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BELARUS

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17

SEPTEMBER

ON THE BELARUSIAN LAND
IN PEACE AND HARMONY

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СПУТНИКОВЫЙ ТЕЛЕКАНАЛ



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poet and playwright from Byaroza-Kartuzskaya
Another name should be added to the literary map of Brest region. On May 10th, 1894, in Byaroza-Kartuzskaya, today's Byaroza District, the poetess, playwright, and literary critic Kadya Molodovskaya was born.



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**"EVERYTHING
IS POSSIBLE
IN THE THEATRE
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“BELARUSIAN PEACEFULNESS SHOULD NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR WEAKNESS”

The main event of the People's Unity Day - the patriotic forum “When We Are United” united the whole country



Here are the words of the President that became a kind of leitmotif of the high assembly. "Today Belarus marks People's Unity Day. It is a holiday that symbolises the unbreakable connection of generations, the strength of the spirit of the Belarusian nation and its relentless eagerness to live in its own state and in its own native land. It is particularly significant for everyone, who feels they are Belarusians by soul and heart and not only by birth," the Head of State opened the forum. Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the momentous event that took place 85 years ago and the proud line "We are Belarusians" was stated from the very center of Europe for the entire world to hear. It was the voice of people, who became a united nation. United forever then! "For a long time the modest abode of Belarusians at the crossroads of civilizations often became a shooting range for someone else's wars and a place for shoving matches of the powers that be. Our homes were burned. Our property was looted. Lands were split into principalities, voivodships, and provinces. People were split depending on their language, faith, and ideological convictions," said the President. "Our ancestors looked into the face of death many times but every time they rose from their knees unbroken. They wiped their sweat and tears and moved forward."

Language, faith and spiritual unity

Aleksandr Lukashenko reminded that the road towards gaining a statehood of their own was opened before Belarusians at the beginning of last century. Previous interethnic disputes were over. Territorial claims were forgotten. And a Belarusian national state was created on January 1st, 1919. "We were offered a historic chance to build a home of our own, to live, work, and raise kids in peace and accord, to become full masters of our own fate," noted the Head of State. "But the heavy consequences of World War One, the growing Civil War, the intervention by a coalition of Western countries did not allow our compatriots' dreams about a peaceful and happy life to come true." Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out that the voice of the newly established Belarusian Soviet republic was barely heard against this background, "Possibly because there was no unity inside it. But there were those, who thought only about personal gains and their own interests instead of people's interests. Nationalists of all kinds rushed to appoint themselves the government. And everyone, who was desperate to rule the new state hid behind the name of the Belarusian nation while the nation was poor and hungry, poorly educated and wearing bast shoes, tired of war and destruction, and only thought about how to survive. If we had had a strong government and accord at the dawn of last century, we could have survived. And the tragedy of the Treaty of Riga, which made 4.5 million sons and daughters of Belarus strangers to each other in their native land, would not have happened." Aleksandr Lukashenko reminded that all the guarantees of national cultural life as part of the Polish state remained



only on paper. Western Belarus had zero autonomy. The Belarusian culture existed in conditions of a constant fight for survival. National schools, theaters, and newspapers started disappearing. “The nation was being destroyed. Over 3,000 people imprisoned due to political reasons fell victim of inhumane repressions. Those, who did not want to become Poles, who talked, prayed, and sang lullabies to kids in their native tongue, were subjected to torture and imprisonment in concentration camps and prisons,” the President recalled the tragic facts. “September 17th, 1939 saw the Polish shackles fall under the onslaught of historical justice. The liberation march of the Red Army reunited families and the forcibly separated territories,” Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled a glorious fact of history. “But Belarusians did not sit idle all this time. They did not humbly wait for their liberation. All this time our ancestors held on to their roots and to the land. They passed the memory and the history of their ancient kin from generation to generation. Our language, faith, and spiritual unity did not allow us to forget who we truly are. It is what made them stronger. And nothing could stop Belarusians. Neither threats of Poles nor political borders.”

Peacefulness is not weakness at all

Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out that tempered by the national liberation movement of 1921 – 1939 years, the heroic ancestors of Belarusians became an impregnable shield in the way of the Nazi onslaught during the Great Patriotic War, they rebuilt the country from the ashes after the war, overcome the chaos of the 1990s. “And they have built a sovereign and independent state. For the first time in their history they not only built it but preserved it. And it was accomplished by you and I”, the President stated. According to the Head of State, having survived severe trials serious losses, by multiplying national wealth

drawing on the experience of previous generations, Belarus has been confidently moving forward on the path of peace and development for 85 years. “Even now, when NATO guns are aimed at us from the territories of our western and southern neighbors, when kilometers of fences and minefields are growing higher and larger along the borders, we respond in a simple way and in the best traditions of the ‘last dictatorship of Europe. We open the borders and do not require permits or visas. People on the other side hear us. They come, look, draw conclusions which are not in favor of those who forbid them to come here.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko stated once again, that Belarus has been and remains a supporter of peace. Our major peace initiatives are voiced from the rostrum of the United Nations, at international forums. We invite parties to discuss the Eurasian Charter for Diversity and Multipolarity in the 21st Century. “You know who does not want this multipolarity. But it can no longer be avoided. This multipolarity is not just around the corner, it is already here,” noted the President. “We will definitely find a way out of the global security crisis, since many, many countries of the planet are our closest allies. Attempts to isolate Belarus have failed and will always fail. We are increasingly being heard and supported in the world.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed confidence that the Western elites will soon realise that the only way is to negotiate. “This is what our peoples want. We, Belarusians, are a peaceful, hardworking nation. We do not want war. We believe that the day will come when peace will be restored in neighboring states and brothers, close and distant friends will live in harmony and friendship. Belarus is ready to contribute to building peace and is doing everything for this. But I have already said: Belarusian peacefulness should not be mistaken for weakness,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. The President explained that these talks are not bluff and thickening of colours. “We do have something to respond with, like never before. Therefore, be calm in this regard. Calmly do your job, raise your children,” he said.

Do not be ashamed to be Belarusians

“We sacredly honor the memory of all those who selflessly defended the right of Belarusians to be an independent nation and gave their lives and youth for this. We will not allow anyone to encroach on the holy land of our ancestors, on the independence and sovereignty of our Motherland. We will consistently defend our ancestral values and truth, as our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers did. If someone, perhaps one of you, outside this hall doubts that we will never give Belarus up for desecration, we will persuade you. We will try hard to persuade you. So that you understand that you have no other land and never will,” stated Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The President drew attention to the fact that 85 years ago it was with the liberation campaign of the Red Army that the revival of the lost internal integrity of the Fatherland began.



“Since then, the Belarusian people have gone through many trials, creating a unique space for dreams and for life at the crossroads of civilizations and paving the way to happiness in the continuous struggle for freedom, a better life and home,” he said. According to the Head of State, Belarusians passed each of the stages of this difficult path with dignity, relying on love for peace and truth, justice and patriotism, mutual respect and good neighborliness. “Please note we did not rely on conquest, cruelty or superiority in relation to other countries and peoples,” Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed. “We are united in the desire to live in our native land charting our own course. Unity for us is the main condition for the development of the nation. Therefore, we survived the brown plague, the turbulent 1990s, the pandemic, the attempts at color revolutions, predatory sanctions and military threats.” According to the Belarusian leader, the Day of National Unity reminds that no borders, no trials can break the spirit of the people if each of us has our Belarus in our hearts.

The President also voiced the most important words for all Belarusians, “We should not be ashamed to be Belarusians and stop constantly looking backwards and forwards. We have something that unites us and makes us happy in our native land. This is the glorious heritage of our ancestors and no less bright achievements of our contemporaries.” He drew attention to the fact that, formed by the talent and labour of many wonderful sons and daughters of the Belarusian land, our unique culture has long become an integral part of the common heritage of all mankind.

“Unfortunately, today we are increasingly seeing attempts to ban or exclude it from the agenda, along with symbols of the Motherland, a thousand-year history and all that we are proud of,” Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed. “Perhaps reasons for this attitude may lie in the fact that we are faithful to the traditions of our ancestors and are spiritually different from the West. They have long been accustomed to identify human culture with the destinies of all mankind, which has led to the forcible imposition of Western values on other nations and the destruction of the cultural diversity of the planet.”

Marathon of the trinity of traditions

The President assured that despite the forces seeking to sow discord and hatred in our society, we must show harmony and community of spiritual traditions and the historical fate of the people. Therefore, it is symbolic that on festive day we are launching the Belarusian campaign: Unity Marathon. “It will be a marathon of the trinity of traditions: national culture, which we carefully preserve and develop, the talents of our people, for which the Belarusian land is famous, and the beauty of the Slavic soul, which fills the world around with harmony and mutual understanding. Everyone is to feel the full palette of talents of the Belarusian land and touch the rich heritage of our national culture. Let the bright colours and melodies of creativity in all corners of the country awaken love for their Homeland in the hearts of Belarusians. This is the key to a decent future for our people and the sacred duty of our contemporaries,



on which life should be built in a united family of patriots and workers, whose name is Republic of Belarus”, said the Head of State. Aleksandr Lukashenko called on the Belarusians to love, make friends, dream, work and relax together in the Belarusian way! “Let’s protect and defend Belarus! Our ancestors bequeathed this to us, and we tell our descendants about it. We’re doing this because time has chosen us!” he concluded.

“We have something to answer for”

The President drew attention to the fact that even on holidays the working mood does not leave the country. He recalled how during the solemn meeting dedicated to Independence Day he had to address the working issues. But even now some issues are very acute, so, according to Aleksandr Lukashenko, it’s better to hear them firsthand. He believes that the fugitives and their handlers, in order to stir up the society again, to create a situation of before rebellion nature on the eve of the presidential election, are beginning to develop a plan of action. “Everything has happened, and the attack in the media. We are trying to respond to it with dignity. Evidence of this is the start of our channel First information TV channel. This is a worthy response,” the Head of State remarked. He stressed that they do not discount the armed attack on Belarus. “We understand how it happens: the possessed from our ranks go ahead, and then followed by those who are not ours. We saw it in 2020,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. He stressed that even today, there are still creating flagellations abroad, whole regiments of those who dream of coming here with weapons in their hands. The President said that he was not inflaming the situation.

And in confirmation of his words he quoted one document “According to our special services, during the closed part of the negotiations of our fugitives in one of the countries (I don’t name it for certain reasons), US representatives voiced the following theses: from mid-September to early November, the United States expects a significant escalation of the military situation at the front from both Moscow and Kyiv. I want Russians to hear this too, we haven’t brought this information to them yet. Western intelligence agencies are talking about Belarus as a possible place of escalation. It seems to be a lull in the battle. Yes, they [Ukrainian troops] entered the Kursk Region. They will leave. Ukrainians won’t stay there. But Americans do not need it. It is necessary that the war continue till the last Ukrainian, or even better, till the last Russian. They need a war. They do not need this lull at the front. They need an escalation, so they are talking about Belarus as a possible place of escalation of the situation.” At the same time, as Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised, that this is not about Belarusian Armed Forces’ joining combat operations. “We will never do this if someone else’s boot does not set foot on our land,” he assured. The main topic of these talks is response from Kyiv to the flights of Russian drones through the territory of Belarus, up to attacks on our border infrastructure. “That is, the Americans instructed Kyiv – if circumstances arise – to attack our infrastructure along the southern border. The reason - Russian drones are flying over the territory, next to the territory of Belarus,” explained the situation the Head of State.

“I have to openly declare to you that we have agreed through channels with Ukrainians that we will not highlight in the media the facts of both Russian and Ukrainian drones



flying into our territory,” said the President. “Why is this happening? Because both sides do not control these drones properly. Firstly, this is all new to them. Secondly, operating electronic warfare systems knock drones off their course, and we found one of them right near Bobruisk, in the centre of Belarus. These were Ukrainian drones, not Russian ones. Although it also happens from the other side. We’ve agreed.” Nevertheless, according to Aleksandr Lukashenko, the puppeteers from Washington pushing them to confront Belarus. “I want to ask Americans: do you want peace and peaceful talks or an escalation of the situation? I am not asking this for nothing, because since recently the United States has often hinted at negotiations. They even formulates the terms of such talks. We agreed. But then how to understand their completely opposite behaviour?” asked the question the President of Belarus. He pointed out that this is their West policy. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that it was the same at the beginning of the last century, “After about a hundred years, everything repeats itself. We’ve been through it all because we live in the epicentre. We live at the crossroads of all paths.” The President drew attention to the fact that our country is the geographical centre of Europe. And numerous wars have passed through these lands, bringing sorrow and destruction to Belarus. “History is repeating itself. But I simply want to warn our adversaries, our competitors in this regard. And those, who do not understand it yet. You must not do it! It will benefit neither the European region nor the entire planet. An attack against Belarus will trigger World War Three. This is why neither Ukrainians, nor Russians, they understand it perfectly well, nor Americans, who want to sit it out across the ocean, must do it,” said the President.

According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, the fugitives do not calm down either. They were impatient to squeeze the Belarusian president out of the political arena. According to the plan, Lithuania was supposed to initiate the Belarusian issue in the International Criminal Court in The Hague, as it was the case on the eve or in the first days of Russia’s Special Military Operation in Ukraine. The idea was to bring the Belarusian president to court and remove him from the agenda so that he did not have a chance to participate in Ukraine peace negotiations, should they start. They know that we demand that the interests of Belarus be respected when a peace treaty is concluded with Ukraine. They do not want to see our representation there, the President told. And he replied to everyone, “I want them to hear me today, from this high rostrum. We are aware of all their plans. They will not succeed. They will not be able to repeat what happened in 2020. We are the people who learn lessons from the past.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko explained that he told this at such a big forum to make him and the Belarusians heard. He noted that usually in such cases one hears in time. “These are serious matters. But it doesn’t mean that you and those outside this hall should get nervous and worry. We will do everything to avoid wars in our land,” he stressed. The Head of State emphasised that the elder generation of Belarusians are intent on passing on the peaceful, beautiful, and decent land where you will be able to live and raise kids to you. “No drones, no long-range missiles will help them in this. I swear to you that we have something to answer, to make them think before moving in our direction,” promised the President of Belarus.

Vladimir Velikhov
photo by Belta



HIGH AWARD - THE BEST RECOGNITION

An important part of state holidays is the presentation of awards to people who, through their daily work, make the country better, ensure its well-being, and create the image of Belarus in the international arena. National Unity Day is perhaps the youngest state holiday, but with traditions. Therefore, at the Palace of Independence, the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko traditionally presented state awards.

“Today is a big holiday in our country - we are celebrating National Unity Day - a holiday that signifies the triumph of historical justice. The Red Army’s liberation campaign put an end to the issue of our state self-determination 85 years ago. The people, divided for many years into western and eastern Belarusians, became a single nation. The history of the great path began: during the Great Patriotic War - dramatic and heroic, after the Great Victory - a peaceful and creative path,” noted the Head of state. According to him, the Palace of Independence brought together real successors to the traditions of those who took on challenges in the face of the difficulties of the last century, who created, defended, and raised the country.

Among the honorees are workers in the fields of education and healthcare. “You are always close to people and sometimes you know about the problems of each of us better than relatives and friends. You are the foundation of Belarusian society,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. He noted that Belarusians are proud of their scientists and workers who made the dream of a national motor vehicle come true. “Today we thank the cultural figures for their talent and skill. You enrich the national heritage, create the future, leaving a bright mark in art,” said the President. “Thanks to the coaches who raised our new Olympic medalists. The Summer Olympics became another significant page in the history of domestic sports. They tried to remove us, deprive us of our flag and anthem. But the world still talked about Belarusians, admiring their victories together with us.” Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that the world is talking about Belarusians again, thanks to the brilliant performance of the Belarusian national team at the World Firefighting Championship. Nine medals - five gold,

two silver, and two bronze. World record. Each success, as the Head of State noted, is to the glory of the native country. “This is a real gift for today’s holiday and the result of your titanic work!” he said.

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that our society can really handle any difficulties. “We were convinced of this when we bore the brunt of the natural disaster. Today we honour rescuers and power engineers, utility workers, and forestry workers who worked, despite personal time and circumstances, and in the shortest possible time returned people’s lives to normal,” the President noted. “And, of course, for the opportunity to make plans for the future, to go towards dreams and make them come true, we thank the people in uniform who stand guard over order and law, protect our clear sky. This is national unity - when everyone is focused on their tasks and goals, and the overall result makes Belarus beautiful, cozy, happy, and peaceful.”

The President congratulated the heroes of the day on high awards and honorary titles. He noted that with their achievements, they made this festive day at the Palace of Independence special. “Thank you for your work! Thanks to everyone who, on the path to success, became a reliable support for you - family, friends, colleagues, and comrades. A personal award is always the result of teamwork. Likewise, behind every achievement of the country, both historical and modern, there has always been and will always be our entire people,” the President of Belarus concluded.

People who received awards from the President for achievements, despite everything, replied that Belarus is a strong country, that Belarusians are capable of



withstanding numerous challenges. The Head of State awarded the heroes of the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in Paris - medalists and their coaches. Silver medalist of the Olympic Games in academic rowing Yauheni Zalaty admitted to journalists that he went to the Palace of Independence with a fighting spirit, but was worried - for the first time in his life he had to speak with a responsible speech in front of such an audience. "Some time has passed since the Olympic Games, the passions have settled down, people invite me to events - I am still getting used to it, but I take it as a great honour. This is my first time in the Palace of Independence, and the impressions are unforgettable," he shared. Yauheni Zalaty was awarded the Order of Honour. "I think that the state award is comparable, if not higher, to the Olympic medal. This means that I did something important for the state and in this difficult time my silver medal is very important for Belarus. Of course, I am very proud and I realized that the result of our team is really very significant when it was so highly appreciated," said Yauheni Zalaty. The real hero of the Paralympic Games is Ihar Boki, who became the 21-time Paralympic swimming champion in Paris, is already used to receiving awards. But the Order of the Fatherland 2nd Class is a special award. "I am very glad that the state appreciates our achievements so highly. Of course, this is nice. And I would like to congratulate everyone on such a beautiful and important holiday as the Day of National Unity. My motivation is unchanged - I want to check and find out what my maximum result is in sports. And I am convinced that the state award will only add motivation to me. I cannot promise and guess any more results and medals. But I will try to perform well, all the better from start to start," admitted Ihar Boki.

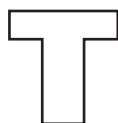
Head Coach of the National Trampoline Jumping Team Olga Vlasova was awarded the Order of the Fatherland 1st Class. The coach of two-time Olympic champion Ivan Litvinovich and silver medalist Viyaleta Bardzilouskaya shared her secret of success, "You have to love your job very much. If a person is in his or her own place, then all difficulties can be overcome." Olga Vlasova noted that the award from the hands of the President is the best recognition. "At such moments I understand that I do it not in vain. The country knows it, appreciates it. And I am ready to work even harder for the country," she shared.

