel, for example, rowan trees grew, which I had previously met only in Repin's paintings. They were all densely dotted with red clusters. We have never seen such beauty in China. Everyone rushed to the trees and began to take pictures, then to send pictures to family and friends."

"By the way, you can still have time to cook rowan jam and treat them to your relatives at home. It has an exotic taste. And there are many recipes on the Internet."

"(surprised). Oh, I didn't know these berries were edible. Thanks for the tip!"

#### "Was it difficult for you to master the Russian language?"

"Of course, there were difficulties. But the help was also great from the teachers. And I set myself a goal: I will definitely study Russian. I really wanted to get to know the Belarusian culture more deeply, as well as to understand people who speak Russian



Liang on Lake Naroch with a friend

■ At the Museum of Folk Architecture and Everyday Life in Dudutki

#### 我们有时也会在沙拉中加入白色的洋槐花。它们的味道很 甜。

我很高兴听到这个消息!毕竟,与我交谈过的许多白俄罗斯人根本不知道用鲜花可以做出什么美味的煎饼。中国人甚至用干的洋槐花制成粉。但是,您可能知道,中国不同地区做不同的菜肴。说到食物,我真的很喜欢这里的面包!它是如此的美味。我甚至爱上了黑面包,在中国没有这样的东西。白俄罗斯面包有很多不同的品种。我喜欢浆果,尤其是红树莓和李子。中国人说民以食为天,也就是说食物对一个人来说很重要。在白俄罗斯,罐头、腌制的蔬菜种类繁多,这也让我感到惊讶。也许,当我回家时,我会想念白俄罗斯可口的腌菜!

#### 您会在白俄罗斯呆多久?

我年底要回家。与此同时,我正在斯卢茨克工作,为买机票攒钱。顺便说一句,在斯卢茨克,我第一次采蘑菇——牛肝菌和鸡油菌。我真的很喜欢炸鸡油菌。我还吃了蘑菇汤。

所以您可以在家里说您喜欢吃白俄罗斯炸蘑菇和蘑菇汤,还有面包,我们说:面包乃万物之首,这也算是白俄罗斯菜。那么,请问您在斯卢茨克的哪个地方工作?

在一家中俄合资公司担任翻译。

请告诉我们,是什么促使您来到白俄罗斯?哪些地方给您

留下了深刻的印象,或者您是否在某个地方读到过关于我们 国家的信息?

在我看来,白俄罗斯并非偶然出现在我的生活中——这是命运。虽然现在很想家,但我还是想回到这里,在这里住上一段时间。2014年,我在河南大学读研究生。有一次,我们受邀与白俄罗斯国立大学副校长和新闻学院院长会面。他们与老师和学生交谈。当时,我正好在阅读《切尔诺贝利祷告》(诺贝尔奖获得者斯维特拉娜·阿列克谢耶维奇的书——作者注),并且知道这本书的作者在白俄罗斯国立大学新闻学院学习。然后突然间,该学院的院长站在我面前!我太兴奋了,就去找院长要签名。一段时间后,我参加了白俄罗斯国立大学与河南大学新闻系学生的交流项目。所以,我和其他 15 名学生一起来到了明斯克。

#### 从您来到这里的第一天起到现在, 您还记得什么?

一切都那么有趣!例如,在我们宿舍附近,生长着花楸树,我以前只在列宾的画作中见过。它们都密密麻麻地点缀着红色的星团。我们在中国从未见过如此美丽的树。每个人都冲到树上开始拍照,然后将照片发送给家人和朋友。

您有时间可以煮花楸果酱送给家里的亲戚。这很有异域风情。网上有很多食谱。

(惊讶)哦?我不知道这些浆果可以食用。谢谢您的提示!

faster. But even after entering graduate school, after two years of studying the Russian language, I understood that my knowledge was far from ideal. Therefore, having agreed with the teachers of the Belarusian State University, I also attended classes in the Russian language as a free student. I really like this language. It is so rich. My level today, I would say, is quite decent. To improve it, I participated in the Belarusian University-Wide Speaker Competition when I was a postgraduate student. And also took part in any competitions in the Russian language for foreigners. I didn't want my voice to tremble with uncertainty, like it did in my first year of graduate school."

#### "Are your parents happy that a good job or career awaits you in the near future?"

"Yes, they expect me to teach journalism. And that I will have a stable job. I understand them, because, as I said, they are civil servants. Of course, my dream is to work as a translator. But it is customary for us to respect the wishes of parents. Respect for elders in China is a priori. Therefore, you have to do what you 'need' and not what you 'want'. But I hope that I can combine teaching with the work of a translator."

#### "Let me ask you: will your parents, when you decide to get married, influence your choice of a future spouse?"

"No, I'll do it myself... My dad understands well that forcing is unacceptable in such matters. My sister, she is married, she made her own choice."

### "Let's talk about your thesis. I'm sorry I couldn't be at your presentation. How did the opponents, you yourself, evaluate the work, and how did the presentation itself go?"

"Everyone was happy with me. The chairman of the commission offered to put a high mark. I felt confident during the presentation. My voice did not tremble (laughs). I will not say that when I wrote the work, it was easy. But I have such a character: if I got down to business, then I must go to the end. My zodiac sign is Aquarius. But every year I celebrate my birthday according to the moon. The date is floating. By the way, on September 10th, a big holiday was celebrated in China, Moon Day, that is, the full moon, when the moon is large and round. For China, round means everything together. Usually on this day the whole family gathers at the table. And we eat gingerbread. It is also round. On the New Year, which is celebrated according to the Chinese calendar, we also gather together. During this period, people in companies do not work for a whole week, and civil servants do not work for two weeks."

#### "Do you read books in Russian now?"

"I read a lot in Russian. And I will have to fly home with a large suitcase of books."

#### "Will you miss Belarus?"

"I will. I miss it already... Once I thought: if I have a son, I'll call him Symin, which means my sadness for Minsk. The names of Chinese children contain the wishes and hopes of their parents. For example, the character 'Liang' has two meanings. My father and mother wanted my name to embody my father's love for his small homeland, Benliang: this is the old name for Kaifeng. And also the fact that my parents would like to see me as a support for the state and a useful citizen for society."

#### "It turns out, the name obliges. What places in Belarus have you visited over the years?"

"I have been to Grodno, Brest, and Naroch... I also went on a tour to swamps... Belarusian swamps are such a beauty! I saw how cranberries grow, and blueberries in the forests ... We ate it, as well as cranberries, to quench our thirst. It was very hot then. Renting bicycles, my friends and I went to the Minsk Sea more than once, there is also very beautiful nature. In general, I am a big fan of forests, rivers, lakes, walks in nature. At first I didn't understand when people said to each other: let's take a walk on the weekend. I thought it would probably be boring. And then, when I found out what walks were, I fell in love with them very much. In nature, the rhythm of life slows down, it becomes possible not to run, to calm the mind, feelings, and I really like it. Getting to know the Belarusian nature, I feel great happiness that it gives me. When I saw lilies of the valley in the forest, I felt it very sharply, inhaling their aroma. Surprisingly, in Chinese, the word lily of the valley means 'the return of happiness'. It was also interesting for me to find out that Belarusians are such big fans of barbecue. At first I was surprised that you can cook kebabs on the grill, and anywhere: in the park, in the yard, by the reservoirs... But in China they are cooked in a restaurant by a chef, but just on the street ... You will not find this. My plans are to visit all Minsk districts together with my friends before leaving, to see everything. Moreover, walk along these routes. And take the experience with me Wherever I find myself in the future, I will follow the life of your country, which is so hospitable to us, the Chinese. So Belarus, Minsk will forever remain in my heart."



#### 您觉得很难掌握俄语吗?

当然,有困难。但是老师的帮助很大。我给自己定了一个目标:一定要一直学俄语。我真的很想更深入地了解白俄罗斯文化,也想更快地了解说俄语的人。但即使经过两年的俄语学习,我也明白我的知识远非理想。因此,在与白俄罗斯国立大学的老师法成一致后,我也以免费学生

俄罗斯国立大学的老师达成一致后,我也以免费学生的身份参加了俄语课程。我真的很喜欢这个语言,它词汇太丰富了。我会说,我今天的水平相当不错。为了改进它,我在读研究生时参加了白俄罗斯大学的演讲比赛,并且还参加了外国人的俄语比赛。我不想让我的声音因为不确定而颤抖,就像我研究生第一年那样。



#### 您现在读俄语书籍吗?

我读了很多俄语书。我将不得不带着一大箱书飞回家。 您会为离开白俄罗斯感到难过吗?

会,我已经很伤心了……曾经我想:如果我有一个儿子,



This collection "Chinese in Belarus: Life, Work, Study" presents articles written by many Chinese authors. In them they share their stories and impressions about Belarus.

#### **您的父母是否为在不久的将来有一份好工作或职业等着您感到高兴**?

是的,他们希望我教新闻学,并且有一份稳定的工作。我理解他们,因为正如我所说,他们是公务员。当然,我的梦想是成为一名翻译。但我们习惯尊重父母的意愿。在中国,孝敬父母是必须的。因此,你必须做你 "需要"做的事情,而不是你"想要"的事情。但我希望我能把教学和翻译工作结合起来。

请问当您决定结婚时,您的父母会影响您对未来配偶的选择吗?

不,我会自己做选择,我爸爸很清楚在这种事情上强迫是不可接受的。我的姐姐结婚了,她做出了自己的选择。

让我们谈谈您的论文。您自己是如何评价这项工作的,答辩 又是如何进行的?

每个人都对我很满意。答辩委员会主席提出要打高分。答辩时我感到很自信。我的声音没有颤抖(笑)。但我不会说写论文时很容易。而我有这样的性格:如果我开始,就必须走到最后。我的星座是水瓶座,但每年我都过阴历生日,日期是不固定的。顺便说一句,9月10日,中国庆祝了一个大节日——中秋节,也就是满月,月亮又大又圆。对于中国来说,圆意味着团圆。通常在这一天,全家人都聚集在餐桌旁。我们吃月饼。它也是圆形的。中国的新年,我们也聚在一起。春节期间人们整整一周都不用工作,而公务员放假两周。

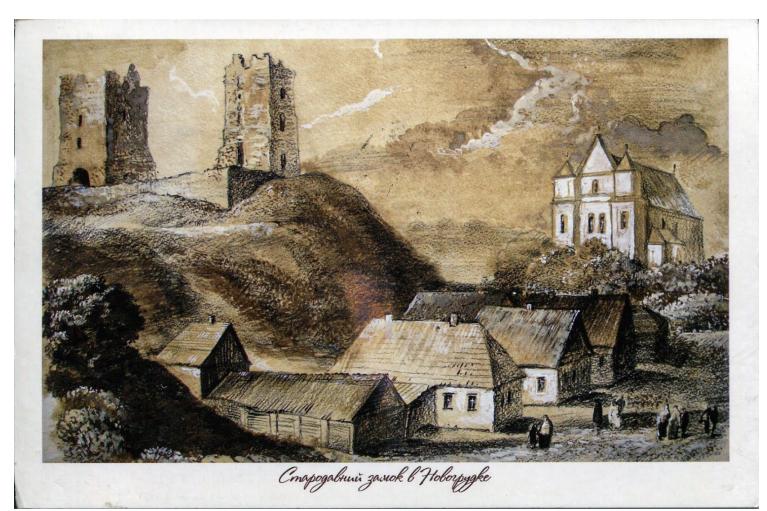
我会给他起名叫思明,这意味着我对明斯克的思念。中国孩子的名字,蕴含着父母的心愿和希望。例如,"梁"字有两种含义。爸爸妈妈想让我的名字体现爸爸对故乡的爱——汴梁,这是开封的旧称。还有一个意思是,我的父母将我视为社会的栋梁之才。

#### 事实证明,名字至关重要。这些年您去过白俄罗斯哪些地 57

我去过格罗德诺、布列斯特和纳拉奇 ……我还参观了沼 泽。白俄罗斯的沼泽真是太美了! 我看到了小红莓是如何生长 的,还有森林里的蓝莓。我们吃蓝莓,就像小红莓一样解渴。 我还租过自行车。我和朋友不止一次去明斯克海,那里的大自 然也很美。总的来说,我是森林、河流、湖泊的忠实粉丝,喜 欢在大自然中漫步。起初我不明白人们为什么说:我们周末去 散步。我想这可能会很无聊。然后, 当我发现什么是散步时, 我爱上了它。在大自然中,生活的节奏变慢了,可以不匆匆忙 忙, 让心灵、感情平静下来, 我真的很喜欢。了解白俄罗斯的 大自然,我感到非常幸福。当我在森林里看到铃兰时,我感觉 吸入了它们的香气。令人惊讶的是, 在汉语中, 铃兰这个词的 意思是"幸福的回归"。我也很有趣地发现白俄罗斯人是烧烤 的忠实粉丝。起初我很惊讶,白俄罗斯人可以在任何地方做烤 肉串: 在公园里, 在院子里, 在水库旁边……但在中国, 一般 是由厨师在餐馆里做的,在街上您不会找到烧烤。我的计划是 在离开之前和我的朋友一起参观明斯克的所有地区。将来无论 我在哪里,我都会跟踪白俄罗斯人的生活,你们对我们中国人 如此热情好客。所以白俄罗斯、明斯克将永远留在我心中。

采访者: 瓦伦蒂娜和伊万·日单诺维奇

## МЕСЦА СІЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРЫГОЖАГА ПІСЬМЕНСТВА



## 美丽的文学创作之地?

Навагрудчына - адна з націкавейшых старонак зямлі беларускай. Багаты на старадаўнія гістарычныя памяткі край. Прастора, якая сфарміравала грунт для вытокаў беларускай дзяржаўнасці, краіны са сваімі адметнасцямі. Наша спроба зазірнуць у гісторыка-літаратурны партрэт Навагрудчыны, паспрабаваць па меры магчымасцяў выявіць усе постаці і адрасы, так ці іначай звязаныя з навагрудскім літаратурным краязнаўствам, можа падацца бясконцым шляхам... І ўсё ж давайие паспрабуем зрабіць такі адрасны экскурс да тэмы «Навагрудак і Навагрудчына літаратурныя».

Дарэчы, зазіраючы ў родныя мясціны пісьменнікаў іначай адкрываеш іх паэтычныя ці празаічныя, публіцыстычныя радкі. З гэтай нагоды прыгадалася даўняя кароткая мініяцюра народнага пісьменніка Беларусі Янкі Брыля, творцы, далёка не чужога і Наваградчыне. У мініяцюры «У родны дом» – і жывая прастора, і повязь яе, пераход ад яе кніжных старонак да самога жыцця...

Паслухаем жа Янку Брыля, аўтара многіх апавяданняў, аповесцяў, рамана «Птушкі і гнёзды»: «Прыемна чытаць тут Карнея Чукоўскага - яго ўспаміны, тым больш пра Пастарнака, — іменна тут, у падмаскоўным лесе, на іх апошняй радзіме, паблізу ад іх драўлянага жылля і сціплых магіл.

Над гэтай кнігай я як быццам злавіў-такі нарэшце сваю даўнюю думку, тое, што адчувалася ў розны час у родных мясцінах іншых пісьменнікаў - меншых, большых, вялікіх.

Хто ў сваёй Яснай Паляне, хто ў Навагрудку, хто ў Веймары, хто ў Еканеве, хто ў Наднямонні ці ў Ялце... Вось я наведваў іх, тыя мясціны, а далей - ужо няма нічога, туга па далёкай, узнёслай легендзе сціхла, у пошуках найбольшай паўнаты іх, пісьменніцкіх, вобразаў трэба вяртацца ў іхнія кнігі.

Мы ўжо туды вярталіся неаднойчы і будзем вяртацца, як з вялікага падарожжа ў родны дом, з яшчэ большай, з самай грунтоўнай упэўненасцю, што радней, чым ён, — і сапраўды няма нічога».

Як тут не пагадзіцца з класікам беларускай літаратуры, які так выразна, так ёміста і так глыбока падгледзеў сувязь роднай мясціны аўтара з яго кнігай у нашым чытацкім успрыняцці!.. Веліч мастацкага слова - гэта і працэс яго нараджэння, а значыць, і нараджэння ў тых ці іншых абставінах пісьменніка як творцы. Калі хочаце, літаратурнае краязнаўства - гэта своеасаблівае люстэрка, з дапамогай якога чытач можа болей уважліва, болей пільна разгледзець кнігу, зразумець пазіцыю аўтара, асэнсаваць суладдзе мастацкіх сімвалаў і вобразаў з жыццём і з часам.

3 першых пазнак повязі Навагрудскага края з прыгожым пісьменствам, мастацкім словам – лёс славянскага пісьменніка, культурнага і царкоўнага дзеяча Грыгорыя Цамблак (1365 (?), Балгарыя – 1419). Ён упершыню наведаў беларускія землі ў 1406 годзе. 15 лістапада 1415 года сабор праваслаўных епіскапаў у Навагарадку (Навагрудку) абраў Грыгорыя Цамблака мітрапалітам Кіеўскім і Літоўскім. Вясной 1416 года. ён перанёс у Вільню мітрапалітаву кафедру (Кіеў спаліў хан Эдыгей), а сваёй рэзідэнцыяй зрабіў Наваградак.

纳瓦格鲁达克州是白俄罗斯最有趣的地方之一,该地区拥有 丰富的古代历史遗迹,为白俄罗斯具有名族特色的国家奠定了建 国起源的基础。我们试图研究纳瓦格鲁达克的历史和文学肖像, 尽可能地发现所有与纳瓦格鲁达克当地文学历史相关的人物和 地址,这似乎是一条没有尽头的路 然而, 让我们试图围绕" 文学纳瓦格鲁达克市和纳瓦格鲁达克州"主题开始参观。

首先参观作家的家乡时, 您会以不同的角度了解他们的诗歌、 这一次,我想起了很久以前的白俄罗斯人 散文或时事评论作品。 民作家杨卡•布雷里的小品,这位创作者对纳瓦格鲁达克并不陌 生。 在《到老家》小品中会找到活生生的例子及其内在的联系,从 书本里到生活本身的连接.....

让我们听听多部短篇小说、中篇小说和《鸟与巢》长篇小说的 作者杨卡·布雷里说的话:"很高兴在这里阅读科尔尼·楚科夫斯基 的作品,他的回忆录,尤其是关于帕斯捷尔纳克的回忆录 - 就在 这里, 在莫斯科附近的森林里, 在他们最后的家园, 靠近他们的木 屋和简陋的坟墓。

通过读这本书, 我似乎终于捕捉到了以前的思想, 在其他作家 的家乡不同时期感受到的东西 - 更小的、更大的或很大的。

谁在他的亚斯纳亚波亚纳,谁在纳瓦格鲁达克,谁在魏玛,谁 在叶卡涅夫, 谁在纳德尼亚蒙纳或雅尔塔……我已参观了那些地 方,然后再也没有了,追求一个遥远而崇高的传说的忧郁已经消 除,所以为了寻求作家的最完整的形象,应该回到他们的书里。

我们已经不止一次地回到那里,我们将返回,就像从一个伟大 的旅程回到我们的故乡一样,带着更大的、最彻底的信心,没有比 他更好的了。"

我们怎么能不认同这位白俄罗斯文学经典作家,他如此清晰、 「阔和深刻地观察到作者的故乡与其作品之间的联系! 文学作品 的伟大取决于它"诞生"的过程、也取决于作家作为创作者在什么 情况下诞生。也就是说,文学地方史是一面镜子,读者可以借助它 更仔细地审视本书,了解作者的立场,了解艺术象征和形象与生活 和时间的和谐。

...斯拉夫作家、文化和教会人物格里高利•桑布拉克的命运 (1365 年(?),保加利亚 - 1419年)代表纳瓦格鲁达克地区 与文学联系的最初迹象。1406年,他第一次访问了白俄罗斯的土 地。1415年11月15日,纳瓦格鲁达克的东正教主教委员会选举格里 高利•桑布拉克为基辅和立陶宛的主教。1416年春,他将都主教教 堂迁至维尔纽斯(基辅被可汗埃迪盖烧毁),并以纳瓦格鲁达克选 为他的住所。格里高利•桑布拉克用古保加利亚语和基于乌克兰语 和白俄罗斯语的教堂斯拉夫语书写和阅读他的布道语。 利•桑布拉克共有 26 首作品,早在 15 世纪,他的一些布道语与 圣金口若望和其他牧师的布道语一起被收录在教会教义集中。

纳瓦格鲁达克地方法院副法官的职位由回忆录作者费多尔• 叶夫拉索夫斯基 (1546 - 1616)担任,他与纳瓦格鲁达克法官 阿·特里兹纳一起参与了"立陶宛大公国法"文本的制定。 他从 1592 年到 1613 年在纳瓦格鲁达克任职。 费多尔·叶夫拉索夫斯 基的回忆录手稿保存在华沙的古代法令主要档案馆。 它于 1886 年由乌克兰历史学家乌•安东诺维奇首次出版(经过重大修订)。

辩论作家、波洛茨克联合大主教和基辅大都会阿纳斯塔西•萨 利亚瓦(1593 年至 1655 年之前,波德拉西的蒂卡汀;埋葬在明斯 克) 也为 纳瓦格鲁达克做出了贡献。 众所周知, 他与在维尔纽斯 和纳瓦鲁达克开设巴西利亚学校有关。 阿纳斯塔西•萨利亚瓦的 著作分别于 1622 年和 1625 年在维尔纽斯出版。

纳瓦格鲁达克地区,或者更确切地说是鲁塔村,是作家兼辩 论家、教会和政治人物教会联合都主教约瑟夫•维利亚敏-鲁茨基 (1573 或 1574-1637 年,维尔纽斯;埋葬在圣三一修道院)的出 Мовы, на якіх пісаў, чытаў свае пропаведзі Грыгорый Цымблак, — старабалгарская, царкоўна-славянская ўкраінска-беларускага характару. Усяго вядома 26 сачыненняў Г. Цымблака. Ужо ў XV стагоддзі некаторыя яго пропаведзі ўносіліся ў зборнікі царкоўных павучанняў побач з пропаведзямі Іаана Златавуста і другіх святароў.

Пасаду падсудака навагрудскага земскага суда займаў мемуарыст Фёдар Еўлашоўскі (1546—1616), які ўдзельнічаў разам з навагрудскім суддзёй А. Трызнам у выпрацоўцы тэксту «Трыбунала Вялікага княства Літоўскага». У Навагрудку нёс службу з 1592 да 1613 года. Рукапіс мемуараў Ф. Еўлашоўскага збярогся ў Галоўным архіве старажытных актаў у Варшаве. Упершыню апублікаваны (са значнымі папраўкамі) у 1886 годзе ўкраінскім гісторыкам У. Антановічам.

Да Навагрудчыны спрычыніўся і пісьменнік-палеміст, уніяцкі архіепіскап Полацкі і мітрапаліт Кіеўскі Анастасій Сялява (да 1593 – 1655, Тыкацін на Падляшшы; пахаваны ў Мінску). Вядома, што ён меў дачыненне да адкрыцця школ базыльян у Вільні і Навагрудку. Кнігі Анастасія Сялявы пабачылі свет у Вільні ў 1622 і 1625 гадах.

Наваградчына, а дакладней вёска Рута, – радзіма пісьменніка-палеміста, царкоўна-палітычнага дзеяча, уніяцкага мітрапаліта Іосіфа Вельяміна-Руцкага (1573 ці 1574–1637, Вільня; пахаваны ў Святатраецкім манастыры). Першапачатковую адукацыю пісьменнік і царкоўны асветнік атрымаў у Навагрудку. Пасля вучыўся ў Вільні, у Празе, затым – у Баварыі. Атрымаў ступень доктара філасофіі. Вучыўся ў Рыме. У 1603 годзе вярнуўся на радзіму. Складзены ім напрыканцы жыцця запавет быў выдадзены на лацінскай мове ў Кракаве ў 1637 годзе. Вельямін-Руцкі вядомы і як аўтар шэрагу лістоў, пасланняў, палемічных твораў, напісаных на беларускай і польскай мовах. Сярод іх – «Двайная віна» (1621), «Экзамен абароны» (1622) і іншыя.

Мемуарыст, грамадскі дзеяч Самуіл Маскевіч (1580 – 1642) нарадзіўся ў вёсцы Сэрвач (цяпер Карэліцкі раён). Адукацыю, відавочна, атрымаў у Навагрудку. У 1628 годзе атрымаў пасаду навагрудскага гарадскога пісара. Пасля 1632 г. стаў намеснікам навагрудскага ваяводы. Мемуары С. Маскевіча, якія апісваюць многія цікавыя падзеі, паказваюць часавы перыяд ад 1594 да 1621 гг. Мемуарыстам быў і сын Самуіла Маскевіча – Багуслаў Маскевіч (1625– 1683), які ў лістападзе 1668 года ездзіў у Варшаву як пасол ад Навагрудскага ваяводства на канвекцыйны сейм, скліканы пасля адрачэння ад трона караля Яна Казіміра.

У вёсцы Ятра Навагрудскага павета (цяпер Навагрудскі раён) нарадзіўся кальвінскі грамадскі дзеяч, мемуарыст Станіслаў Незабітоўскі (1641–1717). Вучыўся ў Навагрудскім езуіцкім калегіуме. Сябраваў і перапісваўся з польскім паэтам З. Морштынам. Колькі слоў пра Морштына. Нарадзіўся каля 1620 года. Памёр на пачатку XVIII стагоддзя. Морштын, хоць і займаў пасаду каралеўскага падскарбія (міністра фінансаў), быў заўважаны ў тым, што атрымліваў грошы ад французскага караля. І ў выніку пакінуў Польшчу і дажываў свой век у Францыі.



■ Сімвалічная брама горада Навагрудка, славутасць, якая адкрылася ў 2019 годзе да 975-годдзя Навагрудка. Цагляную арку, якую ахоўвае бронзавы воін, упрыгожваюць барэльефы, якія адлюстроўваюць важныя даты ў гісторыі Навагрудка.

生地。作家和教会教育家在纳瓦格鲁达克接受了初步教育。之后,他在布拉格和维尔纽斯学习,然后到了巴伐利亚学习,获得了哲学博士学位,又到罗马学习。 1603年,他回到家乡。 1637 年,他在克拉科夫以拉丁文出版了他临终遗嘱。 维利亚敏-鲁茨基还以白俄罗斯语和波兰语撰写了许多信件、书信和辩论作品而闻名。其中有《双罪》(1621)、《保护的考试》(1622)等。

回忆录家、社会活动家塞缪尔·马斯克维奇(1580 (?)-1642) 出生于塞拉瓦赫村(现为科雷利奇区),他显然是在纳瓦格鲁达 克接受教育的。 1628年,他获得了纳瓦格鲁达克市文书的职位。 1632 年后,他成为纳瓦格鲁达克市副市长。 马斯克维奇的回忆 录描述了许多有趣的事件,显示了从 1594 年到 1621 年的时间 段。塞缪尔·马斯克维奇的儿子也是一名回忆录作者博古斯拉夫· 马斯克维奇(1625-1683),他于 1668 年 11 月前往华沙,以纳 瓦格鲁达克市长的代表参加在扬·卡西米尔国王退位后召集的选 举会议。

加尔文主义社会活动人物、回忆录作家斯坦尼斯拉夫·内萨比托伊斯基(1641-1717) 出生于纳瓦格鲁达克区的雅特拉村。他曾就读于纳瓦格鲁达克耶稣会学院。与波兰诗人莫什廷结识并通信。莫什廷生于约 1620 年,死于 18 世纪初。 莫什廷虽然担任皇家财政部长的职位,但被发现从法国国王那里收钱。结果,他离开了波兰,去世之前住在法国。他以手稿的形式发表他的诗歌。将康奈尔的《希德》翻译成波兰语。

斯坦尼斯拉夫·内萨比托伊斯基参加了纳瓦格鲁达克区的加尔文主义主教会议。 至于他的回忆录,它们于 1998 年在波兹南(波兰)再版。

时评家、诗人、翻译家、慈善家、人文主义科学家、社会活动人员、政治和文化人物 叶菲姆·克拉普托维奇(1729-1812 年)出生于巴拉诺维奇区的亚西涅茨村。他的家族在 肖尔西、维什涅娃、别尚科维奇、哈洛佩尼奇、泽宾拥有庄园。 叶菲姆·克拉普托维奇的母亲里贾纳·维尼扬卡是来自纳瓦格鲁达克的官员的女儿。他

Вершы свае распаўсюджваў у рукапісах. Пераклаў на польскую мову «Сіда» Карнеля.

Станіслаў Незабітоўскі ўдзельнічаў у кальвінскіх сінодах Навагрудскай акругі. Што да яго мемуараў, то яны перавыдадзены ў Познані (Польшча) у 1998 годзе.

Публіцыст, паэт, перакладчык, мецэнат, вучоны-гуманіст, грамадскі, палітычны і культурны дзеяч Яўхім Храптовіч (1729–1812) пабачыў свет у вёсцы Ясенец Баранавіцкага раёна. Род, з якога ён паходзіў, меў маёнткі ў Шчорсах, Вішнева, Бешанковічах, Халопенічах, Зембіне. Маці Яўхіма Рэгіна Вайнянка – навагрудская падчашанка. Першапачатковую адукацыю атрымаў дома ў спадчынным маёнтку бацькі Шчорсы. Пасля атрымання вышэйшай адукацыі і кароткага тэрміну вайсковай службы займаў пасады наваградскага стольніка, пасла ад Наваградскага і іншых паветаў на соймы Рэчы Паспалітай. Дарэчы, Яўхім Храптовіч – апошні канцлер Вялікага Княства Літоўскага (1792–1793). У сталым веку пісаў вершы на польскай мове і латыні.

Павятовую школу дамініканцаў скончыў у Навагрудку ў 1809 годзе беларускі і польскі паэт, фалькларыст Ян Антоні Тадэвушавіч Чачот (1796—1847), які нарадзіўся непадалёку ад старажытнага горада — у Малюшычы (цяпер — Карэліцкі раён).

У Навагрудку жыў і працаваў пісьменнік і юрыст Ігнацій Яцкоўскі (1800, Навагрудак – 1873). Гэта ён засведчыў, што цэлы сшытак вершаў беларускага паэта-самародка Паўлюка Багрыма быў адабраны папячыцелем Віленскай навучальнай акругі М. Навасільцавым і рэктарам Віленскага ўніверсітэта В. Пеліканам. Падчас паўстання 1830-1831 гадоў. Ігнацій Яцкоўскі дзейнічаў сярод навагрудскіх паўстанцаў. Займаў пасаду падафіцэра атрада навагрудскай кавалерыі. Па заканчэнні ваенных дзеянняў хаваўся ў Кракаве. Выехаў з Трыеста ў Паўночную Амерыку. У 1834 годзе апынуўся ў Вялікабрытаніі. Быў паплечнікам А. Рыпінскага па кнігавыдавецкай справе. Кіраваў польскай друкарняй і кнігарняй у прыгарадзе Лондана Тотэнхэме. У 1857 годзе, атрымаўшы дазвол урада Расійскай імперыі, вярнуўся на радзіму, жыў пад Навагрудкам. Выступаў у перыядычным друку з публіцыстычнымі артыкуламі, вершамі, успамінамі. Аўтар публіцыстычных кніг «Палітычныя творы» (Лондан, 1853), «Трохгадовае знаходжанне на Усходзе» (Лондан, 1857), мемуараў «Аповесць з майго часу, або Літоўскія прыгоды», у якіх расказвае пра сялянскія хваляванні ў мястэчку Крошын Навагрудскага павета. Мемуары з'яўляюцца крыніцай звестак пра легендарнага Паўлюка Багрыма і яго творчасць, у «Аповесці... » надрукаваны і яго верш «Зайграй, зайграй, хлопча малы...»