Senior Coach of the National Weightlifting Team Valery Sizenok, who trained the bronze medalist of the Olympic Games Yauheni Tsikhantsou, is now an honoured coach of the Republic of Belarus. "It is very pleasant that our President paid attention to us. And on such a holiday, he awarded us, both coaches and athletes, with such high awards. Each medal is won by an athlete and a coach with sweat and blood," he said. In the meantime, the weightlifters did not have to rest for a long time - according to Valery Sizenok, the next Olympic Games are just around the corner. Therefore, the athletes and their coaching staff have already begun a new Olympic cycle. The competition calendar is busy.

Yauheni Tsikhantsou's bronze medal also added inspiration. "Zhenya showed himself as the leader of the team. He is a medalist of the world championship, European champion - this is a great achievement. He showed himself excellently, won a medal at the Olympic Games. And today he sets an example for young athletes," said Valery Sizenok.

Aleksey Fedosov
photo by Belta

ON THE BELARUSIAN LAND - IN PEACE AND HARMONY



The event, which demonstrated the breadth and hospitality of the Belarusian soul, was held at the Palace of Independence. Alexander Lukashenko met with representatives of different nationalities who live in Belarus.

As the Head of state stressed, this meeting is necessary in order for people to hear firsthand about the Belarusian national and religious policy in the near future, and maybe forever. "I often have to meet with different people. But since the Soviet times I am not used to divide them by nationality. It doesn't matter to me where someone was born. I appreciate decency, kindness, diligence in people, - said Aleksandr Lukashenko. - And Belarusians are deprived of a sense of national superiority, because they know firsthand what it means to fight for their culture and faith". The President drew attention to the fact that our society does not talk about the titular nation; we are alien to the experience of division into citizens and non-citizens on the basis of nationality, as some neighbours have.

"The idea of national unity permeates our entire history. From ancient times people who fled from religious wars, feuds and persecutions found shelter here. And in the days of hardship they united with the local population, fought back the enemy, won and together built their Belarusian happiness. This is the key to understanding the code of life on this land, ours with you land", - the President reminded. That is why, he said, it is no coincidence that the meeting was held on the eve of the youngest but very significant state holiday - the Day of National Unity. "Maintaining interethnic peace is one of the priorities of the state

policy. And what is there to hide - we are proud of it", - the Head of state drew attention to it. He emphasized that the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus guarantees foreign citizens and stateless persons the same rights and freedoms as the citizens of our country. Everyone has the right to preserve the nationality, while insult to national dignity is prosecuted by law. Representatives of 156 nationalities work, create families and raise children on the Belarusian land in peace and harmony in the spirit of good neighborliness. "Here they all become ours and even mine, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles. It has been so, it is so and it will always be so," said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

"You have become ours, you have become Belarusians."

The President noted that Jews came to us more than six hundred years ago. Being persecuted in different parts of the world, here they found the opportunity to live freely and peacefully. And up to the Great Patriotic War they were second only to the indigenous population. "What to say, the Belarusian land became the cradle for three presidents of the State of Israel. Zalman Shazar, Chaim Weizman, Shimon Peres - remember these names," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. He drew attention to the fact that the Tatars came to our land simultaneously with the Jews. "A unique



people: brave, fair, warlike, they came to us in peace - at the invitation of local princes to help protect our lands. Having forged swords into plowshares, the Tatars made a great contribution to the development of material and spiritual culture of Belarus. And today the town of Ivey, one of the centers of their compact residence, is rightfully famous for its success in the economic and spiritual spheres."

By the way, there are more than eight thousand Tatars in Belarus today. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that representatives of the Azerbaijani people are successfully organizing their life here. Commander Majidov, Natik Bagirov and many others have glorified our country with Olympic and world achievements. The Armenian Diaspora occupies an important place, he said. "Suffice it to say that one of the first leaders of the BSSR was an Armenian Aleksandr Myasnikov (Myasnikyan)," the President noted. There are about six thousand Azerbaijanis living in Belarus, and more than nine thousand Armenians.

The President emphasised that multinational Dagestan is represented by 17 nationalities in Belarus. He drew attention to the fact that we gave an opportunity to start a new, peaceful life to the citizens of Afghanistan and Palestine, where armed confrontation and bloodshed had not stopped for many years. "There are no examples of people from all corners of the world finding their second

homeland in Blue-eyed country. Sometimes it seems that nations coming to us leave mutual quarrels, reproaches and grudges at the border points, as they say in Belarus, at the threshold of the house. How else to explain that Arabs and Jews, Azerbaijanis and Armenians, Georgians and Abkhazians find a common language here, live in peace and harmony? I know how to explain. Because you have become ours, you have become Belarusians," emphasised Aleksandr Lukashenko. "We celebrate Victory Day and Independence Day together. We keep the memory of representatives of all nationalities who helped us liberate and then rebuild towns and villages destroyed by fascists. This memory is immortalized in the names of avenues and streets of settlements, the names of heroes are assigned to parks, squares and educational institutions of our country." The Head of State stated that Belarusians are open to all those who come to us with pure intentions and peace. "That is why, it is difficult for Belarusians to understand what drives the European elites in their desire to shut themselves off and build an iron curtain again, which they constantly blamed us with in the Soviet times," he said. "Realising that this is a path to nowhere, we are responding by taking unexpected, but natural and understandable steps: we are opening the borders and addressing the peoples of Europe directly. Fortunately, they hear us. And the most interesting



thing is that when these people come to us, they become even more patriotic to Belarus than we are sometimes ourselves.”

Thank you for your patriotism!

Addressing the participants of the meeting, the President suggested that each of them has their own story, their own destiny, and someone, unfortunately, has their own misfortune.

“The trials you have passed, the difficulties you have overcome, the victory over circumstances evoke a deep sense of respect and sincere sympathy,” Aleksandr Lukashenko said. “I hope you and your families have found peace and prosperity on our land.” The President asked how representatives of different nationalities live in Belarus, what are the unresolved problems. “You know that they say Belarus is small, not big. But believe me - there is a lot of space here. We can feed the same amount of people together with you. In the future, we will be interested in having your relatives, friends, relatives in spirit come to Belarus. I emphasise - you are our people. As for me as President (I do not hide it), there has never been a case when you have not supported me somewhere or left me alone. You even sometimes set the tone for our Belarusians. You are the real value for us. We are always waiting for people like you in Belarus, we are ready to assist you in your life. If a misfortune has happened, we will do everything to make sure that if you have not forgotten it, you do not wake up every morning with this misfortune. Thank you for the peace and tranquility that you give in Belarus. Thank you for the patriotism that you show. I am absolutely convinced that you appreciate and love this land, your land, as much as the indigenous people do,” the President concluded.

“We tried to help Armenians in every possible way”

Aleksandr Lukashenko often repeats that despite the tense relations between the politicians of different countries, the

relations between the peoples remain warm and cordial. And this meeting in the Palace of Independence is proof of that. Chairman of the Advisory Interethnic Council under the Commissioner for Religions and Nationalities Georgy Yeghiazaryan said that he had been living in Belarus for 45 years, 43 of which he had worked in the civil aviation system. “I can judge and say that people here treat us not by nationality, not by religious beliefs, but by our business, professional and, most importantly, human qualities,” he said. Georgy Yeghiazaryan recalled that the Baltic Front, commanded by Armenian Ivan Baghramyan, also took part in the operation Bagration. He made a proposal to name one of the streets of Minsk in honour of Marshal of the Soviet Union, commander Ivan Baghramyan. “We need to consider this issue in the near future. This is a great man for us, Belarusians - for sure,” the President replied.

Georgy Yeghiazaryan also invited the Belarusian leader to the 15th anniversary festival of national cultures to be held in Grodno in 2026. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that he had learnt about the history of this festival. According to him, the participants of the festival on the banks of the Neman make Grodno a real world city. And, as the President admitted, he had wanted to attend it for a long time, but due to his busy schedule he could not. “I thought that I should definitely visit this festival. You have guessed my thoughts exactly,” he said.

Along with the discussion of the plans, today’s issues were also discussed. One of the sharpest question is the relations between Belarus and Armenia. On the Belarusian side, everything is transparent and clear - our country has always been in favour not only of developing Belarusian-Armenian relations directly, but also of resolving the conflict in the Caucasus region between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Aleksandr Lukashenko has repeatedly spoken about this at many platforms.

At the same time, the Armenian leadership made a number of ambiguous and counterproductive statements against not only the Belarusian side, but also took steps towards curtailing cooperation in integration formats against the backdrop of domestic political events. For example, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan said that he would no longer come to Minsk, and would not allow other official representatives of his country to do so.

But the relations between the Armenian and Belarusian peoples remain warm and cordial. Georgy Yeghiazaryan, who is also the chairman of the public association Minsk City Armenian Cultural and Educational Society Hayastan, is convinced of this. After the meeting with the President, he told journalists that he was dissatisfied with the actions of Armenian politicians towards Belarus, “I understand: it possible to turn towards the West, the European Union (this is about Armenia), but you can’t spoil relations with your friends either. Belarus and Russia are not alien countries. And politicians should find a common language. We will always find a common language between people”. Speaking about the situation inside Armenia, Georgy Yeghiazaryan

noted that not all people succumb to the propaganda that a bright future awaits Armenia in the European Union and the sun will shine brightly. "I believe that let the sun shine, but you can't switch off the light elsewhere either. Why spoil relations with friends? I think it is still necessary to restore friendly relations, everything we had and have. My personal opinion is that Armenia was calmer when Belarus and Russia and other countries had permanent friends nearby." The President also drew attention to the fact that it would be nice if good relations were built between Belarus and Armenia (despite all the shortcomings and nuances). According to him, there is absolutely no fault of Belarusians in the current aggravation of relations with Armenians. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that it is clear to anyone who follows politics why the current Armenian leadership has pursued and is pursuing such a policy. The President reminded that Armenia had decided to hold a referendum on joining the European Union. He said that he had warned Nikol Pashinyan against doing so. "But you know with what ideas he came to power. And his first hits were into Belarus. It is clear that he is aiming at us, but he was trying to hit Russia. Putin and I saw and understood it perfectly. I told Putin about it, and he told me that we should not aggravate relations so that the Armenian people would not think that we are against Armenians. As you can see, we did not react in any way. But today it is already clear: the Europeans demand something from the leadership of Armenia and from him before he enters there. Americans are behind the Europeans. Nothing can be done in the West without America. That is why they have applied pressure to Armenia," the President of Armenia said. He advised to look into the recent past - this is exactly the scenario in Ukraine.

"We tried our best to help Armenians, we co-operated with them as the closest people. And what happened in Karabakh is only the fault of the Armenian leadership. Only. I warned them personally, if all the heads of state kept silent or were against it, give them (Azerbaijan) these territories. - Aleksandr Lukashenko stated. - Not even birds landed or flew on these territories, i.e. there was nobody there, and people did not live there. People did not live in such a favourable natural atmosphere, fertile land. More than a million refugees, I saw them in Azerbaijan." The Belarusian leader stressed that he had repeatedly called for a peaceful resolution of the issue. But the Armenian leadership recognised that these are not their lands, and yet did not give them up. "Have they had enough? And why is it taking offence at us, at Russia? You yourself recognised Karabakh as the territory of Azerbaijan," Aleksandr Lukashenko asked a rhetorical question. All the more, according to him, the Azerbaijani leadership is interested in people living peacefully on these lands. "And then bang - Pashinyan's statement that 'we agree on the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and Karabakh is yours'. Who to take offence at? Who pulled your tongue? I say, it sounds like our 'friend' in the south. You should be a man of restraint, you



rule an ancient civilisation, an ancient country. But you see, you want to go to the West, to the EU," the President said. "We are not against co-operation with the West, with the Americans, but you see their politics. Tomorrow a new leadership will come to power in America, even the old new leadership (Kamala Harris and so on). You look at it, it will be a completely different policy. They have this habit of 'Who are you? We don't know you.' 'How do you not know us, you were friends with us, you supplied weapons'. 'No, well, that wasn't us.' 'This is their policy,' said Aleksandr Lukashenko. The President said he had repeatedly told the Armenian leadership about it and warned as an experienced politician that one should not trust Western partners. According to him, even when establishing new ties, one should not lose old, strong and reliable ones, "Well, you have a tit in your hands, so don't chase the crane. Let this tit be in your hands, don't lose this friendship, this brotherhood. This is a single market in the economy, this is mutual assistance. Don't lose it. After all, if you lose it, you may not gain anything there." According to the President, all countries are busy with their own affairs, and some of them want to solve their problems at the expense of others. "I am not making excuses to you. I want you to understand that there is absolutely no fault of ours in the aggravation of relations with the Head of Armenia," said Aleksandr Lukashenko. "Armenians are very smart people. They will not suffer from the abnormal policy, which does not correspond to the mentality of the Armenian people. In the near future they will sort out where their happiness lies." The President assured that political difficulties will not affect the attitude of Belarusians towards the Armenians living in Belarus. "You are no longer Armenians for me, you are Belarusians for me. You are our people, you are our citizens," he said. "Many of you didn't come here out



of happiness. We have to take you in and warm you and to do everything so that you could work and earn, feed your family.” The Belarusian leader assured that there would always be enough work and land in Belarus for competent people, who know how to value their families.

“We have brilliant relations with all Poles in Poland”

Aleksandr Songin, chairman of the public association “Union of Poles in Belarus”, deputy of the House of Representatives, spoke on behalf of the Poles. According to him, in such a difficult time, in which we live, one can clearly see who breathes what air. “I, of course, can’t speak for everyone, but the vast majority of Belarusian Poles breathe the air of their native Belarus. We Belarusian Poles, citizens of the Republic of Belarus, live and work according to the laws of our country. The state does a lot to ensure that people of different nationalities live calmly and comfortably here. You have emphasised this many times. And we see it in many examples. When I talk to people on both sides of the border, I understand very clearly that ordinary people are waiting for normalisation of relations between the countries as soon as possible,” Aleksandr Songin said. He asked the President whether the Polish authorities were in contact with the Belarusian side’s proposals on the settlement of the existing relations. “I won’t talk about our relations with the Polish leadership. I don’t want to say that we have brilliant relations with all Poles in Poland, but 99 per cent of Poles understand our policy and, I’m sure, support it. Our policy is not aggressive

towards Poland. We are not trying to impose our policy, we are not trying to go to war with Poland. We understand perfectly well that millions will die in this war and nobody will win. And we don’t need it. We need peace and calm. Belarusians don’t need anything else,” replied Aleksandr Lukashenko. But, according to him, the problem is that they are trying to make Poland a puppet of the United States. It’s not for nothing that the Polish authorities spend five per cent of the gross domestic product, billions of dollars, to buy weapons. “Who is going to attack Poland?” asked the Belarusian leader rhetorically. “Well, what do we need from the Poles? We don’t need anything. What do the Poles need from us? Well, of course. They need Western Belarus and Western Ukraine again. Somebody else is suffering from these ambitions. Look, it is absolutely impossible.”

“No one will be able to conquer Belarus. We have enough friends, and we are not fools,” the President stated. He gave another weighty argument - it is impossible to fight in the wooded and swampy Belarusian terrain, this can lead to numerous victims.

Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled which issues Poles are now paying the most attention to and explained why it is pointless. The first issue is the migration crisis. The Head of State reminded that Belarus had fruitfully co-operated with European countries on this issue. Western countries spent money on the construction of centres for migrants in Belarus, where Belarusians received them. Everyone was satisfied with such cooperation. It was exactly

until the moment when the European Union imposed sanctions against Belarus. "I openly said: 'That is it, no co-operation. We will not protect you'. We were protecting them from this wave. Why should we protect them with a noose around the neck? You have heard these statements of mine. Where am I wrong? Now they are making some unfounded claims, I don't even pay attention to them," said the Belarusian leader.

Aleksandr Lukashenko commented on conversations like, "Here are the Chinese forced Lukashenko to soften the migration policy towards Poland". "With the Chinese we have not even discussed these topics. Never Xi Jinping, knowing me, will say 'you do something there in relations with Poland...'. We have never discussed this topic with China," the President said.

Aleksandr Lukashenko explained the decrease in the flow of refugees trying to get to the EU through the Belarusian border to the actions of the Belarusian side itself. The President said that he had instructed to warn refugees not to come here in an attempt to get to the European Union, as it could be dangerous. The President once again called the fence built on the Belarusian-Polish border stupidity, especially in the modern world, "It takes 4 minutes for a migrant to overcome the fence, we have this information. Why did they build it? Millions of dollars were invested and half of them were stolen. We need to prove this to the Poles."

The second issue, which, according to Aleksandr Lukashenko, is not the business of the Polish authorities at least, is the release of political prisoners. "What political prisoners? You've seen what was going on in calm, quiet Belarus in 2020. Have we done something bad to anyone? But we coped. And after that we started to work more actively with you, with the Belarusians, to prevent this from happening again, so that there would be peace and tranquility here. We are not interested in anything else. What political prisoners? We don't have such articles. And what is your business? Sort it out in Poland, you have so many problems there," he said. The Head of State pointed out that we often hear accusations of human rights violations from our neighbours. But he noted that it is the Polish side that kills migrants on the border and transfers them to the Belarusian side. "What human rights, what claims are you making against us if you deprive people of the main right to live?" the President said. Aleksandr Lukashenko also commented on the situation around Andrei Pochobut, convicted in Belarus: "All right, take him away. But he says: 'I will not go there, I do not need it'. And they do not want to take him away. It just became a political bargaining chip."

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that Poland uses any excuse to aggravate relations with Belarus. "Poles do not need it, and the current Polish leadership does not need it (they realise it), but 'Uncle Sam' makes them do it. The Americans need a war here in Europe, then they will be in favour", - he said. The Belarusian leader explained that high-tech Europe is a competitor for the United States. Therefore, they are pushing it to war, while Poland has become a puppet in this.