Беларускі і польскі паэт і публіцыст Вінцэсь Аляксандравіч Каратынскі (1831–1891) нарадзіўся ў вёсцы Селішча на тэрыторыі сучаснага Карэліцкага раёна ў сям'і былога прыгоннага, які атрымаў вольную і пачаў насіць прозвішча Каратынскі. Будучы пісьменнік займаўся самаадукацыяй. Асновы польскай і рускай пісьменнасці асвойваў пад кіраўніцтвам мясцовага арганіста. Шмат чытаў, нават перапісваў для сябе кнігі, у тым ліку і «Дэмана» М. Ю. Лермантава. Працаваў вандроўным хатнім настаўнікам

在位于肖尔西的父亲的庄园里接受了小学教育。在接受过高等教育和服短期兵役后,他担任了纳瓦格鲁达克的斯托尔尼克、纳瓦格鲁达克和其他县驻波兰立陶宛联邦议会大使等职务。叶菲姆·克拉普托维奇是立陶宛大公国(1792-1793)的最后一位总理。晚年,他用波兰语和拉丁语写诗。

1809 年,白俄罗斯和波兰的诗人、民俗学家杨·安东尼·塔德沃沙维奇·查乔(1796-1847 年)毕业于位于纳瓦格鲁达克的多米尼加教区学校,他出生在距古城不远的马柳希奇(现为科雷利奇区)。

作家和律师伊格内修斯•亚茨科夫斯基(1800,纳瓦格鲁达克 -1873) 在纳瓦格鲁达克生活和工作。正是由于他,维尔纽斯教育 区的受托人姆•纳瓦西尔采夫和维尔纽斯大学校长维•皮利坎选 择了白俄罗斯本地诗人帕夫柳克•巴格里姆的一整本诗歌笔记本。 在 1830-1831 年的起义期间,伊格内修斯•亚茨科夫斯基在纳瓦 格鲁达克积极参与叛军的活动。他担任纳瓦格鲁达克骑兵支队的 士官。起义行动结束后, 他躲在克拉科夫, 以后离开的里雅斯特前 1834 年,他来到了英国。他是阿.雷宾斯基在图书出版 方面的合伙人。他在伦敦郊区的托特纳姆经营一家波兰印刷厂和 书店。 1857年, 在得到俄罗斯帝国政府的许可后, 他回到了家乡, 住在纳瓦格鲁达克附近。他在期刊上发表了以新闻文章、诗歌和回 忆录。杂文书籍《政治作品》(伦敦,1853 年)、《在东方呆三年》 (伦敦, 1857年)、回忆录《我时代的故事或立陶宛历险记》的作 者,其中他讲述了纳瓦格鲁达克区克罗申镇的农民骚动。回忆录是 有关传奇人物帕夫柳克•巴格里姆及其作品的信息来源,他的诗《 来演奏、来演奏, 小男孩.....》也印在《我时代的故事或立陶宛历 险记》中。

白俄罗斯和波兰的诗人兼时评家文斯·亚历山德罗维奇·卡拉廷斯基(1831-1891年)出生在现在的科雷利奇区的塞利什查村,一个前农奴的家庭被释放之后改姓卡拉廷斯基。未来的作家是自学成才。他在当地管风琴师的指导下掌握了波兰语和俄语写作的基础知识。他读了很多书,甚至为自己抄写了书籍,包括米哈伊尔·尤列维奇·莱蒙托夫的《恶魔》。他在柳布查附近的纳瓦格鲁达克担任旅行导师。他遇到了弗拉迪斯拉夫·西罗科姆利亚,向他展示了他的经历。他成为作家的秘书,白俄罗斯历史和文化的研究员。写了几本诗歌和杂文书籍。

纳瓦格鲁达克也是俄罗斯东方学家和图书管理员奥拉姆·雅卡夫列维奇·加卡维(1839-1919) 的出生地。他出生在拉比雅卡夫·加卡维和德沃伊拉·魏斯布拉姆的家庭。他毕业于圣彼得堡大学东方学院(1863年)。 1868 年,他以论文《穆斯林作家关于斯拉夫人和俄罗斯人的故事》获得东方史硕士学位。他在圣彼得堡的帝国公共图书馆工作(1872-1919 年)。著作有《关于闪米特人、印欧人和含米特人的原始定居点》(1872 年)、《犹太作家关于可萨人和可萨王国的故事》(1874 年)等作品的作者。他是俄罗斯和国外许多科学学会的成员——俄罗斯考古学会(东方研究部秘书)、圣彼得堡东方研究学会、俄罗斯地理学会、马德里皇家历史学院、布达佩斯科学和历史学会,萨拉托夫科学考古委员会……他获得了俄罗斯政府颁发的最高奖项 - 弗拉基米尔勋章 4 级,安娜勋章 2级和3级,圣斯坦尼斯劳斯勋章 2级和3级。

自学成才的诗人、民间传教士-道德家尼古拉•莫罗齐克(约1852年-1913年之后)出生于传奇的拉夫里沙瓦村(位于纳瓦格鲁达克区)。人们引用了他的一些言论,并一直会添加这句话:"正如尼古拉•莫罗齐克所说"。1887年,《明斯科报》报纸刊登了他的诗《纪念亚历山大•谢尔盖耶维奇•普希金》。1889年,"来自白俄罗斯的生活"的诗《斯捷潘和塔齐亚娜》也在《明斯科报》出版。他利用每一个机会(教堂的节日等),在纳瓦格鲁达克和邻近的县演出,朗读他的作品,他的作品揭露人类普遍的恶习——醉

на Навагрудчыне, у ваколіцах Любчы. Пазнаёміўся з Уладзіславам Сыракомлем, паказаў яму свае вершаваныя вопыты. І стаў сакратаром пісьменніка, даследчыка беларускай гісторыі і культуры. Напісаў некалькі паэтычных і публіцыстычных кніг.

Навагрудак – і радзіма рускага ўсходазнаўца і бібліятэкара Аўраама Якаўлевіча Гаркаві (1839–1919). Ён нарадзіўся ў сям'і равіна Якава Гаркаві і Двойры Вейсбрэм. Закончыў Усходні факультэт Санкт-Пецярбургскага ўніверсітэта (1863). Атрымаў у 1868 годзе ступень магістр гісторыі Усхода за дысертацыю «Казанні мусульманскіх пісьменнікаў пра славян і рускіх». Працаваў у Імператарскай Публічнай бібліятэцы ў Санкт-Пецярбургу (1872–1919). Аўтар прац «Пра першапачатковае прыстанішча семітаў, індаеўрапейцаў і хамітаў» (1872), «Казанні яўрэйскіх пісьменнікаў пра хазараў і Хазарскае царства» (1874). Быў членам многіх навуковых таварыстваў у Расіі і за яе межамі – Рускага археалагаічнага таварыства (сакратар усходазнаўчага аддзялення), Таварыства ўсходазнаўства ў Санкт-Пецярбургу, Рускага геаграфічнага таварыства, Каралеўскай акадэміі гісторыі ў Мадрыдзе, Навукова-гістарычнага таварыства ў Будапешце, Саратаўскай вучонай археалагічнай камісіі... Ад расійскага ўрада атрымаў высокія ўзнагароды - ордэн Уладзіміра 4-й ступені, ордэн Ганны 2-й і 3-й ступені, ордэн Святога Станіслава 2-й і 3-й ступені.

У легендарным навагрудскім паселішчы Лаўрышава Навагрудскага павета (цяпер – Навагрудскі раён) нарадзіўся паэт-самавук, народны прапаведнік-мараліст Мікалай Марозік (каля 1852 – пасля 1913). Некаторыя яго выслоўі цытаваліся ў народзе з дадаткам: «Як кажа Мікола Марозік». У 1887 годзе газета «Минский листок» надрукавала яго верш «Памяти Александра Сергеевича Пушкина». У 1889 годзе там жа была змешчана паэма «з беларускага жыцця» «Сцяпан і Таццяна» (дакладней - «Сцяпан и Тацяна»). Карыстаючыся кожнай нагодай (храмавыя святы і інш.) выступаў у Навагрудскім і суседніх паветах з чытаннем сваіх твораў, у якіх выкрываў агульначалавечыя заганы: п'янства, распусту, гультайства, бічаваў карчмароў. Друкаваўся Мікалай Фёдаравіч Марозік пад псеўданіма Шункевіч Аляксандр. Трэба заўважыць, што паэма «Сцяпан и Тацяна» была надрукавана ў газеце «Минский листок» у адзін год з паэмай «Тарас», якая вядома сёння як «Тарас на Парнасе».

У 1867 годзе ў Навагрудку нарадзіўся рускі філосаф, журналіст, публіцыст, літаратурны крытык Сямён Уладзіміравіч Лур'е, які свой жыццёвы шлях завяршыў у Францыі ў 1927 годзе. Пахаваны ў Парыжы на могілках Пер-Лашэз. Закончыў гімназію ў Варшаве, у 1890 годзе — юрыдычны факультэт Санкт-Пецярбургскага ўніверсітэта. Супрацоўнічаў з часопісам «Русская мысль», газетай «Русские ведомости», з іншымі выданнямі. Пісаў пра творчасць Дз. Меражкоўскага, Л. Шастакова, іншых філосафаў і пісьменнікаў.

Гарадское вучылішча ў Навагрудку ў 1904 годзе скончыў паэт, сатырык, гумарыст, член Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі з 1934 года Анатоль Дзяркач (1887–1937). Нарадзіўся пісьменнік у мястэчку Турэц сённяшняга Карэліцкага раёна.

酒、放荡、懒惰、抨击小酒店的老板。尼古拉·莫罗齐克以化名 亚 历山大·申克维奇发表作品。值得注意的是,《斯捷潘和塔齐亚娜》 这首诗与《塔拉斯》(即今天的《帕纳索斯塔拉斯》)同年发表在 《明斯基报》上。

1867年,俄罗斯哲学家、记者、时评家、文学评论家谢苗•乌拉齐米罗维奇•卢里出生在纳瓦格鲁达克,他于1927年在法国去世。 葬于巴黎拉雪兹神父公墓。 他毕业于华沙的重点学校,于1890 年毕业于圣彼得堡大学法学院。 与《俄罗斯思想》杂志、《俄罗斯新闻》报纸和其他出版物合作。 写了关于德•梅列日科夫斯基、拉•肖斯塔科夫、其他哲学家和作家的创作。

1904 年,诗人、讽刺作家、幽默家、白俄罗斯作家联盟成员阿纳托利•扎尔卡奇(1887 - 1937 年)于 1904 年毕业于纳瓦格鲁达克的城市学校。这位作家出生在今天的科雷利奇区的 图里齐镇。他于 1907 年开始发表他的作品。自 1924 年起,他担任讽刺杂志《杜宾卡》(作为共和国报纸《星星》的增刊出版)的编辑。自 1929 年以来,阿纳托利•扎尔卡奇的作品一直出现在《白俄罗斯少先队员》上。 1925-1930 年出版书籍《关于教士、官员、农民》、《 米科拉的农场》、《我们的朋友》、《幼儿园的第一天》、《勤奋的女孩》、《我们森林里的动物》、《上帝二人》、 《用火钩子打击圣像画》、《一点点的一切·····》。 1936 年,阿纳托利•扎尔卡奇被非法逮捕并被判处最高刑罚。

第一次世界大战前夕,亚泽普·马祖克维奇(1887 - 1937)在纳瓦格鲁达克区担任教师。 小说家、评论家、地方历史学家。

1896 年,评论家、时评家、诗人帕维尔·希利亚罗维奇·卡拉瓦伊奇克(1896 - 1937)出生在纳瓦格鲁达克区的柳布查。他的命运在楚瓦什的切博克萨雷结束。诗人帕维尔·卡拉瓦伊奇克来自一个小农家庭。小学毕业后,他进入了纳瓦格鲁达克的高级小学。并于1910 年转入纳瓦格鲁达克私立实验中学。1911 年,这位年轻人通过了明斯克重点学校的入学考试,并于1916 年在莫斯科以获得金牌毕业,第一次世界大战期间重点学校被疏散。1925 年,帕维尔·卡拉瓦伊奇克毕业于白俄罗斯国立大学医学院。作者自1917 年以来一直发表作品。他撰写对白俄罗斯文学无可争议的经典的作品和书籍的评论有阿莱西·加伦的《母亲的礼物》、马克西姆·巴格达诺维奇的《作品》,杨卡·库巴拉的《遗产》。帕维尔·希利亚罗维奇·卡拉瓦伊奇克也写诗。

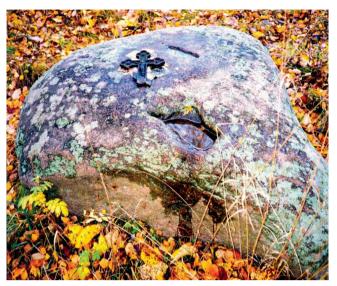
我们开始描述 19 世纪末 - 20 世纪初的柳布查, 不能不提到 沃伊纳瓦庄园。现在它属于《纳瓦格鲁达克的礼物》股份公司的柳 布查分支。庄园一直保留在原来的边界内。四周是混凝土墙。在庄 园的原址上建造了一个生产设施。上个世纪庄园的所有者是戴博 夫斯基家。 1911 年, 庄园归 戴博夫斯基家的马尔维娜•伊万诺 夫娜所有。在他姐姐生命的最后几年,她的兄弟——弗拉迪斯拉 夫•伊万诺维奇•戴博夫斯(1838 - 1910 年)。著名的动物学家、 植物学家、古生物学家、矿物学家、民俗学家,1863 - 1864 年起 义的参与者,住在他姐姐的庄园里。描述庄园的生物科学博士阿纳 托利•塔拉萨维奇•费多鲁克在他的《格罗德诺地区的古代庄园》 ·书中指出, ·····房子里有一个大型图书馆, 弗拉迪斯拉夫在里面 不停地工作,直到他的生命的最后几天。杨•纳吉列维奇收藏了图 书馆的大约 20,000 本不同语言的书籍。 大多数是关于地理、 民族志和旅行的书籍。杨•纳吉列维奇去世后(1886年),马尔维 娜于 1903 年将部分藏书和数十本地图集转移到利沃夫的阿萨林 斯基国家图书馆(库存为 3,684 件)。弗拉迪斯拉夫被埋葬在庄园 公园边缘的一座小教堂附近的纳吉列维奇夫妇旁边。如果《纳瓦 格鲁达克的礼物》股份公司能负责这个地方的纪念工作会很好。工 作人员会知道他们在一个有历史、教育意义的地方生产他们的产品 (首先是奶酪)。也许他们会在这里安排短途旅行......历史和现代 会融合在一起!..

Друкавацца пачаў у 1907 годзе. З 1924 года працаваў рэдактарам сатырычнага часопіса «Дубінка» (выходзіў як дадатак да рэспубліканскай газеты «Звязда»). З 1929 года Анатоль Дзяркач — у газеце «Піянер Беларусі». У 1925—1930 гадах выдаў кнігі «Пра папоў, пра дз'якоў, пра сялян-мужыкоў», «Міколава гаспадарка», «Нашы прыяцелі», «Першы дзень у дзіцячым садзе», «Працавітая дзяўчына», «Звяры нашых лясоў», «Бог удвох», «Качаргой па абразох», «Усім патроху…» У 1936 годзе Анатоль Дзяркач незаконна арыштаваны і асуджаны да вышэйшай меры пакарання.

У пярэдадзень Першай сусветнай вайны працаваў настаўнікам у Навагрудскім павеце Язэп Мазуркевіч (1887—1937). Празаік, крытык, краязнавец.

У 1896 годзе ў Любчы, на Наваградчыне, нарадзіўся крытык, публіцыст, паэт Павел Каравайчык (1896-1937), жыццёвы лёс якога завяршыўся ў Чувашыі, Чэбаксарах. Павел Гіляравіч - з сям'і малазямельных сялян. Пасля заканчэння пачатковай школы паступіў у Вышэйшую пачатковую школу ў Навагрудку. А ў 1910 годзе перайшоў у Навагрудскую прыватную рэальную школу. У 1911 годзе малады чалавек здаў уступныя экзамены ў Мінскую гімназію і скончыў яе з залатым медалём ужо ў Маскве ў 1916 годзе, куды гімназія была эвакуіравана ў час Першай сусветнай вайны. У 1925 годзе Павел Каравайчык скончыў медыцынскі факультэт Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта. Друкаваўся літаратар з 1917 года. Пісаў рэцэнзіі на творы, кнігі, якія станавіліся бясспрэчнай класікай беларускай літаратуры, - «Матчын дар» Алеся Гаруна, «Творы» Максіма Багдановіча, «Спадчына» Янкі Купалы. Пісаў Павел Каравайчык і вершы.

Калі мы ўжо зазірнулі ў Любчу канца XIX – пачатку XX стагоддзя, то нельга не згадаць сядзібу Войнава. Зараз яна належыць Любчанскаму філіялу ААТ «Навагрудскія дары». Захавалася сядзіба ў ранейшых межах. Абнесена бетоннай сцяной. На месцы сядзібнага дома пабудавана вытворчае памяшканне. Гаспадарамі сядзібы ў пазамінулым стагоддзі былі Дыбоўскія. У 1911 годзе маёнткам валодала Мальвіна Іванаўна з Дыбоўскіх. У сядзібе ў сваёй сястры апошнія гады жыцця знаходзіўся яе брат - Уладзіслаў Іванавіч Дыбоўскі (1838–1910), вядомы заолаг, батанік, палеантолаг, мінеролаг, фалькларыст, удзельнік паўстання 1863-1864 гадоў. Апісваючы сядзібу, доктар біялагічных навук Анатоль Тарасавіч Федарук у сваёй кнізе «Старадаўнія сядзібы Гродзеншчыны» зазначае, што «...у доме была сабрана вялікая бібліятэка, у якой Уладзіслаў да апошніх дзён жыцця няспынна працаваў. Сабраў бібліятэку (каля 20 тыс. кніг на розных мовах) Ян Наргілевіч. Большасць складалі кнігі па геаграфіі, этнаграфіі і на тэмы падарожжаў. Пасля смерці Яна (1886) Мальвіна ў 1903 годзе частку кніжнага збору і некалькі дзясяткаў атласаў перадала Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы імя Асалінскіх у Львове (вопіс склаў 3684 спраў). Уладзіслаў пахаваны побач з Наргілевічамі каля невялікага храма на ўскрайку сядзібнага парка». Дарэчы, добра было б ААТ «Навагрудскія дары» заняцца мемарыялізацыяй гэтай мясціны. І работнікі ведалі б, у якой гістарычнай, асветніцкай прасторы яны вырабляюць сваю прадукцыю -



■ Святы камень Навагрудчыны ля вёскі Сянежыцы

纳瓦格鲁达克区肖尔西村是小说家、时评家、经济学家、 社会活动人员、白俄罗斯科学院院士 (1928)杨卡•尼奥曼斯 (1890 - 1937) 的出生地。短篇小说《在折断处》(1925, 第 2 版 - 1928)的作者,入选《作品》(1984)的书。 1928-1930 年社会政治和文学艺术杂志《火焰》出版了尼奥曼斯基的小说《掠 夺者》(小说未完成)。他将中文翻译成白俄罗斯文,并在莫斯科发 表基奥的著作《普通的共和国》和《什么是社会主义》(均为1918 年)。我相信,在白中人文和文学关系的历史上,这一事实是不为 人知的,而且是完全没研究过。在《十九世纪和二十世纪白俄罗斯 文学节选》一书(明斯克,1926年)中出版了杨卡•尼奥曼斯基的 《 自传》。我们看这段简短的文字:"我的家乡是纳瓦格鲁达克区 的肖尔西村。我出生于 1890 年 3 月 31 日。我的父母是农民, 我自己和农民工作的关系一直到二十岁。但为了将白俄罗斯农民变 成工人或小雇员,我不得不离开普兹诺曼地区一望无际的低地平 原和纳瓦格鲁达克地区欢快的高地,那里有明亮的泉水和欢快的 树木 ……

首先,我必须说,我最好的老师是生命本身,自然本身。我从他们那里得到的教育是最完美的,只要我能生活和工作,就永远不会被抹去。他很早就学会了阅读——大约在六岁左右。首先,我在家念书。老师是爷爷、爸爸和叔叔;然后我跑到阿斯塔普叔叔那里,和我的朋友们在一个尘土飞扬的房子里,我读了六个月的《夺取伊兹梅尔要塞》,直到我决定去读书。因为不听话和懒惰,阿斯塔普叔叔让我跪在地上,撒上豌豆,或者用一把又窄又厚的灰尺子敲打我的手掌……" 科学家和作家杨卡•尼奥曼斯基的生命很早就被终止了。而且,当然,我希望他至少在他的家乡肖尔西中被人们记住。也许在2025年,下一个周年纪念日 - 作家的135周年,肖尔西教育师范综合体幼儿园和高中会组织一次科学实践地方历史会议《科学家和作家杨卡•尼奥曼斯基——故乡的讴歌者》?看来,以白俄罗斯国家科学院杨卡•库巴拉文学研究所将积极参与这一创意项目。在这个问题上可能会有其他合作伙伴,这无疑将以最有效的方式激起纪念杨卡•尼奥曼斯基的工作。

诗人、小说家、民族志学家、艺术家乌拉季斯拉夫·保卢科斯基 (1895 - 1955),出生于 斯托利布齐区的伊尼察村,曾在纳瓦格 鲁达克的一所城市学校学习。他的著作有《加夫里拉的梦想和各种 诗歌》(维尔纽斯,1928 年)、《故事》(维尔纽斯,1929 年)、《克 найперш сыры. Мо і экскурсіі б сюды ладзілі... Сыйшліся б разам гісторыя і сучаснасць!..

Вёска Шчорсы Навагрудскага раёна – радзіма і празаіка, публіцыста, вучонага-эканаміста, грамадскага дзеяча, акадэміка АН Беларусі (1928) Янкі Нёманскага (1890-1937). Аўтар кнігі апавяданняў «На зломе» (1925, 2-е выданне -1928 года), кнігі выбранага «Творы» (1984). У 1928-1930 гадах у грамадска-палітычным і літаратурна-мастацкім часопісе «Полымя» друкаваўся раман Я. Нёманскага «Драпежнікі» (раман не скончаны). Пераклаў на беларускую мову з кітайскай і выдаў у Маскве кнігі Кія «Радавая рэспубліка» і «Што такое сацыялізм» (абедзве – 1918 год). Факт у гісторыі беларуска-кітайскіх гуманітарных, літаратурных сувязяў, лічы, невядомы і зусім не распрацаваны. У кнізе «Выпісы з беларускае літаратуры XIX і XX ст.» (Мінск, 1926 год) была надрукавана «Аўтабіяграфія» Янкі Нёманскага. Звернемся да гэтага кароткага тэксту: «Мая бацькаўшчына - сяло Шчорсы Наваградскага павета. Радзіўся 31 сакавіка 1890 года. Бацькі – сядяне, і сам я да дваццаці гадоў меў надежнае дачыненне да сялянскае гаспадаркі. Але з тае прычыны, якая робіць з беларускага селяніна або рабочага, або дробнага служачага, мне прыйшлося пакінуць нязмерныя паўзнёманскія роўнядзі і жыццярадасныя ўзвышшы Наваградчыны з іх светлымі крыніцамі і вясёлымі гаёчкамі...

Першым і, трэба сказаць, лепшым маім настаўнікам было само жыццё, сама натура. Тое навучанне, якое я атрымаў ад іх, самае дасканалае і не сатрэцца ніколі, пакуль мне выпадае жыць і працаваць. Пісьменнасць спазнаў рана каля шасці год. Сперш вучылі дома. Настаўнікамі былі дзед, бацька і дзядзька; потым я ўцёк да дзядзькі Астапа, дзе разам з таварышамі ў курной хаце па паўгода чытаў «Взятие крепости Измаила» да рашаў «скобалы». За распуства, за непаспех дзядзька Астап ставіў на калені, падсыпаўшы гароху, або са ўсіх сіл біў па далоні вузенькаю, але тоўстаю ясянёваю лінейкаю...» Жыццё Янкі Нёманскага, вучонага і пісьменніка, абарвалася вельмі рана. І, канешне ж, хацелася б, каб яго помнілі хоць бы ў родных Шчорсах. Мо ў 2025 годзе да чарговага юбілею – 135-годдзя літаратара ў Шчорсаўскім вучэбна-педагагічным комплексе дзіцячым садку - сярэдняй школе наладзіць навукова-практычную краязнаўчую канферэнцыю «Янка Нёманскі - пясняр роднай зямлі»? Падаецца, што і Інстытут літаратуразнаўства імя Янкі Купалы Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі прыме чынны ўдзел у гэтым творчым праекце. Магчыма, знойдуцца і другія партнёры ў гэтым клопаце, які, несумненна, самым дзейсным чынам узварушыць тэму захавання памяці пра Янку Нёманскага.

Паэт, празаік, этнограф, мастак Уладзіслаў Паўлюкоўскі (1895–1955), які нарадзіўся на Стаўбцоўшчыне, у вёсцы Ініца, вучыўся ў Навагрудку ў гарадской школе. Ён з'яўляецца аўтарам кніг «Сон Гаўрылы і розныя вершы» (Вільня, 1928), «Апавяданні» (Вільня, 1929), «Клім бабаю і іншыя жарты» (Вільня, 1929), «Арышты. Бяроза і воля: Успаміны арыштанта» (Вільнюс, 1940). Пры польскай уладзе быў вязнем віленскай турмы Лукішкі, а затым канцэнтрацыйнага лагера ў Картуз-Бярозе, на Берасцейшчыне. У 1940-я гады. У.



里姆对巴巴尤是的话和其他笑话》(维尔纽斯,1929年)、《逮捕。 白桦树和

自由:被拘留者的回忆》(维尔纽斯,1940年)。在波兰统治期间,他曾被关押在维尔纽斯卢基什卡监狱,后来被关押在布列斯特地区卡尔图兹-比亚罗萨集中营。在 1940年代保卢科斯基在维尔纽斯担任以普希金文学博物馆馆长。 1948年,他被苏联国家安全局逮捕,在明斯克被判处10年的集中营徒刑。他于 1953年从集中营返回,身患绝症,瘫痪。这位作家被安葬在维尔纽斯的罗斯公墓。在白俄罗斯文学联系的背景下,保卢科斯基的名字值得一提。 需要更详细的介绍保卢科斯基在普希金博物馆举办活动的工作。同时也需要以完整版或至少摘录出版我们同胞的书籍《被拘留者的回忆》。

1927-1930年,艺术家、小说家、诗人亚泽普·德拉兹多维奇(1888-1954),维捷布斯克州格鲁博科区的蓬卡村人,在纳瓦格鲁达克白俄罗斯重点学校任教。在他的"纳瓦格鲁达克"时期,亚泽普·德拉兹多维奇在《闪电》、《农田》、《劳动力量》等白俄罗斯西部期刊上发表他的作品。作者以化名亚泽普·纳洛德尼克发表了他的诗歌。 亚泽普·德拉兹多维奇还在 纳瓦格鲁达克举办了他的个人艺术展。才华横溢的艺术家和作家的命运中的三个"纳瓦格鲁达克"还需要仔细研究。

《白俄罗斯作家》人名和书目词典(明斯克,1994 3 卷)上能知道纳瓦格鲁达克的另一个文学和地区历史的事实。这 个事实与白俄罗斯西部诗人阿纳托利•艾维尔斯的命运直接相关。 阿纳托利•艾维尔斯(1912 - 1999)出生在斯洛尼姆区。他的第一 部诗集 《围场上的诗》于 1939 年在维尔纽斯出版: "……父亲 教诗人用俄语阅读, 然后男孩在白俄罗斯当地的一所学校学习了 几个月,但学校关闭了。 1926年夏进入维尔纽斯白俄罗斯重点学 校,1928年因积极从事地下活动被开除。他继续在克莱茨克和纳瓦 格鲁达克重点学校学习,但波兰当局不允许他完成全部的课程学 习……" 阿纳托利•艾维尔斯于 1934 年开始在白俄罗斯西部出 版社发表他的作品。卫国战争期间,他在斯洛尼姆创建了一个反法 西斯地下组织。当时开始逮捕地下工作者时,他加入了游击队。他 被选举为斯洛尼姆跨区反法西斯委员会的书记。后来,他被任命为 捷尔任斯基游击队情报副指挥官。战后, 他在焦油厂担任工人, 在 化工厂担任技术员。阿纳托利•艾维尔斯的著作有《从走过的路》

Паўлюкоўскі працаваў у Вільнюсе дырэктарам Літаратурнага музея імя А. С. Пушкіна. У 1948 годзе ён быў арыштаваны савецкімі органамі дзяржаўнай бяспекі і асуджаны ў Мінску на 10 гадоў лагернага рэжыму. Вярнуўся з лагера ў 1953 годзе невылечна хворым, спаралізаваным. Пахаваны пісьменнік у Вільнюсе на могілках Роса. Імя У. Паўлюкоўскага варта згадак і ў кантэксце беларуска-расійскіх літаратурных сувязяў. Болей падрабязнага расповеду патрабуе дзейнасць Уладзіслава Паўлюкоўскага ў Пушкінскім музеі. Таксама няблага было б выдаць цалкам ці хоць бы надрукаваць урыўкі з кнігі нашага земляка «Успаміны арыштанта».

У 1927–1930 гады настаўнікам у Навагрудскай беларускай гімназіі працаваў мастак, празаік, паэт Язэп Драздовіч (1888–1954), ураджэнец засценка Пунькі на Глыбоччыне, у Віцебскай вобласці. У свой «наваградскі» перыяд Язэп Драздовіч друкаваўся ў заходнебеларускіх перыядычных выданнях, такіх як «Маланка», «Сялянская ніва», «Сіла працы». Вершы творца змяшчаў пад псеўданімам Язэп Народнік. У Навагрудку Язэп Драздовіч правёў і сваю персанальную мастацкую выстаўку. Тры «наваградскіх гады» ў лёсе таленавітага мастака і пісьменніка таксама яшчэ патрабуюць уважлівага даследавання.

Біябібліяграфічны слоўнік «Беларускія пісьменнікі» (Мінск, 1994; том 3) падказвае нам яшчэ адзін літаратурна-краязнаўчы навагрудскі штрышок. Гэтым разам - штрышок, які самым непасрэдным чынам звязаны з лёсам заходнебеларускага паэта (першы яго вершаваны зборнік - «Песні на загонах» - пабачыў свет у Вільні ў 1939 годзе) Анатоля Івераса (1912–1999), які нарадзіўся на Слонімшчыне: «... Чытаць па-руску паэта навучыў бацька, потым некалькі месяцаў хлапчук вучыўся ў мясцовай беларускай школе, але яна была закрыта. Летам 1926 года паступіў у Віленскую беларускую гімназію, у 1928 годзе выключаны за актыўную падпольную дзейнасць. Працягваў вучыцца ў Клецкай і Навагрудскай гімназіях, але закончыць поўны курс навучання польскія ўлады так і не далі...» Друкавацца ў заходнебеларускім друку Анатоль Іверс пачаў у 1934 годзе. У час Вялікай Айчыннай вайны стварыў антыфашысцкую падпольную арганізацыю ў Слоніме. Калі пачаліся арышты падпольшчыкаў, пайшоў у партызаны. Быў абраны сакратаром Слонімскага міжраённага антыфашысцкага камітэта. Пазней быў прызначаны намеснікам камандзіра партызанскага атрада імя Дзяржынскага па разведцы. Пасля вайны працаваў майстрам смалакурні, тэхнолагам хімзавода. Анатоль Іверс — аўтар кніг «З пройдзеных дарог» (1970), «Жыву ў бацькоўскім краі» (1982), «Я пайшоў бы ўслед за летам» (1987), а таксама — шэрагу выданняў, якія пабачылі свет ужо пасля смерці паэта. Шмат для захавання творчай спадчыны Анатоля Іверса зрабіў яго зямляк - слонімскі краязнаўца, добра вядомы ў нашай краіне даследчык мінуўшчыны, пісьменнік Сяргей Чыгрын.

На Навагрудчыне, у вёсцы Заполле, нарадзілася паэтэса Ніна Тараса (1916–2006), член Саюза савецкіх пісьменнікаў з 1940 года. Выступаць у друку з вершамі яна пачала ў 1936 годзе. Першыя публікацыі Ніны Тарас – у «Беларускім летапісе», часопісах «Шлях моладзі», «Летапіс ТБШ», газеце

(1970 年)、《我住在父亲的土地上》(1982 年)、《我会跟随夏天》(1987 年),以及许多出版物在他死后出版。一名来自斯洛尼姆的阿纳托利•艾维尔斯的同胞,当地历史学家、我国著名的历史研究者、作家谢尔盖•奇格林为保护阿纳托利•艾维尔斯的创作遗产做了很多工作。

诗人妮娜·塔罗斯(1916 - 2006 年),自 1940 年以来一直是苏联作家联盟的成员,出生于纳瓦格鲁达克区的萨波勒村。1936 年开始发表诗歌。 妮娜·塔罗斯的第一个出版物是在《白俄罗斯纪事》、《青年之路》、《白俄罗斯学校协会年鉴》杂志和《 我们的自由》报纸上。 白俄罗斯西部女诗人妮娜·塔罗斯的第一部诗集是《走向东方·····》(1940 年)。

1931 年,从图里齐镇的波兰七年制学校毕业后,杨卡·布雷 里(1917 - 2006)进入了纳瓦格鲁达克重点学校,但由于经济 原因无法在那里学习。白俄罗斯人民作家的故乡是科雷利奇区。 图里齐、扎戈耶、克雷尼奇纳亚……白俄罗斯作家杨卡•布雷里 散文的许多情节、许多人物都来自这里……但很难将前纳瓦格鲁 达克区、前纳瓦格鲁达克镇划分为地区边界。杨卡•布雷里到他 的家乡的旅行……我们在作者以前的短篇小说中读到——"树 枝用树叶触动我们",早在 1951 年就写道:"我们三个来钓鱼 的人之一,新来这个地方的人,说他在斯维迪亚兹湖感觉到了某 种非同寻常的轻盈,就不像在其他湖上一样,而且,他去过很多 其他的地方游泳和钓鱼。在他的指导下, 斯维迪亚兹湖也向我 展示了自己的另一面。从停泊在传说中的芦苇附近的船上,我们 在早上捕获了很多具有攻击性的鲈鱼。而浮游物,活生生的浮游 物,漂浮在难以形容的轻盈明亮的水面上,将在我儿时的梦想中 跟随我。"来自同一篇短篇小说:"……从山上看,纳瓦格鲁达克 地区的山丘几乎是交错的灌木丛。橡树和角树,黑麦的田庄,荞 麦香美, 唱着丰收之歌, 收割者努力地挥动她的手。在客栈, 沿 着鹅卵石, 在盛开的阿东山之上, 有一条适合我们骑自行车的好 路。还有灌木丛的阴影,树枝有点卡在树叶里。在农场附近的阴 凉处,草地上,新鲜的牛奶与黑面包非常相配。

……在丘陵和灌木丛后面,从科雷利奇到柳布查是一片平缓的平原,杏树更常见,浅绿色的大片亚麻,散布着三叶草花,厚实的粒状燕麦。村子连成一条几乎牢不可破的链子,缠绕在一起,连绵不绝,外面是一条条的小路,两旁茂密低矮的柳树,还有高耸的菩提树,飘落着芬芳的花粉。 米采维奇所讴歌的边界上的"安静的梨"……虽然没有边界。饱满的、粒状的黑麦在周围,平静地散发着香香的苦味。在所有这些背景下——时间的见证——收割机在劳作。

…… 我们亚雷米希后面,在柳布查由几条小河交汇的内曼河的已经很宽了。从它的弯道上我们看到了在阳光下,渔网里大嘴、胖乎乎的梭子鱼。河对岸,在一片绿地上,在地平线上的尽头黑漆漆的森林像墙一样,一群集体农庄的农民走着。从内曼河上方的茅草屋里,奶牛聚集在这里过夜,挤奶女工带着奶桶来到这里,晚上你可以听到女孩们的欢歌笑语,而附近能听到清香的牛奶桶的嗡嗡声。森林的接近感不仅体现在河流上方,河岸上填满了准备燃烧的木材,而目还体现在小镇本身……"

1938年,诗人、小说家、时评人阿莱西·巴兹科 (1918-2013年)毕业于斯坦尼斯拉夫·曼努什科纳瓦格鲁达克音乐学院。作家在 1965年1月20日的自传《第二扇窗》中是这样写到的:在纳瓦格鲁达克(1936-1938)的毕业于斯坦尼斯拉夫·曼努什科音乐学院,在华沙的音乐学院(1938-1939)。

即使是现在,当我想起母亲送我出村流了多少眼泪时,我都会感到难过。 两个叔叔,亚历山大和瓦西尔,已经不在了。 瓦西尔被关押在卡尔图兹-比亚罗萨的监狱。 而我父亲是个雇农。

«Наша воля». Першы паэтычны зборнік заходнебеларускай паэтэсы Ніны Тарас – «На ўсход ідучы...» (1940).

У 1931 годзе, скончыўшы польскую сямігадовую школу ў мястэчку Турэц, у Навагрудскую гімназію паступіў Янка Брыль (1917–2006), але вучыцца там з-за матэрыяльных абставін не змог. Родныя мясціны народнага пісьменніка Беларусі - Карэліччына. Турэц, Загор'е, Крынічнае... Многія сюжэты, многія персанажы прозы народнага пісьменніка Беларусі Янкі Брыля – якраз адсюль... Але ж цяжка падзяліць Навагрудскі край, колішні Навагрудскі павет, Наваградчыну на раённыя межы. Як і самі вандроўкі Янкі Брыля па родных мясцінах... Чытаем у даўняй мініяцюры пісьменніка - «Голле чапае нас лістотай», напісанай ажно ў 1951 годзе: «Адзін з нашай рыбацкай валачашчай тройкі, навічок у гэтых мясцінах, казаў, што на Свіцязі ён адчувае нейкую незвычайную лёгкасць, як ні на адной іншай вадзе, якіх ён, дарэчы, аплаваў ды «абязрыбіў» нямала. Пад яго кіраўніцтвам і Свіцязь раскрылася для мяне яшчэ адным сваім бокам. З додкі, заякаранай кадя дегендарнага трыснягу, мы вылавілі за раніцу мноства бойкіх акунёў. І паплаўкі, жывыя паплаўкі на невыказна лёгкай і светлай вадзе, пойдуць за мною дзіцячымі снамі». І яшчэ – з той самай мініяцюры: «...Узгоркі Наваградчыны, калі глядзець з гары, ледзь не ў шахматным парадку ўкрытыя пералескамі. Дубы і грабы. Жытнія мэндлі. Грэчка ў пахкай красе. Жніўная песня. Рупліва махае рукамі жняярка. На гасцінцы, уздоўж бруку, над расквечаным адхонам – добрая сцежка для нашага брата-веласіпедыста. І цянёк ад прысадаў, і голле трохі зачапаецца лістотай. У цяньку каля хутара, на траве, да чорнага хлеба вельмі добра падыходзіць свежае малако.

...Пасля ўзгоркаў ды пералескаў, ад Карэліч на Любчу пачынаецца лагодная роўнядзь, з часцейшымі мэндлямі, светла-зялёнымі прасторамі слаўнага лёну, усыпанай кветкамі канюшыннай атавы, густых зярністых аўсоў. Вёскі цягнуцца амаль неразрыўным ланцугом, дружна чапляючыся адна за адну, злучаныя звонка ўкатанымі дарогамі, абапал якіх густа стаяць то нізка каржакаватыя вербы, то велічныя красуні ліпы, з якіх яшчэ ўсё асыпаецца духмяны пыл. Рэшткі апетага Міцкевічам: «ціхія грушы» на межах... Хаця – межаў няма. Навокал стаіць густое, каласістае жыта, спакойна дыхаючы смачным, гаркаватым пахам. І на ўсім гэтым фоне – сведчанне часу – працуе камбайн.

...У Любчы – ужо шырокі пасля нашых Ярэміч, падкормлены водамі некалькіх рэчак Нёман. З яго адвояў – мы бачылі – сетка вымае на сонца шыраказяпых, выпасеных шчупакоў. За ракой, на зялёнай прасторы, што канчаецца на даляглядзе цёмнай сцяною лесу, ходзіць калгасны статак. Ад саламянага будана над Нёманам, дзе збіраюцца нанач каровы і куды прыязджаюць з бітонамі даяркі, увечары чуваць дзявочыя жарты і смех, а бліжэй – дзюрчанне ў звонкія вёдры духмянага сырадою. Блізкасць пушчы адчуваецца не толькі над ракой, берагі якой завалены падрыхтаванай для сплаву драўніны, але і ў самым гарадку...»

У 1938 годзе Навагрудскі музычны інстытут імя С. Манюшкі закончыў ураджэнец карэліцкага Даўгінава паэт, празаік, публіцыст Алесь Бажко (1918–2013). Вось як аб

但世界并非没有好人。

在华沙,我的老师是有思想的老师——音乐学院的副校长是著名的波兰作曲家 斯坦尼斯拉夫·卡祖拉、白俄罗斯歌手米哈尔·扎贝达-苏梅茨基、音乐老师是小提琴家 卡汉斯基与克莱因。 他们把我安排在宿舍里,帮我拿到了奖学金。

米哈尔•扎贝达-苏梅茨基为我做了很多。 他还在纳瓦格鲁达克注意到了我。 当时没有钱可以支付教育费用,所以我白天去上课,晚上当值班人员。 听说这件事后,米哈尔•扎贝达-苏梅茨基(当时他正在 纳瓦格鲁达克举行一场音乐会)来到学院,听了我的小提琴演奏,给了我地址,并告诉我在新学年开始前来找他。

我这样做了,然后我在华沙的街道上走来走去,简直不敢相信我是音乐学院的学生。 除了我,只有一个白俄罗斯人在那里学习。 米哈尔·扎贝达-苏梅茨基和他的波兰朋友花了很多时间和精力才能在这个严格的教育机构中为我找到一个位置!"

白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国社会主义共和国文化的光荣 工作者阿莱西·巴兹科于 1945 年首次发表了他的散文和信件: 《 九月之前》、《晚耕》、《森林磨坊》,《活鬼》中篇小说、。《彻 底破产》散文集、《卡尔维加离开农场》、《塔特拉》长诗。 他的 诗集《蓝柳》、《和谐》、《麦穗与岩石:精选》已出版。

白俄罗斯语言学家、小说家费奥多尔·米哈伊洛维奇·杨科夫斯基(1918-1989)出生于莫吉廖夫州格鲁斯基区。他在明斯科区和纳瓦格鲁达克区的边界参与了游击队。语言科学博士,他是有趣的短篇小说和散文的作者。他撰写并出版了一系列书籍:《图标》(1975),《停下来一会儿》(1979),《我将在山上崇拜》(1982年),《快乐与痛苦》(1984年),《这个词本身会说话》(1986年),《来自艰难的道路》(1988年)。费奥多尔·米哈伊洛维奇在他的自传《回忆和会议中的几行》中还写道:"我爱格罗德诺和格罗德诺州,那里的格兰迪奇、扎尔尼察、达尔尼察、帕尔尼察、戈扎等安静的村庄一个接一个地沿着道路从格罗延······那里明亮、干净,就像露水那样的的内曼和"圣"斯维亚兹湖、马斯塔夫利亚尼和阿斯特里娜、纳瓦格鲁达克和库什利亚尼······"

距离纳瓦格鲁达克不远的是著名的卡科雷利奇区的辛尤斯卡 娅•斯拉巴达村。评论家、文学评论家、小说家乌拉吉米尔•安德 烈耶维奇•卡列斯尼克(1922 - 1994) 出生于此。 1936 年, 在 读完波兰学校的七个年级后,这个年轻人进入了位于纳瓦格鲁达 克的 亚当•密茨凯维奇波兰文法学校。西白俄罗斯与白俄罗斯苏 维埃社会主义共和国社会主义共和国统一后,他继续在纳瓦格鲁 达克师范学校学习。当他在第三年级学习时, 伟大的卫国战争开 始了。从占领的第一天起,卡列斯尼克就加入了布列斯特地区米尔 区的一个共青团地下组织。 1942年,他成为一名游击队员。他是 共青团支队的机枪手、爆破手、排长。 1943年夏起任游击队参谋 长。 1945-1949 年在明斯克师范学院学习。之后, 在这所大学读 研究生。曾任博布鲁师范学院文学系主任(1952-1954),自 年以来 - 在布列斯特师范学院工作。 1956-1988 年担任白俄罗 斯文学系主任,是位语言学博士和教授,自 1960 年起成为白俄罗 斯作家联盟成员。因参与两项研究项目《白俄罗斯十月前文学史》 和《白俄罗斯苏联文学史》,而获得白俄罗斯共和国国家奖。是白 俄罗斯高等学校荣誉员工,曾获卫国战争一级勋章、人民友谊勋 荣誉勋章"、勋章、最高苏维埃荣誉证书。著作有《口头语 言和有表情的朗读》(1962 年)、《星歌》(1975 年)、《奥德修斯 之帆》(1977年)、《马克西姆坦克》(1981年)、《普罗米修斯的 使者》(1984 年)、《传奇故事》(1987 年)、 《杨卡•布雷里》 (1990 年)...... 卡列斯尼克的创作命运的另一页是与阿列西•阿 达莫维奇和杨卡·布雷里合着的书"我来自火热的村庄……"

多年后,乌拉吉米尔·卡列斯尼克写出了一本突出的、与众不同的《记忆之书》(2005年,文学研究院家和评论家去世后,才出版了

гэтым часе напіша пісьменнік у сваёй аўтабіяграфіі «Другое акно» 20 студзеня 1965 года: «Вучыўся я ў пачатковай школе (1926–1929), у сямігодцы ў мястэчку Ярэмічы (1929–1932), у музычным інстытуце імя С. Манюшкі ў Навагрудку (1936–1938), у кансерваторыі ў Варшаве (1938–1939).

Мне і цяпер часам робіцца сумна, як успомню, колькі слёз праліла маці, выпраўляючы мяне з вёскі. Двух дзядзькоў Аляксандра і Васіля – ужо не было. Васіля паны трымалі ў Картуз-Бярозе. А бацька батрачыў.

Але свет не без добрых людзей.

У Варшаве маімі настаўнікамі былі ўдумлівыя і разумныя педагогі – віцэ-рэктар кансерваторыі вядомый польскі кампазітар Станіслаў Казура, беларускі спявак Міхал Забэйда-Суміцкі, выкладчыкі музыкі скрыпачы Каханскі і Кляйн. Яны ўладкавалі мяне ў інтэрнат, дапамаглі атрымаць стыпендыю.

Асабліва шмат зрабіў для мяне Міхал Забэйда-Суміцкі. Ён заўважыў мяне яшчэ ў Навагрудку. За навучанне не было чым плаціць, дык я днём хадзіў на заняткі, а ноччу быў за вартаўніка. Дачуўшыся пра гэта, Забэйда-Суміцкі (ён тады выступаў з канцэртам у Навагрудку) зайшоў у інстытут, паслухаў маю ігру на скрыпцы, даў свой адрас і сказаў, каб я абавязкова перад пачаткам новага навучальнага года прыехаў да яго.

Я так і зрабіў. А потым хадзіў па Варшаве і не верыў, што я – студэнт кансерваторыі. Акрамя мяне там вучыўся толькі адзін беларус. Колькі ж трэба было Забэйду-Суміцкаму і яго польскім сябрам патраціць часу і энергіі, каб знайсці ў гэтай непрыступнай навучальнай устанвое месца яшчэ і для мяне!»

Нагадаем, што заслужаны работнік культуры БССР Алесь Бажко, які дэбютаваў у друку нарысамі і карэспандэнцыямі ў 1945 годзе, — аўтар аповесцяў «Перад вераснем», «Позняе ворыва», «Лясныя крушні», «Жывыя прывіды», зборніка нарысаў і памфлетаў «Татальнае банкруцтва», паэм «Карвіга пакідае хутар», «Татры». Пабачылі свет яго паэтычныя зборнікі «Блакітныя вербы», «Суладдзе», «Каласы і скалы: Выбранае».

Частым госцем на Навагрудчыне, Наваградчыне бываў беларускі мовазнавец і празаік Фёдар Міхайлавіч Янкоўскі (1918 – 1989), які нарадзіўся ў Глускім раёне, на Магілёўшчыне. Партызаніў на памежжы Міншчыны і Гродзеншчыны. Доктар філалагічных навук, ён з'яўляецца аўтарам цікавых абразкоў, эсэ — напісаў і выдаў цэлую серыю кніг: «Абразкі» (1975), «Прыпыніся на часінку» (1979), «І за гарою пакланюся» (1982), «Радасць і боль» (1984), «Само слова гаворыць» (1986), «З нялёгкіх дарог» (1988). У сваёй аўтабіяграфіі «Радкі з успамінаў і сустрэч» Фёдар Міхайлавіч запісаў і такое: «Люблю Гродна і Гродзеншчыну, дзе адна за адной ідуць усцяж пры дарозе з Гродна ціхія вёскі Грандзічы, Зарніца, Дарніца, Пальніца, Гожа... дзе светлы, чысты, як з расы, Нёман і святая Свіцязь, Мастаўляны і Астрына, Наваградак і Кушляны...»

Непадалёку ад Навагрудка – вядомае карэліцкае паселішча Сіняўская Слабада. Тут і нарадзіўся крытык, літаратуразнавец, празаік Уладзімір Андрэевіч Калеснік (1922



■ Многія стагоддзі таму Навгрудак стаў першай сталіцай Вялікага Княства Літоўскага. На старажытнай Замкавай гары ад сцен і вежаў засталіся толькі руіны, але і яны нагадваюць пра вялікае мінулае Навагрудка.

回忆录的单独版本;该书的出版商和印刷厂是《布列斯特印刷厂》 股份公司)。 本项目主编、前言作者为白俄罗斯人民作家杨卡·布雷里。

乌拉吉米尔•卡列斯尼克在他 1964 年 11 月 23 日写的自传《我的足迹》中提到了他的《纳瓦格鲁达克足迹》:"七岁之后,我漫游到了另一个世界。在天堂里,物质上的烦恼、体力劳动和面包被认为是毫无价值的,甚至是下流和低级的。只有精神价值才有价值:知识、复杂的感情、文化·····纳瓦格鲁达克重点学校······然而,后来我注意到,在对智力的狂热赞美背后,往往隐藏着普通的势利。它不是知识分子和骑士的学校,而是——玩智慧和贵族的学校······

...在家里,加牛奶的小麦糊和面条被认为是糖果,在这里它们仅在月底提供,当时宿舍负责人介绍说"需要节约"。 称我们村民为"粪"的"贵族"学生反抗,将一盘盘面条扔进从厨房送到二楼餐厅的电梯。

起初,在这种环境下,我觉得自己像个"糊涂的萨夫卡"。 然后...... 来了一位绘画和手工艺老师克鲁克教授。

- 沃洛佳, - 他说, - 拿一下工作室的钥匙,下课后做你想做的事。 让你的手忙起来……"

进一步说:"对白俄罗斯的学生来讲波兰语很难。这对我来说是最难的。有一天,老师给每个人带来了一张带有复制画的明信片,并让他们描述它。她当着大家的面读了我的文章,但她并没有错过嘲笑我,因为文章有白俄罗斯语单词。最后,她大度地说了一句:"总的来说,这小子是懂得欣赏美的",仿佛她的发现是个天大的误会。她坚持白俄罗斯人的波兰语课的分数永远不会超过"三"的原则。好吧,只感受美丽,可能也是对的。

出于固执,我决定成为一名绘画评论家,以此惹恼她,并用波兰语写评论文章,就像著名的维特克维奇或格尔森—丹布罗夫斯卡所写的那样。 在一二年级的重点学校里,我把这些作者都背下来了。尽管我在学业上取得了成功,但我仍然觉得自己像一只白乌鸦。 不知怎的,卧室里,一个不起眼的家伙开始咆哮起来:"白俄罗斯人是什么民族,没有任何文化,连自己的作家都没有······"

- 当然不是, 我反抗了。 我们的作家不比波兰作家差: 柯拉斯, 库巴拉! ...
- 哈哈哈, 库巴拉! 他的背后被人捅了一刀, 这个坏蛋继续编讨 厌的话。

- 1994). Скончыўшы сем класаў польскай школы, малады чалавек паступіў у 1936 годзе ў польскую Навагрудскую гімназію імя А. Міцкевіча. Пасля ўз'яднання Заходняй Беларусі з БССР працягваў вучобу ў Навагрудскім педагагічным вучылішчы. Калі вучыўся на трэцім курсе, пачалася Вялікая Айчынная вайна. З першых дзён акупацыі Уладзімір Калеснік увайшоў у адну з камсамольскіх падпольных арганізацый Мірскага раёна Брэсцкай вобласці. У 1942 годзе стаў партызанам. Быў кулямётчыкам, падрыўніком, камандзірам узвода ў атрадзе «Камсамольскі». З лета 1943 года – начальнік штаба партызанскага атрада. У 1945-1949 гг. вучыўся ў Мінскім педінстытуце. Пасля - у аспірантуры гэтай ВНУ. Працаваў загадчыкам кафедры літаратуры Бабруйскага педінстытута (1952–1954). З 1954 года – у Брэсцкім педадагічным інстытуце. У 1956–1988 гг. - загадчык кафедры беларускай літаратуры. Кандыдат філалагічных навук. Прафесар. Член СП Беларусі з 1960 года. Лаўрэат Дзяржаўнай прэміі Рэспублікі Беларусь за ўдзел у двухтомным даследаванні «Гісторыя беларускай дакастрычніцкай літаратуры» і «Гісторыя беларускай савецкай літаратуры». Заслужаны работнік вышэйшай школы Беларусі. Узнагароджаны ордэнамі Айчыннай вайны І-й ступені, Дружбы народаў, «Знак Пашаны», медалямі, Ганаровай граматай Вярхоўнага Савета БССР. Аўтар кніг «Вусная мова і выразнае чытанне» (1962), «Зорны спеў» (1975), «Ветразі Адысея» (1977), «Максім Танк» (1981), «Пасланец Праметэя» (1984), «Тварэнне легенды» (1987), «Янка Брыль» (1990)... Асобная старонка ў творчым лёсе Уладзіміра Калесніка - сумесная з Алесем Адамовічам і Янкам Брылём праца над кнігай «Я з вогненнай вёскі...»

Праз многія гады Уладзімір Калеснік напіша яркую, адметную «Кнігу памяці» (асобным выданнем успаміны пабачаць свет ужо пасля смерці літаратуразнаўца, крытыка – у 2005 годзе; выдавец і адначасова друкарня кнігі – ААТ «Брэсцкая друкарня»). Галоўны рэдактар гэтага праекта і аўтар прадмовы – народны пісьменнік Беларусі Янка Брыль.

У напісанай 23 лістапада 1964 года аўтабіяграфіі «Сваім следам» Уладзімір Калеснік зазначыць свой «навагрудскі след»: «Пасля сямігодкі я шыбануў у іншы свет. У паднябессе, дзе матэрыяльныя турботы, фізічная праца і хлеб лічыліся чымсьці нікчэмным, нават непрыстойным і нізкім. Вартасць мелі толькі духоўныя валёры: веды, утончаныя пачуцці, культурнасць... Навагрудская гімназія... Пазней, праўда, я заўважыў, што за фанатычным усхваленнем інтэлекту тут часта скрываўся звычайны снабізм. Гэта не была школа інтэлігентаў і рыцараў, хутчэй – школа гульні ў інтэлігентнасць і шляхетнасць...

...Дома забеленая пшанічная зацірка ды макароны лічыліся прысмакамі, тут іх давалі толькі ў канцы месяца, калі кіраўнік інтэрната наводзіў «эканомію». Вучні-«арыстакраты», што абзывалі нас, вяскоўцаў, «гнойкамі», бунтаваліся і ў знак пратэсту шпурлялі талеркі з макаронамі ў ліфт, праз які іх падавалі з кухні на другі паверх у сталовую.

Я спярша адчуваў сябе ў гэтым асяроддзі «збянтэжаным Саўкам». А потым... Потым прыйшоў прафесар Крук, выкладчык рысунка і ручной працы.

— Валодзю, — гаварыў ён, — бяры ключ ад майстэрні і пасля заняткаў рабі сабе, што захочаш. Набівай руку...»

І далей: «Бічом вучняў-беларусаў была польская мова. Мне яна давалася нязгорш. Аднойчы настаўніца прынесла ўсім па паштоўцы з рэпрадукцыямі і загадала апісаць. Маё сачыненне яна зачытала пры ўсіх, аднак не прамінула падпусціць пару шпілек, бо сустракаліся беларусізмы. У заключэнне велікадушна выцадзіла: «Увогуле гэты хлопчык умее глядзець на хараство», нібыта яе адкрыццё было вялікім непаразуменнем. Яна прытрымлівалася прынцыпу, што беларусы ніколі не могуць знаць польскую мову больш як на «тройку». Ну і хараство адчуваць – мабыць, таксама.

З упартасці я рашыў, што стану крытыкам жывапісу на зло ёй і буду пісаць пра карціны па-польску так, як піша славуты Віткевіч або Герсан-Дамброўская. Гэтых аўтараў я прачытаў ад коркі ў першым і другім класе гімназіі. Нягледзячы на поспехі ў вучобе я ўсё ж адчуваў сябе белаю варонай. Неяк у спальні адзін увогуле ніштаваты хлопец пачаў кепікі: «Што гэта за нацыя беларусы, у яе ж ніякай няма культуры, нават пісьменнікаў сваіх няма...»

- Як няма, умяшаўся я. Ёсць у нас пісьменнікі не горшыя за польскіх: Колас, Купала!..
- Ха-ха-ха, Купала! Яго за спіну драла, агідна рыфмаваў нягоднік.

Я ўсхапіўся з ложка і кінуўся біцца. Ускочылі на ногі ўсе і нас развялі. «Не гадзіцца так! Справа ганаровая – на бокс!» Ад выпускнікоў прымчалі дзве пары баксёрскіх пальчатак, выбралі секундантаў. Тыя напомнілі правілы: «Біць толькі да пояса, біцца – да крыві». Потым, абцёршы расквашаныя насы мокрым ручніком, аб'явілі, што канфлікт уладжан ганарова, абодва аказаліся дастойнымі праціўнікамі.

У сямігодцы ў нас былі ўрокі беларускай літаратуры раз у тыдзень. Я вывучыў на памяць нейкі дзясятак вершаў па выбары настаўніцы. Дома куплялі беларсукія календары, там я сустрэў прозвішча Максіма Танка з прыпіскай: «Таленавіты малады паэт». Вершы дужа баявітыя, але і дужа складаныя. Цяпер старэйшыя вучні далі мне пад сакрэтам творы Коласа, і я трапіў у нейкі стан гіпнозу. Нічога падобнага дагэтуль я не чытаў...»

...Напрыканцы 1960-х на Навагрудчыне кінарэжысёр Віктар Тураў здымаў мастацкі кінафільм па дылогіі Алеся Адамовіча «Партызаны» («Война под крышами» і «Сыновья уходят в бой»). Віктар Тураў запрасіў да ўдзелу са сваімі песнямі надзвычай папулярнага на той час акцёра і барда Уладзіміра Высоцкага. Шмат пазней Алесь Адамовіч пакіне свае ўспаміны пра У. Высоцкага ў звязку з Навагрудчынай... Цытуем па арыгінале: «На фотоснимке: Володя и Марина приехали к нам в киногруппу »Сыновья уходят в бой» (1969). Снимали мы фильм на Новогрудчине.

Песни для фильмов Виктора Турова Высоцкий писать начал давно – «Я родом из детства», «Война под крышами». Помню, как года за два-три до новогрудских встреч приезжал Высоцкий в Минск, даже снимался в нашем первом фильме «Война под крышами», но потом его «вырезали» (те, кто и все кино «резали без ножа», ибо лучше, чем художники и чем сам народ, знали, «что нужно народу»). Песни же были озвучены «профессиональным» голосом.



И вот теперь он приехал в нашу киногруппу с Мариной Влади, для которой Новогрудчина – таинственная родина ее отца. Через неделю она нас с Виктором упрашивала:

— Ну, уговорите Володю, чтобы он не торопился отсюда! Мы поселили их не в районной гостинице, где жили сами, а в деревне: ночлег на сене, под крышей крестьянского хлева, внизу всю ночь по-доброму вздыхает корова, задумчиво жуя жвачку...

Парижаночка была в восторге:

— Ну, уговорите Володю!...

Время от времени они приезжали, приходили к нам в «партизанский лагерь», молодые, счастливые друг другом и каждый – талантом другого.

Сохранились и кадры узкопленочного любительского фильма. Да только немые. А в это время «партизанский лес» гремел песнями Высоцкого. Их не только слышишь, а как бы видишь: с набухшими, — вот-вот порвутся, — венами на шее, покрасневшими от напряжения глазами... А сам Высоцкий стоит тут же, разговаривает, усмехается — по-юношески светлый, дружелюбный. Голос неожиданно тихий. Больше слушает, чем говорит.

Привозил ли он их готовыми, песни к первому и ко второму фильмам – «Аисты», «У нас вчера с позавчера шла спокойная игра», «В темноте», «Он не вернулся из боя», «Песня о Земле», «Сыновья уходят в бой», — или, может, сочинял тут же, на месте? Я так и не могу сказать точно...»

Наваградчына-Навагрудчына літаратурная – гэта і лёсы Адама Міцкевіча, Яна Чачота. Але пра гэта, пэўна, трэба гаварыць асобна. З Навагрудскім краем звязаны імёны рускіх пісьменнікаў Андрэя Вазнясенскага, Мікалая Чаркашына. У Навагрудку, між іншым, пахаваны ўнук Аляксандра Сяргеевіча Пушкіна. У розныя гады навагрудскімі сцежкамі вандравалі Вячаслаў Стома, Леў Мірачыцкі, Леанід Дранько-Майсюк, Юрка Голуб, Алесь Кажадуб, Анатоль Бутэвіч... Імёнаў можна згадаць безліч. І за іх судакрананнямі з прыгожым краем – раманы, аповесці, паэмы і вершы...

Алесь Карлюкевіч

我从床上跳起来开始打架。 每个人都跳了起来,带我们离开。 "这是不对的! 来拳击!这是一件光荣的事情!" 毕业生送了两副拳击手套, 他们提醒我们规则:"只打到腰,打到吐血。" 然后,他们用湿毛巾擦了擦发酸的鼻子后,宣布了矛盾是光荣地解决了,事实证明,他们俩都是当之无愧的对手。

七年制学校,我们每周上一次白俄罗斯文学课。 我背了老师选的十几首诗。 在家里也买了白俄罗斯日历,在那里我遇到了马克西姆坦克的名字,上面写着:"才华横溢的年轻诗人"。 这些诗非常有战斗精神,但也非常复杂。 学长偷偷也给了我柯拉斯的作品,我陷入了一种痴迷状态。 我以前没有读过这样的东西……"

...在 1960 年代后期,在纳瓦格鲁达克,电影导演 维克多·图罗夫根据 阿列西·阿达莫维奇的二部曲 《游击队员》(《屋檐下的战争》和《儿子们去战斗》)拍摄了一部故事片。 维克多·图罗夫邀请了当时极受欢迎的演员和吟游诗人弗拉基米尔·维索茨基来参与演唱他的歌曲。 很久以后,阿列西·阿达莫维奇将留下他对与纳瓦格鲁达克相关的维索茨基的记忆.....我们引用原著:"在照片上:沃洛佳和玛丽娜来和我们的《儿子们去战斗》电影组见面(1969)。我们在纳瓦格鲁达克拍摄了这部电影。

维索茨基很久以前就开始为维克多·图罗夫的电影创作歌曲——《我来自童年》、《屋檐下的战争》。 我记得在纳瓦格鲁达克会见前两三年,维索茨基来到明斯克,他甚至出演了我们的第一部电影《屋檐下的战争》,但后来他被"砍"了(那些"没有刀就砍了整部电影"的人) ",因为他们比艺术家和人们自己更了解"人们需要什么")。 这些歌曲由"专业"的声音配音。

现在他和 玛丽娜·弗拉迪一起来到了我们的电影组,对她来说,纳瓦格鲁达克是她父亲的神秘故乡。 一周后,她问维克多和我.