"We have normal relations, normal policy. We offer them a normal life, let us cooperate," said the Head of state. He cited the example of Polish businessmen, who were quietly earning money in Belarus or Russia, bringing it to their country, but today they "got furious" at the fact that the Polish authorities prohibited them to do so. "They have not only shot themselves in the foot, even in the head. This is their policy," stated Aleksandr Lukashenko. He admitted that it can't be like this: one side is guilty, while the other is not. Therefore, according to the Head of state, the Belarusian side is ready to make a step forward. "Time will judge us. I am not ashamed in front of our Poles, in front of you. We are ready to normalise relations with them even tomorrow," said the Belarusian leader. However, no such sentiments have been observed on the Polish side so far. The Belarusian side is in favour of peace and tranquility both in Belarus and Poland, "If, God forbid, something happens in Poland, as in Ukraine, it won't be easy for us. But they should realise that it is impossible to bring us to our knees. It is an empty endeavour, it will waste money, and God forbid they will kill people." The President admitted that today Belarus pays more attention to the border with Poland than with Ukraine. Although there is a war there, while in Poland it seems not. "We are forced to defend ourselves. All the more we have everything to defend our country. And hesitate to defend our Belarus, you know me, my character... We will not draw any lines. God forbid you to set foot on this land. Only the strong are respected. So there should be no weakness," he warned. At the same time, the Head of state noted that Belarusians and Poles have always found a common language and lived in peace. "Time is needed. Time and patience. You cannot attack and wave weapons. Not in any case," he said. "We have a sensible, restrained policy. The ball is in their side. We are prepared to co-operate with them as deeply as they are prepared to co-operate."



“At the expense of Ukraine and Belarus, the USA wants to solve problems with Russia and China”

A great historical path connects Belarusians and Ukrainians, travelled by Belarusians and Ukrainians. And this gives every reason to assert that this unity cannot be destroyed. “How can one justify insidious intentions to pull a barbed wire between the hearts of Belarusians and Ukrainians, who are linked by centuries-old history, linguistic kinship, daily life practice and especially the memory of the Great Patriotic War. Today we call on all world governments to stop the conflict, to prevent the cultivation of ideas of misanthropy, to stop persecution of people on the basis of language, race, nationality,” said Vladislav Kadir, chairman of the Belarusian public association of Ukrainians Vatra. He emphasised that all those who represent the diverse Belarus should become an example for other states. “We are working together shoulder to shoulder, we are creating. We are different, but we are united. We are the only family of our Belarus,” he concluded.

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that he had never hidden that his roots, his great-grandfather from Ukrainian Chernihiv. He reminded that the Belarusian side has always sought to build good relations with its southern neighbours. “What is happening in Ukraine is sad. You know the reason. We should have tried to solve this issue calmly,” said the Belarusian leader. The Head of state recalled that Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk was one of the initiators of the USSR collapse. Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled that when the processes that led to the collapse of the USSR began, both Belarus and Ukraine were rubbing their hands, expecting independence. At the same time, Russia took responsibility and helped the countries that got this independence to stand on their feet and strengthen themselves. However, in the 2010s, when Russians began to be oppressed in Ukraine,

the Russian Federation could not stand aside and decided to stand up for them. The Head of state said that he had asked representatives of the United States what they would do in Russia’s place if their citizens began to be oppressed in neighbouring Mexico. The answer, he said, was unambiguous: the United States would wipe its neighbour off the face of the Earth. “So why are you condemning Russia?” the President asked. “They gathered in Minsk, right here at this table. It turns out that they gathered to deceive Russia. Well, they say so now in the West,” the Belarusian leader recalled the negotiations of the Normandy Quartet in Minsk in 2015. But, according to him, in fact, no one was going to deceive anyone then. Everyone expected that the issue would be resolved. And talk about deception is a tribute to fashion and time. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that then the parties calmly agreed on everything, but the Ukrainians did not solve the issues according to the agreements

and were proud of it. “Zelensky got this power with huge problems. So you solve them, you promised to solve them. But he brought it to the war,” said the Belarusian leader. He told how he advised Vladimir Zelensky to calm down during the first days of the conflict. Aleksandr Lukashenko reminded that the Belarusian side had initiated peace talks. The first meeting was held in Gomel, then in Belovezhskaya Pushcha. The Belarusian leader recalled that at the talks in Istanbul, the parties had already reached the issues to be solved by the two countries. “They were ready to shoot each other in Gomel. And by the fourth meeting, they had already reached what Putin is referring to. It is not yet a treaty, but they have already highlighted the issues that need to be addressed. Putin is now saying: “Well, we agreed in Istanbul, if we negotiate further, let us take this document”. That is right. Let’s not sign it, but start from here. A lot has changed,” resumed Aleksandr Lukashenko. He responded to reproaches that Belarus helps Russia, “Yes, we help, it is our ally. Ukraine is helped by 50 countries of the world, while Russia is helped by Belarus alone, because we legally and actually have to do it”. The Head of State also recalled that Ukraine had imposed sanctions against Belarus earlier than the West, closed the sky for Belarusian civil aviation for far-fetched reasons, arrested several thousand Belarusian wagons with mineral fertilisers and still haven not returned them, arrested 75 Belarusian trucks, three people were killed. “Why are you doing this? We are not strangers to you? Why? We should have started a major fire at the command of the Americans. They did not break us in 2020, NATO did not bring troops here. What is the next step? They see that we will not give in. If there is a colour revolution, we will defend the country. But they have to approach Smolensk. Everything was aimed against Russia. We realised that. That is why we behaved carefully, cautiously. But the Ukrainians ran ahead of the locomotive



at the command of the Americans, they started to aggravate relations with us, they expected that I would also start to get involved in the war. They would be happy now if Belarus joined the war. But today, as far as possible, I am doing everything to end it,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The President said that he had warned Vladimir Zelensky that the new authorities in the USA or the European Union would forget about the Ukrainian issues very soon. Also, according to the Belarusian leader, the Russian leadership was initially set for a peaceful resolution of the conflict and even promised assistance. “No. The Americans were pushing, pushing. They need to solve the problem with Russia at our expense, and then deal with China. They live off that. If they do not solve the issues with us, Russia, China, Iran now, they will not be rich, they will not be able to print their currency that way,” he said. Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that the world is very unstable now and nobody can say what will happen tomorrow. “We need to calm down. They are going to kill us with our hands, and that is what they are doing. Therefore, we need to stop. We do not need to get involved in this massacre, because it will not be easy, although someone really, really needs it. We have to endure, we have to be patient,” the President concluded.

Belarus is always ready to lend a helping hand

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Dagestanis, Ukrainians live in one house in Belarus. “There are doctors and teachers among you. And most importantly - patriots. I often give you as an example to my Belarusians, “Look, people have arrived, but more patriotic than some,” he said.

The Head of State admitted that he was glad to have this meeting and urged to invite relatives and friends to Belarus. Especially those who wants to work. According to him, everyone will find a job in Belarus. “We need these people, we are ready to accept them,” he emphasised. Aleksandr Lukashenko also noted that Belarus is always ready to lend a helping hand to those who have found themselves in a difficult life situation and are forced to leave their native country. This practice has already been worked out and is unchanged. “There is something to eat, where to work and earn money. A person who wants to earn money in Belarus is good,” the President stressed. “There are many places where you can earn money, but you need to move. I know that unlike many of our Belarusians, you are people who move and you earn your bread.”

Vasily Kharitonov
photo by Belta



ANCIENT AND MODERN MINSK

How the Belarusian capital celebrated the City Day



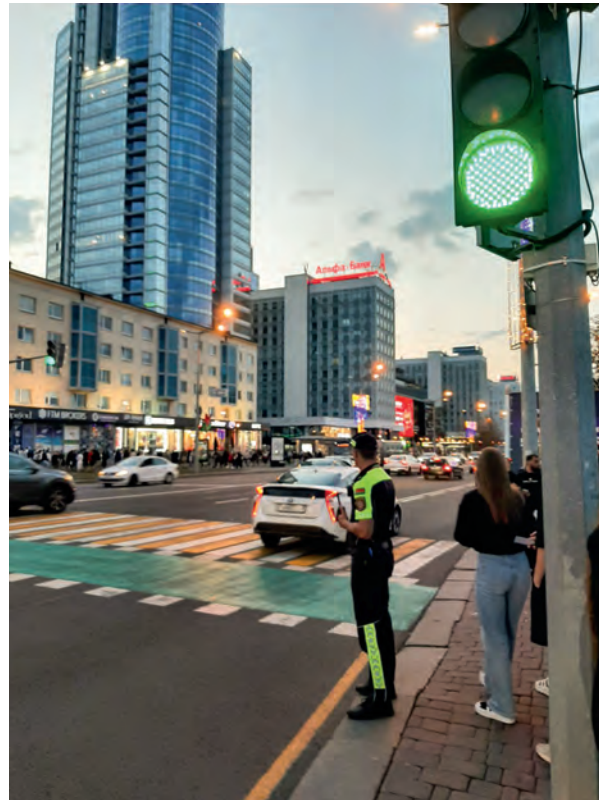
Minsk City Day is celebrated on the second weekend of September. Despite the discrepancies with the real date of birth, the holiday has long been rooted and, according to the generally accepted system of calculation, the capital celebrated its 957th anniversary.



Indeed, the real history of Minsk begins with the chronicle Tale of Bygone Years. The first mention of the city in it is dated March 3rd, 1067 and it is connected with the bloody battle on Nemiga. That day Minsk was destroyed. This fact is partly the reason for the shift of the celebration.



Minsk City Day has been celebrated on a permanent basis since 2002. On the initiative of the then-chairman of Minsk City Executive Committee Mikhail Pavlov (he held this position from 2000 to 2009) the holiday



CELEBRATION IN A BIG WAY

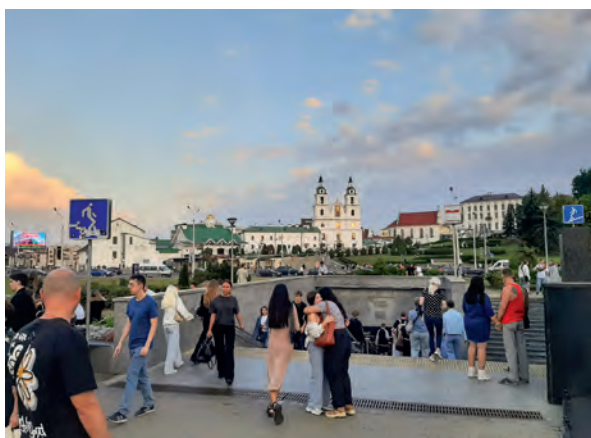


was scheduled for the second weekend of September. It was explained by the fact that middle of September is the time when the city transforms with the completion of repair works and comes to life after the summer “vacation season”.



CELEBRATION IN A BIG WAY

Nowadays, an extensive cultural and educational program was prepared for the city's birthday. Traditionally, the main center of events was the territory along Pobediteley Avenue: from the Upper Town to the museum and park complex "Pobeda".



The start of the festivities was given by the ceremony of laying flowers at the stele "Minsk - Hero-City". A historical festival "Minsk starazhytny" was organized between the Sports Palace and the stele. There were costumes from different eras, knights with swords at tournaments, and the castle was stormed in front of everyone. And if you suddenly wanted to buy an antique jar or a cool woven



belt, the fair was just for that. And even master classes were held there. Firefighters' competitions were held near the Sports Palace. Various thematic photo zones and interactive playgrounds for children were also organized there. In total, there were more than 30 sports and entertainment locations.




CELEBRATION IN A BIG WAY

The sites in the Upper Town and Trinity Suburb brought the atmosphere of the 18th-19th centuries. Those who wanted may ride there on carriages, ladies and gentlemen went in dresses. There was a feeling that these places had turned into a real province.



In the evening on Svoboda Square the best citizens, who had declared themselves active, were honoured and awards “Minsk Citizen of the Year” were handed out. The holiday ended by tradition with a colorful fireworks display.

Vsevolod Yevseyev



ОТКРЫТЫЙ МИКРОФОН С ПРЕЗИДЕНТОМ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ А.Г. ЛУКАШЕНКО

EXCITING DIALOGUE ABOUT SOMETHING IMPORTANT

As a rule, September, according to the already established tradition, begins solemnly for all students of the country. But for students of the Vitebsk Region, this Knowledge Day became special. The fact is that the new academic year for them began with the Open Mic with the President of Belarus. A lengthy meeting, at which the most serious and topical issues were raised, took place at the Vitebsk State University.

Justified expectations of the meeting

Vitebsk State University named after P. M. Masherov was founded in 1910. Today, the university includes 10 faculties, 28 departments, the Institute for Advanced Training and Retraining, a military department, two colleges, a lyceum, department of postgraduate studies, and a scientific library. The university has 9.5 thousand students who acquire professions in 17 profiles and more than 100 fields of studies. Rector Valentina Bogatyreva reported to the President on what the university is doing. However, Aleksandr Lukashenko, as always, was primarily interested in problems and shortcomings. There were also some comments. For example, the Head of State drew attention to the name of the Faculty of Humanities and Language Communications, which was previously philological. "Sometimes we start to show off for no reason," Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. He emphasised that it is necessary to call a spade a spade. "We need to be simpler so that people understand us," the President noted.

Aleksandr Lukashenko was interested in various aspects of the university's life: fulfilling the enrolment plan, providing students with places in dormitories, new fields of studies. Valentina Bogatyreva said that new scientific areas are being developed on the basis of the university. For example, Vitebsk State University, together with Vitebsk Medical University, is currently developing such a popular modern area as IT medicine. There are serious developments in the field of biochemistry, biotechnology, and ecology. There are all the opportunities for an active social life, physical education and sports. "The stadium is a dream," said Rector Valentina Bogatyreva, thanking the President for his support. And then the President expressed his gratitude when he was given the new textbook Modern Political Economy. "What place does Marxist-Leninist political economy occupy in this modern political economy?" the Head of State inquired. "First and foremost," said the Rector. She explained that she herself is an economist by education, but the approaches that have been taught to students at universities for more than two decades often do not work. After all, the Belarusian economy is regulated, unlike the theory of self-regulating markets. In this regard, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that the economy in other countries is also regulated. For example, Kamala Harris is currently being criticised in the United States for her proposal to regulate prices.

In the foyer of the university, the President got acquainted with the best achievements of universities in the Vitebsk Region. Such industries as medicine, petrochemical and textile industries, veterinary science were represented here. And the main thing that interested the Head of State here was how relevant the scientific developments of universities are for the real sector of the economy and how they are applied in practice. Aleksandr Lukashenko was greeted by students from China, who presented him with a special certificate with a calligraphic inscription in Chinese. It contained wishes for health, well-being and prosperity.

Aleksandr Lukashenko set the open mood of the meeting right away. The President deviated from the plan and gave the floor to the rector Valentina Bogatyreva first. She noted that the entire university had been waiting for this meeting for a long time. According to her, this day will go down in the history of Vitebsk State University. And, taking advantage of the opportunity, she asked the Head of State a question that obviously worries many Belarusians, "How do you manage to do everything?"



"The press secretary is doing a good job. We haven't done anything yet, and the President's Telegram channel is already filled with news," Aleksandr Lukashenko answered. Using his teaching experience, the Head of State oriented the audience towards an honest conversation, without formalism.

Topics for serious conversation

Addressing those present, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that this is a special day for Vitebsk University. And not only because the President has come here. "I think this is my first time at your university. Although, given that we have fifty universities and other educational institutions, even during my long presidential life it is not so easy to go around and visit them," Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. He recalled that during a meeting with the Council of Rectors in February, he asked to plan visits to universities both in the capital and in the regions. In addition, according to the President, the time has come for a serious conversation with the generation that will continue the historical path of Belarus in a world changing at breakneck speed. "The world has changed, events are happening quickly — the pace is cosmic. Do you probably feel this pace? If not, then having become students, you have already felt it. You also felt that today we look at

yesterday's innovations as a museum exhibit. It is not only about science, technology and the real sector of the economy. This also concerns the social sphere, relations between people in society," he noted. However, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that the problem is not in speed, but in the fact that countries and peoples are involved in a race for ownership of technologies. "Nothing new. Everything seems to be the same. But with nuances," he noted. "The current struggle for global technological leadership, like the arms race in the second half of the last century, has once again brought the world to the brink of the abyss. In one part of the world or another, sparks are already sparking, somewhere the confrontation is taking place with weapons in hand. It is a great pity that this is very close to us. And not even close, but here. We understand that technological monopolists in the person of Western states



will do everything to prevent the transfer of knowledge and technology to developing countries." According to the Belarusian leader, for the collective West, these countries are suppliers of labour force and sales markets. Something similar to neo-colonialism in its purest form. "We must understand that the introduction of illegal sanctions, various restrictions, the flourishing of chauvinistic, nationalistic and other destructive ideologies in the West are links in the same chain. Subordinated to a single goal to preserve the world order based on their rules by all means. Rules that provide them with a well-fed life at our expense and at the cost of other developing countries. And we are being drawn into this confrontation. So far in the spheres of economics, science and technology. But the goal is to turn Belarus into another hot spot on the world map," explained the Head of State.

"If they try to deal with us more harshly, there will be a response"

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that many often admire the United States of America, because many technologies originated there. However, according to him, there is a small nuance. "They print money — they can throw any money into development. They achieved certain resources due to this. They, like a vacuum cleaner, pulled out the best minds from all over the world, paid them good money, and they developed these technologies," explained the Head of State. At the same time, according to the President, the United States wages wars and draws other countries into conflicts. He cited Germany as an example, "Enterprises that worked in Germany have already gone in droves to the United States of America. Why? Because they created good conditions there. And because after World War II they became monopolists

and a powerful state in many ways — at our expense. At our expense, they produce almost a third of the world's wealth. And as long as they monopolise and print the dollar, they will remain advanced."

However, the President noted that other major players are emerging, such as China and India, who do not agree with the current world order. Sometimes the US accuses them of stealing technology. Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that this is not news. He recalled how nuclear weapons were created. US scientists who worked on this took developments from Germany. And the Soviet Union made efforts to prevent the US from becoming a monopoly in this area. "And if this had not happened? If today there was no Soviet nuclear shield, which is concentrated in Russia, we would not exist. Today they do not know what to do with us: if they try to deal with us more harshly, there will be a nuclear response. The entire planet will perish from this. And they do not want to perish anymore, because they have

a well-fed and good life — those who make these decisions," Aleksandr Lukashenko is convinced.

Understanding the historical moment

The President emphasised that today the task is to carry out a new scientific and technological revolution in an accelerated format. "Only in such conditions will there be a chance to survive as a state and prevent a major war on our land. This is the harsh truth of life. And I want you to understand the seriousness of the historical moment. Because tomorrow you will work in production or in a laboratory, moving scientific thought forward. We are counting on you. We expect that you will be ready to make colossal efforts to achieve the goal set for the state," he emphasised.

Aleksandr Lukashenko explained why Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov was chosen for the

first such meeting with students. It turns out that the Head of State has never visited this university. “On the other hand, I am glad that our meeting is taking place right now — on the 80th anniversary of the liberation of the Republic of Belarus from the Nazi invaders,” he said. The Head of State emphasised that Vitebsk University occupies a special place in our historical memory. Among the graduates are three Heroes of the Soviet Union — Konstantin Abazovsky, Mikhail Vysogorets and Pyotr Masharov, after whom the university is named. “And I am glad that you value the memory of your predecessors, maintain the continuity of generations, traditions. I would very much like you to maintain the level of the best universities in the country and neighbouring countries. You have serious potential, and I think you can significantly improve both in scientific and educational activities, and in educational work,” emphasised the President.