- 好吧,请帮我说服沃洛佳,让他不要急着离开这里!

我们不是把他们放在我们自己住的地区旅馆里,而是放在村子里:在干草里过夜,在农民谷仓的屋顶下,下面,一头母牛整夜和 蔼地叹息,若有所思地嚼着草……

巴黎姑娘很高兴:

-好吧,我们得说服沃洛佳!...

他们时不时来"游击队营地"里来找我们,都是一群快乐的、才华横溢的年轻人。

热爱的电影剧照也被保存下来,但是只能悄悄地。 而此时,维索茨基的歌声响彻"游击队森林"。 您不仅可以听到他们,还可以看到他们:脖子上的血管肿胀,几乎要破裂,眼睛因紧张而发红……而维索茨基本人则站在那里,说话,微笑,年轻样子的明亮,友好。 声音出乎意料的安静。 他听的比说的多。

有没有给他们带来第一部和第二部的歌曲——《鹳鸟》、《我们前天和昨天开始了安静的比赛》、《在黑暗中》、《他没有从战斗中回来》、《大地之歌》,《儿子们去战斗》,或者他就在那儿,当场写的?我不能肯定地说……"

文学的纳瓦格鲁达克区也指的是亚当·密茨凯维奇和杨·查肖特,但这可能应该单独讨论。 俄罗斯作家安德烈·沃兹涅森斯基和尼古拉·切尔卡申的名字与纳瓦格鲁达克地区有关。 除此以外,亚历山大·谢尔盖耶维奇·普希金的孙子被安葬在纳瓦格鲁达克。 维亚切斯拉夫·斯托马,列夫·米拉奇茨基、列奥尼德·德兰卡-莫伊休科、尤尔卡·戈路布、阿列西·科热杜布,阿纳托利·布特维奇在不同年份走过了纳瓦格鲁达克的小道……可以提到很多名字。 而在他们与这片美丽土地的接触背后是——小说、短篇小说、诗歌和长诗……

阿列西•卡尔柳科维奇 (作者) 书兰妮、张萌萌(译者)

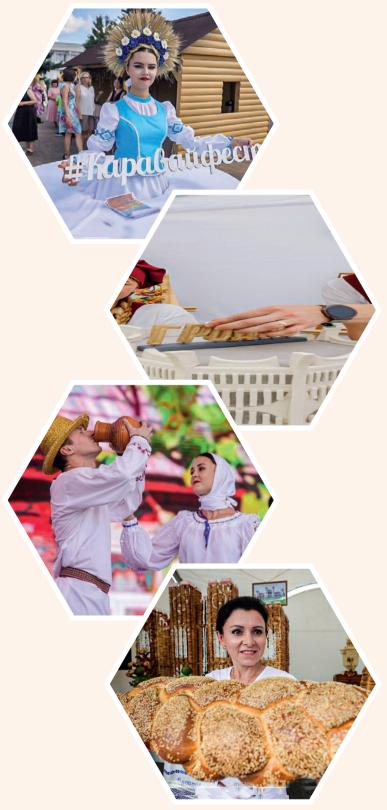




# FESTIVAL OF FRAGRANT BREAD

New, tasty, fragrant... Such epithets were used to describe the President's Loaf fest in the city of Svisloch, in the Grodno Region. On the eve of autumn, in the days when the rich grain harvest was almost completely collected from the Belarusian fields, the decision to start a bread festival, the first in the history of sovereign Belarus, and try the bread of the new harvest in a festive atmosphere was very creative and timely.

#### **FESTIVAL WITH THE FLAVOUR OF CHILDHOOD**



Mosaic of the festival "Batskava bun"

The very branded braided bun, the taste of which impressed President Aleksandr Lukashenko so much last year when he visited a local bakery and highly appreciated the quality of Svisloch bread, became the hero of the occasion. The bun, the recipe of which has not changed for many years, reminded the President of the 'taste of childhood', which he mentioned. This was the beginning for the popularisation of the pastry, its so-called promotion. According to the Chairman of the District Executive Committee Aleksandr Versotsky, after that incident, buyers in bakery shops began to persistently ask: is there a 'President's loaf' for sale? This is the backstory that moved the local people to implement the idea of the loaf fest. Rumour has it that there are no analogues to such a festival all over the world.

The holiday was organised by a special organising committee under the Grodno Region Department of Culture. The initiator of the festival was the Head of the Svisloch District Executive Committee Aleksandr Versotsky. The fest was originally conceived as a local one, but in the process of preparation it turned into a republican one. It is possible that over time the festival will acquire international status: we have something to show and tell the world. First of all, about the primordial veneration of bread as a sacred thing in Belarus.

The festival programme was developed by specialists from the local Centre for Culture and Folk Art. It was rich and included a variety of competitions, excursions, and master classes.

The main venue for the celebration was the town square of the city, where bakers from all over the country proudly demonstrated their bread. By the way, the square in Svisloch from a bird's eye view resembles a traditional round festive loaf topped with a spire. Well, isn't it symbolic that the loaf fest started in Svisloch!

In the Year of Historical Memory, the fest naturally began with a theatrical performance, during which the guests of the festival were able to learn about the history, the role of bread in the life of Belarusians: from the loaf on the wedding and baptismal events through the loaf of bread in the war to the modern lush and sweet bun, a symbol of prosperity and peace for every Belarusian. The opening ceremony of the unique festival was attended by Chairman of the District Executive Committee Aleksandr Versotsky, Deputy Minister of Culture of Belarus Sergei Sarakach, Chairman of the Grodno Region Council of Deputies Yelena Pasyuta, Chairman of the Board of the Belkoopsoyuz Oleg Matskevich, Chairman of the State Control Committee of the Grodno Region Anatoly Dorozhko and other officials. Many warm words about bread, grain growers and bakers were heard in their speeches.

"Bread has long been a symbol of life and prosperity. They said: it doesn't matter if there is saltbush in the bread, but it's a disaster when there is no bread. Bread was everything. That is why dear guests were always greeted with bread and salt. Parents used to bless their children with it after the wedding. A loaf of bread was always taken on a long journey. And, of course, in every family there was bread on the table. Many thanks to the organisers of the holiday that the traditions associated with



bread are being renewed. It is important to maintain a careful attitude to bread, to pass on this truth from generation to generation," Yelena Pasyuta spoke those heartfelt words about bread. Then Roman Matskevich, who had heard a lot about the unique taste of 'the President's loaf', said that he had come from Grodno to try it. And was not disappointed. He admitted that he bought ten branded braided buns to take home. He said that he would treat his relatives and neighbours, because 'the bun is so fragrant and delicious, and the festival itself is magnificent, you will not get bored!', and also promised that he would come to Svisloch in a year. He gave interesting facts. In particular, he noted: now in Belarus only divisions of Belpotrebsoyuz daily bake more than 140 tons of bakery products of over 150 names and brands.

As you know, Belarusians have a reverent attitude to bread in their blood. It was impossible to ignore the pensioner Olga Trokhimik, a resident of Svisloch. Here's what she said, "I have many children of the war among my acquaintances, and they all recall life under the heel of the invaders with tears. And I can't get out of my head a terrible figure: in December 1941, about 50 thousand people died of starvation in besieged Leningrad. It's really scary. Today the whole world is at enmity, and Belarusians calmly harvest the grain crop, raise children, build houses. Therefore, we must appreciate what we have and enjoy life. Wonderful, worthy holiday!"

One of the visitors of the first loaf-fest, Dmitry Yaroshevich from the agricultural town of Novy Dvor, Svisloch District, spoke with enthusiasm about the bright fest that had taken place in his small Motherland, "'Bread is everything!', 'Sweat on the back, so is bread on the table', 'It is sad without a piece of bread'... Such simple and wise commandments were taught to me from early childhood by my parents, as well as grandparents. Bread is the main product on every table. We know that during the war in besieged Leningrad, a 250-gram piece of bread saved tens of thousands of lives. It's good that in Belarus they honour and increase the traditions of their ancestors. And it's great that we have such a wonderful holiday!"

Many people have memories associated with bread. And by the way a person takes a cut piece of bread in his hands, you can understand how kind and hardworking he or she is. On that festive day in Svisloch, bread united everyone. They admired it, sniffed it, bought it, tasted it and admired the armature. From everywhere you could hear to the address of this or that baking: how delicious!

In the morning, the city turned into the epicentre of bread masterpieces.

One of the main exhibits at the exhibition of bakery products was a hundred-kilogram loaf. It was baked by Grodno masters. The loaf was prepared in several stages, it took a week

#### FESTIVAL WITH THE FLAVOUR OF CHILDHOOD

■ Already in the morning, the city of Svisloch was full of bread masterpieces. Bread united everyone. They admired it, bought it and admired the fragrance.







to create it. Svetlana Potekhina, the Head of the Bakery Shop at Grodnokhlebprom JSC, told about this. According to her, all the workers of the bakery took part in making the loaf, decorating it by hand. She also added that the loaf symbolises our blue-eyed Belarus.

The composition of the masters from Brest turned out to be significant and weighty. One of the impressive objects that they brought to Svisloch is a kind of model of the Kosava Castle

"Kosava Castle is one of the sights of the Brest Region. The castle has 12 towers, each symbolises a month of the year, four of them are the richest, bread, fruitful months. Our composition is made from yeast dough. This is the idea of the Chief Baker Antonina Kosovets, six people helped her. Together with the frame, our bread castle weighs about 50 kg," said Olga Shibaiko, a representative of the Ivatsevichy Combine of Cooperative Industry.

Yevgeny Garavsky, a dough moulder of the fourth category at Grodnokhlebprom JSC, followed in the footsteps of his mother. The layout of the Grodno Drama Theatre belongs to his hands. It is made from puff pastry. Yevgeny has long dreamed of making a drama theatre 'in bread technique', so he managed to achieve his dream for the festival. He made everything himself, a colleague helped to make only a sculpture.

Galina Alyushkevich, a resident of Svisloch, shared the secret of baking a good loaf. She said that during cooking there should be a favourable atmosphere.

"The main thing is to bake from the heart, in a good mood, to sing good songs. I got the recipe from my grandmother. When we were little, we went as apprentices: we made leaves, birds, cones, decorated. My grandmother has been gone for a long time, but my mother made such pies for big holidays, and through her I inherited the recipe," said Galina.

All competitions at the festival were somehow connected with the 'bread' theme. For example, in the President's Mile relay race teams transported sacks of grain in wheelbarrows for speed, and in the Loaf, Loaf, Choose Whom You Want contest each pair of participants packed a bun with one hand, while the eyes of the participants were blindfolded. And







during the tour with a master class, the guests of the festival were told and shown what a long way a grain goes on its way to bread. At the opening of the festival, a map of Belarus was assembled from small buns.

A musical programme, day and evening, was organised for the guests of the loaf fest. During the start of the fest, the pop group Drozdy presented the incendiary song *Batskava Bulka*, which attracted a large audience. The fest lasted until one in the morning, and ended with a bright gala concert and a grand fireworks display. The evening disco delighted the youth. Smiles, laughter, fun were everywhere that day. And the smell of bread was still in the air in the late evening in Svisloch.

What else is worth saying at the end? That the new sociocultural project *President's Loaf* is important for Belarus, as it is aimed at developing modern Belarusian culture and popularising traditional customs that are deeply rooted in the history of the country, as well as promoting the President's Loaf bread brand. It is not for nothing that the main theme and idea of the loaf fest was the surprisingly heartfelt and wise common truth: 'Bread on the table - peace on earth'. Since ancient times, this expression has served the villagers and all those who are involved in their daily bread, a cherished guide in everyday affairs.

Nowadays, the topic of food is becoming more and more relevant: global. What will be the harvest today? This is vital. Attention is riveted to the bread theme not only in Belarus, where the harvest season was successfully completed. Moreover, the harvest was significantly more than last year. The whole world follows reports, forecasts, figures. After all, not only well-being, but also the lives of millions of people depend on the volume of harvested grain, the level of prices that are set for it on world markets.

Our ancestors said: 'When there is bread, there is a song!'. It was in this sequence that the importance of the main product on the table was determined. Modern independent Belarus has everything: both bread and a song. It builds its well-being on the hard work of people, actively using and reviving the traditions of the past. And the young, but no less important *President's Loaf* fest is an example of this.

Mikhalina Cherkashina





## DAYS OF HIGH CULTURE AND WORDS

The Day of Belarusian Written
Language, which was celebrated in
Belarus for the 29th time, has long
acquired the status of one of the
most important and revered national
holidays by Belarusians. Bright,
large-scale, memorable, filled with all
sorts of interesting events, this time
it was held in Dobrush, an old town,
the 15 bridges of which remind of
Italian Venice. The town lived in the
festival rhythm for two days. Squares,
parks, streets — every corner of the
creative capital of the holiday was
filled with veneration of the Word.

#### DOBRUSH-2022

Participants and guests of the Day of Belarusian Written Language

Dear friends,

I heartily congratulate you on the Day of Belarusian Written Language, which this year brought together friends in the famous Gomel land, in hospitable Dobrush.

This celebration has become a truly national holiday, a symbol of the unity of the Slavs, the strengthening of spiritual values that teach us to remember our origins, sincerely love our native land and respect our ancestors. It is the written language that unites the past, present and future, preserving, as the greatest treasure, the connection of generations.

Belarusians have always valued the written word, the beginning of which was laid on our land by Euphrosyne of Polotsk and Cyril of Turov and which Francysk Skaryna embodied in a printed book 505 years ago. The glorious traditions of the ancestors-enlighteners were continued by Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, Maxim Bogdanovich and Vladimir Korotkevich, Ivan Melezh and Ivan Shamyakin, in whose small homeland the event is being held.

An unshakable faith, a rich cultural heritage and a sincere, talented, truthful word are able to maintain harmony between peoples and give everyone hope for the best. This is, first of all, the greatest purpose of the Day of Belarusian Written Language.

I wish the participants and guests of the holiday good health, worldly wisdom, well-being, inspiration and significant results in work, a peaceful sky and personal happiness.

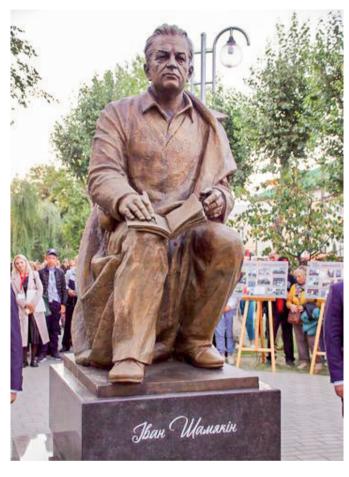
Aleksandr Lukashenko

This year, the main themes became the driving force behind the Day of Written Language: the Year of Historical Memory, the historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of the Dobrush District, the anniversaries of the classics of Belarusian literature Yanka Kupala, Yakub Kolas and other famous writers, as well as the 100th anniversary of the National Library. They unfolded both on the stage and near the stage. In total, about 20 sites have been deployed in the city. The centre was completely dedicated to festive events. The stage and seats for spectators were arranged on a significant part of the central Lenin Square. An interactive zone for children was organised in the park near it.

By Saturday afternoon, Dobrush was filled with music and laughter. The weather was warm like in summer. Festively dressed townspeople pulled themselves up to Mira Avenue, where handicraft stalls unfolded. Guests also came there in anticipation of the festive opening. There one could admire the products of folk craftsmen, as well as purchase the goods they liked. Locations were prepared near the fountain, representing institutions of vocational and secondary special education in the Gomel Region. Guests of the holiday were invited to visit the exhibition of regional print media — Gazetny Boulevard, the History of the Press of the Gomel Region site. The square park on Mira Avenue became the territory of creativity, primarily literature. In the park, the guests of the holiday visited thematic literary farmsteads. The Gomel regional branch of the Writers' Union of Belarus also presented its creative projects. In the same place, one could see unique authentic products at the craft rows 'From Heritage to Modernity'. On the Knyaz Paskevich Street, shopping arcades were full, an exhibition and presentation of the tourism potential of Dobrush, the 'Post Pavilion', and a youth platform unfolded. For the guests of the holiday, a rich tourist route was offered to interesting places and enterprises of Dobrush.

The main event of the first festive day was the opening in the city of a monument to the people's writer of Belarus Ivan Shamyakin: the future classic was born on January 30th, 1921 in the village of Korma, Dobrush District. During the celebration, one could also see live the descendants of famous writers. So, Shamyakin's daughter Alesya and the successor of the creative family and name, grandson Ivan, were present at the opening of the monument. In an interview with the ONT programme of the Belarusian television, Alesya Ivanovna spoke about her father like this, "He was wordly. Soft in nature, sentimental. Especially in the diaries, he often recalled his native places. Countrymen, of course, are also present in his works of art. First of all, in his first novel *Deep Current*... For the information of readers, Ivan Shamyakin, a front-line soldier, reached Berlin with Victory. He made his debut in prose in 1944. And 50 years ago he became a people's writer. He wrote about 130 works. His texts have been translated into more than 30 languages. And the writer was an academician (since 1994), in 1981, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, he was awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labour...

About 200 writers came to the 29th Day of Belarusian Written Language in Dobrush. Informative and memorable was the Book and Press Festival, which began at 11.00 on







The memory of the fallen heroes is sacred

■ The main event of festive in Dobrush was the opening of a monument to the people's writer of Belarus Ivan Shamyakin

September 3rd and continued the next day. It was presented by 4 thematic pavilions: 'Batskaushchyna', 'Words of a Writer', 'Beldruk', 'Belkniga'.

Prose writers, poets, journalists and simply connoisseurs of literature gathered in the city centre, the streets became pedestrian. In the book pavilions, works from different eras, books for every taste, different genres and authors were presented. Literature fans were able to appreciate the 'Diamonds of the Century' at the project dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the National Library of Belarus. A unique exhibit was brought to Dobrush: the *Brest Bible* of 1563. The facsimile edition weighs 15 kg and contains about one and a half thousand pages.

At the Book and Press Festival, one could also immerse oneself in the atmosphere of mass media. The interactive events were everywhere on the impromptu newspaper boulevard. For example, the Chairman of the Gomel Region Organisation of the Belarusian Trade Union of Workers of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism, Mikhail Zhukevich, in the pavilion of the *New Day* newspaper of the Zhlobin District forged his Coin of Happiness with the symbols of the city of metallurgists. And the employees of *Gomelskiye Vedomosti* decided to show the world a unique issue of the *Gomelskaya Kopeika* newspaper,

which reflected the information agenda of the region many decades ago.

The fest has become a kind of book salon. Modern authors introduced readers to new works, famous writers signed autographs and easily communicated with people, answering their questions.

"We have the Coasts of Friendship project, where they translate poetry and prose from Russian into Belarusian and into Ukrainian. As for me, this is not even necessary, because we understand each other remarkably. I feel that we are one people, maybe its three branches are like branches of one tree," said Ukrainian writer Inna Spasibina.

Gomel Region Universal Library named after V.I. Lenin prepared a special surprise, the reproduction of *The Salon of Irina Paskevich*. Thanks to the theatrical performance, one could get acquainted with the last owners of the Rumyantsev and Paskevich Palace, Irina and Fyodor Paskevich. The director of the library, Tatiana Zabiyako, recalled the invaluable contribution of the spouses to the economic development of Dobrush. In 1870, Count and Adjutant General Fyodor Paskevich built a paper mill in the city on the Iput River. Through the dialogues of the characters, which were emotionally played out by the artists of the Rooks folk amateur theatre, real events were conveyed: a

■ A large number of people at the festival is evidence of Belarusians' deep respect for the rich heritage







short digression into the formation of a paper mill in Dobrush, as well as a story about the construction of the railway.

In one of the pavilions one could plunge into the history of paper creation. They showed paper products of the late 19th century, which were made in Dobrush. The production is still running. In this regard, the author of the In Search of the Lost project, a well-known collector in Belarus, Vladimir Likhodedov, told visitors about the old paper, presenting the unique notebooks of that time, "It was on this paper that various acts were written, this paper was of the highest quality and was in great demand. I have been collecting my collection for 47 years, it is now the largest in the world, I collect it bit by bit."

Younger participants of the fest were attracted to literature with technology. Literary quizzes, electronic libraries, and audio books were opened using QR codes. Note that young people were interested in this. "In addition to simply imagining and verbally talking about what an autograph museum is, we encrypted questions using QR codes. Each visitor can enter our resource using a personal smartphone, get acquainted with

the question and, using a QR code, give the correct answer by entering our database. We think that there will be even more visitors, there is interest in this," said Tatyana Vlasova, director of the network of public libraries in the city of Gomel.

The Dobrush Readings scientific-practical conference was also held, which was jointly prepared by the Ministry of Information and the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. The conference included scientific reports dedicated to the Year of National Unity and highlighting the historical and cultural heritage of the Dobrush land, which traditionally become a serious contribution to the formation of an array of historical and cultural information for further use in the cities hosting the Day of Belarusian Written Language.

The celebration also included the presentation of the Cyril of Turov Literary Prize, the Fanfares of the Gomel Region regional fest of brass bands, a personal exhibition of the artist, honorary citizen of Dobrush, Honoured Art Worker of Belarus Vladimir Prokoptsov. Students and teachers of the Gomel Art College presented the creative project 'Dobrush Tthrough the Eyes of Artists'.

Alpine lawns with bright colours, new bike paths were pleasing to the eye throughout the city. And what fabulous views of beauty open there on the river! Note that Dobrush today is the administrative centre of the Dobrush District of the Gomel Region, located in the southeast of the country near the Belarusian-Russian border. The city stands on the Iput River, 30 km from Gomel and 325 km from Minsk. It is widely known in Belarus for its porcelain and paper mill products. In addition, the city can be proud of other sights that will not leave anyone indifferent. Dobrush is often referred to as Little Venice and the city of 15 bridges. And there are so many of them, because there is a need for it: the Iput River, on which Dobrush stands, is divided into many branches, and therefore there are a number of islands on the territory of the city. A lot of bridges connect the neighbourhoods of Dobrush into a single whole. In addition, the city is included in the Golden Ring of the Gomel Region.

An important moment of the holiday was the ceremony of laying wreaths and flowers at the Memory memorial complex at the mass graves of Red Army soldiers who died during the liberation of Dobrush from Nazi invaders. Recall that the city was liberated from the enemy on October 10th, 1943. Also, flowers were laid throughout the region at the monuments, burial places of the natives of the Dobrush land, who died during the Great Patriotic War. By the way, the proposal to honour the memory of the heroes in this way was made a month ago by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Petrishenko during a meeting of the organising committee for the preparation of the Day of Belarusian Written Language. In addition, a large military-historical reconstruction Dobrush Partisan was presented on the embankment of the Iput River. There was also an interactive exposition of museums of military glory of educational institutions 'Memory of Generations', a mobile museum 'Road of Memory' of the Belarusian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War and the project of the National Art Museum 'We will never forget!'.

The solemn opening ceremony of the Day of Belarusian Written Language was held on Saturday, September 3rd from 20.00 to 22.00 on the central square. The guests were welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Petrishenko. He read out congratulations to the participants and guests of the holiday from the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko. Chairman of the Gomel Region Executive Committee Ivan Krupko, Minister of Information Vladimir Pertsov, Metropolitan Veniamin of Minsk and Zaslavl, Patriarchal Exarch of All Belarus spoke about the importance of the word.

The Day of Belarusian Written Language is a special holiday. This opinion was expressed by the Chairman of the Gomel Region Executive Committee Ivan Krupko, "The holiday takes on a special meaning in the Year of Historical Memory, when we, through

our roots and powerful spiritual sources, are moving towards strengthening the unity of the Belarusian people." In his opinion, a large number of guests at the festival shows the deep respect of Belarusians for the rich heritage. "At the time of information technology, the book still remains an indispensable attribute of everyday life, a solid foundation for peace and harmony, unity and patriotism," added the governor. The speeches emphasised: 2022 is an anniversary year for glorious countrymen, poets and writers of the past and present. And Metropolitan Veniamin said that the highest purpose of writing is to carry faith, love and hope. By the way, the International Scientific and Educational Expedition 'Road to Shrines', which started on August 31st in Minsk, ended in Dobrush on September 4th.

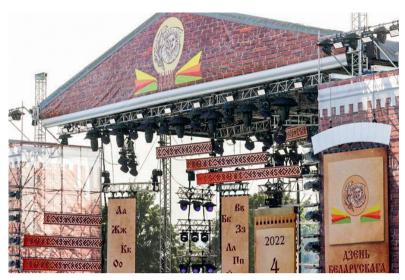
During the grand opening, the winners of the national National Literary Prize competition were awarded. This year, 68 works in 7 nominations were submitted to the competition.

Due attention was paid to the sports component in the program. Part of the events took place at the reconstructed Yunost stadium. Now there is a new football field with artificial turf, stands for 198 seats, five running tracks, a universal volleyball and basketball court and other elements. The festival in memory of Vladimir Ryzhenkov brought together football fans. (The event was established in 1996 in order to perpetuate the memory of Vladimir Ryzhenkov, a native of Dobrush, the first Minister of Sports and Tourism of our country. He made a lot of efforts to develop physical culture, sports and the Olympic movement in Belarus. Tournaments

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■ The atmosphere in Dobrusha was also created by theatrical performances, thanks to which it was possible to get acquainted with important historical figures

Tens of thousands of guests from different parts of Belarus and the border region (according to conservative estimates, there were at least 50 thousand people) visited the festive pavilions, walked through the festival quarters, alleys and squares.







dedicated to a talented sports figure are also held in other sports sports.)

What else is interesting? The Ministry of Communications and Informatisation issued an envelope with the original Day of Belarusian Written Language stamp. Envelope and special stamp artist Tatyana Dolskaya, design by Marina Vitkovskaya. A special commemorative cancellation took place on September 3rd at Post Office No. 4 in Dobrush. In addition, on the occasion of the 29th Day of Belarusian Written Language, the collection Luchnasts Sertsau i Dum, works by 90 contemporary writers from the regions of Belarus, was published by the Mastatskaya Litaratura publishing house.

The solemn closing of the Day of Belarusian Written Language took place on September 4th in the afternoon. The script for the final concert was created, among other things, with the help of the audience. Fans of the ensemble Syabry could choose their favourite song from the repertoire. The head of the ensemble, Anatoly Yarmolenko, suggested leaving requests for songs in a special basket, some of which he performed at the festival. Of course, the concert featured the themes of the Year of Historical Memory and a story about the classics and contemporary writers of Belarusian Written Language.

The Day of Written Language in Dobrush showed that the celebration of the word is a truly national holiday, which has become a symbol of the unity of the Slavs and the strengthening of spiritual values that teach us to remember our roots, love our native land and respect our ancestors. And also the fact that it is the word that provides the link between generations.

Tens of thousands of guests from different parts of Belarus and the borderlands, according to conservative estimates, there were at least 50 thousand people, visited the festive pavilions, walked through the festival quarters, alleys and squares. The chairman of the Union of Writers of Belarus Aleksandr Karlyukevich also noted the scale of the festival, "How many people have gathered in Dobrush today! Obviously, these are not only residents of this town and Gomel. People from all regions of the country and Minsk came. I think they will be satisfied with the art: the art of the book, the art of song and its other types. A very wide creative palette is presented here. It is important to show young people that the book is coming out, that it exists, it is alive, that the paper book has not yet lost its positions and role. Moreover, the works of Belarusian authors are read and abroad, they are translated. They have their own criticism, their respect and recognition."

The guests from the Russian Zlynka in the Bryansk Region were impressed by the Dobrush atmosphere. "It's just super! It's not the first time in Dobrush, but today it just appeared in all its glory: it was so transformed in a short time. It became close to the Western European level, but at the same time it did not lose its special face, its zest. Dobrush is called the Belarusian Venice, but, I think, the Italians would envy its unique flavour. Everything is so great that it takes your breath away!" Tatyana Dobrodey, Deputy Chairman of the Zlynka Council of People's Deputies, shared her impressions.

"You know, I have a feeling that I will smell the pages of recently published books for a long time to come. It's something magical... I was impressed by how our talented Belarusians prove their creative style. These gatherings when professionals and amateurs present their poems in the open-mike format are very inspiring. And even though I myself will not write a collection or at least one poem, I feel lightness in my soul. We really lack this in our everyday life," Yelena, a guest from Bobruisk, said so emotionally.

"It seems that today I have a real culture shock. Starting with a trip in such a stylish train, which was sent along the route Gomel - Dobrush, and not yet finishing. There is still a lot to see, bypassing literary farmsteads, a quarter of artisans and craftsmen. This is such an inspiration! I think the whole family will go to the next Day of Written Lnaguage, wherever it is held," Anna, a Gomel resident, who came from the regional centre with her six-year-old daughter, shared her emotions.

A pleasant aftertaste from the celebration will remain with the residents of Dobrush and its guests for a long time. Emotions from meetings will be savoured online and offline, thanks to numerous photos, selfies, videos, articles, publications, memories and autographs.

Another curious fact deserves attention: the message to the future, which the guests of the forum sent to the participants of the Day of Belarusian Written Language-2032. After 10 years, it will be opened during the holiday, which means that the creative baton has already been passed on for years to come. This letter was sent from the pavilion of the BelTA News Agency. During the theatrical historical production-presentation, the guests were offered to put wax stamps-signatures under the appeal to the

The Day of Belarusian Written Language is a national holiday that has been celebrated since 1994 and is held to popularise the best traditions of national culture, the printed word, and spirituality.



The baton of the Day of Written Language was passed to the Town

participants of the Day of Belarusian Written Language-2032. This honourable mission was carried out by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Petrishenko, Chairman of the Gomel Region Executive Committee Ivan Krupko, Assistant to the President - Inspector for the Gomel Region Nikolai Rogashchuk, Chairman of the Union of Writers of Belarus Aleksandr Karlyukevich and Chairman of the Dobrush Region Executive Committee Aleksandr Mataras. At the same time, the Deputy Prime Minister stressed that the Belarusian Telegraph Agency always writes objectively and provides verified information.

The appeal to the participants of the Day of Belarusian Written Language in 2032 is a kind of letter to the future with the broadcast of the unshakable messages of the Year of Historical Memory. "The Day of Belarusian Written Language is a special holiday in the state calendar of our country. It is inspired by the centuries-old history of Belarus and the fate of famous countrymen who lived and fought for its independence and development. It concentrates the essence of the continuity of generations that created a huge spiritual and cultural heritage that we cherish and develop. Congratulations, dear friends! We are proud to hand over the baton of memory to you from 2022. Carry it with respect and responsibility for the benefit of new generations," reads the message.

The commemorative scroll will be transferred to the Dobrush Museum of Local Lore, where it will be kept for 10 years. And the Day of Written Language in the future, 2023, will be held in Gorodok, in the Vitebsk Region.

Inga Likhtarovich

Such words addressed to the capital of Belarus on the day of the celebration of the 955th anniversary of the city were heard from bikers, participants of the H.O.G. Rally Minsk motorcycle festival, when they were on an excursion to the Palace of Independence, the main symbol of the Belarusian statehood. They also called Minsk a city where you want to return more than once, and which is located on the bright side.



Bikers were not mistaken with the definition: the capital of Belarus on that day was especially bright, I would say, atmospheric. And although the weather did not indulge in the sun, bright flags, smiles of the townspeople, festive music, which was heard both on Pobediteley Avenue, where all the main events were traditionally concentrated, and on other open areas of the city, created an enlightened colour background. And there were 27 sites: at the Chizhovka Arena, on Vladimir Mulyavin Boulevard, in Loshitsky Park, Kurasovshchina, Chelyuskintsev, Gorky parks, park of the 60th anniversary of October Revolution, as well as in other areas of the city where the festivities took place.

Minsk celebrated its 955th anniversary on a grand scale. The festivities began with the official programme, a solemn ceremony of laying flowers at the Minsk Hero City Obelisk. This event always has a response in the hearts of many people. After all, each of us has our own, dear names associated with the deceased heroes of the last war. By the way, it has already become a tradition when students of Minsk schools carry the

Watch of Memory on Victory Square, as well as at the Minsk Hero City Obelisk. So it was on the eve of the celebration of the City Day.

On that Saturday, September 10th, near Pobediteley Avenue and Masherova Avenue on a green lawn opposite the Planeta Hotel, the Minsk Starazhytny international historical festival began. It was a spectacular performance. The programme included equestrian and foot jousting tournaments, sports and hit mass battles, the so-called 'battle of the barbarians with the Romans', re-enactment of the events of the Patriotic War of 1812 and other theatrical performances. Festival participants, historical re-enactment clubs from Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, the Netherlands, Italy, the USA and China, showed their skills, gathering a large number of spectators, among whom children and teenagers predominated. There were many families here with small children. Their parents did not remain indifferent either. Watching tournaments, spectators drank herbal teas, sbiten and ale with pleasure. For tea, you could buy sweets, for example, tubular pastry with condensed milk.



■ Chairman of the National Olympic Committee Viktor Lukashenko on the City Day during an interview with a journalist



- The motorcycle parade, in which more than 2 thousand motorcycles took part, is an exciting sight
- Bikers in the Palace of Independence



In the Upper Town, during walking tours, the guides showed the participants the cellars of the former Church of the Holy Spirit. Here, on Freedom Square, a book exhibition was held, as well as a quest dedicated to the history of the city.

The gastrofestival lasted until late in the evening in the Upper Town. Street food lovers did not go hungry. Dishes of Belarusian cuisine were offered, such as sausages, potatoes on the coals and shish kebabs. You could also try grilled fish. Personally, I liked the Circassian cheese with onion jam. The menu also included hodgepodge and fish soup.

And in the Minsk Zoo, animals were fed during the day, which, of course, attracted children to the enclosures, especially those of primary school age.

Near the Palace of Sports, where the stage was equipped, it was possible to refresh yourself with barbecue at retail outlets. In the same place nearby, city rescuers showed their skills, they held traditional competitions.

The novelty of this City Day on Freedom Square is the International Minsk festival, which demonstrated how the celebrations of national cultures are held in the capital. In addition, there was, as they say, the well-known and beloved Peshekhodka project: street musicians performed. There was

also the Without a Stage theatre festival. Ballet dancers of the Belarusian State Academic Musical Theatre performed at the Upper Town concert hall in the evening. And the artists of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus delighted the ears of their fans on the City Day: on an impromptu stage by the fountain, a programme composed of classical works lasted for 40 minutes. There were also pop-jazz compositions performed by musicians of the theatre orchestra, the A.M.A.D.I.S. Brass band.

In the Minsk City Palace of Culture on that day, the Art to Live, to Create Art festival of creativity for people with disabilities was held.

At noon, the International Olympic Day started at the Sports Palace. Everyone found something to their liking at this fest: not only various sports were presented on the site near the building, but also artists performed on the main stage, artisans and Belarusian manufacturers offered their products on the rows nearby. The mood of the participants of the Olympic Day remained positive, despite the fact that the day turned out to be cool

There were also many famous athletes. According to the newspaper *SB. Belarus Today*, at the Olympic Day it was possible to talk, for example, with the Olympic freestyle champion Alla







■ International Olympic Day is an opportunity to popularize all kinds of sports

Tsuper: she came to the Sports Palace with her son Timofey, who took part in the Olympic quest.

"Wonderful atmosphere and a great festival!" Alla shared her feelings. "A lot of children and adults have gathered, everyone is enjoying the holiday, where everyone can try themselves in various sports."

Gymnasts Alina Gornosko and Anastasia Salos did not miss this opportunity. The girls said that they visited the locations of hockey and golf and intended to go shooting. Bronze medallist of the Olympic Games, multiple world champion in modern pentathlon Anastasia Prokopenko was caught by journalists during an autograph session. The sportswoman said, "I have been to the Vytoki festival, so I was waiting for a big-scale holiday in Minsk. Sports grounds that day turned around not only at the Sports Palace, but also in other parts of the city. It is so valuable! People are involved in the celebration, they are interested in taking part in competitions, trying themselves in various sports. Awesome event! The only pity is that there is no sun. I wish it were warmer. But the reception here is so warm that those gathered at the celebration will definitely not freeze!"

Here is what Chairman of the Minsk City Executive Committee Vladimir Kukharev said about the Olympic Day, "We

are very pleased that such a powerful sporting event is taking place on the City Day, which is primarily aimed at popularising all kinds of sports. I am glad that many young people, children who dream of linking their fate with sports have gathered. They actively participate in competitions at locations. We will continue to do everything to ensure that our youth are actively involved in sports. Minsk is a sports city, it has glorious sports traditions. Events like this help promote the sport."

And bikers stood out at the city festival. Those who are attracted to their lifestyle can confirm that. I am among the fans of these enthusiastic people who like the drive, the road, speed and freedom. I will not forget meeting these amazing people in Paris, where I once went on excursions with other journalists from Belarus. They willingly got acquainted with us, communicated, asked about our country.

You experience inexplicable feelings when you see a giant column of bikers. Maybe I can't watch them without trepidation, because the motorcycle was also a means of transportation for my husband and me for a long time. I understand well what extreme is, what wind is, blowing, or even hitting in the face, and the rumble of a motorcycle engine... Perhaps, if at one time we had not purchased a car and plus some other circumstances,



 At the Bolshoi Theater of Belarus, next to the fountain, orchestra artists introduced the audience to classical music

we would have tried to join the bikers. Among the interlocutors with whom materials for the magazine were prepared were both Yekaterina Dubanevich, a famous biker traveling all over the world, and Marat Markov, Chairman of the Board of the ONT Television Channel and also an experienced biker. Here are his words from one of the reports, "Absolutely different people have gathered here, from different countries, they came to Belarus, they came to the end of the season, no matter what. They were frightened, they were told that something was wrong here... You yourself see the mood, you yourself see what kind of reaction people have. By and large, problems arise exclusively with politicians, and Western politicians in relation to Belarus."

As in previous years, bikers rode in a large column through the centre of Minsk. It was a breathtaking spectacle, a motorcycle parade, in which more than 2 thousand motorcycles took part. It traditionally started from the Mound of Glory, where bikers laid flowers at the memorial stone in honour of the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory, and finished near the Sports Palace, on the main site of the festival, where bikers closed the motorcycle season. Among the participants of the motocross was the Olympic trampolining champion Vladislav Goncharov. And the column was headed by the President of the National Olympic Committee Viktor Lukashenko, who, having arrived with everyone at the Sports Palace, gave a short interview to journalists. Here is what he said during the opening of Olympic Day, "I am sincerely glad that both the Olympic Day and the H.O.G. Rally Minsk has become a good tradition in our country, which opens up a lot of opportunities for communication and search for common interests. Bikers and athletes have a lot in common. What we

love brings us together! This is confirmed by the arrival in Minsk of our motorcycle brothers from Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Separately, I would like to note the work of athletes, coaches, veterans, thanks to whom the celebration became possible! Despite the current situation in the international sports arena, our athletes continue intensive preparation for competitions at various levels, overcoming difficulties and demonstrating fortitude and the will to win. With all my heart I wish the participants of the holiday health, to children I wish to successfully pass all the tests and complete tasks on the sports grounds. Good mood and prosperity to your families! Happy holiday, dear friends!"

By the way, back in May, bikers from Belarus, Latvia and Russia carried out a motorcycle race through the places of military glory of the Mogilev region. The Mound of Glory memorial complex became the common gathering point for the participants. Along the route, the participants of the run visited the Trofimova Krinitsa spring, the monument to the soldiers of the militia battalion of Captain Konstantin Vladimirov, the Buinichskoye Pole memorial complex to the defenders of Mogilev and Glory Square in Mogilev. The motocross was organised

by the international motorcycle club Harley Owners Group (H.O.G.) Iron Birds Chapter and timed to coincide with the Year of Historical Memory in Belarus and the 77th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. It has become one of the events to preserve memory and an objective attitude to the historical past.

By the way, as the media reported, the famous rally returned to the Belarusian capital after a two-year break. Note that this event, beloved by Belarusians, has been held since 2015 and, as soon as it appeared, it became the most popular motorcycle event in the CIS countries. And Belarus is already called a biker country.

A huge surprise for the participants of the current motocross was a visit to the Palace of Independence, which was also reported in the news on various TV channels. Unusual guests walked with interest through the halls of negotiations and official meetings, examined the art gallery. And, of course, they did not miss the opportunity to ask what remains behind the scenes of the events taking place in the Palace.

The Olympic day will end with a festive concert and fireworks. The finale of the celebration of the City Day in Minsk was the Sunday half marathon, according to the 24 Hours News programme on STV. It brought together 11 thousand professional athletes, amateurs and beginners from Belarus and other countries. The winner at the main distance was the Russian Rinas Akhmadeyev, who has been in professional sports for 16 years. For him, any competition is a holiday. It took the Russian participant 1 hour 2 minutes 50 seconds to cross the finish line. The gold medal came as no surprise to him.

Inga Likhtarovich



Minsk has managed to visit the center of an appanage principality and voivodeship, a provincial city and the capital of a 10-millionth state for its almost thousand-year biography. Over the centuries, the city has burned to the ground many times, but it has always been revived and even more beautiful.

Legend has it that a hero named Menesk at one time settled at the bridge on the Svisloch River, where he built an amazing stone mill. Flour was ground here not from grain, but from huge stone boulders. The rumble of the millstones could be heard far away, intimidating unkind people and attracting the attention of the strong and inquisitive. Later, these brave souls formed a whole settlement. Thus arose the city of Mensk, named after the hero Menesk. But this is only a legend. And the first mention of the city in the "Tale of Bygone Years" dates back to March 3, 1067 and is associated with the bloody battle of Nemiga.

Yes, in the light of archaeological data, Minsk as a settlement existed already at the beginning of the tenth century. The most

likely founder of the city is considered to be Prince Vseslav the Magician of Polotsk, on whose instructions a fortress was erected on the spot at the confluence of Nemiga with Svisloch. In the XI century Minsk was the center of the appanage principality. The first prince of Minsk was Vseslav's son, Gleb.

In the XII century, a stone church was built in the Minsk castle, and a city posad was formed around the castle with the oldest street in Minsk - Nemiga. Later, settlements appeared on the left bank of the Svisloch River - near the Trinity Mountain.

In the XIV century, the Principality of Minsk became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In March 1499 Minsk received the Magdeburg Right - the right of city self-government. In those days

#### **HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MINSK!**





■ In the Year of Historical Memory, let us recall its history, which was partly reflected at the Minsk Starazhytny festival of historical re-enactment on the City Day holiday.

Minsk was a rich city. Two large trade routes passed through it - the northern road through Logoysk, Borisov, Orsha and Smolensk to Moscow and the southern road through Slutsk to Volyn to Constantinople. There was a road to the west, through Brest.

In 1505, the Crimean khan Mengli-Giray went with a large army to the Lithuanian and Belarusian lands. Minsk was looted and burned, but the castle could not be taken. In the XVI

century, a new city center was created in the Upper Market – it was there that the town hall was built. In 1591 Minsk received its coat of arms: in the blue field of the Baroque shield, the Virgin Mary between two angels and cherubs.

Since 1793 Minsk has been part of the Russian Empire, and since 1796 it has been a provincial city of the Minsk province. In 1798, Emperor Paul I and his heir Alexander visited Minsk. In 1802 , the Emperor Alexander I visited here .

In 1812, the war between Russia and France began. Minsk became the central supply depot and the largest evacuation point for the wounded in the rear of the French army. In November 1812, the Russian army entered Minsk, and the city again became one of the provincial centers of the Russian Empire.

The city began to develop actively in the middle of the XIX century. At that time, the Moscow-Warsaw Highway was built, and the permanent city theater began to work. Several printing houses were also built, and a public library was opened. Soon the official newspaper "Minsk Provincial Vedomosti" began to be published regularly. A great impetus to the development of the city was given by the creation of two railways - the Moscow-Brest and Libavo-Romenskaya. Roads connected Minsk with the central provinces of Russia, with Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic States. During the second half of the XIX century, the area of Minsk increased tenfold. The Minsk Scientific Society of Doctors, a number of educational institutions operated in the city, a depot, a water supply system, and





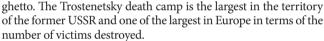
a power plant were built. Since 1890, the phone has been working.

With the beginning of the First World War, the Minsk Military District was formed. For a while Minsk turned into a frontline city. Soviet power in Minsk was established in 1917, but it was finally established only in 1920 after the liberation of the city, first from the Germans, and then from the Poles. In 1924-1930 Minsk was the center of the district, since 1934 - the district, since 1938 - the Minsk region. During this period, a number of educational and cultural institutions are opening in the city. In the 1930s, the city tram was launched, the radio started working. Minsk has become one of the largest industrial and cultural centers.

The Great Patriotic War became a tragic page in the history of Minsk. The defense of Minsk was conducted from June 25 to 28, but the forces were unequal. In the second half of June 28, fascist tanks broke into Minsk. Fighting continued on the streets of the burning city. The significant losses suffered by the German-Fascist troops in the battles near Minsk affected the pace of their further advance into the interior of the country. Defensive battles for the Belarusian capital detained large enemy forces for four days, chaining a significant part of the Center group to themselves, which largely contributed to the disruption of Hitler's plan for a lightning war

During the occupation period from June 28, 1941 to July 3, 1944, the invaders created several concentration camps in Minsk and the surrounding area, the Trostenets death camp, the Minsk





Minsk was liberated from the Nazi invaders during the offensive operation "Bagration". It happened late in the evening on July 3, 1944. In honor of the liberation of the capital of Belarus, a salute was given in Moscow with 24 artillery volleys from 324 guns. A tank of the 4th Guards Tank Brigade, which liberated the city, is installed on a pedestal in the center of Minsk.

After the liberation, Minsk lay in ruins. By 1950, the city was restored, but the work continued for many more years.

Since 1991, Minsk has begun to acquire the features of a modern metropolitan city. The construction of many objects of the previous period was completed, a new railway station building was erected. In the 2000s, the National Library, the Minsk Ice Palace of Sports, the multifunctional sports and entertainment complexes "Minsk-Arena" and "Chizhovka-Arena", a number of other objects that changed the appearance of the city were built in the capital of sovereign Belarus.

At the beginning of the XXI century Minsk is the largest industrial and cultural center. There are about 300 industrial enterprises, several dozen universities, more than 150 educational institutions in the city.

Today, the most recognizable Minsk street clocks are keeping a symbolic countdown in the city. They are located on one of the towers of the famous "Gates of the City", welcoming everyone who comes to the Belarusian capital by rail. The diameter of the dial is more than 3.5 meters, and the length of the minute hand is 1.69 meters. After checking our watches, we will go to the largest square in Minsk - Independence, which occupies more than seven hectares. And under it was hidden the largest underground shopping center "Stolitsa", which would fit ten 5-storey residential buildings. The longest street in Belarus is Minsk Independence





Avenue. Its length is about 15 kilometers. The street has existed for more than 200 years, during which time it has also become a record holder for renaming. For the longest time, namely 116 years, it was called Zakharyevskaya.

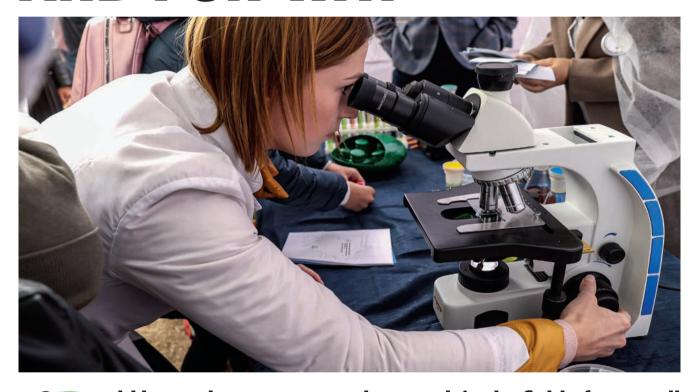
It would not be an exaggeration to say that the most unusual building in the city is the National Library. Thanks to the original illumination, this "cut diamond" is visible even from space at night. By the way, there is also Minsk in space. On August 27, 1979, Soviet astronomer Nikolai Chernykh discovered an asteroid that has the serial number 3012. And it is named after the Belarusian capital.

There are places in Minsk where sports fans can also roam. For example, the longest bike path, crossing almost the entire city from northwest to southeast, stretches for 27 kilometers. And the largest sports complex "Minsk-Arena" is ready to accommodate 15 thousand spectators.

Minsk attracts many tourists. And this is not surprising, because whether it is a resident of our country or a foreign guest, everyone can discover a lot of interesting things in this city.

Vsevolod Evseev
Photo of the author

## ABOUT COMPLEX THINGS IN A SIMPLE, EXCITING, AND FUN WAY



One could learn about secrets and research in the field of stem cell treatment, about how a tree can turn into a camel, the possibilities of modern software, what a chakraphone is and much more at lectures and master classes in Minsk during the science festival. It was the largest fest in all the years of its holding: both in terms of the number of participants, in terms of the number of locations, and in terms of the content of the programme. The main event of the Festival was held in the Central Botanical Garden. The programme includes blitz lectures, extreme science, lectures on the topic 'Live Forever' and much more.

"It has been noticed that a guest of the festival stays there for six hours on average, even if he (or she) was just going to attend one lecture. Something else is bound to grab your attention. Therefore, we advise everyone to come earlier so as not to miss anything," Aleksandr Zaitsev, a researcher at the Centre for System Analysis and Strategic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, gave us such advice the day before. We also learned from him that it was possible to get to the event for free, having pre-registered on the festival website (https://scifest.by/) and received a ticket. We took advantage of the advice, so the time was spent with benefit.

The scientific weekend was organised by the Council of Young Scientists of the National Academy of Sciences. The science festival has already become, as they say, their brand. It was young scientists who picked up the global trend to popularise science and set a goal to prove that science can be interesting, can captivate and not let go for a long time.

They first organised a science festival in 2018, which attracted 7,000 guests. Since then, they continue to make the largest popular science event in an actual live format. They make sure that the festival is saturated with deep meanings, so that for each age and each composition of the mind there are a sufficient number of interesting activities in the programme and the number of visitors grows. The main principle is to talk about complex things as simply as possible! And not only to tell, but also to show...

In order to keep interest in the event, the organisers try not to repeat themselves, and every year they add new 'sparkles' to the programme. This year, as part of the festival, three large thematic venues were organised: 'Man', 'Nature' and 'Technology'. Each of them hosted popular science lectures, master classes and demonstrations. At the first site, they figured out what a person is, how he (or she) 'works' from the point of view of biology and the humanities. And is it possible to prolong his or her life with the help of medicine? Facts and myths about COVID-19 were sorted out.

The Nature site was dedicated to everything that surrounds us: from microorganisms on our hands to deep space! And at the Technology site, the guest was offered to plunge into the world of discoveries that make our life better.

During the festival, the guests talked about food security, breeding, climate, weather, Antarctic research, jewellery, bioprinting, artificial organs, robotics and much more. Anna Boreyko, a researcher at the Institute of Microbiology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, took part in this fascinating process of communication with the guests of the festival. A large area with large-scale physical and chemical experiments was organised at the Atom team site. They smoked, exploded and experimented! Also at this site there was a tournament on engineering games 'evolution of the brain' and a popular science lecture from the famous anthropologist Stanislav Drobyshevsky.

The highlight of this festival was the exhibition 100 Innovations of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, where the results of research by young scientists in various fields were presented. The guests of the festival were able to see with their own eyes what our young scientists are doing, which was important for

The purpose of the festival is to introduce the population to science, to develop interest in modern research, medicine, culture, and modern technologies. Scientists, microbiologists, botanists, physicians, physicists, geneticists and other participants held master classes for the guests of the festival, which left no one indifferent.

the Chairman of the Council of Young Scientists of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus Stanislav Yuretsky.

In particular, both projects that have already become winners of iconic competitions (such as '100 Ideas for Belarus' and others) and completely new developments that are known only to those in the scientific community, in laboratories or at scientific conferences, were presented. Therefore, Minsk residents and guests of the capital were the first to get acquainted with the scientific discoveries made by young scientists.

The Institute of History organised a separate large area where a major archaeological exhibition was presented. Visitors could not only see, but also hold in their hands the latest archaeological finds. There also were quest labyrinths on history and the latest scientific literature.

In addition, the platform of the Ministry of Education 'University of the Future' worked within the framework of the festival. It was possible to get acquainted with the ten largest universities of the country. Their representatives spoke about the most relevant specialties, the so-called professions of the future, as well as about the latest technologies in education, there were also stands with scientific developments of these universities and visual aids.

You can talk about science not only in lectures. In particular, various master classes, art objects, a robot tournament, which is a platform where competitions in robotics in various disciplines were held, were presented at the festival. Participants created robots that overcome obstacles, fight each other in the ring, play the role of a gardener or a lifeguard.

There was also a competition of sculptures from recycled materials *The Figure of a Man*. Everyone could take part in it without age restrictions. The competitors' works were to present a figure of a man standing straight, and could be made from one or several types of recycled materials. The competition was held in three stages. During the qualifying round, the organising committee of the photography competition determined the works that met all the conditions of the competition and were admitted to the next stages. Audience participation was an online voting for the photo of the work they liked. The one that received the most votes received the audience award — an electric scooter. And in the finale, which, we repeat, took place on September 10th in the Central Botanical Garden, the competition commission determined the 15 best works. Their authors became owners of wireless speakers.

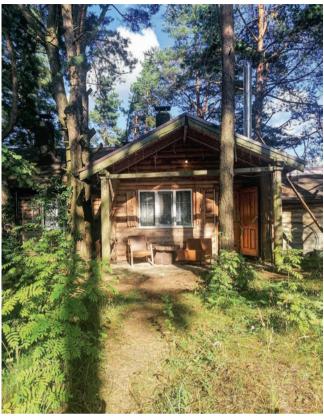
Nadezhda Nikolaeva



# SASIA AND OTHERS...

This is how Yelena, his wife, friend, beloved woman, and hostess of the Reserved Island spoke warmly and cordially about Aleksandr Tsvirko. When we asked her: how would you describe your farmstead in a few words, Yelena said with a slight smile, "This is Sasha and others..."

So Aleksandr Tsvirko, the owner of one of the most beautiful and colorful farmsteads in the Vitebsk region, meets tourists traveling along the route "Reserved Belarus"



The house with all amenities, with handmade furniture, in which we lived in the Reserved Island farmstead, disposes to comfort and tranquility

We knew that the Reserved Island, an agroestate in the Vitebsk Region, is a corner of paradise. There is enough information about it on the Internet. But, as you know, even the most fascinating stories of the guests of the estate and beautiful photos, such as those of our colleague, the brilliant photo artist Sergei Plytkevich, will not reflect the depth and essence of the beauty of those places that you plunge into live. A very important factor, as you know, is the personal perception. And the beauty in these places is amazing. Landscapes are breathtaking. Aromas of pine needles, herbs, warm earth make their way even through the closed windows of the car ...

The Reserved Island is the most Belarusian outback. Vitebsk Region, Glubokoye District, the famous lake Sho is very close, the so-called Centre of Europe, the point determined by scientists, the lake district... There are more than a hundred lakes. You can get to the farmstead only by private transport. What my husband and I did on our next vacation, having previously booked the house we liked for five days.

#### A place for soul therapy

Although mid-July did not indulge in hot days, we were lucky: on the day of departure, the weather turned out to be warm and sunny. We start at noon, since the check-in at the

farmstead, according to the rules established there, is at 15.00. The distance from Minsk to Glubokoye is about 170 km. The road is comfortable. There are forests, copses, settlements along it. Storks circle over fields, near rivers, swamps, reservoirs, looking for food for their young. Those waiting for frogs and other living creatures have not yet flown out of their nests. They stand in twos, or even threes, in nests that you meet on the way in the villages, on poles and tall trees without tops. Here is Glubokoye. We recall what outstanding people the Glubokoye land gave to the world. These are the aircraft designer Pavel Sukhoi, the artist Yazep Drozdovich, the writer Aleksandr Grin, hence his ancestral roots, the father of modern Hebrew Eliezer Ben Yehuda, and the founder of the Belarusian professional theatre Ignat Buynitsky. Our friend, hydrogeologist Vladimir Shimanovich, whose erudition commands great respect, is coming to rest with us. He clarifies some details in our 'learned' conversation. People are selling cherries along the way. Buckets. Just the other day, a cherry festival was held in Glubokoye.

And here is the famous Sho village. We pass it, remembering that the artistic director of the Kupala Theatre Valery Rayevsky, who had already passed away for 12 years, bought a dacha here at one time. A whole era in the famous theatre is associated with him, when many talented performances were staged. And then the field road leads to the Reserved Island. We also see signs directing to the farmsteads 'Center of Europe', 'Kraina Mar (Land of Dreams)'. We'll be there soon. The houses in the Reserved Island stand on a hill overgrown with centuries-old pines. The trees and the silence are amazing. We quickly find a path leading to a place where several structures stand in a semicircle, the master's house, a tavern, an open space under a roof with pipes where food is cooked, and in the centre, there are wooden tables, large and smaller. A couple of tables are right above the water of the lake. We will then sit behind one of them, eating food and admiring the white lilies. They are so big that they resemble lotuses.

The owner of the farmstead Aleksandr meets us with a small tray, where tiny sandwiches with lard are side by side with small glasses of strong drink. This, the owner says, is a therapeutic dose. As we later learn, the drink is infused with oak bark. Aleksandr shows us where cars are parked away from the houses and invites us to have lunch. By the way, he is the son of a famous Belarusian poet, translator, folklorist, ethnographer and linguist Konstantin Tsvirko.

We knew from the guests' reviews that they serve dishes of Belarusian cuisine here. But to make it so tasty... At dinner, Aleksandr says that one guest has a birthday today. Therefore, after dinner, everyone is invited to travel on a longboat to a desert island, which is visible from the shore of the lake a little far away. The estate itself is located on an island between two lakes: Ives and Ozertso. A kilometre from the estate, forests rich in berries and mushrooms begin. The nearest village is about two kilometres away.

After dinner, we lay out things in a cosy two-room house, admire the fireplace, cleanliness and freshness. All furniture is made of natural hewn wood. From Yelena, we will talk with her only tomorrow, we learn that all of it was made according to







Each of the buildings in the Reserved Island has a special style, which can be called 'polished slab'. It is characterised by authenticity and atmospheric design.

Aleksandr's designs, including the houses themselves. Their style is hard to define. It is mixed, but the authenticity is evident. As our friend Vladimir put it, the houses resemble the structures of the American natives, and perhaps they even have something of Indian or Chinese architecture. And Yelena will say that the style of buildings here is Sasha's. Another definition: polished slab.

Before dinner, we inhale the healing air of these places, moderately humid and cool, swing on a huge swing, explore the lake shore, the pier and drink coffee. We prepare it ourselves in a coffee machine, which, like tea with honey, is available to all guests. We savour high-quality coffee, sitting at a table that is directly above the water, waiting for dinner. It is amazing in size, the portions are huge. It seems that eating a salad, mashed potatoes with pork ribs, which are aesthetically laid out on a dish, drinking cherry compote with an apple pie is simply impossible. But we are all slowly mastering it. Men joke, say something about the feast of the stomach and therapy for the soul. And I add that the main spice to all this splendour is the aroma of pines and fallen needles.

On the longboat, the smell of the lake is mixed with it, it is difficult to describe it. But at the heart of the fragrance, as perfumers say, is the smell of calamus. It is impossible to express what it is like. I perceive this 'green', spicy, incomparable aroma well. When we were children, swimming in the river, we often pulled this plant growing near the shore from the water and tried to chew its root. I remember the taste: burning, spicy and

bitter. After that, hands smelled pleasantly for a long time. And also on the feast of the Trinity, when houses and farmsteads are decorated with green branches, flowers and herbs, the floor in the house of our Ukrainian hut was lined with calamus. Such a mental digression into childhood I had on a longboat, where jokes and laughter continued. Someone says: after such a dinner, the longboat will not carry us. But this watercraft, built from large cylinders and wood, also designed by Aleksandr, is moving confidently. The owner is at the helm. Nearby is his dog Aiza. On the bow of the longboat is the happy hero of the occasion with her daughter. The beauty around is unimaginable. Clouds illuminated by the sun at sunset are reflected in the water. It seems that if you lean over the side, you will not immediately understand where the sky is and where the water is.

We dock at the island. Aleksandr calls it the island of Desires, and also of the Trees in Love. He leads us to the Wishing Tree, distributing coloured ribbons. Our companions, concentrating for a moment, tie them on free branches. One must see how grown men and women play this game with pleasure. Well, it is not for nothing that psychologists say that all of us, becoming adults, remain children in our hearts, involuntarily believe in a miracle. Aleksandr draws the attention of the guests to the twin trees, of which there are many around, and offers to climb through the narrow gap between them. So, he says, the relationship between lovers and in marriage will be stronger. Some men fail to do this: their bellies interfere, they say, they

#### **LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES**



■ The guests of the farmstead like to spend time on the pier and in the evening. The silence that stands there is mesmerizing and soothing. The pier offers a beautiful view of the lake, which reflects the clouds.

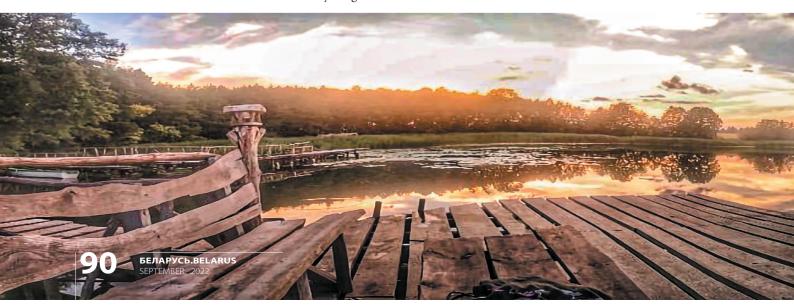


had a hearty dinner. The male part of my team makes it easy. Someone is shouting: look, there are pikes standing straight in the water! Some ladies, believing, run to the shore. The rest laugh: the joke was a success. And the place here, according to Aleksandr, is really fishy: pikes are found. Ives also has roach, tench, perch...

Upon our return, we get acquainted with the charming hostess of the estate. Yelena apologises: during the day she was busy with canning. She invites us to come into the house and look at her 'sanctuary'. The men stay by the fire, engrossed in conversation and herbal tea. The tone is set by Sergei from

Minsk, the husband of the birthday girl, who enthusiastically talks about something.

Preparations for conservation in the master's house are in full swing. In the hallway, there are magical aromas of dill, parsley, garlic, pepper... It is important that both in late autumn and winter, guests have the opportunity to treat themselves to pickles, canned vegetables, cherry tincture, Yelena explains on the go. In a large room on the first floor, there are bowls, basins, jars, bottles... There are cherries covered with sugar in three-litter jars (30 pieces!) on a large bench, there are greens in bunches on the tables... There are baskets with carrots and



cucumbers, whole zucchini in bags nearby on the floor, and there are the diced ones in marinade in a large basin on the table... I'm tasting zucchini, it's delicious... There are some bottles with oils, beautifully decorated spice jars, onion, garlic, hot pepper pods, rosemary and other herbs are hung on wooden hooks... It feels like I got into a special world where a good movie will be shot, which I tell Yelena about: it's just right to make a film about such beauty. And Lena admits that Sergei Plytkevich suggested that she prepare a joint book according to her recipes. I can only imagine how beautiful it will be. After all, Sergei, I repeat, is a well-known master of photography in the country.

#### Acquaintance with the surroundings and conversation with the hostess

My morning of the second day begins with swimming in the purest lake. The water surface is just like a mirror. The silence is ringing.