Try to get the most out of it

The President congratulated students, postgraduates and graduate students on the Day of Knowledge. “Let this academic year be exciting, filled with new discoveries, positive emotions, and the joy of meeting interesting people. Absorb the knowledge and competencies like a sponge, so that in just a few years you can become professionals in your field and take a worthy place in life,” wished Aleksandr Lukashenko. He emphasised that student life is the most difficult period of life. “When you graduate from the university, it will be much easier. You will do, I hope, what you love. You will be completely focused on it. You will pass the exams that you need. It happens at the university: you come to the exam just for the sake of getting the credits,” noted the President. He recalled that sometimes it seems that not all subjects are needed during your studies. “Try to get the most out of it at this time,” advised Aleksandr Lukashenko. According to him, knowledge is often lacking in those subjects that seemed “for the sake of the credits”.

“A textbook is an icon”

The President recalled his demand for a high-quality and understandable textbook. This issue, as is known, is constantly in the President’s field of vision. According to him, a textbook is an icon. “The textbook is the main thing. It should contain a concentration of all knowledge on the subject,” the Head of State stated. In addition, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that if the material in the textbook is presented in a complex manner and each paragraph needs to be reread several times to understand the essence, then interest in the subject is lost. It is for these reasons that the Head of State closely monitors the quality of textbooks and demands that they be redone if necessary.

“Revolutions in education are over. We have introduced many innovations over the years,” the President emphasised. He recalled that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, it was necessary to put all spheres in order, including the economy, education, etc. In such a situation, first of all, it was necessary

to create textbooks that are most suitable for Belarusian realities. As an example, the President cited a textbook on economics that taught the wrong economic model that was developing in the country. “We need to teach people what they need,” stated the Head of State.

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that Belarusian education is often criticised. But at the same time, many countries ask and want to get “a Belarusian with a Belarusian education”. And this applies to various spheres. According to the President, it is also indicative that more than 30 thousand foreign students are currently studying in Belarus. Including from China, where the level of education is highest. Joint educational programs of Belarusian and Chinese universities are also being successfully implemented. This allows the countries to exchange experience and competencies. “They do not disdain to study in the areas where they know how to do something. And they know how to do it well. They understand that there is something special in Belarus — let’s take it and attract it to ourselves,” noted Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The President emphasised that today there is a serious struggle for leadership. This struggle is taking place not only in the media space or the economy, but also on the battlefield. “The war in Ukraine is also our problem. And it is no longer a war between Russia and Ukraine. There is a war between Russia and those states that help Russia (even if they help a little), and NATO states, at the very least. Therefore, we need to do a lot to stop these terrible processes,” he said. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that the world is developing according to its own laws and will be multipolar. This is a very difficult and tense time. And this burden falls on the shoulders of young people, including those who were in the hall of the VSU named after P. M. Masharov. “Whether you want it or not, you will have to live in this world. You will have to build it. That is why I always say from the height of my experience: it is better to live poorer than to fight, as is happening outside our country. I said that the war is not going on there, it is going on here. And also, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, I want to protect you from this, so that you do not feel the military tension,” summed up Aleksandr Lukashenko. He noted that in the near future — five to ten years — it is necessary to help young people take the country into their own hands, so that future generations have good living conditions.

The President recalled that Belarus today lives under illegal barbaric sanctions. Despite this, the state is developing and people can live comfortably. “We must not forget that all this is being created by our hands. You create this, your parents. There will be a big return on the economy — no one will tear it apart, it will be yours. But for this you just need to work,” the Belarusian leader advised the youth. He also advised to be careful with the World Wide Web. “The Internet is the greatest asset of mankind. Whether we like it or not. But this is a very serious weapon in the hands of those who created it and those who use it,” stated the President. According to him, it is the task of teachers to reinforce the correct concepts and

values in young people. And he gave them advice: they need to explain the advantages and disadvantages to students, and give them food for thought.

Where is it better: in the capital or in the region? What is the President's advice to applicants?

Earlier, Aleksandr Lukashenko discussed the issues and problems of education with teachers during the Republican Pedagogical Council. On Knowledge Day, he reflected on these topics with those for whose benefit these problems are being solved — with students. Young people did not miss the opportunity and asked the President everything that interested them. “Let’s talk honestly,” wished the Head of State.



Vadim Pakhalok, an 11th-grader at the VSU Lyceum who dreams of becoming an engineer, asked for the President’s advice: where it is better to go: to a capital university or a regional one and whether the level of training differs there. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that he himself studied at a regional university — Mogilev University named after Kulyashou, and then at the Agricultural Academy in Gorki. According to him, the main motive was not the location of the university, but a sincere desire to do something good for people living in rural areas. “I understood that I had to go to the village and do something for them. And I asked myself: “Send me to the poorest collective farm.” I said that I would go there and promised that it would be the best farm,” recalled Aleksandr Lukashenko. In order to fulfil his desire to work in agriculture, he had to enter the agricultural academy. “I graduated from regional universities and served my country,” emphasised the Head of State.

According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, it does not matter where you study. Programs, manuals, etc. are practically the same for one field of study or another. “The teachers are different, of course, but I am sure that the teachers in regional universities are no worse than in Minsk universities,” he noted. Perhaps even better, because, as the Head of State noted, it is more difficult to gain a foothold in the capital due to competition, and many go to the regions to peacefully engage in science here. According to the President, an excellent production base has been created in Vitebsk. The region is industrial, so a young specialist will be able to easily find a job at any enterprise.

The main thing is desire. “If you have this desire — a divine desire, not just ‘I will graduate from university now, do something for myself and become rich’ (it is also good if you do something for yourself, for your family). The main thing is that you want to be useful to people,” added the Head of State. Aleksandr Lukashenko advised young people not to worry and not to rush to Minsk. “Minsk is cramped, you are an outsider,” he noted. The Head of State shared his experience as a person who was born in a village and today prefers life outside the city. “My advice to you: don’t rush to Minsk. If you have the desire, you will get certain knowledge — you will always be noticed. Because we have a terrible shortage of such smart people who want to do something... I’m not saying for the Motherland, for the country, but for the people,” noted the Belarusian leader. “You can get knowledge at the Belarusian State University and at Vitebsk State University.”

The Head of State also noted that there is no need to rush to break away from your family, from your parents, who have

done a lot and invested so that young people can get higher education. “My advice to you. If you were my child, I would tell you: finish your school, there is a regional university, at that enterprise... It’s good that you have a foundation in physics and mathematics, we always have a shortage of such young people. And you will find your way in your life,” advised Aleksandr Lukashenko. Moreover, according to him, smart, intelligent students are not lost in our country. There are Presidential funds to support gifted students, scholarship winners are known and seen.

Aleksandr Lukashenko also listed the pillars of a person, which he guided his children towards not as President, but as a father: playing sports, knowing English, music (or other creative skills) and studying. And definitely work. “Don’t get cocky. Nowhere and never,” he advised. The Head of State wished current and future students to choose the right vocation, “The main thing is that you go where you can bring

more benefit and what you will like. It's a disaster when you go to work, but you don't want to go, your legs won't go. Work should be a pleasure."

People create a myth around the top officials, or why Aleksandr Lukashenko has no idols

The President was asked whether there were any teachers in his life who helped and guided him. "To be honest, no. I am the first president of Belarus — who will I look up to if there were no presidents before me," the Head of State answered directly. He noted that he could not even answer the question of which historical figures he liked more. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that he had previously named Charles de Gaulle, a political figure who did a lot for France. But, having become President, he learned a lot from the real life of presidents. "People create a certain myth around the top officials. Sometimes they exaggerate. Presidents are not such heroes as ordinary people sometimes think, and not even ordinary," Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. And as a historian by education, he noted that historical figures, especially the top officials of the state, are often tended to be idealised. As an example, he cited the personality of Vladimir Lenin. "I thought that Lenin was an ideal person, the creator of the state. And when I became president and read a lot, read from the archive, I realised that an image was created there. Although he is, of course, a great man, he is a smart guy. He was such an intelligent and educated person that he easily transferred theory to practice. I respected him very much. And when I learned more, I stopped idealising him," told Aleksandr Lukashenko. The same applies to Iosif Stalin and Lavrentiy Beria, who are usually accused of cruel repressions, forgetting about the benefits they brought to the country. He urged to be careful about history, because it is often 'made' for the time when certain leaders and heads of state lived. "What I am trying to protect our generation from. Especially the intelligentsia. That is why I never overwhelm the intelligentsia, do not caress them, do not tempt them with money. In no case," noted the Head of State. According to him, the intelligentsia is inclined to praise, to raise, and then the new president will "break the intelligentsia on their knees" so that they will raise him during his period of work. "We must calmly perceive this reality. Let them speak well of me better if I am not president. That will be good. But when you are in power, your subordinates begin to praise you — I feel awkward, even when I understand that I deserve it," admitted the Head of State.

What should an ideal student be like?

There were also philosophical questions. For example, who are teachers in the President's understanding. According to the Head of State, a teacher should not only impart knowledge, but also show how to apply it in practice, show how to live. At the request of the event participants, Aleksandr Lukashenko shared his vision of an ideal student, "A student is, first of all, knowledge. Secondly, education. You must be educated as much as possible. And you must be a patriotic person,"

said the Belarusian leader. He gave another piece of advice to the young — to do everything on time, "Because time will pass, and you will have new concerns, new problems. You will have a family, children, and you will have to study, because you need to study all your life, but there is less time. And you must know that your land is here. You know it, you understand it." The Head of State noted that today many who have gone abroad ask to go back, because here is home, and there they are strangers, no one needs them.

Continuing the theme of his student years, the President was asked what dishes were his favourites during his university studies. "Nothing surprising. Milk soup. I have talked about this a lot before. Now I almost never eat milk soup. They say you should eat vegetable soup," the Head of State replied. He said that this was a tradition from village life, when the most affordable food in a poor family was milk soup with rice. The President also loves black bread.

The young people also mentioned the famous Molodost salad, the recipe for which the Head of State shared with the



entire country. Aleksandr Lukashenko said that scientists have noted the benefits of this salad, which consists of fresh green onions, cucumbers and sour cream. He admitted that he loves what he has been used to since childhood. And he is calm about various foreign sweets. "Nobody eats caviar in our family," he gave an example.

There were many personal questions. The students asked if Aleksandr Lukashenko had a mobile phone. "No and never have been. For many reasons. Firstly, I don't need it. In order to talk (I very rarely talk on a mobile phone), I have the Security Service. It has government communications and all the phone numbers — they will report to me, I will talk," he answered. According to him, there is also someone to tell about what is written on the Internet. In addition, the Head of State does not use a mobile phone due to security issues.

Aleksandr Lukashenko generously shared his memories and feelings with the students. Thus, he told about his

feelings when the Governor of the Mogilev Region Anatoly Isachenko gave him a notebook that the future President kept while working on a state farm. “I felt that this was the best gift I have ever received. This is a workbook,” admitted Aleksandr Lukashenko. He noted that today, analysing those notes, he sees that he was concerned about many state issues: how much meat he should sell, how much milk, and where and what we do not do. The same notebook also contains theses for speeches at various events. Aleksandr Lukashenko admitted that in many ways these were “opposition theses”, in which he firmly defended his position and expressed his opinion on certain issues. The President said that a direct and sincere approach to discussing the most important state issues, and principled defence of his position helped him make such a political career.

The main thing is patience. the President explained how to be a politician

Young people were also interested in political advice from the President. One of the questions was how to distinguish truth from lies. “And don’t try to do it. You will never be able to tell the difference. Because politics is, if not a lie, then a certain concealment, an understatement. Politics is what politicians do (sorry for the tautology) so that they themselves, a certain group or the people would be better off,” answered Aleksandr Lukashenko. He noted that he himself does not lie, but sometimes he does not finish what he says or does not express his opinion at all. “I am a supporter of sincere politics. Forgive me for being immodest, but there are practically no politicians like that,” the Belarusian leader emphasised. According to him, this is correct, but at the same time, sincere statements may not be beneficial. “In politics, sometimes it is better not to look for lies and truth. They are sometimes so intertwined,” he noted.

Another political question is how not to succumb to provocation. “First of all, you need to understand the situation and the subject. And secondly, don’t rush. Patience is the most important thing. I am not a model in this regard. I am more emotional: forward, to the barricades, we need to get into a fight, and then we’ll sort it out. Sometimes it was like that. But with age, I already think like that: no, we need to wait, then we’ll see,” answered Aleksandr Lukashenko. He emphasised that this is what Belarusian tolerance is all about. “Tolerance will not hurt — it is not always bad. But sometimes it slows down progress. That is why I sometimes slap from behind the shoulder. The main thing is patience,” the Head of State is convinced.

The President admitted that if he himself does not fully understand something in a certain situation, then, before making a decision, he thoroughly studies it. And for this, patience is needed. Even if it is very difficult. He cited the situation with the 2020 protests in Minsk as an example. Then the President was offered various options for action, including urging “to show them, those who were walking there, near the Palace of Independence.” I said: calm down. I understand that when they seize the main centre of power,

this is already a signal to everyone, to the people, that power has changed. I understood this. But I felt: calm down, no need to rush. Here they were walking and walking... But when we scared them near the Palace of Independence, they realised that the jokes were over here — machine guns were in our hands. But we did not shoot at anyone. Restraint, restraint until the last,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

A similar situation unfolded during the pandemic, when some leaders were vocally proposing to close enterprises, organisations, institutions, and go into lockdown. But Belarus did not go along with this, choosing its own path. “The fact is that they wanted to simply destroy and annex places like us, Belarus, where we are dependent on resources, raw materials, and markets,” the Head of State is sure. He recalled that by his decision he prohibited the Ministry of Health from closing organisations and enterprises, demanding that they first and foremost do their main duty — treat people. And here, too, nothing would have worked without patience. “We are the only country in the world — we went our own way. We treated people, saved them. I myself went to these intensive care units. I’ve been everywhere,” the Belarusian leader recalled. He emphasised that the real root of the disease is often hidden in the head. “This is what traditional Chinese medicine is strong in: not an axe and a scalpel, but psychology, something else, nutrition, air, water and so on, which I told you about. And the rest of the manipulations, without which, of course, you can’t do, that’s where the doctors come in. They have learned to work miracles now — our Belarusian doctors,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

Returning to the question of how to avoid provocations, the Head of State summarised, “You need to know the subject and there is no need to rush. There is no need to rush. My advice to you is never to rush. Grit your teeth and be patient, watch until you are convinced, based on your experience and knowledge, whether you decided to do the right thing or not.”

Since the conversation was frank and open, Aleksandr Lukashenko told about the most difficult thing in the life of the President, “The most difficult thing is trust. People believe in you, trust you, they follow you. This is the most difficult thing, this is the hardest thing. There is nothing more difficult than duty to people,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. Therefore, according to him, the President is forced to constantly think about labour issues, since all aspects of the country’s life are in the field of view of the Head of State — therefore, everything around him concerns his work. Especially security issues, which are most acute today. Aleksandr Lukashenko called maintaining state security one of the most important tasks of the President. He warned that no one is allowed to violate the border of Belarus. “There is small Belarus... But is it really small? This is great Belarus, in which we, the Belarusian people, live. For me, it is big, I must protect it. You are great people to me,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko. “Of course, we do not want to press the red button, but we are a country — we no longer want to walk under the whip, we no longer want to walk in bast shoes. We are smart enough, our people are

talented. And most importantly, we are not asking anyone for anything. Leave us alone. This is our land, we want to live here.”

Why blue-collar jobs are the most important

Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that today all Belarusians have equal opportunities. Enrolment in a university is no longer perceived as a privilege — now everyone can get a higher education. A targeted referral also helps with this. But, the Head of State noted, targeted students must comply with the terms of the contract and come to work in the organisation that issued the targeted referral after graduation. He also emphasised that free education is not free at all, the state budget pays for it. “The state trains its own specialists. And sends them where the state needs them. What complaints can there be about the state allocation? You should be happy that you have your first job,” said the Head of State. He once again emphasised that there is no need to rush to the capital. You can live comfortably in the regions, especially since the conditions have been created. The main thing is to work and not waste time.

The topic of training young specialists was continued by the students themselves. They asked the President’s opinion on how to increase the interest of young people in engineering and make it as prestigious as IT specialties. According to the Head of State, this requires decent wages and increased authority of engineers in society. Moreover, the importance of IT is overstated — according to the Belarusian leader, many people today can call themselves ‘IT specialists’ to one degree or another, because all young people know how to use gadgets and computers. “Everyone is an IT specialist, but there are few engineers, there is a shortage. Hence the prestige,” he noted. Aleksandr Lukashenko believes that an engineering specialty is more important for a family, for everyday life. After all, people of this profession have important practical knowledge and skills. “We have deviated a little in this regard, we have an imbalance. We will raise engineering and blue-collar specialties to the highest level. Because the state needs it, this is a strategy,” the President emphasised. “If we do not do this now, then tomorrow there will be no time for gadgets.”

You need to learn how to appreciate your past

The participants of the event did not leave other topics that are relevant for the entire country without attention. For example, the preservation of historical memory. The President was asked what measures should be taken to make this work more effective, prevent a repeat of those terrible events and unite nations for the sake of preserving peace. “Without false modesty, I will say: no nation can compare with what Belarus and Belarusians are doing. In my opinion, we have already done so much that it seems that there is no need to do more. We need to learn from our example how to be committed to this, how to value it all,” answered Aleksandr Lukashenko. He recalled that in the mid-1990s, they were going to demolish monuments and rename streets



in Belarus. However, they did not get to that. “We need to learn how to value our past. We must follow this path. It always happens with us: everything is fine, everything is wonderful, we give up, there is no need to do anything — it will come on its own. And again we will either roll back somewhere, or collapse. Therefore, we must not forget this. And when I visit Khatyn, or on Victory Square, I always tell people: come to the monuments and bring your children here,” noted the President.

Feel the future of the country

In conclusion, Aleksandr Lukashenko admitted that this event is very important for him. “This year I decided to meet with representatives, students of our universities, to tell them, so that in a frank conversation they could feel what the country lives by,” he said. The President said that as a person making key decisions on the development of Belarus, it is important for him to receive feedback from student representatives, to find out what moods and aspirations young people have. “I felt what you live by. You are the future. This means that I felt the future of our country,” the Belarusian leader shared his impressions.