There are only vacationers and service personnel on the island. The guests of the estate, including my men, are still sleeping. Even the owner has not yet taken the traditional morning swim. As Aleksandr will tell us later: he swims in the morning all summer every day until the autumn cold. Going down to the lake, I see from afar how the waitress Victoria is quietly setting the breakfast utensils, who will then whisper to me in secret that today the virtuoso chef Angela will surprise us. There is no noise from the kitchen, although through the glass of the window you can see that work is in full swing there. Even the inhabitants of the mini-zoo, Clara the crow, Cheburashka the raccoon, a couple of rabbits are quiet in their cages. Aiza peacefully dozing in the sun. On the first day on the island, we managed to notice: where Aleksandr goes, she goes there.

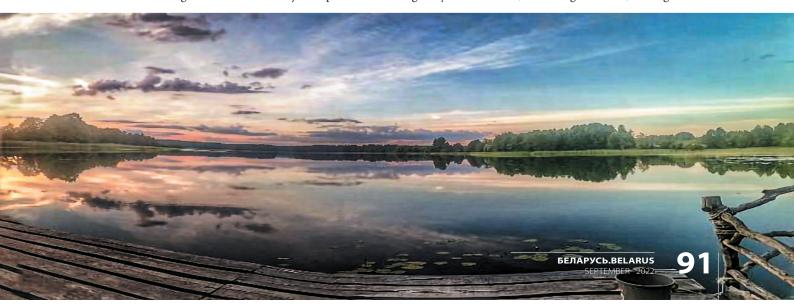
The water in the lake invigorates, the entrance to the water is smooth, the bottom is sandy ... Lilies begin to open under the rays of the sun, exuding a subtle aroma. I swim, enjoying the space. I see a white heron, it circles in the distance above the coastal vegetation. Near the pier, on which we will take sunbaths, there is also a boat moored, where you can also sit or lie down on wide, comfortable benches. Returning to the shore, I admire the bath. It is located right by the water: in order to dip directly into the cold water hot. I'll have to visit it, I think. What we will do in the evening on the eve of the day of departure.

After a hearty breakfast with scrambled eggs in lard straight from the oven, oatmeal and pancakes, we sunbathe, swim, chat with the husband of yesterday's birthday girl. As it often happens, for some reason people get closer when they need to part. Same with Sergei. It turns out that he is an experienced diver: he explores the reservoirs of Belarus, and his wife is an avid fisher. In addition, our new acquaintances are interesting interlocutors who travel a lot around Belarus. On this day, they left the island straight to Lake Plavno in the Berezinsky Reserve. We were also advised to go there.

But we have not yet enjoyed our stay here, in the Reserved Island. We didn't explore all the surroundings. After lunch, we go to the cow, which is grazing in a meadow about two hundred meters from the hill, not far from the white horse, which from time to time is harnessed to a cart and rides guests around the estate. That's where our car is. I tell my companions: some kind of lazy cow, it is just standing in one place, no matter when I look. They look at each other and suddenly start laughing. I'm at a loss. Approaching the cow, I see: it is life-size...skillfully made of plastic. Therefore, at a distance from our house, I could not distinguish it from a living one. I am sincerely surprised and take pictures next to this beauty. We go to the forest, through which you can come to the Kraina Mar estate, where unique cheeses are sold. But we do not dare to move on foot: the road is washed out by rain, and the walk is slippery. We are planning to go there by car. What we will do later: we will taste delicious cheeses, and also buy those that we like.

As Victoria promised, the chef Angela surprised us that day both for lunch and dinner with gastronomic delights. And one could watch how she cooked the bird standing next to a special wood-burning stove. From Victoria we learn that Angela is a virtuoso of baking and cakes.

After dinner, the hostess Yelena sits down to us, tells how she came from Russia from the Volga region to the island to relax, and so she stayed here with Sasha. By the way, we learn from her about how their friends from Israel, Oleg and Alena, were supposed to stay on the island, and then leave for Riga. But they liked it here so much that they 'postponed' the trip to Latvia, and spent all ten days in the estate. Four years in a row people come here, and recently they bought a farmstead 16 km from here, they want to stay here forever and breed llamas. Alena, originally from Grodno, according to Yelena, is delighted with



#### LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES



The hosts welcome the guests hospitably. All dishes are made from natural products. Their author is the virtuoso chef Anzhela (in the picture shows his dish for lunch)



the canned preserves, she is downright 'obsessed': she stood next to her all day, mastering this craft. Now she asks to teach her to knit. By the way, the interior in the houses of the estate is unique. There are reproductions of paintings, figurines on the walls. Authenticity is harmoniously combined with its modern interpretation. This is all the work of Yelena's hands and taste. Rugs, blankets on beds and even bedside rugs... are knitted by her from natural, environmentally friendly material, jute. Hanging chairs on the terraces are also works of the hostess. In such an armchair, Aleksandr's old mother rests during the day. In general, Yelena says, they have other social projects with Sasha. On the territory of the estate, from time to time, folk craftsmen exhibit their products, vacationers buy some of them. This is how we met Yelena Dobrovolskaya from Glubokoye. One evening, this native of the village of Sho, an employee of the Glubokoye House of Crafts, presented her products on the island. Yelena also told us that soon after our departure, several families with children with disabilities would arrive at the estate. And so it was: they lived here on a charitable basis, paid only for food. Some houses are adapted for such people. This is one example of cooperation between the owners of the estate and the Vitebsk Region Branch of the Belarusian Children's Fund

Republican Public Association. "When people with disabilities come to the estate, we also invite herbalists and artisans," says Yelena. "Sergei Shcherba, a potter from the Postavy Region, arrives. And the local blacksmith Artyom Belsky shows his skills. This is both entertainment for guests and help for folk craftsmen. Children ride horses here for free too."

#### Pets, Kolya and helpers

One can talk endlessly about animals and children. After all, they are those sincere beings, communication with which is always a joy. With the son of the owners, Kolya, who this year went to first grade, we even participate in his children's projects. For example, we watch how he builds a tiny garage, listen to his story about how he meets children who come to the island with their parents, plays with them on the playground. From Kolya we learn that a real castle was recently built there and we walked there. The husband also carved a wooden propeller for the boy. Kolya runs, and the blades spin. He also taught me how to use a

A special place is a mini-zoo right in the open air to the right of the owners' house is a mini-zoo: cages with Cheburakha the raccoon, Clara the crow and a couple of rabbits. All of them









The mini zoo on the island is a favourite place for both children and adults. Its inhabitants, Clara the crow, a pair of rabbits, Cheburashka the raccoon, have a good appetite and friendly character. True, according to Artyom (pictured with a raccoon), toothy Cheburashka must be handled with care. And Kolya (pictured with a cup), the son of the owners, from time to time also explains to the guests how to behave with the inhabitants of the cages.

are loved by the guests of the estate. And the crow Clara is the favourite of Artyom, the housekeeper. As soon as she got to the island as a little crow, whose wing was knocked out, she took root here. The wing strengthened, but Clara does not fly away. When the cage is cleaned, she will circle around, run along the lakeshore, sit on the railing leading to the pier, and return to the people. Sometimes, she even meets those who she likes. We just watched her take off and walk along the pier. Moreover, she really liked our Vladimir. She even flew up to him with a branch in her beak and walked next to him when Vladimir slowly walked to the pier.

However, Clara's most beloved friend is, apparently, Artyom. He feeds her, walks her. Colourful, restrained and laconic, Artyom even shows strictness with the crow. But Clara certainly feels his care and kindness. And if she sits in a cage, she begins, when seeing him from afar, to loudly call him.

Sergei is also attentive, he responds to any request with a willingness to help. Moreover, he does it with pleasure, as they say, from the heart. He helped us light a fireplace in the house and brought firewood on one of the cool days. Everyone we met on the island was nice, helpful and considerate.

#### Veles's Way

In the vicinity of Lake Ives there are several more estates that are part of the Veles's Way tourist cluster, which offer a variety of services and closely interact with each other so that guests get the maximum experience, relax in comfort. The cluster was named after the famous god of the Slavs Veles who is the 'great ruler', who appears in different images, for example, as the god of roads, wisdom and magic. And Veles is the patron saint of travellers. By the way, the beloved god of Polotsk and Krivichi, and Glubokoye area is their original land. Over evening tea, Aleksandr talks about this with knowledge of the matter, and also about the fact that in other estates everything is conducive to comfortable rest: the houses are built from environmentally friendly materials. Here is his impressions, "The Reserved Island estate united five more estates with different types of activities

#### LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES



around it. At Oksana Lashkevich's nearest farmstead Kraina Mar you can taste goat's and cow's milk cheeses, buy them and even take part in a master class on making them. At one time, she taught us how to care for chickens, ducks, rabbits and other animals. Then she didn't even have a cheese factory: cheeses were cooked at home. In the Horse Farm of Yakov Serafimovich, one has the opportunity to admire the horses of the Belarusian draft breed and learn how to ride and drive a wagon. Yakov himself is an athlete, a master of sports, he teaches horse riding and breeds this rare breed of horses.

In the Centre of Europe estate at Oleg Gaidar's, you can taste dishes of ancient Belarusian cuisine, treat yourself to honey, go kayaking along the kayak route. Oleg is both a hunter and a beekeeper. There is also a chestnut alley. Trees, and there are about forty of them, were planted by representatives of different countries in recognition that here is the geographical centre of Europe. (The calculations of Belarusian scientists showed that the geographical centre of Europe is located 48 kilometres southwest of the city of Polotsk, 35 kilometres east of the city of Glubokoye, in the Glubokoye District, Vitebsk Region of Belarus, near the lakes Sho, Ives, Dolgoye and Psuya. Calculations were carried out in the early 2000s. Later, Russian scientists confirmed the calculations of their Belarusian colleagues and agreed with their methodology for determining the boundaries and geographical centre of Europe.)

At the Bear's Corner, Sergei Shashka cooks game dishes. He is a hunter himself. There are camera traps near the estate. They capture bears, wolves. The houses are in the forest near the lake. It full of fish.

Utrina is run by Natalya Trofimova. There they will ride on a dog sled and conduct quests on an Indian theme. Natalia has both a wigwam and a husky...

All of us, for the most part, have known each other well for a long time. Once a seminar was held in Glubokoye, I spoke there and suggested that all the owners of the estates, including Utrina and Bear Corner, should unite and help each other. So we began to cooperate, creating a cooperative. There are currently 7 members in the cooperative. In addition, each estate has a map of the Veles's Way.

When groups come to us, we send them to each other. There are similar clusters in other regions of Belarus. One of our first joint projects was an ecological holiday, then a beauty contest 5-6 years ago, where girls from different countries came from Russia, Greece, Syria, Turkey... The contest was organised by Utrina, and we all got involved. We had girls scuba diving. But when you leave, we will hold the Night of Myths. The Horse Farm will be actively involved. We will show the guests of the King Stakh's Wild Hunt fest: horses with riders will rush. Why do we need all this, it is not difficult to understand. We support Belarusian traditions, talk about the beliefs of our ancestors, about such holidays as Kupala, Maslenitsa... This is a national history that people should know about. And we saw that almost no one knows about Belarus abroad. Some believe that such a country did not exist before. And it has existed since pre-Christian times. The culture was here. And there is. As is the language. Therefore, I ask our guests to greet each other in the morning with the words: good morning,

#### **LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES**

and also wish not 'bon appetit' before eating, but 'have a good meal'. The guests accept my wish, which is nice.

Yes, on the Night of Myths, the guests of the estate will look for the king of snakes, watch the mermen and mermaids... The bathhouse will work, and on the Island of Desires the Witch will predict the fate. I will be in my immediate role of the owner. Kolya's will play the role of Brownie. But all this, of course, must be seen.

The Ambassador of Israel once visited us. The On the Paths of the Holocaust route passes through the Reserved Island, there were about 60 people. We arranged a reception for them, fed them lunch. I also want to talk about my brother Oleg Tsvirko, who inspired the creation of our cooperative. He has a flower farm Ecoflora in the Volozhin District. Oleg participates in all our events... By the way, the Veles's Way cooperative was recognised as the winner in the Republican Know Belarus contest in the Agricultural Cluster category at the end of 2020."

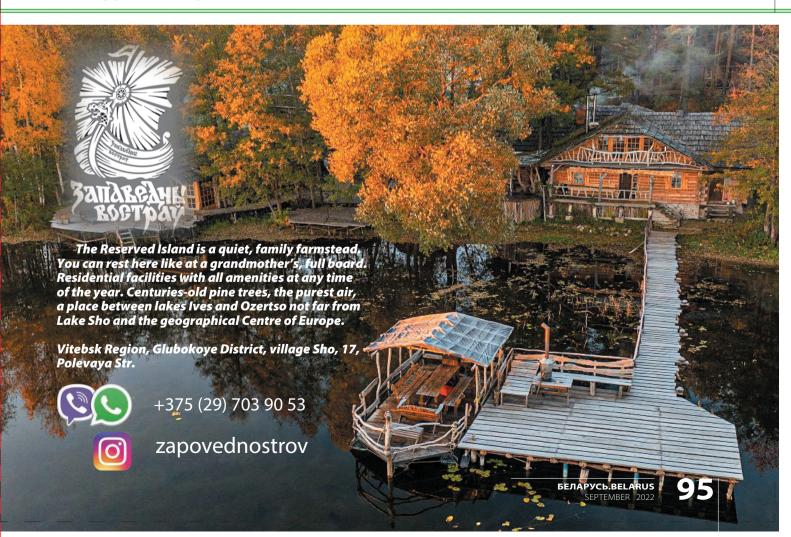
And Aleksandr also recalls the saying of Confucius when we ask him about the moments of life when he feels happy. "Do what you love and you won't work a day in your life, that's partly about me," he replies. It is especially pleasant for him to hear words of gratitude from the lips of the guests of the estate at the moments of farewell. Many come here more than once.

It all started 11 years ago. At the seminar, which was held in Minsk, Aleksandr heard that in these places there is a house and a bathhouse: they say, you can take and receive guests. At that time, he was engaged in bookselling and did not think that the farmstead

would become his main activity. Even then there were very few estates, and doubts overcame whether he could, whether the first visitors would like it here... They came from Moscow. They left delighted with what they saw. It was a good push to start slowly turning around. He took out a loan. So gradually they turned around. The style of the house in which Aleksandr lives with his family is 'polished slab'. He was very afraid of disturbing the natural landscape, he strove to save the trees without damaging the root system. And here is what Aleksandr says about his wife, "Lena is the face of the estate, a real hospitable hostess. We've been together for five years now. She supports me in all endeavours. With her needlework, Lena brought beauty and aesthetics to the Reserved Island. In addition, she greatly unloaded me with the acceptance of orders, the execution of contracts. I can devote more time to organisational work, infrastructure, constant negotiations. She is an excellent craftswoman. She also taught Irina Serafimovich, Yakov's wife, how to weave hanging chairs, free of charge. And she is happy because this creative occupation, from which she has an income, has diversified her peasant work in the household. And Lena is also engaged in gardening. Greenhouses with tomatoes are also hers... Many guests have become our friends. They also come here because, as they say, they love us together, they love our couple."

This is how the owners of the Reserved Island live in their works. We thought they were really happy.

Valentina Zhdanovich Photo of the author





The Belava Vezha festival, which started in 1996, has become a significant event in the theatrical life of Brest and all of Belarus. Since then, theatrical groups from 58 countries of the world have been here. More than 700 performances were played at different venues in Brest. This year the theatre-goers of the city over the Bug and the guests of the festival watched about 30 productions during the week. They were brought by drama, musical, street theatres and puppet theatres from Belarus, Armenia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Uzbekistan. The performances were shown at five venues in the city: in the large and small halls of the Brest Academic Drama Theatre, the Brest Puppet Theatre and the Army Club of the Brest Fortress. The street performance of the Vitebsk Theatre, scheduled to be shown on the main square of Brest, was cancelled due to bad weather.

The guests of the festival were authoritative theatre critics, whose opinion in summing up the results of the festival, of course, was

Belaya Vezha was opened by the hosts of the forum, the Brest Academic Drama Theatre, which showed the dramatic ballad Don't Leave Me... based on the play by Aleksei Dudarev. "Each festival has its own theme," said Aleksandr Kozak, Artistic Director of the Brest Academic Drama Theatre and the Belaya Vezha festival. He focused on the fact that the current festival is dedicated to the Year of Historical Memory.

Irina Driga, Head of the Main Department of State Special Cultural Events and Professional Art of the Ministry of Culture, read out a welcome address to the festival from the Minister of Culture of Belarus Anatoly Markevich from the stage. She drew attention to the fact that Belaya Vezha has become a cultural brand of the Brest Region and Belarus, "This is confirmed by the fact that, despite the pandemic and other difficulties, theatre groups from different countries respond to the invitation of the organisers. This shows a high appreciation for the festival. They don't go to the festival just to participate in it. They go when the festival has a high

And here is what the playwright Aleksei Dudarev, the constant guest of the Belaya Vezha, said. "Belaya Vezha is an authoritative and significant festival. I have visited it more than once, including as an author. I am glad that this time the play Don't Leave Me opened the festival," said the playwright. "Any writer who touches on the topic of war would give anything if his works were not relevant, but simply historical. Unfortunately, they are still relevant."

Plays were performed in Belarusian, Russian, Armenian, English, Bulgarian and Kyrgyz. This, however, did not prevent true connoisseurs of theatrical art from following the action and enjoying the music and unfamiliar languages.

The honour to be the hosts of the festive ceremony fell to the Honoured Artist of Belarus, Director of the Theatre for Young Audience Vera Polyakova-Makei and People's Artist of Russia Leonid Yakubovich.

The performances that arrived in Brest from Kyrgyzstan, Denmark, Armenia and Russia were awarded six diplomas in different nominations. Two diplomas were awarded to the play *Pachupki* of the Republican Theatre of Belarusian Drama from Minsk, as well as the play Old World Landowners of the Grodno Regional Puppet Theatre.



## ГОЛАС РАДЗІМЫ



**КНІЖНЫ СВЕТ** 



## **HOBAE CY30P'E** ЛІТАРАТУРНАЙ ПРЭМ

У рамках XXIX Дня беларускага пісьменства адбылася адна з важнейшых падзей у літаратурным жыцці рэспублікі былі ўзнагароджаны пераможцы Рэспубліканскага літаратурнага конкурсу «Нацыянальная літаратурная прэмія». Лаўрэатаў адзначылі ў сямі намінацыях.

Старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, дырэктар — галоўны рэдактар Выдавецкага дома «Звязда» Аляксандр Карлюкевіч звярнуўся да пераможцаў: «Для мяне асабіста падзея ўручэння Нацыянальнай літаратурнай прэміі Беларусі з'яўляецца сакральнай. Гэта свята для многіх літаратараў краіны. Гэтае свята ў шэрагу тых дзяржаўных творчых праектаў, якія звязаны з ацэнкай мастацкага слова, сцэны, пэндзля і кіно».

#### **ЛЕПШЫЯ 3 ЛЕПШЫХ**

Узнагароду ў намінацыі «Лепшы твор. Зборнік твораў паэзіі» атрымаў Алесь Бадак за зборнік «Уладар ветру». У кнізе прадстаўлены найлепшыя вершы вядомага паэта за ўсе гады яго творчасці, пачынаючы ад зборніка «Будзень», які пабачыў свет у 1989 годзе, у асобным раздзеле змешчаны.

Пераможцам у намінацыі «Лепшы твор прозы» стаў народны пісьменнік Беларусі Мікалай Чаргінец з кнігай «А он не вернулся из боя». У аснове рамана — рэальныя падзеі: лёс аднаго з савецкіх воінаў, якія ваявалі ў Афганістане.

Лепшым творам літаратурнай крытыкі прызналі кнігу Анатоля Андрэева «Главные слова для любимой женщины». У зборніку сабраны п'есы, у якіх раскрываюцца адносіны паміж мужчынамі і жанчынамі, сямейныя перыпетыі. Асноўны жанр змешчаных ў зборніку твораў — фарс.

Узнагароду за найлепшы твор публіцыстыкі атрымаў аглядальнік газеты «СБ. Беларусь сегодня» Андрэй Мукавозчык за зборнік «Революция мокрых штанов», у якім аўтар дзеліцца думкамі пра палітычныя падзеі 2020 года.

Лепшым творам літаратурнай крытыкі і літаратуразнаўства прызналі кнігу Ігара Запрудскага «Беларуская літаратура і культура XIX стагоддзя: асаблівасці развіцця і актуальныя пытанні даследавання». Крытык распавядае пра таленавітых беларускіх аўтараў, імёны і творчасць якіх незаслужана мала вядомыя сучаснаму чытачу.

Узнагароду за лепшы твор для дзяцей і юнацтва атрымаў Алесь Жук за кнігу



Лаўрэат "Нацыянальнай літаратурнай прэміі" Валерыя Сцяцко . Уручае старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Аляксандр Карлюкевіч.

«Лаві зайца!». Са старонак кнігі перад юнымі чытачамі раскрываецца прырода Беларусі, прывіваецца любоў да ўсяго жывога, даюцца карысныя парады.

#### ДЭБЮТ БЫВАЕ РАЗ У ЖЫЦЦІ

Пераможцай у намінацыі «Лепшы дэбют» стала Валерыя Сцяцко — аўтар кнігі «Нязломны. Аляксей Талай».

У чатырох з адзначаных пераможцаў кнігі пабачылі свет у Выдавецкім доме «Звязда». Журналістка Валерыя Сцяцко стала самым маладым аўтарам, чыя кніга атрымала высокую ўзнагароду. Працуючы над выданнем «Нязломны. Аляксей Талай», яна прапусціла нялёгкі лёс свайго героя праз сэрца. Чытаць яе кнігу і застацца абыякавым немагчыма. Хлопчык, які ў шаснаццаць гадоў падарваўся на міне, што засталася з вайны, страціў рукі і ногі, але не здаўся — сапраўдны герой нашага часу. Сёння Аляксей Талай — паралімпійскі чэмпіён, спартыўны і грамадскі дзеяч, бізнесмен, шчаслівы муж і бацька чацвярых дзяцей. Як ён гэтага дасягнуў, аўтар кнігі раскрывае праз шматлікія сведчанні блізкіх, сяброў і знаёмых Аляксея Талая.

Аўтар правяла шмат часу з галоўным героем сваёй кнігі, разам з ім наведвала розныя гарады краіны, пазнаёмілася з яго сям'ёй.

Напружаная праца дала вынік тыраж кнігі хутка разышоўся. Як прызналася аўтар, у яе асабіста засталося ўсяго некалькі экзэмпляраў. Валерыя падзялілася ўражаннямі ад Дня беларускага пісьменства і падзякавала ўсім, хто меў дачыненне да стварэння кнігі:

> — Мяне вельмі ўразіла, што на Дні беларускага пісьменства, калі мы гулялі па пляцоўках Добруша, было шмат моладзі: сем'і з дзеткамі, сяброўскія кампаніі. Яны цікавіліся не толькі кніжнай прадукцыяй, але і вырабамі майстроў, канцэртнай праграмай. Людзі знаёміліся з беларускай культурай. Мне здаецца, ідэя праводзіць свята менавіта ў такіх невялікіх гарадах — гэта добра. Многія з жыхароў адзначалі, што такога вялікага свята ў іх горадзе не было даўно. Было відаць, што Добруш жыў Днём беларускага пісьменства, да яго вельмі ак-



Народны пісьменнік Беларусі Мікалай Чаргінец, пераможца ў намінацыі «Лепшы твор прозы».

тыўна рыхтаваліся і шчыра сустракалі гасцей. Для мяне стала нечаканасцю, што я стану лаўрэатам Нацыянальнай літаратурнай прэміі. Мне ўвогуле было важна, каб кніга выйшла. Але кнігу заўважылі і адзначылі. Значыць, гэта паказчык таго, што яна цікавая і патрэбная. Учора мяне павіншаваў Аляксей Талай, і мы з ім сышліся на думцы, што калі выданне адзначылі такой прэміяй, значыць мы сапраўды зрабілі вялікую справу. Я спадзяюся, што чытачам яна таксама спадабалася. Канешне, прыемна, калі тваю першую кнігу ацэньваюць так высока, адчуваеш вялікую адказнасць. Спадзяюся, у мяне будуць і іншыя кнігі. Трэба, каб яны атрымаліся не горшымі, а можа, нават і лепшымі. Таму што пераможца Нацыянальнай літаратурнай прэміі не можа напісаць дрэнную і нецікавую кнігу. Я вельмі ўдзячна ўсім, хто адзначыў мяне такой высокай узнагародай, а таксама тым, хто падтрымліваў і дапамагаў у рабочым працэсе. Спартсмены, з якімі я працую, часта кажуць: «Гэта не толькі мой асабісты медаль — гэта таксама перамога трэнерскага штаба». Так і з прэміяй: гэта не толькі мая заслуга, але і ўсіх, хто меў да яе дачыненне. Вядома, я вельмі ўдзячная свайму герою — Аляксею Талаю. Не спыняемся на дасягнутым і ідзём далей. Але дэбют бывае адзін раз у жыцці, таму прэмія сапраўды адметная і значная.

Арына Карповіч

#### **ДЫЯЛОГ**



Беларусі, як і многім іншым краінам свету, даводзіцца шукаць падыходы да вырашэння праблем, звязаных з дэмаграфічнымі выклікамі. Насельніцтва старэе, павялічваецца колькасць адзінокіх людзей, якія дасягнулі паважанага ўзросту, дапамогу даводзіцца аказваць і людзям з інваліднасцю. Вельмі важна дайсці да кожнага чалавека, які мае патрэбу ў дапамозе. З такой задачай дзяржаве без падтрымкі партнёраў не справіцца.

Днямі пытанні аб ходзе выканання праграмы супрацоўніцтва паміж Міністэрствам працы і сацыяльнай абароны Рэспублікі Беларусь і Беларускай праваслаўнай царквой разглядаліся на базе дзяржаўнай установы «Дом інтэрнат для састарэлых і інвалідаў «Выток» у аграгарадку Ждановічы. Тут пад старшынствам Упаўнаважанага па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў Аляксандра Румака прайшло пасяджэнне Каардынацыйнага савета па распрацоўцы і рэалізацыі сумесных праграм супрацоўніцтва паміж органамі дзяржкіравання і Беларускай праваслаўнай царквой. У мерапрыемстве ўзялі ўдзел міністр працы і сацыяльнай абароны Ірына Касцевіч, Мітрапаліт Мінскі і Заслаўскі Веніямін, Патрыяршы Экзарх усяе Беларусі,



святары беларускага Экзархата, прадстаўнікі міністэрстваў і ведамстваў, якія рэалізоўваюць сацыяльныя праграмы сумесна з Беларускай праваслаўнай царквой, супрацоўнікі камітэтаў па працы, занятасці і сацыяльнай абароне, упраўленняў ідэалагічнай работы аблвыканкамаў і Мінскага гарвыканкама.

#### ДЗЯРЖАЎНЫ ЗАКАЗ

Сёння ў краіне створана 146 тэрытарыяльных цэнтраў сацыяльнага абслугоўвання, і ў кожным вызначаны каардынатары, якія з'яўляюцца сувязным звяном паміж чалавекам, які звярнуўся па дапамогу, таксама арганізацыямі і царквой, што гатовы падтрымаць і ўзяць на сябе вырашэнне многіх складаных пытанняў. Намеснік старшыні камітэта па працы, занятасці і сацыяльнай абароне Мінскага аблвыканкама Надзея Цупа адзначыла, што ўстановы сацыяльнага абслугоўвання Мінскай вобласці супрацоўнічаюць з 79 праваслаўнымі рэлігійнымі арганізацыямі. Часам людзям, якія прыходзяць у тэрытарыяльныя цэнтры, не хапае зносін, і такая патрэба рэалізуецца падчас шматлікіх мерапрыемстваў, круглых сталоў, тэматычных сустрэч, на пасяджэннях клубаў. Практычная праца праводзіцца праз сацыяльныя праекты, накіраваныя на аказанне дапамогі бяздомным, састарэлым, людзям з інваліднасцю, з залежнасцю. Шмат увагі надаецца падтрымцы традыцыйнай сям'і, мацярынства і дзяцінства. У вобласці рэалізуецца больш за 50 сумесных сацыяльных праектаў.

Адзін з іх - праект «Да праваслаўнай веры і культуры праз жэсты», накіраваны на людзей з парушэннем слыху. Ён рэалізуецца тэрытарыяльным цэнтрам сацыяльнага абслугоўвання Барысаўскага раёна з прыходам храма Раства Хрыстова горада Барысава. Спачатку гэта праграма стваралася для інвалідаў з парушэннем слыху, якія наведваюць аддзяленні суправаджальнага пражывання. Але інфармацыя пра гэты праект хутка разляцелася па раёне, і да праграмы пачалі далучацца людзі з парушэннямі слыху з усёй Барысаўшчыны.

У аграгарадку Міханавічы адкрыта другое аддзяленне, дзе могуць праводзіць час інваліды і грамадзяне састарэлага ўзросту Мінскага раённага тэрытарыяльнага цэнтра. Асаблівасць



даннага праекта ў тым, што цэнтр дзённага знаходжання дзейнічае на базе праваслаўнага храма. Такое супрацоўніцтва працягваецца ўжо напрацягу сямі гадоў. Работнікі аддзялення - жыхары пасёлка, адпаведна яны і прыхаджане храма, таму і матывацыя ў іх да сваёй працы асаблівая. Яны разглядаюць яе як хрысціянскае служэнне. Наведвальнікі аддзялення ўключаны ў актыўны жыццёвы рытм прыхода. Яны ўдзельнічаюць у падрыхтоўцы вялікіх хрысціянскіх святаў, рыхтуюць выступленні і спектаклі, выстаўкі сваіх вырабаў. Тое, што аддзяление знаходзіцца на тэрыторыі праваслаўнага прыхода, дае наведвальнікам цэнтра магчымасць на пастаяннай аснове атрымліваць з боку святара неабходную ім маральную і ду-

хоўную падтрымку. З задавальненнем падапечныя ездзяць у арганізаваныя для іх паломніцкія паездкі. Такі вопыт працы можа быць перспектыўным. У невялікіх населеных пунктах людзям з пэўнымі праблемамі ў здароўі не так проста рэалізавацца, знайсці падтрымку. Часам там можа і не знайсціся чалавека, гатовага працаваць сацыяльным работнікам. Царкоўная ж тэрыторыя заўсёды адкрыта для такіх прыхаджан. У будучым плануецца падобную практыку пашыраць і на іншыя населеныя пункты.

Адным з вектараў узаемадзеяння дзяржавы і царквы можа стаць механізм сацыяльнага заказа. Ужо трэці год Крупскім раённым выканаўчым камітэтам у прыхода храма Раства Прасвятой Багародзіцы вёскі Тарасава закупаецца сацыяльная паслуга па арганізацыі і правядзенні заняткаў па аднаўленні і развіцці навыка самастойнага пражывання, сацыяльнай перадышкі сям'і, у якой пражывае працаздольны чалавек з інваліднасцю дапенсіённага ўзросту. Сфарміраваная група з такіх падапечных пражывае ў доме сацыяльнага служэння ва ўмовах кругласутачнага суправаджэння на працягу пэўнага перыяду. Медыцынскімі паказаннямі для аказання дадзенай сацыяльнай паслугі з'яўляюцца захворванні ў выніку траўм ці дыфектаў, якія прывялі да парушэння здольнасці здзяйсняць самаабслугоўванне і кантраляваць свае паводзіны. Як правіла, гэта людзі з інваліднасцю першай і другой груп, старэйшыя за 18 гадоў. Яны жывуць у асобных пакоях, самастойна





Жаночае падвор'е Свята-Елісавецінскага манастыра

вядуць хатнюю гаспадарку, вучацца распараджацца грашыма. У межах сацыяльнай паслугі псіхолагам дадаткова аказваецца дапамога і падтрымка. Маладыя людзі маюць магчымасць удзельнічаць у мерапрыемствах, якія праходзяць у Мінску. Тут ім даводзіцца вучыцца прадумваць маршрут, аплачваць транспарт. Такая праграма рэалізуецца ўжо на працягу трох гадоў. І сёння карысны вопыт плануецца пашыраць на ўсю Мінскую вобласць.

#### ДАЙСЦІ ДА КОЖНАГА

Катэгорыі людзей, якія трапляюць пад апеку царквы, могуць быць рознымі. Прыкладам работы па рэабілітацыі тых, хто мае алкагольную ці наркатычную залежнасць, а таксама папячыцельства людзей, якія вызвалены з месц пазбаўлення волі, служыць дабрачынны прытулак Свята—Елісавецінскага манастыра. За горадам, на вясковых тэрыторыях, працуюць два падвор'і - асобна для жанчын і мужчын. «Пастаяльцы» накіроўваюцца сюды на выпрабавальны тэрмін. Кожны атрымлівае пэўныя працоўныя абавязкі, з улікам сіл і здольнасцяў. Жанчыны завіхаюцца на кухні і ў агародзе, у цяпліцах, займаюцца шыццём, рукадзеллем. Мужчыны бяруцца за больш складаную фізічную працу. Працоўнае паслушанне стала адным з добрых элементаў рэабілітацыі. Заняткі адцягваюць людзей ад дурных думак, да таго ж людзі вучацца весці гаспадарку, і такія навыкі могуць ім далей спатрэбіцца. Пасля выпрабавальнага тэрміну разам з манахінямі падапечныя вядуць гутаркі, разважаюць пра далейшы свой шлях, некаторым пасля ўдаецца нядрэнна ўладкавацца ў жыцці.

Адной з галоўных задач сясцёр міласэрнасці з'яўляецца служэнне бліжняму на ніве духоўнай асветы. У жыцці любога чалавека можа здарыцца бяда з-за сучаснага тэмпау жыцця, альбо трагедый з блізкімі. У нейкі момант адбываецца надрыў. Па данных сусветнай арганізацыі аховы здароўя, у 2020 годзе псіхічныя праблемы ўвайшлі ў першую пяцёрку захворванняў, якія вядуць да страты працаздольнасці. Дапамогі аховы здароўя не дастаткова. Такім людзям часта неабходны доступ да праграм навучання, адаптаваных пад іх патрэбы, садзейнічанне ў пошуку працы і жылля, ім таксама хочацца прымаць актыўны ўдзел у грамадскім жыцці. У гэтым добра дапамагае праграма рэабілітацыі. Аднаўленне сацыяльных і прафесійных навыкаў, у той ці іншай ступені страчаных падчас хваробы, — працэс даволі ня просты. Часта чалавеку складана ці немагчыма вярнуцца ў працоўны рытм. На жаль, многім не хапае зносін. Людзі трапляюць у замкнёнае кола, баючыся быць не прынятымі ў грамадстве, стараюцца не выходзіць з дома. Вядома ж, ім складана вытрымаць канкурэнцыю па працаўладкаванні. Чалавек можа застацца ў адзіноце са сваімі праблемамі і хваробай. І тут на дапамогу прыходзяць сёстры міласэрнасці. Яны наведваюць інтэрнаты і Мінскі гарадскі цэнтр медыцынскай рэабілітацыі дзяцей з псіха-неўралагічнымі захворваннямі.



■ Творчая майстэрня пры манастыры

Сіламі манастыра, сястрынства пры ўзаемадзеянні з кіраўніцтвам інтэрната праводзяцца культурна - масавыя мерапрыемствы з рэгулярнымі рэпетыцыямі. У выніку гэтай дзейнасці была створана музыкальная група «Вясёлыя рабяты», падрыхтавана праграма і арганізаваны выступленні. Для насельнікаў інтэрната арганізуюцца паломніцкія паездкі, выхады ў тэатр, на прагулку і на прыроду. Пры манастыры пяты год дзейнічае сацыяльная майстэрня для людзей, якія атрымалі інваліднасць і пражываюць дома. Задача майстэрні - даць людзям зносіны, раскрыць творчы патэнцыял, навучыць новым прафесійным заняткам. Людзі могуць атрымаць і падтрымку псіхолага. Ды і сама спрыяльная духоўная атмасфера добра адбіваецца на душэўным стане падапечных. Сярод задач майстэр ні - і адраджэнне духоўна-маральных каштоўнасцяў чалавека. Тут вядзецца праца ў галіне духоўнай асветы, фарміруецца ўяўленне аб праваслаўных традыцыях і культуры.

#### УЗРОСТАВЫЯ ВАЛАНЦЁРЫ

Назбіралася нямала прыкладаў плённага супрацоўніцтва паміж праваслаўнай царквой і дзяржструктурамі і ў Брэсцкай вобласці. Сумесная праца арганізавана па некалькіх накірунках: гэта духоўна-адукацыйныя заняткі, гутаркі, настаўленні семьяў і падтрымка інвалідаў, якія наведваюць цэнтры дзённага знаходжання, грамадзян сталага ўзросту, супрацоўніцтва ў рамках працы клубаў. Ладзяцца культурна-пазнавальныя мерапрыемствы: тэматычныя сустрэчы, экскурсіі, святочныя мерапрыемтсвы. Трэці кірунак маральна-працоўны, калі падапечныя занятыя ў карысных справах, напрыклад, вырабляюць сувеніры, паштоўкі.

Так, у аддзяленні забеспячэння дзённага знаходжання для інвалідаў Іванаўскага тэрытарыяльнага цэнтра сацыяльнага абслугоўвання ладзяцца заняткі курса «Урокі праваслаўя». Стала традыцыйным правядзенне сумесных мерапрыемстваў для падапечных і іх бацькоў з удзелам святароў. Людзі з асаблівасцямі рыхтуюць і пра-

слаўнай культуры», дзе бабулі і дзядулі сустракаюцца, гутараць са святаром, вывучаюць праваслаўную літаратуру, наведваюць храм. У аддзяленні арганізавана валанцёрская група з ліку састарэлых людзей «Адкрытыя сэрцы». Сівыя валанцёры з'яўляюцца членамі сястрынства пры бальнічным храме ў гонар Іконы Божай Маці. Яны дапамагаюць адзінокім пацыентам Іванаўскай цэнтральнай раённай бальніцы ў дастаўцы лекаў, прадуктаў, кніг. Тых, хто мае патрэбу ў дадатковай падтрымцы і пражывае адзін, наведваюць дома. Акрамя таго, валанцёрамі



Валанцёры наведваюць састарэлых

водзяць выстаўкі продажы сувеніраў, якія зрабілі падчас наведвання гурткоў. Яны ж прымаюць гасцей - выхаванцаў няд зельных школ, якія дзейнічаюць пры мясцовых храмах. Госці прыбываюць з канцэртамі і тэатральнымі пастаноўкамі. Такія сустрэчы дазваляюць пакрысе мяняць стаўленне да людзей з асаблівасцямі развіцця, звяртаюць увагу грамадскасці на тое, што побач жывуць тыя, хто мае патрэбу ў дапамозе і падтрымцы.

Пры аддзяленні забеспячэння дзённага прыбывання для грамадзян пажылога ўзросту з мэтай духоўна-маральнага развіцця састарэлых людзей, задавальнення іх пазнавальнай патрэбы, функцыянуе клуб «Асновы права-

сярэбранага ўзросту арганізавана шэфства над маладымі інвалідамі аддзялення дзённага прыбывання. Яны суправаджаюць іх на службу, знаходзяцца з імі падчас богаслужэння. Таксама праводзяць майстар-класы па вырабе калядных і велікодных сувеніраў.

І, канешне, органы дзяржкіравання ў супрацы з праваслаўнай царквой стараюцца прасоўваць традыцыйныя сямейныя каштоўнасці. С святары ўдзельнічаюць ў круглых сталах і нават у пасяджэннях грамадскіх пунктаў аховы парадку, бо іх уплыў і аўтарытэт на месцах для большасці прыхаджан не аспрэчваецца.

Надзея Бузіноўская Фота: адкрытыя крыніцы ДЫЯЛОГІ НАВУКОЎЦАЎ

### ГІСТОРЫЯ ПРАЗ ЛЁСЫ

У Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Рэспублікі Беларусь прайшла міжнародная канферэнцыя «Мінск і мінчане: дзесяць стагоддзяў гісторыі» прысвечаная 955 – годдзю сталіцы.

Разам з вучонымі акадэміі навук і іх замежнымі калегамі ў мерапрыемстве прынялі ўдзел супрацоўнікі музеяў і выкладчыкі вядучых навучальных устаноў краіны. Шэраг дакладаў былі прысвечаны эканоміцы, фарміраванню гарадской прасторы і асобам, лёс якіх звязаны з Мінскам. Даследчыкі звярталіся да розных перыядаў, пачынаючы з першых летапісных узгадак і вывучэння археалагічных матэрыялаў. Некаторыя даклады былі прысвечаны гісторыі горада ў часы Вялікага Княства Літоўскага, Рэчы Паспалітай, Расійскай імперыі. Асабівая ўвага надавалася падзеям Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, ушанаванню памяці герояў і ахвяр.

#### НАКАЗ АКАДЭМІКАЎ

У межах канферэнцыі працавалі дзве выстаўкі. На адной, што прайшла ў Інстытуце гісторыі, былі паказаны кніжныя выданні па гісторыі Мінска, беларускага горада, над якімі на працягу некалькіх дзясяткаў гадоў працавалі беларускія вучоныя. Другая выстаўка – «Мінская даўніна» прайшла ў Цэнтральнай навуковай бібліятэцы імя Якуба Коласа. Тут былі прадстаўлены выданні з фондаў аддзела рэдкіх кніг і рукапісаў. Сярод старэйшых экспанатаў - «Мінскія губернскія ведамасці» за 1844 год і выданне «Збор старажытных грамат і актаў гарадоў Мінскай губерніі, праваслаўных манастыроў, цэркваў



і па розных прадметах», якое было надрукавана ў 1848 годдзе.

Канферэнцыя, прысвечаная сталічнай гісторыі, ладзілася ў шосты раз. Нягледзячы на тое, што вялікая колькасць даследчыкаў з розных бакоў вывучаюць пытанні, звязаныя з жыццём горада, удзельнікам форуму ўдалося знайсці цікавыя, малавядомыя факты. Уся гэта інфармацыя стане даступнай аматарам гісторыі - па выніках канферэнцыі выйдзе зборнік. «Гісторыя Мінска з'яўляецца духоўнабагатай і невычэрпнай крыніцай з жыцця беларусаў, з якой можна даведацца, як жылі людзі раней, што думалі, да чаго імкнуліся, якія ў іх былі дасягненні», - заўважыў падчас адкрыцця канферэнцыі першы намеснік старшыні Прэзідыума НАН Беларусі Сяргей Чыжык. Акадэмік упэўнены, што на прыкладах, узятых з гісторыі, можна выхоўваць і вучыць дабрыні, любові да радзімы, паказываць, як жыць у згодзе і добрасуседстве.

Гэтую ж думку падтрымаў і членкарэспандэнт Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук, доктар гістарычных навук Аляксандр Каваленя: «Матэрыялы папярэдніх канферэнцый і праграма сённяшняга форуму паказваюць, як шмат яшчэ існуе тэм, якія патрабуюць паглыбленага навуковага даследавання. Гэта і тэма, над якой даследчыкі спрачаюцца да апошняга часу - адкуль пайшоў Мінск, - і тэма Магдэбурскага права. Гэта і ўзаемаадносіны мінчан з суседзямі, і пытанні тэрытарыяльнага пашырэння горада ў XIX - XX стагоддзях. Заўсёды будзе актуальнай і тэма барацьбы мінскага падполля ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Важна не забываць, што гісторыя Мінска - гэта гісторыя дзейнасці яго жыхароў. Чым больш імён мы ўпішам у летапіс нашай сталіцы, тым больш поўнай і аб'ектыўнай будзе наша гісторыя. Важна асвятляць не толькі дзейнасць гістарычных асоб, але і рэалізоўваць працу праз тых людзей, якія сёння пішуць гісторыю горада: рабочых і будаўнікоў, вучоных і настаўнікаў, медыкаў і архітэктараў, дзяржслужачых і вайскоўцаў, тых, хто сёння забяспечвае дзяржаўную бяспеку нашай краіны».

#### ПРА ІХ ВАРТА ПАМЯТАЦЬ

Адна з думак, якая прагучала на канферэнцыі «Мінск і мінчане»: гісторыю горада можна пісаць бясконца. У яе ўплецены сотні, калі не тысячы лёсаў людзей, якія заслугоўваюць вывучэння і папулярызацыі. На жаль, асобы, якія шмат зрабілі для свайго гораду, і чые імёны ў свой час былі вядомыя гараджанам у XX стагоддзі, незнаёмы сучасным жыхарам сталіцы. Пра некаторых з іх можа нагадваць тапаніміка ці шыльды на будынках, пра іншых згадкі засталіся толькі ў гістарычных крыніцах, прозвішчы трэціх могуць нават быць на слыху, але ці змогуць людзі распавесці, напрыклад, кім быў князь Васіль Мінскі, ці чым займаўся доктар Іван Здановіч. Апошні, дарэчы, паспеў зрабіць для людзей шмат карысных спраў, за што яго сучаснікі нават называлі «Доктар Дабрыня».

Вывучэннем малавядомых фактаў з жыцця горада і лёсаў гараджан на працягу доўгіх гадоў займаецца кандыдат фізіка-матэматычных навук, дацэнт фізічнага факультэта БДУ Вадзім Зелянкоў. На канферэнцыі ён распавёў пра жыццё і дзейнасць доктара Івана Здановіча. Дакладней, «лекара». Ва ўсіх медыцынскіх даведніках часоў Расійскай імперыі Здановіч праходзіў менавіта ў такім званні, доктарам так і не стаў - бо не абараняў доктарскую дысертацыю.

Між іншым, продкі Івана Здановіча таксама заслугоўваюць увагі. Яго дзед па лініі маці будаваў царкву Марыі-Магдаліны. Пахаваны ў гэтай царкве (на будынку ёсць мемарыяльная дошка). Бацька, Усцін Ігнатавіч, працаваў у духоўнай семінарыі, выкладаў прыродна-навуковыя дысцыпліны. Напрыклад, вёў дысцыпліну, звязаную з сельскай гаспадаркай. Для XIX стагоддзя свяшчэннік быў адной з тых асоб, да якой сяляне звярталіся з самымі рознымі пытаннямі, у тым ліку і тымі, якія датычацца паляводства, жывёлагадоўлі і пчалярства. Узгадаем, што ў той час вяскоўцы ў пераважнай большасці былі непісьменнымі, і таму з вялікай павагай прымалі парады святароў.

Іван Здановіч нарадзіўся ў 1864 годзе. Пасля заканчэння ўніверсітэта

ў Кіеве стажыраваўся ў Еўропе па даволі экзатычных для таго часу дысцыплінах - масаж і аздараўленчая гімнастыка. Пазней у сталіцы гэтыя веды ён перадаваў іншым лекарам і спрыяў таму, каб падобныя фізіяпрацэдуры шырэй выкарыстовываліся ў мінскіх бальніцах.

Сваю кар'еру медыка Здановіч пачаў у 1892 годзе звычайным сельскім урачом у Лошніцы, але ў хуткім часе пачаў працаваць з Мінскай губернскай земскай бальніцай (напачатку гэта былі так званыя «богаўгодныя ўстановы»). У 1898 годзе Здановіч зацікавіўся палітыкай – пайшоў у Гарадскую думу. Новыя сувязі ён выкарыстоўвае для вырашэння пытанняў, звязаных з павышэннем у горадзе медыцынскага абслугоўвання.

Адна з вялікіх заслуг Івана Здановіча ў тым, што ён на свае сродкі абсталяваў бясплатны радзільны прытулак і перадаў яго гораду. Але, бадай, самай галоўнай справай у яго жыцці была дапамога людзям, якія страцілі зрок. Менавіта Здановіч першым узняў пытанне аб неабходнасці стварэння вучэльні для сляпых. Горад не выдзяляў на гэта грошай, патрэбна было таксама атрымаць дазвол на адкрыццё навучальнай установы. Іван Усцінавіч для гэтага выкарыстаў усе свае сувязі, адшукаў спонсараў.

Спачатку вучылішча размяшчалася ў прыватным доме, а пасля для яго быў пабудаваны асобны будынак. Туды былі праведзены электрычнасць і вадаправод. У некаторых крыніцах нават памылкова пішуць, што гэта быў першы ў Мінску будынак з такімі выгодамі. Хоць насамрэч, дамы з электрычнасцю і вадаправодамі былі і раней. А вось біялагічная ачыстка сцёкавых вод, якая была пры вучылішчы, магчыма адна з тэхнічных навінак для горада на мяжы XIX-XX стагоддзяў. Не забыліся тут на лазню з пральняй, каменную лядоўню (у той час іх выкарыстоўвалі для захоўвання прадуктаў). Была пабудавана і царква«Усіх Скарбячых Радасць». Між іншым, у будоўлі актыўна быў задзейнічаны сам Здановіч. Ён любіў займацца разьбой па дрэве і зрабіў шмат аздабленняў для вучылішча.

Акрамя агульна-адукацыйных прадметаў у вучылішчы вяліся заняткі па рамёствах, каб у будучым выхаванцы маглі зарабляць сабе на жыццё. Іх вырабы прадаваліся ў асобным памяшканні, якое размяшчалася ў цэнтры горада, недалёка ад дома



У межах канферэнцыі працавала кніжная выстаўка

губернатара. Атрымаць такое месца ўдалося дзякуючы сувязям. Сярод ганаровых членаў, якія адказвалі за адкрыццё вучылішча для сляпых значылася жонка губернатара – Любоў Аляксандраўна Гірс. Таму адразу становіцца зразумелым, хто мог пасадзейнічаць выдзяленню плошчаў для крамы з вырабамі тавараў, вырабленых людзьмі нераўнадушнымі, па суседстве з губернатарскім домам. Дарэчы, захаваўся стары здымак Саборнай плошчы, на якім, калі прыгледзецца, можна пабачыць і кіёск з таварамі ад сляпых, і дом губернатара.

Можна яшчэ ўзгадаць, што за час, у які Іван Здановіч быў галоўным урачом губернскай земскай лякарні, ён паспеў зрабіць вельмі шмат для яе развіцця. З'явіліся рэнтгенаўскія апараты, прымяняліся сучасныя метады лячэння.

Займаўся Іван Усцінавіч і дабарачыннасцю. Адзін з такіх праектаў, да якога ён далучыўся, быў звязаны з дзяўчатамі з правінцыі, якія прыязджалі ў Мінск вучыцца ў гімназіі. Такім выхаванкам цяжка было знайсці жытло. Але дзякуючы дабрачыннаму праекту для юных дам быў створаны жаночы гурток, выдзялялася месца для пражывання. А урач Здановіч бясплатна лячыў выхаванак.

Наступная справа Здановіча пакінула памяць пра яго. Доктар купіў лецішча на беразе Свіслачы. Там ён знайшоў крыніцу, якая не замярзала. Пробы вады былі накіраваныя ў Санкт-Пецярбург. Высветлілася, што вада мае гаючы характар. Здановіч зрабіў там невялікую медыцынскую ўстанову на шэсць коек, дабіўся, каб побач усталявалі чыгуначную платформу. На ёй спыняліся нават хуткасныя цягнікі. Сёння на гэтай тэрыторыі знаходзіцца санаторый «Крыніца». Названне «Здановічы» пасля Вялікай Айчыннай вайны сталі пісаць праз літару «ж».

Таксама Вадзім Зелянкоў падчас канферэнцыі ўзгадаў імёны і іншых адметных жыхароў Мінска. Перагортваючы старыя падшыўкі «Звязды», даследчык ў газеце, выдадзенай у 1923 годзе, натрапіў на некралог, прысвечаны прафесару Аляксею Усаву. Сёння на імя гэтага чалавека гараджане забыліся. А ў біяграфіі Усцінава багата цікавых старонак —



 Дырэктар Інтстытута гісторыі Вадзім Лакіза знаёміцца з выданнямі калег

ён сябраваў з пісьменнікам Андрэем Белым, меў дачыненне да лёсу вясковай сіраты, якая атрымала новае імя – Лідзія Русланава, з якім пасля праславілася, калі стала спявачкай, супрацоўнічаў з вядомым нямецкім хімікам Вільгельмам Оствальдам. А

найбольш значны для беларускай сталіцы факт: Аляксей Усаў — заснавальнік адной з буйнейшых кафедр Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта. У 1922 годзе яго запрасілі ў БДУ выкладаць хімію. У маладой навучальнай установе яшчэ нічога не было — ні посуду, ні абсталявання для занткаў, многае даводзілася закупляць у Маскве, іншых краінах. Фактычна з нуля гэтым чалавекам была створана кафедра арганічнай хіміі.

Дзякуючы Вадзіму Зелянкову будзе вернута яшчэ адно імя некалі знакамітага мінчука Іосіфа Майстэра. Ва ўзросце пяці гадоў таленавіты маленькі скрыпач быў залічаны ў музычны тэхнікум. Неверагодныя музычныя здольнасці вундэркінда адзначалі скрыпачы сусветнага ўзроўню.

Яшчэ імя адной асобы, узгаданай падчас канферэнцыі, - Дзмітрый Козыраў. Гэты інжынер-чыгуначнік нядоўга жыў ў Мінску, але паспеў пакінуць значны след. Прадмесце Козырава з'явілася на карце сталіцы 150 гадоў таму, тут быў пабудаваны пасёлак для чыгуначнікаў.

Падчас канферэнцыі былі ўзгаданы імёны многіх славутых мінчан, якія жылі ў розныя эпохі. Гэта і браты Чапскія, якія прасоўвалі розныя праекты ў межах Мінскага таварыства сельскай гаспадаркі, і Марыя Фрумкіна, якая пасля рэвалюцыі шмат увагі надавала станаўленню народнай адукацыі, і выкладчыкі розных навучальных устаноў, падпольшчыкі, губернатары. У выступленнях даследчыкі ўзгадвалі прадстаўнікоў розных прафесій — археолагаў, мастакоў, пісьменнікаў, будаўнікоў, пажарных, музейных работнікаў...

#### ПЕРАВАРОТ У СІСТЭМЕ АДУКАЦЫІ

З гісторыі Мінска не трэба выкрэсліваць і асоб, якія праславіліся і сталі знакамітымі за межамі горада, а магчыма, і сваёй краіны. Усё ж, у станаўленні асобы вялікую ролю адыгрываюць бацькі, выхаванне і адукацыя, атрыманыя ў пачатку жыццёвага шляху. Ураджэнцы Мінска траплялі ў навуковую эліту Расійскай імперыі і краін Еўропы, выступалі на міжна-

родных сцэнах, складалі падручнікі і рабілі адкрыцці.

Так, Конрад Прушынскі з Мінска стаў аўтарам лепшага ў свеце Буквара. Пра гэтую асобу на канферэнцыі распавёў кандыдат мастацтвазнаўства Алесь Суша.

У XIX - пачатку XX стагоддзя пра Прушынскага гаварыла ўся цэнтральная Еўропа. Цікавасць з боку даследчыкаў гісторыі асветы, педагогікі захоўваецца і сёння. А на Радзіме, у Мінску, ці можа хто узгадаць гэтае імя? Сям'я Прушынскіх вызначалася рэвалюцыйнымі поглядамі. Яшчэ ў 50-х гадах XIX стагоддзя, напярэдадні паўстання 1863 года, бацьку Конрада адправілі ў Бабруйскую турму, а пасля ў Томск. Разам з ім пераехала туды і жонка з дзецьмі. Конрад спачатку вучыўся ў Мінску, пасля ў Томску, а калі не змог вярнуцца на сваю Радзіму, прыехаў у Варшаву.

Пасля навучання ў Варшаўскім універсітэце Конрад падарожнічаў па наваколлі і са здзіўленнем адкрываў для сябе жыццё і побыт простага насельніцтва. Ён быў уражаны вельмі нізкім ўзроўнем асветы, тым, што сярод вяскоўцаў няма пісьменных людзей. Такое адкрыццё пабудзіла яго да актыўнай дзейнасці. Многія яго ініцыятывы для таго часу былі незвычайнымі. Каб выклікаць у гарадской і сельскай моладзі цікавасць да навучання, Конрад змясціў на сцяне свайго дому плакат з алфавітам. Па вуліцы ўздоўж гэтай сцяны пастаянна хадзілі людзі. Кожны дзень, ідучы на працу і вяртаючыся з яе, яны бачылі літары, у хуткім часе пачыналі распазнаваць іх, знаходзіць у іншых месцах - на шыльдах, у газетах і кнігах. Хтосьці нават спрабаваў чытаць. На дзіва такой метад даваў вынікі лепшыя, чым класічнае навучанне таго часу. Пісьменства ў тыя гады людзям давалася цяжка. Методыкі не мяняліся з XVII стагоддзя, калі трэба было спачатку вывучыць літары, пасля дадумацца, як з «азаў» і «букаў» можа атрымацца склад «ба». Нярэдка такі метад даваў збоі. Каб навучыцца чытаць і пісаць, патрабавалася некалькі гадоў. Толькі ў XIX стагоддзі прыходзіць новы метад навучання грамаце. Менавіта Прушынскі пачынае яго папулярызаваць. У 1875 годзе выйшаў яго першы насценны каляндар у выглядзке ліставога выдання. Навінка пабачыла свет пяцітысячным накладам і літаральна за паўтыдня яе раскупілі. Праз пару месяцаў надрукавалі ўжо наклад у 12 тысяч - і зноў новы дапаможнік хутка разляцеўся. У далейшым лісток выдаваўся яшчэ шмат разоў. Але трэба сказаць, што ў тым жа 1875 годзе Кондрад Прушынскі выпускае і свой першы «Буквар». Напачатку выдаўцы не надта хацелі яго друкаваць, бо падручнікаў на той час хапала. Але аўтар новага «Буквара» прымае хітры маркетынгавы ход - на вокладцы ён пазначае, што з дапамогай падручніка можна навучыцца чытаць за пяць-восем тыдняў. Прычым кніга прызначана для самастойнага карыстання. 10-тысячны наклад разлятаецца за чатыры месяцы. Другое выданне пабачыла свет ужо праз год большым накладам і

Прушынскі стварыў сваю кнігарню і сваю друкарню. Яго выдавецтва з правам падпіскі на перыядычныя выданні дзейнічала да пачатку Другой сусветнай вайны, да 1939 года.

гэтак жа хутка разышлося. Наогул

за паўстагоддзя гэты «Буквар» вы-

ходзіў больш за 62 разы.

Падручнікі Конрада Прушынскага (ці, як яго больш ведалі пад псеўданімам, Казіміра Промака) значна паўплывалі на развіццё сістэмы адукацыі. Кнігі грунтаваліся на прынцыпова новых метадычных падыходах, дазвалялі значна паскорыць і палепшыць якасць навучання. Вучні спачатку вучылі галосныя гукі, пасля зычныя, у самым канцы знаходзіўся алфавіт, падача матэрыялу грунтавалася на найноўшых методыках. Таму гэтыя кнігі былі настолькі папулярнымі. Шмат увагі надавалася афармленню - падбіраліся добрыя ілюстрацыі, літары падаваліся рознымі шрыфтамі, памерамі. У 1893-1894 гадах адзін з падручнікаў Прушынскага на міжнароднай кніжнай выставе ў Лондане, атрымаў званне лепшага «Буквара» свету. Гэта сярод 500 падручнікаў, прадстаўленых аўтарамі з розных краін. Кніга была аздоблена малюнкамі, на якіх нават паказвалася, як вымаўляць пэўныя гукі. Таму яна была зручнай для тых, хто вучыцца дома.

Конрада можна ўзгадаць і як стваральніка аднаго з асветніцкіх таварыстваў, пісьменніка, выдаўца газет. Яго кнігі выклікалі змены ў сістэме адукацыі па ўсім свеце. Вялікі ўплыў ён аказаў і на стваральнікаў першага афіцыйнага беларускага «Лемантара» 1906 года, — першай кнігі суполкі «Загляне сонца і ў наша ваконца». Калі параўнаць лямантар з падручнікам Прушынскага, можна пабачыць шмат запазычанняў - у той жа паслядоўна-



сці падаюцца літары для навучання. На старонках «Лемантара» змешчаны тыя ж самыя ці падобныя малюнкі і прыклады для дэманстрацыі складоў.

Пасля ў Польшчы наступіла эпоха новых буквароў Мар'яна Фальскага. Дарэчы, таксама выхадца з Міншчыны. Пра гэтага чалавека, які пісаў па-беларуску, займаўся перакладамі, супрацоўнічаў з суполкай «Загляне сонца і ў наша ваконца», на радзіме таксама амаль нічога не ведаюць. Ва ўсялякім разе, пакуль...

Канферэнцыя стала важнай падзеяй ў межах святкавання 955-гадовага юбілею Мінска. На ёй былі пададзены і абмеркаваны вынікі найноўшых даследаванняў па рэгіянальнай гісторыі і гістарычнай урбаністыцы, вызначаны перспектывы далейшых даследаванняў.

Алена ДЗЯДЗЮЛЯ Фота: адкрытыя крыніцы

#### ТАЯМНІЦЫ СТАЛІЦЫ



#### ДЗЕ Ж ЗНАХОДЗІЎСЯ ЛЕТАПІСНЫ ГОРАД?

Ужо шмат гадоў беларускія вучоныя спрачаюцца аб тым, якое месца варта звязаць з тым старажытным Менескам, які ўзгадваецца ў«Аповесці мінулых гадоў». Ідэя, аб тым, што сучасная сталіца размяшчаецца зусім не там, дзе знаходзіўся летапісны горад, пачала абмяркоўвацца даследчыкамі сто гадоў таму. Падказка для гісторыкаў была пакінута ў самім летапісе, дзе Мінск упершыню ўзгадваецца ў сувязі з бітвай на Нямізе 1067 года. Там гаворыцца пра тое, што трое братоў Ізяславічаў узялі горад, перабілі жыхароў, а пасля пайшлі на Нямігу. І як тут не засумнявацца. Навошта князям спатрэбілася б ісці на Нямігу, калі б горад на ёй стаяў? Відаць, ён знаходзіўся ў іншым месцы. Найперш даследчыкі звярнулі ўвагу на археалагічны комплекс у вёсцы Гарадзішча на рацэ Менцы — правым прытоку Пцічы, што знаходзіцца ў 18 кіламетрах на захад ад сучаснага цэнтра горада. Вучоныя ўстанавілі дакладныя межы пасялення. У яго цэнтры знаходзіцца гарадзішча, якое складаецца з вялікай і малой частак. Тут захаваліся вялікія земляныя насыпы. А таксама знойдзены чатыры селішчы. Усяго ж плошча пасялення займала каля 30 гектараў.

Гэты археалагічны помнік упершыню ўзгадваецца яшчэ ў XIX стагоддзі ў работах Шпілеўскага. Але прафесійныя археалагічныя даследаванні пачаліся толькі ў 1954 годзе, калі былі закладзены два раскопы на малым і вялікім гарадзішчах. Вынікі тых работ не дайшлі да нашага часу. Пазней тут працавалі і іншыя археолагі, але высноў, якая гісторыя стаіць за гэтым пасяленнем, яны не зрабілі. У 1964 годзе больш глыбокія работы пачаў Эдуард Загарульскі. Методыка таго часу была недасканалая — траншэі закладаліся шырынёй у адзін метр і іх не давялі да аснавання вала. Дарэчы, максімальная вышыня вала вялікага гарадазішча складае 8-12 метраў, а тады глыбіня траншэяў была каля чатырох метраў. Натуральна, такія раскопкі не маглі даць поўнай карціны па гісторыі дадзенага месца. I тым не менш, Загарульскі прыняў версію пра ўзнікненне старажытнага горада на Свіслачы.