In memory of this important meeting, Aleksandr Lukashenko was presented with a handmade solid oak chess set from all the student youth of the Vitebsk Region, symbolising the history of the Dvina region. As promised, they will take their place in the Palace of Independence. Perhaps, after this trip of the President to Vitebsk, another know-how will appear in the Palace of Independence — the Head of State really liked the batleyka performance with which he was greeted in the foyer of the university. He instructed that consideration be given to greeting guests of the Palace of Independence in the same manner.

Aleksey Fedosov
photo by Belta

"THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR EVERYTHING YOU HAVE DONE"



The President held a working meeting with the Chinese Ambassador to Belarus

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Belarus Xie Xiaoyong is completing his diplomatic mission in our country. In general, observers note that the relations between Belarus and China are at an unprecedentedly high level, which is characterised as an all-round and all-weather strategic partnership.

During the meeting with the Chinese ambassador, the President first of all expressed gratitude to the Head of the diplomatic mission for everything he has done for our country. "You have actually become a kind of a model of the ambassadorial behaviour in the country," Aleksandr Lukashenko said. "You did everything to strengthen our relations with China, although they were already at a very high level. You have worked very closely with us. We have

signed a declaration on the all-weather comprehensive strategic partnership between Belarus and People's Republic of China. We have a very high, probably the highest level of relations among the states with which China has ties."

Speaking about the foundation of the bilateral relations - the economy, the Head of State drew attention to the fact that China is Belarus' second trade partner after Russia. Last year, the bilateral trade turnover exceeded \$8.4 billion.

In turn, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Belarus noted that it was a great honour for him to meet with the Head of our state at the end of his diplomatic mission. Before summing up his cadence, Xie Xiaoyong conveyed to Aleksandr Lukashenko the greetings from President of the People's Republic of

China Xi Jinping and Premier of the State Council of China Li Qiang, who paid a successful visit to Belarus in August.

“We paid very serious attention to the visit of Premier Li Qiang to Belarus,” the Head of State noted. “We are happy with this visit. The government is working hard on the development of relations alongside the issues discussed during the visit.”

According to the President, the Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China praised the development of the China-Belarus Great Stone Industrial Park. The Belarusian side also attaches paramount importance to this joint project. The number of the park’s residents is constantly on the rise. Last year alone, there were 26 more of them, which, according to the Belarusian leader, shows the great interest of Chinese and other manufacturers in the Belarusian-Chinese project.

Aleksandr Lukashenko informed the ambassador about the new direction in the Belarusian-Chinese relations, which, according to him, appeared at the suggestion of Xi Jinping. At one of the meetings, the Chinese leader drew Aleksandr Lukashenko’s attention to the interaction between Belarus and the regions of the People’s Republic of China. Xi Jinping explained why it could be economically beneficial for both sides: some regions of China are bigger than some states in the world: both in terms of population and GDP.

“It is about trillions of dollars. Therefore, we have begun serious collaboration with the regions of the People’s Republic of China,” Aleksandr Lukashenko explained. “We will also pay great attention to this opportunity and will develop regional interaction. We would like the level of this co-operation to be approximately the same as the one we have with the regions of the Russian Federation. We already have experience in deepening and expanding such co-operation.”

The Head of State expressed gratitude to the Chinese side for the technical assistance provided to our country. “Thanks to the People’s Republic of China, we are completing the construction of two social facilities that will contribute to and enhance the health of our population,” the President specified. “And the projects will become image-building at the same time. This includes a swimming pool and a stadium, the construction of which — I really hope — we will largely finish this year.”

In addition, Aleksandr Lukashenko thanked for the tremendous support China provided to Belarus when it joined the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. “For the support you render to us in co-operation with the BRICS countries,” he added.

At the end of the meeting, the Head of State asked the diplomat to convey his best wishes to his friend, very close friend, the President of the People’s Republic of China Xi Jinping. “I wish him good health and longevity, especially political longevity,” Aleksandr Lukashenko said. “He is a person who is not only known in Belarus but also loved. I am very glad that we have established such kind and warm relations. And this is also thanks to the four years when you served the People’s Republic of China in Belarus,” Aleksandr Lukashenko said.

According to the President, Xie Xiaoyong can come to Belarus as if it were his own country. “You will never be a guest,” Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised. “We will welcome you with pleasure. Thank you very much for everything you have done during your work as ambassador to Belarus.”

As the Chinese ambassador to Belarus pointed out, he worked in our country for over 1,400 days, which is four years. “All this time I felt the deep and strong friendly feelings of the Belarusian people towards me and the Chinese embassy in Belarus,” he shared. “I am proud to have been sent as an ambassador to friendly Belarus and to have witnessed and participated in the historical process of development of China-Belarus relations.”

Xie Xiaoyong emphasised that cooperation between our two countries has achieved outstanding results in many areas over the past four years. “Firstly, China-Belarus relations have reached a new historic height,” he elaborated. “Over the past four years, President Xi Jinping and Your Excellency have held meetings four times, outlined a plan and outlined the course of development of bilateral relations. It is thanks to the personal care and strategic leadership of President Xi Jinping and Your Excellency that Chinese-Belarusian relations maintain good development dynamics and have reached an unprecedented high level of all-weather and comprehensive strategic partnership,” he said.

As Xie Xiaoyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People’s Republic of China to Belarus, noted in a conversation with journalists, the time of his work in Belarus coincided with a special period in the relations between the two countries. “Chinese-Belarusian relations have developed very rapidly at the highest and high levels,” he elaborated. “In September 2022, our leaders on the margins of the SCO in Samarkand personally declared the upgrade of our relationship to the status of an all-weather all-round strategic partnership. This is a historic, record level of interstate relations. Undoubtedly, it will give a huge impetus to the development of our mutually beneficial and friendly co-operation in a wide range of areas.”

The Ambassador drew attention to the fact that the recent visit of the Premier of the State Council of China to Belarus has given a new impetus to the further implementation of the agreements reached by the Heads of the two states and to the promotion of the deepening development of pragmatic cooperation between the two countries.

According to the diplomat, during his tenure as China’s ambassador to Belarus, he witnessed and participated in many joint projects. The most important among them, in his opinion, is the China-Belarus Great Stone Industrial Park. “The project is an object of close attention of the two leaders, a pearl of the “One Belt, One Road”,” Xie Xiaoyong emphasised. Despite all the difficulties, the project has developed well. Now the park has 134 residents from 13 countries. The investment of these residents is about 1.5 billion dollars. The prospect of the park’s development is very great.

Vladimir Khromov



SERIOUS INTENTIONS TO DEVELOP RELATIONS

The President meets with Secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council

An Iranian delegation headed by Ali Akbar Ahmadian has arrived in Belarus from the Russian Federation after completing its participation in the meeting of high representatives in charge of security issues of the BRICS countries. Welcoming the guest of the Palace of Independence, Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed gratitude to the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran for finding time to come to our country and get acquainted with modern Belarus.

“Your visit is also important because we found ourselves in the same boat, maybe by the will of fate, or, as you say, it comes from Allah. We have absolutely no regrets about it,” the Head of state pointed out. “The media are trying to slander us. As experienced people, we understand that an information confrontation is underway. Maybe even with elements of information wars.”

Nevertheless, according to the President, we have so far withstood sanctions and other pressures. “During the acute military and political situation in the Middle East, in which you are deeply involved, we need more than just consultations on issues of the Belarusian borders and this European region (and you are seriously involved in the conflict in the Middle East). We need joint actions with your country,” the Belarusian leader stressed. “We are moving towards a multipolar world. It will be a very difficult way. Fortunately, both Iran and other countries understand it well. Such new organisations as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), a full member of which Belarus has recently become, are gaining momentum.” In this regard, Aleksandr Lukashenko thanked Iran for the tremendous support you have given us in a bid to join the SCO.

“In the current difficult situation of confrontation, security matters come to the forefront,” the President pointed out. “You should agree that security is achieved through strong economy, close trade and economic ties between the countries. We see a consistent increase in bilateral trade and most importantly, we should not allow the trade and economic relations to slow down. Because it is the foundation of our joint actions and relations.”

The Head of State reminded that the Iranian people had recently suffered a great misfortune - the previous Iranian President Ibrahim Raisi died in a plane crash in May. “You

have courageously passed this period, and have elected a new President (Masoud Pezeshkian won the presidential election in July - Ed.),” stated the Belarusian leader. “I congratulate you on this and ask you to tell your President that we are waiting for him in Belarus. If you decide on the visit of the Iranian President to Belarus, we should prepare for the meeting at the highest level in all areas: economy, trade and economic relations, security, military and technological cooperation. As I understand, no topic is off-limits. What is the most important, Mr. Secretary, I want you to understand that Belarus has always been a reliable partner of Iran. We are ready to go our way with dignity.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko asked the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran to convey his warmest greetings to Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. “We are good friends and have known each other for many years,” the President said.

In turn, the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran said that he was very pleased to meet with the Belarusian Head of state. Ali Akbar Ahmadian conveyed to Aleksandr Lukashenko warm greetings from the Supreme Leader of Iran, as well as the President of the country. “I have studied the history of your meetings with the Iranian leadership during your visit to Iran or when our delegation visited your country, as well as your meeting with the spiritual leader of Iran, what recommendations the spiritual leader gave to the Iranian leadership after your meeting,” he said. “I would also like to express my gratitude for the participation of your delegation at the inauguration ceremony of the new president and for the condolences received in connection with the death of our president.”

Talking to reporters, Ali Akbar Ahmadian noted that Iran and Belarus have always been friends. “Our relations are already close to allied relations,” he emphasised. “The esteemed president during the meeting emphasised the need to continue and build up these relations. We saw his serious intentions to dramatically develop our relations. Having seen this, we are convinced that our relations with Belarus will increase very sharply in the future.”

Aleksey Fedotov

MUSEUM AS A BUSINESS CARD

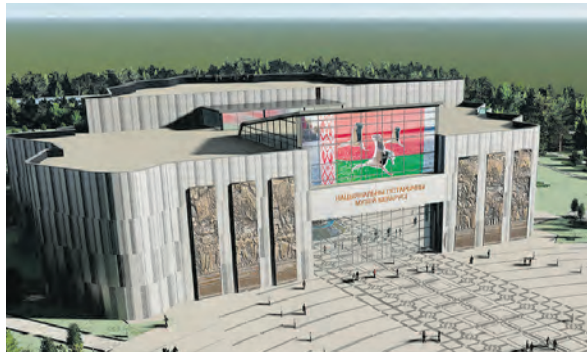
The President of Belarus focuses on the issues of architectural solutions and the concept of the exposition of the cultural and historical complex National Historical Museum. The corresponding meeting was held at the Palace of Independence.

Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that the construction of a new modern National History Museum is a fundamental and important issue for the Belarusian state. "There should be that type of a museum that will show young visitors that we have the right to our statehood, that we have achieved it, earned it by hard work, sweat and blood, having lived not even a century, but a millennium. The museum should be a vivid display of our history," the President drew attention. "No matter what happens around the country, no matter how busy we are with current issues, matters of state building will always be in the center of our attention." According to the Head of state, Belarus has done a lot in this area over the 30 years of its sovereignty. "We have decided on the approaches to the history of Belarusian statehood and the state policy on history in general. We have stopped being ashamed of some periods of our history. We speak about it honestly, openly." Aleksandr Lukashenko called the construction of the museum is the next step in this endeavour. According to him, the main goal is to show the Belarusians' hard thousand-year-long path to statehood. "Despite all the political whirlwinds that swept over our country, the Belarusian people have managed to preserve and develop their special identity, language, culture, their unique talent and peaceful nature. We have come a difficult path and achieved high results. This should be an object of pride, especially for our youth," the President emphasised. "There should not be any nationalistic or patriotic overreach in the content of the exposition. It should reflect an objective view of our history so that both Belarusians and other peoples could agree with its interpretation or, at least, could not reject and deny it." The main requirement of the Head of State is to present historical facts as truthfully as possible. According to him, the location of the museum to be the right one. Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention that the construction of this facility will complete the look of the area, which is already called the quarter of Belarusian statehood, which also includes the Palace of Independence, the Supreme Court, and the State Flag Square.

Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out that, unfortunately, Belarus is one of the last countries to develop this theme and build a historical museum. "Any self-respecting state developed its fundamental buildings, museums long ago

for the new generation to feel pride in what the previous generation achieved," he said.

The museum should become an iconic landmark of the country. It should delight both with its modern architecture and the interior - the President set the task. The President placed prime focus on the architectural solution. It should reflect the national spirit of the country. The maintenance and upkeep of the building, engineering structures and other issues are of utmost importance as well. As for the museum exposition, it is important to maintain a balance between traditional canons and modern information technology. "In short, the museum should become a new world-class center," the Head of state noted. "We are developing and we should realize this, an object not for a year or two. In the new museum, our descendants will see a model of attitude to their past."



On the instructions of the President, the Minsk City Executive Committee together with the Ministry of Culture and historians worked out all the issues. They reported their opinion during the meeting. "I realise that it is not only their opinion, it is the opinion of our society. Therefore, I will emphasise once again: the project should become a paragon of

truth and objectivity. There should be no politicization, no "hurrah" for Lukashenko, Petrovs, Sidorovs, who allegedly made history, while the people are forgotten. Everything should be absolutely objective and on merit. It is necessary to emphasise the special pages of the history of our state. It is natural, we will do it. But these pages in history should be. I don't think we should hide anything either. In short, it should reflect the policy we are pursuing in Belarus today," the President concluded.

The Chairman of Minsk City Executive Committee Vladimir Kukharev reported that the concept implies the creation of not just a museum, but a whole museum and park complex, and it is planned to call it the Park of National Unity. "We have already started to put things in order there," he said. The planning solution of the building of the National Historical Museum will repeat the outline of Belarus' map. The museum's exposition will contain exhibits and information about the history of the Belarusian lands, starting from ancient times till the present day.

Aleksandr Pimenov



As Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Kazakhstan to Belarus Timur Zhaksalykov emphasized, the purpose of the round table is to inform the Belarusian side about the reforms carried out in Kazakhstan and to talk about the aspects of the Address that seem relevant in light of the development of Kazakh-Belarusian cooperation.

“Kazakhstan and Belarus are strategic partners. We are dynamically and effectively developing cooperation across the entire spectrum of bilateral relations: political, economic, cultural, humanitarian and many others. We effectively cooperate on the platforms of the CIS, the Eurasian Economic Union, the CSTO, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation,” the Ambassador noted.

Timur Zhaksalykov drew attention to the fact that over the past five years, systemic reforms have been carried out in Kazakhstan aimed at creating equal conditions for the realization of the rights and opportunities of citizens for a prosperous life. The President's Address this year is ‘Fair Kazakhstan: Law and Order, Economic Growth, Public Optimism’, the main focus of which is on issues of socio-economic development.

Large-scale political reforms aimed at expanding citizen participation in political life are being carried out in the country. One of the tools that allows this to be implemented is e-government, when you can quickly get answers through the system of citizen appeals. By the way, Kazakhstan is among the top 30 world leaders in e-government development, and this is the highest figure among the CIS countries. Today, citizens can receive most government services from their smartphones. The next step should be the construction of a National Centre for Artificial Intelligence in the country, which will be available to both researchers and entrepreneurs. “We know that Belarus has one of the leading schools in the field of digital technologies, artificial intelligence research, and we are ready to develop cooperation in this direction,” Timur Zhaksalykov addressed the participants of the round table.

The population of Kazakhstan is growing. Last year it exceeded 20 million people. It is necessary to create more new and high-quality jobs. “The President's Address speaks about the implementation of 17 major breakthrough projects in the near future, which will take place in the metallurgy sector,

mechanical engineering, development of natural gas fields and the creation of gas processing plants. In this regard, we see industrial cooperation as one of the most promising areas of our cooperation. In Kazakhstan, with the participation of Belarusian partners, 11 major projects in the field of industrial cooperation are being implemented for a total of more than 200 million dollars, creating more than 1.5 thousand jobs. Three more new projects are currently being developed. Belarus is a developed industrial country, technological, so we are happy to participate in the implementation of such joint projects. We are interested in expanding the list of projects, and not only in mechanical engineering, but also in the field of building materials, light industry and other sectors in which Belarusian partners have the relevant competencies, experience and technological advantages,” said the Ambassador.

One of the tasks presented in the Address concerns the training of highly qualified personnel. New branches of foreign universities are opening in Kazakhstan, and the main priority is the training of specialists in engineering and technical specialties. “Training human resources and improving their quality is a key task for any country. We see that Belarusian educational institutions have a high level of knowledge and competencies. Visiting Belarusian enterprises, I saw how high the technological culture is in your country. Therefore, we see very serious potential for the development of our cooperation in the field of education,” noted the diplomat.

Another task that needs to be addressed in Kazakhstan, and where the experience of Belarusian colleagues could be useful, concerns energy. In October, a referendum will be held in Kazakhstan on the issue of building a nuclear power plant. “We are interested in the experience that Belarus has in the construction, launch and operation of a nuclear power plant,” emphasised the diplomat. As the Ambassador noted, this is not an easy decision for Kazakhstan. Given the historical experience, a certain part of Kazakhstani society is very wary of the possibility of building a nuclear power plant. That is why the President of the country proposed to make such an important decision at a national referendum.

Many experts supported the need to build a nuclear power plant. As a world leader in uranium mining, Kazakhstan has the necessary potential for the development of nuclear energy, has its own scientific base in the field of nuclear physics and experience in operating reactors.

Kazakhstan hopes to develop cooperation in the environmental sphere. Today, a large-scale forest planting programme is being implemented there, one of the projects concerns the creation of a green belt around Astana. The Ambassador noted that Belarus’ experience in forest conservation is very interesting to Kazakhstan, this is the area in which scientific and other cooperation could bring a great positive effect.

The participants of the round table, including public figures and representatives of the expert community, were able to share their opinions and proposals regarding further joint projects and programmes.

The Chairwoman of the Standing Committee on Legislation of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus, the Head of the Working Group on Cooperation with the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan Marina Lenchevskaya assured that Belarus is following the processes taking place in Kazakhstan with great interest, and the interaction between the state and citizens is especially interesting. In her opinion, putting the issue of building a nuclear power plant to a referendum is the highest manifestation of democracy. She also noted the development of digitalization in Kazakhstan and issues related to the legal regulation of this area. Marina Lenchevskaya invited parliamentarians of Kazakhstan to parliamentary hearings in Belarus so that they could share their experience in this area. Rector of the Belarusian State University of Informatics and Radioelectronics Vadim Bogush noted that Belarus has good experience of interaction in terms of educational programmes. We are ready to both accept Kazakhstani students and develop joint programmes. Further aspects of interaction can be discussed during the Forum of Rectors of Universities of Kazakhstan and Belarus, which will be held in Minsk. Its topics are related to new educational technologies, digitalization, and the development of humanitarian cooperation.

Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs of the Belarusian National Technical University Yuri Nikolaychik said that the university has practical experience of interaction with the higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan, this concerns scientific and technical interaction, joint publication of scientific and methodological literature, internships, and participation in international events. The Abay Cultural Centre was created at BNTU, which has become a platform for activating and developing new areas of interaction in the field of education and science. He also recalled that a nuclear power plant has been operating in Belarus since 2020, and BNTU has been training specialists in the field of design and operation of nuclear power plants for 10 years and is ready to share this knowledge with colleagues from Kazakhstan.

Head of the Department of International Economic Relations at BSU Natalia Yurova advocated for intensifying cooperation between the academic and expert communities, developing joint strategies in scientific research, humanitarian and socio-economic spheres. She drew attention to the fact that in pre-COVID times, Kazakhstani students actively came to Belarus to study in the fields of ‘world economy’ and ‘international tourism’, and such academic exchanges could be continued.

“For Belarus, the Address opens up opportunities for expanding trade and production projects, cooperation in the field of industry. It is possible to expand interaction between countries in the technology sector, in the field of artificial intelligence and personal data protection,” noted Nikita Belenchenko, Director of the Centre for International Studies of the Faculty of International Relations at BSU.

Yelena Dedyulya
Photo by the author

国家元首的脚步 IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE HEAD OF STATE

The Chairwoman of the Belarusian Women's Union Olga Aleksandrovna Shpilevskaya has been living out of suitcases for a year already. And the reason for that is women's friendship! In different countries and at a very high level! The unprecedented surge of women's activity constantly calls to the road and draws on the map the routes along which the President of Belarus Aleksandr Grigorievich Lukashenko has recently made official visits. Despite a series of visits to our friendly countries, Olga Aleksandrovna found time and spoke with pleasure about the intricacies of international women's friendship, about her mission in matters of national importance and where the harvest of potatoes from seeds from our President's farmstead is eagerly awaited.

白俄罗斯妇女联合会主席奥尔加·亚历山大罗夫娜·什皮列夫斯卡娅“与旅行箱一起”生活了一年。其原因就是妇女的友谊！在不同的国家，妇女的友谊达到了很高的水平！妇女活动空前高涨，不断要求旅行，并在地图上标出了白俄罗斯总统亚历山大·格里戈里耶维奇·卢卡申科最近进行正式访问的路线。尽管对友好国家的访问接连不断，奥尔加·亚历山大罗夫娜还是抽出了时间，愉快地谈起了国际妇女友谊的复杂性，谈起了她在国家大事上的使命，谈起了人们热切期盼总统农庄的马铃薯的丰收。



- 从您作为白俄罗斯妇女联合会主席所做的积极工作中可以看出，妇女友谊与日俱增。新一轮国际活动是如何开始的？

— 传统上，白俄罗斯妇女联合会一直在所有对我们友好的国家寻找合作伙伴。甚至曾经与欧洲国家达成过合作协议。但国际议程却进展缓慢。大约一年前，国际活动开始活跃起来。首先是与中亚国家的关系。我必须说，欧亚国家的妇女联合会非常活跃，而且得到了国家元首的大力支持。在这一点上，我们之间有共同点。众所周知，我们的国家元首最初是以妇女为基础来推行他的议程的。他被称为“妇女总统”不是没有道理的。他非常重视白俄罗斯妇女联合会。今年3月8日前夕，总统与白俄罗斯妇女联合会活动家的会晤就强调了这一点。Mir电视频道以“妇女总统”为题制作的影片，讲述了这一历史。妇女联合会首任主席娜杰日达·伊尔马科娃在影片中回忆了妇女联合会是如何在国家元首的祝福下成立的，国家元首是如何支持妇女联合会的，以及亚历山大·格里戈里耶维奇在担任总统期间是如何将社会议程作为主要工作的。什么样的国家才是面向社会的国家？它首先是面向妇女和儿童的。现在欧亚大陆各国的情况正是如此。

- 您提到您以前与欧洲妇女的关系。欧盟和美国的妇女现在参加国际论坛了吗？她们对此有多感兴趣？

— 当我访问那些对我们友好的国家的各类论坛时，我就在想，应该让欧盟妇女参加我们的论坛。毕竟，那里没有妇女运动，或者我们对她们一无所知，或者她们的声音没有被听到。我们对这一事实有某种担忧。当我参观国际论坛时，我看到的联合国妇女代表大多来自遥远的国家。例如，蒙古的卡马拉-哈里斯，她甚至宣读了国际妇女论坛的贺词。但这并不是妇女运动的全部！还有其他好榜样，我们一定要朝着那个方向努力——乌兹别克斯坦妇女联合会。乌兹别克斯坦妇女联合会的活动和组织全国妇女开展工作的能力令人羡慕。想象一下：蒙古妇女联合会今年将满100周岁！这就是历史！

- 我们的白俄罗斯妇女联合会也是长期凝聚力的典范。

— 当然。我们有很多东西可以分享。白俄罗斯妇女联合会积极参与了与友好国家妇女联合会的合作进程。中国的上合组织妇女领导人论坛，金砖国家妇女联合会。我们现在正积极地前往那里。正如你们所看到的，由于某些政治事件，我们联盟今天的互动载体是面向远东和东方国家的。在

"Looking at your active work as the chairman of the Belarusian Women's Union, it is clear that women's friendship is growing stronger every day. How did the new round of international activity start?"

"Traditionally, the Belarusian Women's Union has always looked for partners in all the countries friendly to us. At one time, there were even co-operation agreements with European countries. But the international agenda has been at a low level. There was a burst of activity about a year ago and first of all, in relations with Central Asian countries. It should be said that women's unions are very active in Eurasian countries, and they are strongly supported by the Heads of states. And there is an important point in common between us. Our Head of state, as you know, initially led his agenda based on women. It is not for nothing that he was called "Women's President". He pays great attention to the Belarusian Union of Women. This was emphasized at the meeting of the President with the activists of the Belarusian Union of Women on the eve of March 8th this



year. The story of this warm relationship is also told in a film made by the TV channel "Mir" called "Women's President". The first Head of the Women's Union, Nadezhda Ermakova, recalls in it how the Belarusian Union of Women came into being with the blessing of the Head of state, how he supported it, and how throughout his presidency the social agenda has been central to Aleksandr Grigorievich. What kind of state is a socially oriented state? It is, first of all, orientated towards women and children. This is exactly the story now in the countries of Eurasia."

"You mentioned past relationships with European women. Are women from the EU and the USA present at International forums now? How interested are they in this story?"

"When I visit various forums in our friendly countries, I catch myself thinking that EU women should be dragged to our forums. There are no women's movements there, or we just don't know anything about them, or they are not heard. We have a certain concern about this circumstance. When I visit international forums, I see representatives of the United Nations, mostly from countries of the "far arc". For example, there was a representative from Kamala Harris in Mongolia, who even read out a congratulatory address in honour of the international women's forum. But that is not the story of women's movements! There are other good examples that we should definitely strive for. The Women's Committee

of Uzbekistan. Its activity and organisation of work with every woman in the country can only be envied. And imagine: the Women's Union of Mongolia turns 100 years old this year! That is history!"

"Our Belarusian Women's Union is also a great example of long-term cohesion..."

"Certainly and we have a lot to share. The Belarusian Women's Union is actively involved in the processes of interaction with similar unions in friendly countries. SCO Women's Forum in China, the BRICS Women's Business Alliance. We are actively going there now. As you can see, due to certain political events, the vectors of interaction of our union today are directed to the countries of the far arc and to the East. After any trip of the Head of state, it turns out that we consolidate all agreements at the highest level with our female hugs, building especially close relations and the Heads of states trust us in this."

"This story is very similar to the relationships in a large traditional family..."

"That is exactly what it is. I really liked one thing that I noticed when our delegation traveled to Zimbabwe in July of this year. What did I notice there? The Head of state has a mission as in the family of a male protector who ensures the independence of the country, the security of its borders, who works in the international arena on global issues. And women first ladies in these countries are entrusted with the social sphere. What is the first lady of Zimbabwe interested in? So that there is a low infant mortality rate, so that women and children are well fed. Among the tasks are also production of baby food, creation of new jobs for women, development of tourism. These key social positions are in the hands of women. It is really a family story. The husband creates conditions, and the woman creates coziness and beauty."

"How many countries have you visited in the last year? What new directions for cooperation are open?"

国家元首出访之后，我们都会在最高级别与我们的妇女组织巩固所有协议，建立密切的关系。在这方面，我们得到了国家元首的信任。

- 这个故事与传统大家庭中的关系非常相似。

- 正是如此。今年 7 月，当我们的代表团前往津巴布韦时，我注意到一件非常喜欢的事。我在那里注意到了什么？国家元首肩负着类似家庭中男性的使命，他确保国家的独立、边境的安全，并在国际舞台上就全球性问题开展工作。而这些国家的女性第一夫人则肩负着社会领域的使命。津巴布韦第一夫人关心什么？降低婴儿死亡率，让妇女和儿童吃饱饭。这些任务还包括生产婴儿食品、为妇女创造新的就业机会、发展旅游业。这些重要的社会职位都掌握在女性手中。这其实是一个家庭故事。丈夫创造物质条件，妇女创造温馨和美丽。

- 去年您访问了多少个国家？有哪些新的合作方向？

- 没有看起来那么多。但是，与每个国家的关系都价值连城。当然，我们与俄罗斯联邦妇女联合会一直保持着良好的联系。俄罗斯所有地区都参与了友好进程。只要俄罗斯任何一个地区的州长来会见我国总统，妇女之间的协议就会立即签署。我们与库兹巴斯、库尔斯克、加里宁格勒和圣彼得堡的妇女都是朋友。最近，我们的妇女代表团访问了举办“和平”论坛的达吉斯坦。他们都对白俄罗斯妇女的参与非常感兴趣。对我们来说，重要的不仅是参与，而且是能够在全体会议上发言，这意味着要表达我们对重要问题的观点和立场，当然，还要让别人听到我们的声音。我最近访问过的国家包括津巴布韦、蒙古、乌兹别克斯坦、中国和俄罗斯。作为白俄罗斯妇女联合会主席，我对一切都做出了回应。

- 除了白俄罗斯妇女联合会主席一职，您还是Mir电视频道驻白俄罗斯代表处的负责人。哪项工作更需要您的关注？

- 白俄罗斯妇女联合会和Mir，这就像两个我最喜欢的孩子。您如何回答这个问题，您更喜欢哪个，更关注哪个？这是两个都是我的最爱。Mir更独立。它是一个非常自立的组织。它有一个优秀的团队，可以随时提供帮助。在当今世界，领导工作要容易得多。妇女联合会是公开的组织，但它的规模很大。我们的联合会团结了 15.7 万名妇女！她们各具特色，有自己的世界观和人生观。



- 您现在是一位媒体人。您是如何看待自己的这种身份的？

- 这可能是对我来说最难的问题。我一直在媒体领域工作，但当然，我在框架中的地位要低得多。现在，我的作品越来越受到国内外的认可。当然，这也给了我一种特殊的责任感。这也是我现在无法承受的，因为我代表的是一个庞大的组织，是白俄罗斯妇女的集体形象。我意识到，现在我不仅仅是一个公众人物，在某种程度上，我已经是一个政治人物了。我注意到，人们总是非常认真地倾听我在论坛上的发言。有些信息对我的志同道合的妇女来说是最基本的。我意识到扮演这个角色需要承担多大的责任。

- 你很擅长这个。不仅是语言，还有定位。眼神炯炯有神，笑容灿烂，我想您甚至会微笑着签署国际协议。您在外国的“形象”是对整个国家进行评价的基础。您是如何认识到这一使命的重要性的？

- 事实上，我们白俄罗斯妇女确实“肩负”着我们的国家。作为一名新闻官员，我意识到许多国家关于我们的信息渠道是闭塞的。我现在甚至不是在谈论远东国家。当我们来到乌兹别克斯坦时，除了 Mir-24 和 Mir 电视频道，没有任何关于我们国家的信息。但与此同时，BBC、CNN 和许多其他新闻频道也在丑化我们的国家。因此，很多人都认为我们是一个封闭的国家。你真该看看卡马拉-哈里斯的助理在我告诉她我来自白俄罗斯后的表情。她的眼睛瞪得大大的。她转过身，走开了，再也没有靠近过我。但她出席了我发言的专题会议。当然，我也尽我所能地讲述了我国妇女的生活状况，以及我们有哪些计划。我看到她脸上的表情发生了变化，她大声地叹了口气。他们真的认为我们国家的代表是那些穿着严谨的西装、头上扎着头巾、不化妆、脸上没有笑容、照着一张纸念念有词的妇女。当他们看到我们完全与众不同：真诚、轻松、积极、能够展示自己时，他们就会以此来评判白俄罗斯。这对我来说是一项特殊使命。因为我明白：我来到我们国家元首访问过的国家，他已经对这个国家留下了印象，这意味着我们无论如何都不能让他失望。

- 通常谁会陪同您进行国际商务差旅？代表团的组成标准是什么？

- 没有固定的人员组成。我们会经常变化。我希望有不同的女性参加。代表团的成员首先取决于访问计划。如果我们要去津巴布韦，并意识到我们要讨论轻工业问题，我们就会邀请 Bellegprom Concern 公司董事长塔季扬娜·阿列克谢耶夫娜·卢金娜



"Not as much as you might think. But relations with each country are worth their weight in gold. Of course, we have always had good contacts with the Union of Women of the Russian Federation. All regions of Russia are involved in the process of friendship. As soon as a governor from any region of Russia comes to meet with our President, an agreement between women is signed immediately. We are friends with women from Kuzbass, Kursk, Kaliningrad, and St. Petersburg. Recently, our women's delegation visited Dagestan, where the forum "For Peace" was held. And everyone is very interested in making sure that Belarusian women are there. For us it is important not just to participate, but to be able to speak at the plenary sessions, which means to convey our views and position on important issues and, of course, to be heard. Among the recent countries I have visited are Zimbabwe, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, China, Russia. As the chairman of the Belarusian Women's Union, I always respond to everything."

"Apart from the position of the chairman of the Belarusian Women's Union, you are also the Head of the representative office of the International Television and Radio Company "Mir" in Belarus. Which activity requires more attention from you?"

"Belarusian Women's Union and "MIR"... You know, it's like between two favorite children. How do you answer the question, who do you love more and who do you pay more attention to? These are my two great loves. "Mir" is more independent. It's an organization that stands very firmly on its own two feet. There's a great team that will always lend a shoulder. And it's much easier to lead in today's world. The Women's Union is a public story, but it is very large-scale. Our Union unites 157 thousand women! They are different, with their own character, views on the world and life."

"Now you are a media person. How organic do you feel in this capacity?"

"This is probably the most difficult question for me. I have always worked in the media field, but of course, I was much less in the frame. Now, my activities are increasingly receiving attention both in our country and abroad. Of course, this brings a sense of special responsibility. And there is something that I can't afford now, as I represent a huge organization and I am a collective image of a Belarusian woman. I realize that now I'm not just a public figure, but in some ways I'm already political. I note that people always listen very attentively to what I say at the forums. And there are



messages that become basic for my like-minded women. I understand the responsibility of setting a vector."

"And you are doing great, not only in words, but also in positioning. Radiant eyes, a wide smile. It seems to me that you even sign international agreements with a smile. The way you "carry" yourself abroad is how our country is judged as a whole. How much do you realize the importance of this mission?"

"In fact, we — Belarusian women — really "carry" our country. As an information worker, I realize that the information circuit about us is closed for many countries. I am not even talking now about the countries of the far arc. When we come to the same Uzbekistan, there is nothing to tell about our country except "Mir-24" and "Mir" TV channels. But at the same time there is BBC, CNN and many other news channels that show our country in a bad light. As a result, many people have the impression that we are a closed country. You should have seen the expression on Kamala Harris's assistant's face after I told her that I was from Belarus. Her eyes widened. She turned around, walked away, and never came near me again. But she was present at the thematic session where I spoke. And, of course, I did my best to talk about how women live in our country, what programs we have. And I saw how the expression on her face changed, how she sighed loudly. They really want our country to be represented by women in strict suits with a bun on heads, with no makeup, no smiles on their faces, who read from a piece of paper. When they see that we are completely different: sincere, light, positive, able to present ourselves, they judge Belarus by all this. And this is definitely a special mission for me. Because I understand that I come to countries where our Head of state has visited, and he has already left an impression of the country there, which means that we should in no way let him down."

"Who usually accompanies you on international business trips? What criteria are used to select the membership of the delegation?"