Меркаванне, што горад знаходзіўся на рацэ Менцы, упершыню выдвінуў яшчэ ў канцы 1920 - пачатку 1930-х гадоў акадэмік Ясінскі, усе яго напрацоўкі і матэрыялы былі знішчаны ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Былі іншыя даследчыкі, якія прытрымліваліся гэтай версіі. У 1935 годзе археолагі Ляўданскі і Каваленя ў газеце «Звязда» надрукавалі артыкул, дзе падкрэслівалі, што Мінск зарадзіўся ў вёсцы Гарадзішча і толькі пасля шэрагу разарэнняў у XI стагоддзі быў перанесены ў больш выгаднае месца, туды дзе знаходзіцца сучасны горад. Шматлікія даследаванні, якія тут вяліся рознымі археолагамі ў пасляваенныя гады, давалі багата цікавых знаходак. Вучоных, якія сыходзіліся на думцы, што гісторыя Мінску пачыналася на рацэ Менцы, станавілася ўсё больш. У бліжэйшы час вучоныя акадэміі навук плануюць канчаткова паставіць усе кропкі над«і».

3 2020 года раскопкі гарадзішча на Менцы праводзіць кандыдат гістарычных навук, загадчык аддзела археалогіі Сярэдніх вякоў і Новага часу Інстытута гісторыі НАН Беларусі Андрэй Вайцяховіч. На канферэнцыі«Мінск і мінчане: дзесяць стагоддзяў гісторыі» ён распавёў пра даследаванні дадзенага археалагічнага комплексу. У мінулым годзе быў выяўлены гандлёва-рамесніцкі цэнтр — недалёка ад месца, дзе ручай Дунай упадае ў раку Менку. Знойдзены гандлёвыя пломбы, імпартныя тавары. Гэта пацвярджае, што на дадзеным месцы ў XI – пачатку XII стагоддзях задзяйсняўся актыўны гандль. У гэтым годзе ўдалося выявіць сляды ювелірнай майстэрні, а таксама знойдзены прыстасаванні да нанясення арнаменту, якімі карысталіся ганчары.



Сенсацыная знаходка з гербам Ізяслава

Сёлетні сезон прынёс сенсацыйную знаходку — донца гаршка з гербам князя Ізяслава Уладзіміравіча. Такі посуд з прыватным знакам мог вырабляцца пля княскага стала. Падобных знаходак яшчэ ніколі не было на тэрыторыі нашай

краіны. Магчыма, гэты кавалак керамікі з трэзубцам Ізяслава зможа адкрыць новыя факты з жыцця старажытнага Полацкага княства. Ва ўсялякім разе, знаходка пацвярджае, што тут знаходзіўся паўднёвы фарпост княства.

Нягледзячы на маштабныя работы, якія пачаліся яшчэ з 50-х гадоў, на Менцы даследавана не так многа. Так, на малым гарадзішчы вывучана толькі 33 працэнты, на вялікім — наогул, толькі восем. А на селішчах — і таго менш. Для 30-ці гектараў, што займае пасяленне, такая ахопленасць — мізер. Але ўжо сёння па выніках даследаванняў можна зрабіць высновы, што дадзены археалагічны комплекс з'яўляецца самым буйным у Цэнральнай Беларусі пасяленнем X – XI стагоддзяў. Яго структура з падоўжаным умацаваным цэнтрам і неўмацаваным фасадам можа сведчыць аб гарадскім характары пасялення. У XI стагоддзі горад з'яўляўся буйным рамесніцкім і гандлёвым цэнтрам. У канцы XI стагоддзя ўзводзіццаа новае пасяленне на беразе Свіслачы. Пэўны час абодва пасяленні існуюць адначасова, але, калі горад на Свіслачы імкліва разрастаецца, то пасяление на Менцы паступова прыходзіць у заняпад. Насельніцтва перасяляецца ў новы цэнтр. Назва пераносіцца на яго (падобныя факты вядомыя ў гісторыі многіх гарадоў старажытнай Русі). Для канчатковага высвятлення пытання неабходна выкарыстанне сучасных метадаў даследавання, у тым ліку радыёуглероднага аналізу. Для гэтага неабходна атрымаць матэрыял з раскопак.



Сёлета была зроблена спроба прарэзкі вала, каб выйсці на згарэлыя артэфакты, але, на жаль, пакуль да аснавання вала не давялося дайсці. Раскопкі будуць працягнуты ў наступным годзе. Узоры для сучасных навуковых метаў даследавання плануецца ўзяць ў розных месцах пасялення. Дырэктар Інстытута гісторыі НАН Вадзім Лакіза ўпэўнены, што дадзены археалагічны комплекс з'яўляецца гонарам нашай краіны, мае патрэбу ў далейшым маштабным вывучэнні і музеефікацыі. Гарадзішча можа стаць выдатным турыстычным аб'ектам.

Дарэчы, Вадзім Лакіза падзяліўся сваімі думкамі з Прэм'ер міністрам Беларусі Раманам Галоўчанкам, старшынёй Мінаблвыканкама Аляксандрам Турчыным і іншымі высокімі гасцямі, што прыехалі ў вёску Гарадзішча адмыслова, каб пазнаёміцца з археалагічным помнікам. Абмяркоўвалася пытанне аб наданні яму больш высокага статусу — рэспубліканскага значэння (бо гарадзішча на Менцы пакуль лічыцца помнікам мясцовага значэння). Вучоныя данеслі, што па сваёй маштабнасці, помнік археалогіі важны не толькі для Беларусі, але і для ўсёй Усходняй Еўропы.

На наступны год плануецца правесці тут маштабныя раскопкі з прыцягненнем студэнтаў гістарычных факультэтаў. Адначасова разглядаюцца пытанні аб развіцці турыстычнага патэнцыялу гэтага месца, стварэнні гісторыка-археалагічнага комплексу.

Ганна ТРОШЫНА

Фота: адкрытыя крыніцы

У НАТАТНІК ПАДАРОЖНІКА

## У ГОСЦІ ДА ПРЫГАЖУНІ НАРЫ



### Адкрываем сакрэты Мядзельшчыны

Мядзельшчына — адзін з самых папулярных кірункаў у турыстаў, якія прыязджаюць у Беларусь. Яно і не дзіва — тут знаходзіцца адзіны ў Беларусі курортны пасёлак «Нарач».

Гэтыя мясціны з даўніх часоў карысталіся папулярнасцю. А слава аб прыгажосці возера Нарач ішла ў далёкі свет. Уласна, адна з версій паходжання яго назвы звязана з расповедамі мясцовых жыхароў. Маўляў, калі яны бывалі ў чужых краях, на пытанні пра тое, адкуль прыехалі, адказвалі, што з мясцін, дзе знаходзіцца «нарачытае» (знакамітае) возера.

#### ЧАРОЎНАЕ ЛЮСТЭРКА

Нарач уражвае сваімі памерамі. Яе плошча каля 80 квадратных кіламетраў. Гэта самае вялікае возера ў краіне. Часам яго нават завуць беларускім морам. Пры гэтым ў возера не ўпадае ніводнай ракі. Сярэдняя глыбіня — 6-7 метраў, але багата водмеляў і пясчаных пляжаў.

3 возерам звязана багата паданняў. Паводле аднаго з іх тут прыгажуня Нарач, якую сілком хацеў забраць у жонкі пан, разбіла сваё люстэрка. Разляцелася тое на вялікую колькасць кавалкаў, якія пасля сталі азёрамі ды крыніцамі, а самы вялікі з іх ператварыўся ў Нарач. Сама ж прыгажуня стала белай чайкай, якая і да гэтага часу лётае над возерам і сумуе аб згубленай маладосці і сваім каханым.

Ёсць ў мядзельскім «моры» востраў Кахання. Ён можа стаць выдатным месцам для здымкаў якога-небудзь шоу па выпрабаўванні маладых сем'яў. Кажуць, калі пасля вяселля пара прыедзе сюды на тры дні і за ўвесь час, што будзе там жыць, ні разу не ўзнікне сваркі — у сям'і ёсць усе шанцы на доўгае шчаслівае жыццё разам. Сакрэт вострава просты — насамрэч умовы для баўлення часу там не з лепшых: месца гразкае, камары заядаюць. Пасля такога «раю ў шалашы» ніякія складанасці маладых не спужаюць.

Мядзельшчына багатая азёрамі — усяго іх тут пяць дзясяткаў. Такая ледавіковая спадчына прываблівала людзей са старажытных часоў, яны стараліся сяліцца бліжэй да вады. І сёння кожнае з азёр акружана берагавымі пасяленнямі. Так, побач з Нараччу размясціліся Пасынкі і Чараўкі, Кабыльнікі і Малы Сырмеж, Наносы і Занарач. Водныя багацці ўплывалі на рассяленне людзей па гэтых тэрыторыях. На жаль, на сёння ужо цяжка пабачыць старую забудову, выцягнутую ўздоўж берагоў, павернутую да вады, характэрную для жыхароў гэтых земляў у даўнія часы. Сучасная шчыльная забудова ўжо ў многім зарыентавана на гасцей, якія едуць сюды на адпачынак.

Дарэчы, калі госці цёплыя дні праводзілі на самым вялікім возеры, мясцовыя жыхары для купання выбіралі возера Белае. Калі сыходзіць лета, неспрактыкаваныя турысты забываюцца на гэты кірунак. І дарэмна — мясціны вартыя ўвагі ў любы сезон.

Чароўная Нарач вабіць шматлікіх рамантыкаў, якія любяць прагульвацца па яе ўзбярэжжы, альбо выбіраюцца на прагулкі на яхце. Кажуць, што мары, пра якія ўзгадваюць падчас такога адпачынку, здзяйсняюцца.

Калі будзеце ісці да прыстані, звярніце ўвагу на вялізны камень — з шыльдачкай у памяць пра паўстанне нарачанскіх рыбакоў, што адбылося

стагоддзе таму. Здавён азёры кармілі мясцовых жыхароў, і раней тут была цэлая рыбацкая вёска Купа. Калі паны вырашылі ўвесці забарону для вяскоўцаў на лоўлю рыбы, а Нарач здаваць у арэнду, мужыкі не кінулі свой занятак, працягвалі выходзіць на рыбалку, псавалі сеці і лодкі арандатара.

Яшчэ ў 1920-х гадах вядомы віленскі фатограф Ян Булгак зрабіў шэраг фатаздымкаў вёсак нарачанскай зямлі, у тым ліку і Купы, дзе паказаў як ля берага сушацца сеткі рыбакоў.

Мядзельская зямля багатая і на крыніцы. Памятаеце, пра люстэрка прыгажуні Нары? Па адной з легенд яно мела чароўныя якасці: магло выконваць жаданні, дарыць людзям прыгажосць і здароўе, таму і крыніцы і азёры, што з яго атрымаліся,

маюць такую моц. Але, як аказалася, не дарэмна тут зарадзіліся расповеды пра маладзільную ваду.

Яшчэ да Другой сусветнай вайны сюды прыязджалі вучоныя — даследаваць, ці падыходзяць гэтыя мясціны для пабудовы бальнеалагічнага комплексу. Пачаць яго будоўлю змаглі толькі ў канцы 1950-х гадоў. Крыніцы з мінеральнай вадой, адкрытыя тут, не саступаюць па сваім складзе водам Нальчыка, Тараскуля, Друскінінкая і Трускаўца.

Сёння на Мядзельшчыне гасцей прымаюць дзве гасцініцы, 95 аграсядзіб, санаторыі, аздараўленчыя і турыстычныя базы. Створана 15 турстаянак. Здраўніцы «Прыазёрная», «Нарач», «Белая Русь», «Сосны». «Нарачанскі бераг», «Журавушка» маюць выдатныя базы, сучаснае медыцынскае абсталявание, прапануюць багаты комплекс паслуг. Самы знакаміты Нацыянальны дзіцячы аздараўленчы летнік «Зубраня» таксама знаходзіцца на беразе возера Нарач. Распрацаваны чатыры дзясяткі турыстычных маршрутаў.

Людзі, якія пажадалі затрымацца ў гасцях у чараўніцы Нары, са здзіўленнем адкрываюць для сябе новыя мясціны. Не толькі крыніцамі



Экасцяжына "Блакітныя азёры"

ды азёрамі можа ўразіць і зачараваць у сябе гэты куток Беларусі. Сасновыя і змешаныя лясы багатыя ягадамі і грыбамі. Абавязкова ў гэтым краі рэк і азёр трэба пакаштаваць стравы, зробленыя з рыбы, якую вылавілі мясцовыя рыбакі. Варта адведаць юшку, ды не абы якую, а каралеўскую! Гатуюць па асаблівым рэцэпце з выкарыстаннем розных рыбін, у тым ліку, вугра.



■ Лясны хутар Абрамы

#### КУДЫ ВЯДУЦЬ СЦЯЖЫНКІ?

Уявіце: вы доўгі час едзеце праз лес, здаецца, дарога вядзе ў нікуды і раптам, яна выбягае на лясны хутар у атачэнні невялікіх азёраў і сажалак. Адзін з такіх «патаемных» мяд зельскіх куточкаў — лясная сядзіба Абрамы. Сюды едуць рыбакі, сем'і, якія бягуць ад шуму і мітусні. Тут жыццё замірае, здаецца, адступаюць усе турботы і сама прырода становіцца больш адкрытай чалавеку — з бліжэйшага дрэва за нечаканымі гасцямі можа назіраць белая чапля, а за плотам сядзібы гуляюць павольна алені. Яшчэ адно з такіх месцаў, схаваных у сасновым лесе, хутар Рыдупля. Побач з ім, дарэчы, за агароджай — вальера для ўтрымання і развядзення дзікіх жывёлаў.

Адна з самых «раскручаных» мядзельскіх вёсак — Наносы. Тут захавалася ўнікальная забудова, «завязаная» на ланшафце: вуліца цягнецца уздоўж вузкай касы і абраваецца на беразе возера. Невыпадкова ў мінулым фатограф Ян Булгак удзяліў гэтым мясцінам асаблівую ўвагу і здымкі, што захаваліся з тых часоў, сёння дазваляюць даведацца, пра тое, як выглядала старая забудова.

Варта ўзгадаць, што яшчэ з дзясятак гадоў таму на вёску нават указальніка не было, яна пакрысе пусцела. Усё змянілася, калі ў гэтым месцы быў пабудаваны ўнікальны этнакультурны комплекс. Толькі млыноў тут можна пабачыць ажно тры. Адзін з іх — Ляхавіцкі — паказвае, як выглядаў тыповы вятрак XIX стагоддзя. Сама пабудова сучасная, а вось механізм у ім аўтэнтычны. Яго набылі ў Ляхавіцкім раёне.

У этна-комплексе «Наносы Адпачынак» знаходзіцца і адзіны дзеючы ў Беларусі вадзяны млын. Дыяметр вадзянога кола — чатыры метры, турысты могуць патрапіць унутр і ўбачыць, як працуе механізм і на жорнах мелецца мука. Пры жаданні можна паўдзельнічаць у вырабе хлеба. Тут жа знаходзіцца дзеючая печ. Гасцям наразаюць свежыя чорныя і белыя боханы ды ладзяць цікавыя расповеды ў музеі хлеба.

Трэці млын ператвораны ў аглядальную вежу. Калі ўзнімаешся на яе, адразу разумееш, чаму ў даўнія часы людзі далі гэтай вёсцы назву Наносы. Яна размясцілася на пясчанай касе, альбо, як тут кажуць, на носе. Па другой версіі—назва звязана з ледавіком, які нанёс пяску.

У этна-культурным комплексе дзейнічае некалькі музеяў. Першы з іх прадстаўляе адну з найбольш багатых у рэспубліцы калекцый самавараў. Самы вялікі экспанат — цар-

коўны самавар на 200 літраў, а самы маленькі — памерам з напарстак. Дарэчы, цацачны посуд вырабляў самаварных спраў майстар для царскіх дзяцей, а пазней такімі рэчамі стараліся абзавесціся і іншыя багатыя сем'і. У калекцыі можна пабачыць самавары, якія сталі пераможцамі міжнародных конкурсаў, экзэмпляры незвычайнай формы ў выглядзе, напрыклад, карабля ці паравоза, разлічаныя на розную колькасць аматараў гарачага напою, нават так званыя самавары «тэт-а-тэт» на двух чалавек і «эгаісты» — на адну персону.

Можна таксама паглядзець на калекцыю рэтратэхнікі, зазірнуць у дом паляўнічых і рыбалоўных трафеяў, альбо ў канюшню. У асобныя дні тут ладзяцца конныя шоу.

Сам этна-культурны комплекс створаны як рамантычная рэканструкцыя вёскі XIX стагоддзя. Пры яго стварэнні прынцыпова было вырашана рабіць дамы толькі з дрэва і аздабляць натуральнымі матэрыяламі. Але такія пабудовы маюць усе выгоды, якія запатрабаваны сучасным падарожнікам, нават лазневыя комплексы. Пры гэтым пры кожным дамку маецца куратнік і грады, адкуль госці могуць зрываць гародніну.

Мядзельшчына захоўвае гісторыю былых мястэчак. Пра многія з іх захавалася інфармацыя з XVI-XVII стагоддзяў. У іх развіваліся гандаль і рамёствы. Горад Мядзель раней таксама быў адным з такіх мястэчкаў. Паводле даных, здабытых археолагамі, гэты населены пункт існаваў яшчэ ў XI стагоддзі, як адзін з гарадоў-крэпасцяў на мяжы Полацкага княства. Праўда, старажытны горад спачатку размяшчаўся на востраве возера Мядзель. Пазней, пасля адной зэпідэмій, жыхары вырашылі пакінуць нешчаслівае месца і перасяліліся на бераг суседняга возера Мястра. У час падарожжа па Мядзеле варта звярнуць увагу на касцёл Божай маці Шкаплернай — гэта рэдкі для беларускага барока помнік з адметнай цэнтрычнай кампазіцыяй, аналагаў яму няма сярод кармелітскіх храмаў. Да нашага часу на яго сценах захаваліся фрагменты фрэсак XVIII стагоддзя.

Пісьмовыя крыніцы пацвярджаюць, што цяперашні гарадскі пасёлак Свір вядомы з XIII стагоддзя. У 1579 годзе тут адбыўся першы агляд войск і ваенны савет з удзелам вялікага князя літоўскага і караля польскага Стэфана Баторыя.

Адно ж з самых вядомых былых мястэчак Мядзельшчына — Будслаў. Мясцовы касцёл Найсвяцейшай Дзевы Марыі, узведзены ў XVIII стагоддзі, з'яўляецца помнікам архітэктуры рэспубліканскага значэння. Да цудадзейнага абраза, што ў ім захоўваецца, з'язджаюцца паломнікі не Беларусі, і замежжа. А Будслаўскі фэст — ужо стаў адной з візітных картак зямлі пад белымі крыламі.

Рэшткі былых забудоў і паркаў сведчаць пра даўнейшы росквіт гэтых земляў. Так, у вёсцы Альшэва ў XVIII - пачатку XIX стагоддзя ўзвялі сядзібна-паркавы комплекс Хамінскія. Акрамя сядзібнага дома ў стылі барока і флігеля тут меўся гаспадарчы двор з амбарамі, сушылкамі для зерня, сховішчамі для гародніны, гумно з малацілкамі, кузня, вінадзельня, смалакурня, перкарня, збудаванні для жывёл. Парк раскінуўся



Купальня ў курортным пасёлку "Нарач"

на дзесяць гектараў, быў закладзены сад і створана сістэма прудоў. Да ўсяго гэтага можна дадаць аранжарэю, паркавы лабірынт, сонечны гадзінік і лодачную прыстань. Гаспадары мелі карчму і краму. Пабудавалі бясплатную школу для сялян. На рацэ Страча была створана плаціна. Падаючая вада давала энергію, якая прыводзіла ў дзеянне млын, лесапільню. Па рацэ тагачасныя «прадпрымальнікі» сплаўлялі лес. А дзякуючы прадуманай гідратэхнічнай сістэме з десяць прудоў, шлюзаў і каналаў і падземнага трубаправода, звязаных з ракой, вырашаліся многія гаспадарчыя пытанні. У канцы 1920-30-х гадах тут разводзілі рыбу. На жаль, да нашага часу дайшлі толькі рэшткі з той былой капітальнай забудовы і парку.

Пра сядзібу сям'і Старжынскіх можна атрымаць уяўленне дзякуючы таму, што захаваліся пейзажны парк з прудамі, сядзібны дом, два флігелі і два свірна з бутавага каменю.

Засталіся пабудовы і ў Шэметаве: фасад бровара, валоўня, кузня, дзеючая сістэма сядзібных прудоў (самая вялікая ў Беларусі з тых, што пабудаваныя ў XIX стагоддзі, касцёл

> і плябанія. Апошнімі гаспадарамі гэтых багаццяў, былі Скірмунты.

#### ФАРБЫ І ПАХІ

Тут цяжка ўседзець на адным месцы. Многія падарожнікі перасаджаваюцца на веласіпеды, каб паспець аглед зець, як мага больш прыгожых мясцін. Як толькі прыгрэе сонейка і пачынаюць з'яўляцца першыя кветкі, гасцей прымае Аптэкарскі сад. Некаторыя турысты стараюцца прыехаць сюды менавіта на цвіценне вішні — у канцы мая. Можна захапіць з сабой посцілку і паляжаць — парэлаксаваць пад квітнеючымі дрэвамі. Дарэчы, тут ёсць і незвычайны ложак з травы, на якім любяць адпачыць і малыя, і дарослыя пасля адмысловай экскурсіі. Тут распавядаюць пра ўласцівасці раслін,

паданні з імі звязаныя, частуюць зёлкавымі напоямі і нават могуць дазволіць адшчыкнуць кавалак якой духмянай зёлкі, і ўзяць з сабой водар з Мядзельшчыны. Дарэчы, напачатку гэты край быў абраны для прамысловага вырошчвання лекавых раслін, бо ён знаходзіцца ў экалагічна чыстай мясцовасці, побач няма ажыўленых трас, у раёне не створана буйных прадпрыемстваў. Пазней у дадатак да прамысловых духмяных палёў вырашана было зрабіць экскурсійны аб'ект з зялёным лабірынтам, домам траўніцы і фітнес-гасцёўней. Пры стварэнні Аптэкарскага саду ўзгадалі пра манастырскія сады і агароды, якія былі шырока распаўсюджаны ў сярэднявеччы. Участак зроблены з улікам старадаўніх планіровак, з дакладна акрэсленымі сцежкамі і дзяленнем участку па форме крыжа.

Варта завітаць і ў Дэндралагічны сад, дзе сабраны дэкаратыўныя расліны — прадстаўнікі розных рэгіёнаў свету: Еўропы, Сібіры, Дальняга Усходу, Сярэдняй Азіі, Крыма, Каўказа, Паўночнай Амерыкі. Адна са сцежак вядзе да сажалкі з далікатнымі німфеямі — ружовыя гарлачыкі шчодра рассыпаны па паверхні вады. Адчуванне, што трапляеш у дзівосны свет. Можа таму спрыяе цішыня? Тут няма натоўпаў турыстаў, госці Мядзельшчыны расцякаюцца па розных кутках і ніякія назойлівыя аматары сэлфі не перашкаджаюць фантазіраваць і лавіць асалоду ад колераў і фарбаў, якімі багата гэта зямля.

#### ДЗЕ ПЯТЛЯЕ РАКА СТРАЧА?

3 кожным годам павялічваецца колькасць турыстаў, якія адкрываюць для сябе Блакітныя азёры — адно з найпрыгажэйшых месцаў у Беларусі з маляўнічымі азёрамі, пратокамі і пятляючай, між іншым, адной з самых шпаркіх рэчак краіны, Страчай.

«Блакітныя азёры» — былы заказнік рэспубліканскага значэння. Цяаер гэты прыродны комплекс знаходзіцца ў складзе Нацыянальнага парку «Нарачанскі».

Тэрыторыя Беларускага паазер'я багатая на азёры, балоты і лясныя

бары. Маляўнічы рэльеф з адметнымі камава-озавымі марэннымі ландшафтамі пакінуў ледавік 15 - 20 тысяч гадоў таму. Сёння тут створана экасцяжына. Працягласць маршрут турысты выбіраюць пад сябе: можна прайсці па грэбеню озавай грады (так званай былой панскай дарогі) 3, 4 ці нават 7 кіламетраў.

Такая эка-прагулка сапраўды ўражвае. Высокія халмы ў 30 - 50 ме траў чаргуюцца з глыбокімі азёрнымі катлавінамі.

Найвышэйшая кропка экасцяжыны над узроўнем Балтыйскага мора — 180 метраў. Калі з мастка з вяршыні горкі глядзіш, на крутыя схілы, парослыя соснамі, на раку, што прабіваецца ў нізіне, міжволі здзіўляешся: «Няўжо гэта Беларусь?!». Часам гэтыя



■ На возеры Нарач

мясціны за такі ланшафт завуць мясцовай Швейцарыяй. Госці, якія сюды прыязджаюць не ўпершыню, заўважаюць, што ў розны час сцяжына адорвае новымі ўражаннямі. Адна справа прайсці па маршруту ў пачатку лета, калі квітнеюць ландышы, якімі быццам «пасыпаны» ўзгоркі маршрута, і другая — у спякотны час, калі стомлены, падарожнік можа запрыгнуць з мастка ў адно з лясных азёр, па беразе якіх праходзіць экасцяжына.

З возерам Глубелька, форма якога нагадвае сэрца, звязана прыгожае паданне пра двух закаханых. Возера славіцца доннымі сапрапелямі, якія копяцца больш за 10 тысяч гадоў.

Другое возера, якое сустракаецца на экамаршруце, — Глубля. Яно ўражвае сваім блакітна-зялёным колерам. Яго прыдаюць вадзе донныя карбанатныя адклады. Вакол возера — высокія узгоркі і грады, ды лес, што шчыльна падступае да берагоў.

Яшчэ адна «жамчужанкі» маршрута — возера Мёртвае. Яно заўсёды спакойнае, тут няма расліннасці. Загадкавая чорная водная прорва прыцягвае позіркі, але ў возеры ніколі ніхто не купаецца. І справа не толькі ў цёмнай вадзе і затанулых на дне дрэвах і галінах. Нізкія, падмы-

тыя берагі возера вельмі зыбкія, а вакол яго лягло верхавое балота.

#### КРЫЖОВЫ ШЛЯХ

Мядзельшчына прываблівае вернікаў розных канфесій, бо на яе тэрыторыі захавалася багата храмаў. Тут знаходзіцца адзіны ў Беларусі Крыжовы Шлях. Ён зроблены, як напамін пра Іерусалімскую дарогу, па якой прайшоў асуджаны на смерць Ісус Хрыстос. З гэтым месцам звязана паданне пра пана Антонія Кошчыца, чалавека набажнага, але пры гэтым даволі жорсткага. Доўга ў пана не было дзяцей, з надзеяй на літасць Бога пан выбіраўся ў шматлікія паломніцтвы. Нарэшце ў яго нарадзіўся сын, але пры гэтым памерла жонка. Гадаваць хлопчыка даверылі маладой дзяўчыне. Вось толькі здарылася няшчасце: і хлопчык загінуў, а нерадзівую няньку ў па-

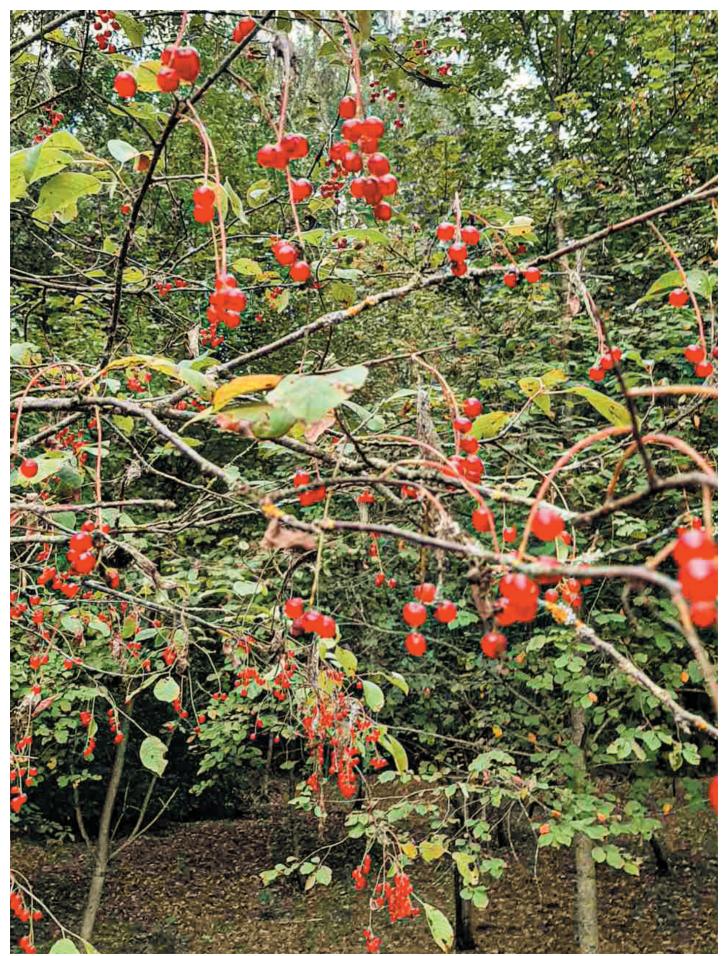
каранне пан загадаў жывой замураваць у каменны слуп. Праз пэўны час Кошчыцу прыснілася Божая Маці, якая прапанавала пану адкупіць свае грахі — пабудаваць Крыжовы Шлях на тых мясцінах, якія яна ўкажа. У 1762 годзе Мядзельская Кальварыя з аркамі і капліцамі, дзе размяшчаліся з абразы і фігуры святых, была адбудавана. З цягам часу яна прыйшла ў заняпад. У 2000-х гадах пры ўдзеле мясцовых святароў і вернікаў былі ўзведзены наноў 14 капліц. Тут адбываюцца фэсты перад Вялікаднем і на Свята Узвышэння Крыжа, прыязджаюць святары і ладзіцца імша. Кожны прыпынак Крыжовага Шляху — ці то каплічка, ці гара Трох Крыжоў — гэта магчымасць для вернікаў паглыбіцца ў Святое Пісанне, памаліцца, пакаяцца, пераасэнсаваць сваё жыццё.

А яшчэ мядзельская зямля захоўвае шмат сведчанняў пра войны ХХ стагод. Тут можна адшукаць сляды ад лініі фронту Першай Сусветнай вайны 1915 - 1917 гадоў: бетонныя Доты, капаніры, бліндажы, земляныя збудаванні германскай і расійскай армій, воінскія пахаванні. У гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны ў лясах і балотах Мядзельшчыны знаходзіліся буйныя партызанскія фарміраванні.

Развіваецца тут і гастранамічны турызм. На Мядзельшчыне захаваліся старажытныя вінакурні, куды запрашаюць на экскурсіі і дэгустацыі. Так, адзін з будынкаў УП «Ілаўскае» ўзведзены ў 1832 годзе. Сёння гэта шматпрофільнае прадпрыемства, дзе вырабляюцца фруктова-ягадныя і пладова-ягадныя віны, бярозавы сок, павідла і таматныя соусы, а таксама першыя беларускія кальвадосы. Тут спрабуюць аднаўляць старадаўнія рэцэпты па вырабе він, без кансервантаў і фарбавальнікаў, з мясцовай сыравіны. Ілаўскі брэнд — віно з буякоў, менавіта дзікіх, бо садовыя ягады не дадуць такога водару.

Таксама вінакурня XIX стагоддзя дзейнічае ў аграгарадку Нарач (былое мястэчка Кабыльнікі). Назва сама падказвае, што раней тут вырошчвалі коней і гандлявалі імі. На тэрыторыі вінакурні адкрылі скважыну з мінеральнай вадой. Тут разліваецца мінералка «Нарач». Вінакурня супрацоўнічае з вінзаводамі Грузіі, Малдовы, Іспаніі, на ёй вырабляюцца віскі, настойка «Нарачанская», і нават самагон (для апошняга задзейнічаны даражэзны нямецкі апарат). Дарэчы, мясцовы самагон ужо адзначаны медалямі за ўдзел у спецыялізаваных міжнародных конкурсах.

> Ганна Трошына Фота Дзядзюля



September colours of autumn

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