"There is no permanent membership. We change. I want different women to participate in this process. And the membership depends, first of all, on the visit program. If we went to Zimbabwe and understood that we would be talking about light industry, then Tatyana Alekseyevna Lugina, the Chairwoman of the Belleprom concern, was with us. As well as Nadezhda Lazarevich, the First Deputy Chairman of the Minsk City Executive Committee, as she is an interested party. Bank representatives always come with us, media representatives are required, and health care

参加。还有明斯克市执行委员会第一副主席娜杰日达·拉扎列维奇。银行代表一定会来，媒体代表一定会来，医疗保健代表一定会来。

我们去蒙古时，是奥尔加·尼古拉耶夫娜·切莫达诺娃和我一起去的，因为我们知道有机会在乌兰巴托和明斯克这两个首都之间签署一份合作协议。陪同我前往中国的还有戈梅利州和格罗德诺州的代表，因为我们了解到省级代表将出席会议，并有可能在各州之间建立妇女合作。

事实上，不仅是我们，其他国家的妇女们也前往我们这里。最近的一个例子是越南妇女联合会，其表达了访问我国的愿望。这一切都始于胡志明市妇女对明斯克的小规模访问，因为她们签署了一项合作协议。现在，我们正在等待由越南妇联主席率领的大型代表团的到来。她也是越南共产党中央委员会委员和越南共和国国会代表。我们受托接待她们。

- 你们的许多社交媒体粉丝可能会认为，你们只是在探索新的旅游路线。但我在你们的一份出版物上看到“今天的节目有国家大事”。你们在处理什么国家大事？

- 当然，人们会有不同的印象。例如，在我最近的一次青岛之行中，全国妇联与白俄罗斯妇联签署了落实合作备忘录的路线图。第二届乌兹别克-白俄罗斯商业论坛签署了约 40 份重要合同。

但并不是每次妇女论坛都能以签订合同结束。如果一个女人把一个女人带到她的领土上，她会做什么？她向人们展示自己国家的文化和生活，消除人们对自己国家的一些成见。我们去某个地方也是这样做的。这是一个重要的组成部分。例如，在蒙古，我们必须回答这样一个问题：我们白俄罗斯人是谁？在津巴布韦：我们带着什么来到你们这里？津巴布韦非常谨慎地让欧洲人进入其领土。他们不是来旅游的，而是来做生意的。那里甚至没有俄罗斯人。对我们来说，通过女人的友谊，打开了做生意的大门。但这不是一个关于速成生意的故事：带来设备，卖掉设备，获得收益。我们要去那里开办轻工业企业。这意味着不仅要为当地妇女提供就业机会，还要把我们的产品放在那里。我知道，在我们的行程结束后，塔吉娅娜·阿列克谢耶夫娜·卢金娜为我们的生产设施制定了一项任务，即生产带有国旗颜色的执政党标志性图案的织物。到目前为止，津巴布韦还没有这种图案的棉布，而我们提供的是亚麻布。我相信这会很受欢迎。医疗保健方面的情况也是如此。当我们帮助建立卫生系统时，我们

的制药业就进入了他们的市场。只有女人才能走那么长的路，才能取得成果。在经营企业时，女性会照顾到员工的社会福利和保障。

- 我最近访问了撒马尔罕。我的所有对话者在了解了我的来历之后，都注意到白俄罗斯和乌兹别克斯坦之间的关系正在加强。你的“储蓄罐”里有什么成果？

- 是的，现在我们两国之间的合作非常密切。8月底，以娜塔莉亚·伊万诺夫娜·科恰诺娃为团长的我国大型政府代表团访问了乌兹别克斯坦。我当时作为白俄罗斯妇女联合会主席前往那里，我们带来了大约50名企业家。这是第二次论坛。第一次论坛是一年前在明斯克举行的。那就像是一次试运行。但今年的情况表明，我们的会议取得了真正的成果。让我举个例子。其中一位女企业家（一家小型木工企业的所有者）一年前在明斯克论坛上与一家乌兹别克企业签订了合同。一年下来，利润增加了15万美元。当她得知将在塔什干举办第二届论坛时，她本人表示希望与我们一起参加。这次签订了约40份大合同。但即便是规模较小的妇女企业，也能很快找到合作伙伴。我们在为妇女企业做什么？因为路途遥远，那些中小企业永远到不了乌兹别克斯坦。我们缩短了这条路。这样就有了联系和合作。

- 由于身份和工作原因，您需要多久更新一次衣橱？在哪里更新？

- 说实话，我不喜欢逛街。大约六年来，我一直积极使用网店，我们的白俄罗斯制造商就在那里。在此期间，我对我们的品牌进行了深入的研究，我很清楚什么适合我。一方面如此。另一方面，我很高兴能见到 Egor Kirichenko (Kiko Richen 婚纱

representatives are required. When we went to Mongolia, I was joined by Olga Nikolayevna Chemodanova, because we understood that there was a possibility to sign a narrow cooperation agreement between the two capitals — Ulan Bator and Minsk. I was accompanied to China by representatives of the Gomel and Grodno Regions, because we realized that provincial representatives would be present there and narrow women's stories of cooperation between the regions could be established.

In fact, not only us, but also women are coming to us. One of the latest examples is the Vietnam Women's Union. It expressed a desire to visit our country. And it all started with a small visit by the women of Ho Chi Minh City to the city of Minsk, since a cooperation agreement was signed between them. Now we are waiting for a large delegation led by the Head of the Union of Women of Vietnam. She is also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a representative of the National Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. And we have been entrusted to welcome her."

"Many of your social media followers may get the impression that you are just exploring new tourist routes. But in one of your publications I read: "Today we have matters of national importance in our program". What matters of national importance do you solve?"

"Of course, the impression can be different. For example, one of the recent trips to Qingdao was marked by the signing of a roadmap for the implementation of the memorandum of cooperation between the All-China Women's Federation and the Belarusian Women's Union. About 40 major contracts were signed as a result of the Second Uzbek-Belarusian Business Forum.

Not every women's forum can end up with signing contracts, but it is CONTACTS. If one woman brings the other woman to her territory, what does the other woman do? She shows the culture of her country, the life of her country, and dispels some stereotypes about her country. We do the same thing when we go somewhere. This is an important component. For example, in Mongolia we had to answer the question: "Who are we Belarusians?" In Zimbabwe: "What did we come to you with?" The country is very careful to let Europeans into its territory. Not as tourists, but for doing business. There are not even any Russians there. They open the doors for business to us through women's friendship. And this is not a story about a quick business: bring the equipment, sell it and get the proceeds. We are going there to open light industry enterprises. And that means not only giving jobs to local women, but also putting our fabrics there. I know that following our trip Tatyana Alekseyevna Lugina has set a task for our production facilities to produce fabric with the signature pattern of the ruling national party in the colors of the flag. So far, Zimbabwe has cotton fabric with this pattern, and we offer them linen. I am sure it will be popular. It is an identical story with health care. When we help set up the health care system, we come into their market with our pharmaceutical industry. Only a woman can take so long to get a result. Moreover, when doing business, a woman cares about the social benefits and guarantees of employees."

"I recently visited Samarkand. All my interlocutors, having learned where I came from, noted the intensification of relations between Belarus and Uzbekistan. What results do you have in your coin box?"

"Yes, indeed, cooperation between our countries is now very close. A large government delegation from our country, headed by Natalia Ivanovna Kochanova, visited Uzbekistan at the end of August. I went there as the chairman of the Belarusian Women's Union, and we



were bringing about 50 entrepreneurs with us. It was the second forum. The first one was held in Minsk a year ago. It was like a first effort. But this year has shown that our meeting then gave a real result. I will give you an example. One of the women entrepreneurs (owner of a small woodworking enterprise) signed a contract with an Uzbek enterprise a year ago at the forum in Minsk. During the year the profit increased by 150 thousand dollars. When she learned about the second forum in Tashkent, she herself expressed a desire to come with us. About 40 large contracts were signed this time. Even smaller women's businesses find partners very quickly. What are we doing for women's business? There are small and medium-sized women's businesses. It will never reach Uzbekistan, as it is a very long way. We shorten this way. As a result, there are connections and cooperation."

"Due to the status and responsibility of international trips, how often do you have to update your clothes? And where do you do it?"

"To be honest, I don't like to go shopping. For about six years I have been actively using online stores, where our Belarusian manufacturers are located. During this time, I have studied our brands well and I know exactly



what fits me well. This, on the one hand. On the other hand, I am very happy to meet Egor Kirichenko (owner of the wedding salon-atelier "Kiko Richen" — example ed.). He is a friend of the Belarusian Union of Women and helps me in every possible way to look decent. For example, exclusive outfits in Zimbabwe are the work of Egor's hands."

"These outfits really turned out to be very memorable. How did they appear in your clothes?"

"The First Lady of Zimbabwe gave me a cloth in the colours of the national flag on her first visit to Belarus. This is a special gift. They are very passionate about it. The fabric was lying and waiting for its chance, and it presented itself. I was to undertake the honorable mission in Zimbabwe of handing over to the First Lady potatoes from our Head of State's backyard. I thought that it would be very right and pleasant if I handed the potatoes in national fabrics, knowing how attentive they are to it. I turned to Egor, and very quickly in his atelier they modeled and sewed two versions: a dress and a small jacket. And we really did not lose! It was a very correct

沙龙工作室的老板——编辑注)。他是白俄罗斯妇女联合会的朋友，尽一切可能帮助我打扮得体。例如，津巴布韦的独家服装就是出自 Egor 之手。

- 这些服装的确让人过目难忘。它们是如何出现在您的衣橱里的？

- 我第一次去白俄罗斯时，津巴布韦第一家熟食店送了我一块国旗颜色的布。这是一份特殊的礼物。他们对它敬而远之。这块布就放在那里，等待着机会的到来。我将在津巴布韦执行一项光荣的任务——把国家元首农田里的土豆交给第一夫人。我想，如果我穿着民族服饰把这些马铃薯交给他们，那将是非常正确和令人愉快的，因为我知道他们对这些服装是多么的喜爱。我找到了 Egor，在他的工作室里，我很快就完成了两件衣服的设计和缝制：一件连衣裙和一件小夹克。我们真的没有



错过！这是一次很好的外交行动。大家都很关注我，感谢我对津巴布韦文化和传统的尊重。

- 如何快速打包旅行箱，避免不必要的东西？什么是您旅行中绝对不能缺少的东西？

- 其实很简单。您可以根据活动安排，设计一个胶囊衣橱。你要尽最大努力准备不同的套装，但数量要最少。我个人特别注重鞋子。除了鞋子的舒适度，你还需要清楚地知道在哪些地方应该穿高跟鞋，哪些地方穿高跟鞋会不合适、不舒服。此外，尽管任何一家酒店都早已配备了熨斗和吹风机，但我还是会随身携带吹风机和熨斗。它们是我可靠的助手。有了它们，我更有信心。

- 您的闺蜜们各不相同，但同时也有一些东西将你们团结在一起。您认为是什么？

- 我非常喜欢与新朋友交往。是的，我们都各不相同，但我们都有同样炽热的眼神和脸上的笑容。如果你问我蒙古妇女联合会主席或乌兹别克斯坦妇女联合会主席长什么样子，我会告诉你，那是一个目光灼灼、面带微笑、心灵开放的美丽女人。在我看来，只有这样充满积极情感的女性才能从事我们的工作。这是团结我们所有人的最重要品质。

- 奥尔加·亚历山大罗夫娜，究竟是什么让你的眼睛如此炯炯有神？

- 我非常热爱我的工作。我努力从每件事中看到积极的一面，我努力享受每件事。老实说，我真的热爱生活，热爱人民。我意识到我们每个人都是如此不同，我们每个人生活在这个世界上又是多么艰难。也许有时我一闪而过的微笑会对某人起到重要作用。一般来说，只要一个人健康地活着，就没有理由悲伤。战争是可怕的。但是，即使在这样的时期，人们也会找到快乐的理由，找到爱的理由，生儿育女，以不同的方式珍惜生命。因此，我呼吁每个人都要积极地看待生活。

- 哪些国家给您留下了深刻印象？哪些印象会永远留在您的记忆中？

- 首先是津巴布韦。它是一个发展中国家。它绝对有前途。那里有矿藏，正在修建道路，建造房屋，有美丽的酒店和美味的食物，正在创造就业机会。那里有美丽的大自然。如果这个国家继续沿着自己选择的道路前进，他们将拥有工厂和企业。乌兹别克斯坦也是如此。今天，它是一个不断向前发展的国家。蒙古则不同。这里是草原。这些蒙古包令人惊叹，里面有舒适生活所需的一切。甚至我们的总统也曾在蒙古包里受到欢迎！受过教育的人们也能准确地预见自己的未来。中国.....全世界都在谈论中国。

在我去过的所有国家中，每个人都需要看到的是独特的自然风光、独特的建筑、原汁原味的民族文化和美食。因此，欧洲以外的地方绝对值得一去！你的所见所闻一定会永远留在你的记忆中！对我来说，重要的是他们如何与你见面，他们的内心世界是怎样的，他们如何回应合作的提议，他们如何关心自己的工作。每个人都有良好的爱国意识，这是什么意思？就是对自己的土地、自己的人民怀有深深的爱。

作者：叶卡捷琳娜·图马斯·季什凯维奇
照片由女主人公提供

diplomatic move. Everyone paid attention to me and thanked me for such respect for the culture and traditions of Zimbabwe."

"How to pack a suitcase for a trip quickly and without unnecessary things? And what do you travel without?"

"Everything is very simple. You take the program of the event and create a capsule wardrobe according to it. You do your best to make the sets different, but with a minimum number of clothes. I personally pay special attention to shoes. In addition to congruence, you need to understand exactly where you should be in heels, and where it would be inappropriate and uncomfortable. And, despite the fact that in any hotel long ago there are irons and hair dryers, I always take with me a hair dryer and a steamer. These are my reliable assistants. I feel more confident with them."

"Your friends are different, but at the same time there is something that unites you all. What is it in your opinion?"

"I really like meeting new people. Yes, we are all different, but we are all united by our burning eyes and a smile on our faces. If you ask me what the Head of the Women's Union of Mongolia or the Head of the Women's Affairs Committee of Uzbekistan looks like, I will tell you that it is a beautiful woman with burning eyes, a smile and an open soul. And it seems to me that only such women, who bring a lot of positive emotions, can be engaged in our business. This is the most important quality that unites us all."

"Olga Aleksandrovna, what exactly makes your eyes burn so brightly?"

"I really love what I do. I try to see the positive in everything, and I try to enjoy everything. Honestly, I really love life and I really love people. I realize how different we all are and how difficult it is for all of us to live in this world. Maybe sometimes my fleeting smile will play an important role for someone. And in general, as long as a person is alive and healthy, there is no reason to be sad. It is scary when there is a war. But even in such periods people find reasons for joy, for love, give birth to children and appreciate life differently. Therefore, I urge everyone to look at life positively."

"What experiences have you brought back with you from each country and what will always remain in your memory?"

"I will start with Zimbabwe. It is a developing country. And it definitely has a future. There are mineral deposits, roads, houses, beautiful hotels with delicious food are being built, and jobs are being created. There is beautiful nature there. And if the country continues on the chosen path, they will have factories and enterprises. I can say the same about Uzbekistan. Today it is a country that is moving forward. Mongolia is a different story. These are the steppes. These are amazing yurts that have everything for a comfortable life. Even our President was welcomed in a yurt! It is an educated people who also clearly see their future. China... The whole world is talking about China.

Of all the countries I have been to, what everyone needs to see, is unique nature, unique architecture, original national culture and cuisine. So it is definitely worth discovering something other than Europe! And in the memory forever, of course, will remain people! For me, it is important how they meet you, what their inner world is like, how they respond to offers of cooperation, how they feel about what they are doing. Everyone has a good sense of patriotism. What does it mean? This is a deep feeling of love for your land, for your people."

Ekaterina Tumas-Tishkevich
Photo from the heroine's personal archive



Dzerzhinsk District 捷尔任斯克区





Kostrovitsky Estate 科斯特罗维茨基庄园



Negoreloye Station 内戈雷洛耶车站



Vankovichy Estate 万科维奇庄园



Litavets Village Memorial 利塔韦茨村纪念碑



Dzerzhinsk Mountain 捷尔任斯克山



Vitovska Spring 维托夫斯基水源

Dzerzhinsk District

One of the most dynamically developing in the Minsk Region. A new round of socio-economic development of the region as a whole and the district centre — the city of Dzerzhinsk in particular — is associated with acquiring the status of a satellite city of Minsk. This status provides for large volumes of construction of housing, social facilities — schools, kindergartens, medical institutions, development of the transport structure. Also in the district there is the highest point of Belarus — Dzerzhinsk Mountain (345 meters).

捷尔任斯克区

明斯克州最具发展活力的地区之一。捷尔任斯克市和捷尔任斯克地区中心的新一轮社会经济发展与其获得明斯克卫星城地位息息相关。这一地位为大量住房、学校、幼儿园、医疗中心的建设和交通的发展提供了条件。捷尔任斯克区还拥有白俄罗斯的最高点——捷尔任斯基山（345 米）。



PREDETERMINED DIVISION?



'Right' or 'left' thinking we get at birth

Personal qualities determine not only our character and behaviour, but, as it turns out, our political views as well. If we are conservatives in life, we have difficulty changing our habits, love order and discipline, most likely 'right' views will be closer to us. If we are open to everything new, easily relate to changes, then we will perceive 'left' ideas. By the way, this can be determined with great accuracy even by MRI of the brain. What qualities do representatives of the 'right' and 'left' have? Why does a full-fledged society need both? What turns people into supporters of radical ideas — 'ultra-right' or 'ultra-left'? We talked about this with the neurosurgeon, a researcher at the Department of Brain Tumours of the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre of Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N.N. Aleksandrov, professor at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery at the Institute for Advanced Studies and Retraining of Healthcare Personnel of the Belarusian State Medical University Gumen Ghorbannijad.

"Please tell us who is considered to be 'right' and who is considered to be 'left'?"

"Those who want to maintain the status quo are called 'right', these are conservatives. 'Left' are those who advocate change, restructuring society, otherwise they are called radicals. And science has explanations for why people have different views. Each person has, to varying degrees, five main personality traits that influence their behaviour and character. These are openness (to changes, new experiences, information), obedience, extroversion, charm, and neuroticism. In order to understand the structure of thinking of the 'right' and 'left', we pay attention only to the first two qualities — openness and obedience.

To determine whether a person belongs to the 'left' or the 'right', various tests were conducted. For example, they asked the following questions: "Do you always eat in the same restaurant or in different ones?", "Do you order different food or always the same thing?", "Do you want to visit all the restaurants in your city or eat in one?". The same was true for clothing, leisure and social circle: "Do you always wear the same type of clothing or do you like to experiment?", "Do you relax in the same place or do you prefer different ones?". The more open people are to new things, the more creative and active they are, they find a way out of different situations faster, and are interested in everything new. They love



■ Gumen Ghorbannijad

different types of creativity. For example, at home they are likely to have paintings of non-traditional styles. At the same time, they are very sensitive and react strongly to the moods of other people: they get bored and have fun with them. Such people are more likely to divorce. And they are more likely to adhere to 'left' views, and accordingly, they themselves are more likely to be members of 'left' parties or vote for 'left' parties. To assess the degree of obedience, they asked: "Do you do your work on time?", "Do you plan your tasks?", "If you are given a task, do you strive to fulfil it conscientiously?", "If you want to achieve a goal, do you work hard for it?", "If you feel that you cannot complete what you planned on time, do you feel uncomfortable?". Obedient people have less developed creative thinking than open people. They do their work very conscientiously, but if any complications arise, it is more difficult for them to find an alternative solution, and in such cases they often just 'space out'.

These people are less likely to divorce, prefer simple design in the house, and have more primitive paintings. They change their habits with difficulty, but are more satisfied with their lives, drink less alcohol, are very conscientious at work and belong to the 'right': most often they vote for 'right' parties. The more points people get on the obedience scale, the less open they are to new things: experience, changes, etc., and vice versa.

One of the leading scientists, American professor Jonathan Haidt, conducted social experiments in this direction. For such experiments, 10-15 thousand people are enough, but in some of his experiments up to 300 thousand people participated. Five situations were proposed. If people answered that they would do the proposed thing without

money, they received no points, for \$100 — 1 point, a thousand dollars — 2 points, 10 thousand — 3 points, if they would not do it under any circumstances — 4 points.

The first one is “Would you agree to prick a child’s arm with a needle?” given that the needle is sterile and will not cause any harm to the child’s health except pain. Here, the ‘left’ ones received slightly more points than the ‘right’ ones. This test determined the level of empathy towards people.

The second proposed situation: “Your friend bought a stolen TV and is using it. Would you agree to lend it and use it too?”. There was no big difference in the points scored here either. The overwhelming majority answered negatively. This test checked the level of fairness.

The third question is “Would you agree to tell foreign journalists about the shortcomings of your country?” and not to invent them, but to truthfully name the weak points. And here there was a very big difference between the ‘left’ and the ‘right’. The ‘right’ ones said that they did not agree to disgrace their country, and if they did, it would be for a lot of money. And the ‘left’, on the contrary, were willing to talk about what they did not like even without money. In this way, loyalty was studied. In fact, in the US, singing the national anthem, displaying the flag on the clothes, patriotism are more characteristic of the ‘right’ than the ‘left’.

The fourth question is “Would you agree to slap your dad in a comedy show?” given that he knows it’s a comedy and doesn’t object. There was a big difference in the answers here too. The ‘left’ agreed for free or for a small amount of money. And the ‘right’ agreed either for a lot of money, or would not do it under any circumstances. This test determined respect for power and authority. The ‘right’ were far ahead of the ‘left’ here.

The last question is “Would you agree to create an image of an animal in a comedy show: crawl like a snake, scream like a monkey, and make people laugh this way?”. Again, there was a big difference. The ‘right’ said they wouldn’t do it, and if they did, it would be for a lot of money. And the ‘left’ agreed to participate for the sake of comedy, even for free. The level of righteousness was studied here.

The most interesting thing is that during MRI of the brain, people with ‘left’ and ‘right’ views can be distinguished by active neural connections, they are located in different places of the brain, and with significant accuracy — 70%.

A study was also conducted in Great Britain. It showed that children who at the age of five to seven go against the will of their parents and constantly argue with them, when they grow up, become ‘leftists’ and vote for ‘left’ British parties. Those who do not agree with the order from childhood, having grown up, do not have ‘right’ thinking and do not like discipline.”

“How do people with ‘right’ views live in ‘left’ societies?”

“Even if the whole society is considered ‘left’, there are ‘left’

and ‘right’ in it. The psychological qualities of all people cannot coincide with the political system. You can’t make everyone ‘left’ or ‘right’. ‘Right’ people, even in a ‘left’ country, find themselves in those areas where it is necessary to establish order.

By the way, people with ‘right’ views are defined by a higher discipline of thinking than ‘left’. For example, there was such a test. In the centre of the monitor there was a meme that raised and lowered its eyes, looked left or right. At the same time, a ball appeared from different sides of the screen. The direction of the meme’s gaze did not coincide with where the ball came from. People were asked not to pay attention to the movements of the meme. And people with ‘right’ views really paid almost no attention to it, unlike people with ‘left’ views. Another similar experiment — they wrote with a green pen with red ink and asked what colour the pen was. The ‘right’ ones answered more accurately that the pen was green, while the ‘left’ ones made more mistakes.”

“Is a completely unipolar society possible?”

“Professor Haidt himself said that his thinking was closer to the ‘left’. But after conducting his research, he became convinced that an absolutely ‘left’ or absolutely ‘right’ society is impossible. Sometimes you can hear that if everyone were ‘left’, it would be an ideal society, or vice versa. You need to understand that in order to create a balanced society that could move forward and develop, there must be people with ‘left’ and ‘right’ thinking. During evolution, it happened this way: some people are born with ‘left’ thinking, some with ‘right’. Even if you completely cleanse society, after a while, when a generation changes, despite the previous total cleansing, people with a different way of thinking appear. Let’s imagine what could happen if society consisted exclusively of ‘rightists’, and they were all disciplined, obedient, and did not want to change anything. But the world is constantly evolving, and such a society would remain in one place, stall, not develop, and would simply disappear over time. If the whole society consisted of ‘leftists’... But they are fickle, lawless, constantly experimenting, which creates chaos. Such a society is also unstable. There must be someone in it who monitors the law, order, so that there is stability, and the ‘right’ are responsible for such people. Therefore, it is impossible for a society to be only ‘left’ or only ‘right’. For example, the USSR was considered a country of experiments. They did a lot there that later turned out to be inappropriate and even harmful, including at the cost of thousands of human lives. They built the White Sea Canal, which turned out to be almost meaningless, because of agricultural experiments in growing cotton, the Aral Sea dried up... These examples illustrate what happens when many attempts are made and there are no brakes. As history shows, extreme ‘right’ societies or extreme ‘left’ cannot exist for long and are doomed to self-destruction and self-disintegration if the system itself is not flexible.”

“How can we explain the emergence of people with radical, extreme views?”

“Our brain has this property: the more it is ‘washed’, the ‘dirtier’ it becomes. The number of ‘ultra-left’ and ‘ultra-right’ is insignificant in a normal society. But when it is subjected to violence, revolutions, wars, repressions, the ‘right’ turns into ‘ultra-right’, and the ‘left’ — into ‘ultra-left’. The balance is disturbed, which is always fraught with internal civil wars, disagreements, violence, dismemberment and disintegration of society.

with access to the sea, which became the first colony of the Kingdom of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea.

After World War II, the British gained influence over this territory. Although the Eritreans wanted to unite with Ethiopia, during this time they turned into the ‘ultra-right’ and ‘ultra-left’. Internal wars began, and everyone fought: Muslims, Christians, communists, and the superpowers supported various groups. After the collapse of the USSR, some of the fighters were left without support, Ethiopia and Eritrea eventually split. This is how one nation, which



Moreover, the Anglo-Saxons understood this many years ago and began to use it, turning the ‘left’ into ‘ultra-left’, the ‘right’ — into ‘ultra-right’, to create splits in society according to the principle of ‘divide and conquer’. There are many such examples. One of them is Eritrea. Until the early 90s of the last century, such a country did not exist on the world map, it was part of Ethiopia. Today it is a very poor country with a totalitarian system of government, compulsory military service, for which citizens are called up for an indefinite period, which is why many Eritreans leave their homeland. In 1890, Italy wanted to seize Ethiopia, which was considered the ‘gold mine’ of Africa. However, people stuck together, and Italy managed to ‘take’ only a small part of the country

was once a united country, turned into the ‘ultra-right’ and started fratricidal wars.

When Eritrea became independent in 1993, despite the fact that the country was destroyed, it began to fight with its neighbours one by one. At first glance, it seems unreasonable when a new government in a country with an unstable system starts to fight. However, this is a special policy when fictitious enemies and wars are needed. This helps explain the internal economic problems — the country is at war, and the authorities seem to be saving it from enemies. This is a universal technique when a new government comes after a revolution or war.”

Yelena Kravets

FATES CONNECTED WITH BELARUS...

Russian writers of the 18th — early 20th centuries — natives of the modern Mogilev Region

Belarusian-Russian literary ties are so multifaceted that their study seems to be an endless process. It seems logical to study mutual contacts through regional and local history aspects. In relation to Belarusian-Russian ties, one can recall the system known in Russia since the 1920s. Researcher N.K. Piksanov noted (having previously designated a certain territory as a 'cultural nest'), "When talented pupils of a regional nest appear in the capital's culture and acquire great significance in it, we study their work by its fruits, poorly guessing the roots and soil. Only a local historian can explain to us the origin of such figures and help us to catch in new capital figures the unique features imposed on them by their origin. Not only an individual figure, but an entire cultural nest in its origin, flourishing, fading, tastes and tendencies will be understood more fully and deeply only in the light of socio-economic studies." To a certain extent, Mogilev and its environs can also be considered a kind of 'cultural nest'.

I would like to draw attention to some of the fates of either natives or those writers who had strong ties with the Mogilev region. On June 30th or July 31st (July 12th or August 12th), 1842, the critic and publicist Ignatiy Piotrovsky was born in Mogilev. He lived less than 20 years: he died in St. Petersburg on March 18th (30th), 1862. The fate of this writer to a certain extent resembles the fate of such Belarusian star talents as Sergei Poluyan, Nikolai Deshkevich, Igor Khodanovych, whose lives were also very short.

The bibliographic dictionary *Russian Writers. 1800—1917* contains the following information about I. Piotrovsky, "From the nobility, probably of Polish origin (family of the Catholic faith). P's father served in the Mogilev Treasury Chamber. After his early death, P. was sent to the Gatchina Nikolaevsky Orphanage (1853) ..." The young man graduated from the institute in 1859. It is known that one of his teachers was K.D. Ushinsky (Russian literature,

legal disciplines). It is possible that Piotrovsky subsequently attended St. Petersburg University as a free student. He was arrested for participating in a student demonstration in front of the university on October 12th, 1861. He spent two months in prison.

I. Piotrovsky's debut in print dates back to 1860. It was the article *Manifestations of Public Activity*, published in the magazine *Russian Pedagogical Bulletin*.



■ Ignatiy Piotrovsky

Soon the young man became close to N. Chernyshevsky and N. Dobrolyubov. In April—September 1861, Piotrovsky became one of the main employees of the magazine *Sovremennik*. True, after his release from arrest he was unable to resume his collaboration. Chernyshevsky, dissatisfied with the narrow outlook of his young colleague, advised him to leave literary work for a certain time and

engage in self-education. However, Piotrovsky did it his own way, perhaps sensing that he had little time left. He continued to publish, but in the magazine *Severnaya Pchela* and the newspaper *Russky Invalid*. In *Illustrations* he published an obituary for N.A. Dobrolyubov.

Piotrovsky considered himself a student of Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov, and advocated the need for a speedy re-establishment of the socio-political system. The critic viewed fiction as material for socio-political conclusions, and considered the reflection of unanalysed feelings to be a drawback of works of art. "Poetry is poetry as long as it is devoted to conscious reality, and therefore does not differ in views from scientific conclusions."

After leaving prison, Piotrovsky got into debt. He borrowed the largest amount of money from N. Nekrasov. Eventually, his acquaintances stopped lending to the young writer. Having become entangled in his financial affairs, at the age of 19, Ignaty committed suicide. According to A. Panaeva, N. Nekrasov buried Piotrovsky at his own expense and paid off all his debts.

A large collection of revolutionary proclamations was found in the home archive of our fellow countryman. The critic's legacy is unknown to today's reader. Let's hope that at least someone in Belarus will take the trouble to publish his little book...



■ Stanislav Okreits

The fate of the publicist, prose writer, memoirist, and publisher Stanislav Stanislavovich Okreits (1836 — after 1921) is also connected with Mogilev. In 1856, he graduated from the Vitebsk Gymnasium. Then he studied at the Gory-Gorky Agricultural School. In 1859—1862, he served in the Mogilev Chamber of State Property. From Mogilev, Okreits sent his first articles to *Iskra* and *Ekonomicheskyy Ukazatel*. His first novel was about the events in the North-West Territory on the eve of the 1863 uprising.

The life of another Russian writer, Nikolai Konshin, passed through our Shklov. The future writer was born in 1793

in Vologda. He studied at the gymnasium. Due to the lack of documents on nobility, he was enrolled in a company for commoners (in St. Petersburg). From December 1811, he served as the ensign of the 2nd reserve artillery brigade. In 1812 he was with the 20th Cavalry Company near Smolensk. Then in Bryansk. In 1814, he took part in the campaign near Warsaw and Krakow. Then he served in Shklov. We read in one of the Russian encyclopedic reference books, "... in Shklov (Konshin) he met the French teacher A. Starinkevich, who had a serious moral and intellectual influence on him."

Nikolai Mikhailovich continued the usual officer's life in Shklov: friendly parties, games, love affairs. However, the young officer also managed to follow literature. Especially poetry (in particular, he was very delighted with the poems



■ Nikolai Konshin

of V. Zhukovsky). In February 1818, Konshin resigned. True, already in March 1819 he went into service again. Now — in Finland (captain since February 1821). The famous Yevgeny Bartinsky served in the same company with Konshin. And Konshin's first publication was a message *To Baratynsky*.

In 1820—1824, Nikolai Mikhailovich was published in the magazines *Blagonamerenny*, *Sorevnovatel*, *Novosti Literaturny*, in the almanacs *Polyarnaya Zvezda*, *Mnemosyne*. His fairy tale *Compiler of the Magic Crystal* was published separately. Konshin's poem *Aria* (A Young, Charming Age...), set to music by A. Gurilev, received particular fame. Nikolai Mikhailovich was also acquainted with Aleksandr Sergeyevich Pushkin.

Konshin died in 1859 in Omsk, where he went to accept the post of chief inspector of schools in Western Siberia.

Poet and translator Efim Lyutsenko was born on October 23rd, 1776 in the Chernigov Province to a priest's family. He studied at the Chernigov Theological Seminary. Then at the noble school in Shklov.



■ Title pages of Efim Lyutsenko's works of 1795 and 1818

E. Lyutsenko made his debut in print in 1792 (at 16 or even 15 years old!) in the magazine *Delo Ot Bezdeliya*. Most likely, he sent his publications from Shklov. After all, it was only in 1793 that he moved to Moscow to continue his studies at the university.

In 1805, the former Shklov student edited the *Journal for Health and Pleasure*. He devoted a lot of time to translation work. In 1811, he published the *Complete New French Grammar*.

Lev Nikolayevich Nevakhovich (1776—1831), publicist, playwright, translator. And also a businessman. We read in the encyclopedic reference book that he “was born into a Jewish family. Possibly studied in Shklov, which was a major Jewish educational centre at that time. In addition to Hebrew, he mastered the main European languages, was well versed in European, especially German literature and philosophy...”

In 1803, L. Nevakhovich's publicistic book *The Cry of the Daughter of Judea* was published in St. Petersburg — an allegorical reflection of the situation of Jews in Russia at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1804, this work (albeit already in a revised and supplemented form) was

published in Hebrew in Shklov. Incidentally, *The Cry...* is the first work by a Russian (or Russian) Jew written in Russian. And also the first work in which the matter of the injustice of limiting the rights of Jews is raised in Russian.

In the same year of 1804, Nevakhovich published the philosophical treatise *Man in Nature* in St. Petersburg. From 1813, the writer lived in Poland. Over time, he became one of the richest people in the Kingdom of Poland. But even having become a major businessman, Nevakhovich did not abandon his literary activities.

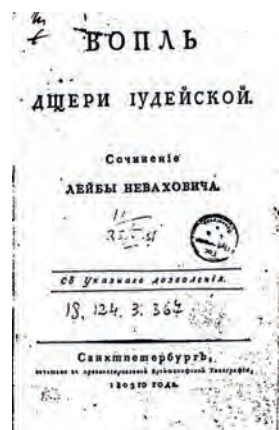
The writer returned to Russia in 1830. Lev Nikolayevich died in 1831. He was buried in the Volkovskoye Cemetery (Lutheran part) in St. Petersburg. Nevakhovich's two sons were also involved in literature.

...These are, perhaps not very striking, but nevertheless expressive fragments of the ‘Shklov memory’ of Russian literature.

The Mogilev Region is also the fate of the Decembrist, the author of notes on the Patriotic War of 1812 Vasily Norov (1793—1853; served in Bobruisk, participated in the Bobruisk conspiracy), and Vladimir Kosakov, a prose writer, a doctor by profession (1845—1911; also served in



■ The title page of the publication Asinkrit Lomachevsky *From the memoirs of a gendarme*



■ The title page of the publicistic book *The Cry of the Daughter of Judea*

Bobruisk, and later in Minsk), and the poet, playwright, military figure Vladimir Kosinsky (1830—1889; in 1854, with the rank of captain, he was sent to the Mogilev infantry regiment), and the publicist Lev Kosunovich (1864 — after 1920; probably born in Mogilev, studied at the Mogilev gymnasium, served as a district police officer in the Mstislavl district), and the memoirist Asinkrit Lomachevsky (1804—1884), the owner of the estates in Lapichi, Osipovichi District...

These references alone are convincing: Belarusian-Russian literary ties, in particular with regard to the Mogilev Region, are a major research area. Its result may be a collection of works by Russian writers created during the authors' stay in Belarus or related to Belarus.

Konstantin Leshnitsa

ІВАН ШАМЯКІН ВАЧЫМА КІТАЙСКАГА ЛІТАРАТУРАЗНАЎЦА ІН ЦЯНЬШЫ

中国文学评论家应天士眼中的 伊万·沙米亚金



■ Ін Цяньшы
应天士

Івана Шамякіна ў Кітаі шчыра любяць і добра знаёмы з яго творчасцю. Пачынаючы з 1950 х гадоў, былі перакладзены і вы-дадзены яго раманы і аповесці “Снежныя зімы” (1972, 1973, 1994), “Атланты і карыятады” (1980), “Глыбокая плынь” (1982), “Шлюбная ноч” (1984 і 1987), “Гандлярка і паэт” (1984), “Вазьму твой боль” (1984), “Сэрца на далоні” (1998), пенталогія “Тры-вожнае шчасце” (1984), зборнік апавяданняў “У Маскву” (1955, 1956) і іншыя. Але як памераць пісьменніцкі поспех? Найбольш выяўны індикатар — попыт у чытачоў. Падаецца, што кнігі Івана Шамякіна ў кантэксце перакладной літаратуры атрымалі даволі шырокае распаўсюджанне ў Кітаі. Агульны наклад усіх надрукаваных па-кітайску кніг беларускага пісьменніка склаў амаль паўмільёна экзэмпляраў. Яшчэ адным важным сведчаннем, ці прынялі замежнага аўтара ў літаратурную прастору іншай краіны, з’яўляецца наяўнасць або адсутнасць цікаўнасці да асобы і творчасці пісьменніка з боку прафесійных літаратурных крытыкаў і даследчыкаў. Менавіта з іх допісаў лягчэй за ўсё прасачыць, праз якія канцэпты, характэрныя для нацыянальнага літаратурнага спажывання, ўспрымаюць аўтара, ці зразумелі яго мастацкі пасыл ў іншамоўным асяроддзі.

У якасці ілюстрацыі да гэтай ідэі прапануем вашай увазе артыкул “Вобраз маладых людзей у творчасці Шамякіна”, напісаны Ін Цяньшы. З падзагалоўкам “Разважанні пасля перакладу” артыкул змешчаны як пасляслоўе да кітайскай кнігі 1984 года “Гандлярка і паэт”, у ёй пад адной вокладкай былі надрукаваны аповесці “Шлюбная ноч” і “Гандлярка і паэт” таксама ў перакладзе Ін Цяньшы (выд. “Джунго вэньі лянхэ чубань гунсы” (Пекін)). Аповесць “Гандлярка і паэт” была напісана ў 1975 годзе, у наступным годзе надрукавана ў часопісе “Полымя”. Гэты твор стаў адкрыццём і для чытачоў, і для літаратурных крытыкаў. Спрэчнасць

的动向，而艺术的成功就在于尝试寻找另一条道路：“沙米亚金从自己的审美思想出发，根据他对文学中的新人的理解，以道德、伦理、爱情为观察角度，揭示了战争年代生死斗争中年轻人心灵的壮美，作品焕发着一股清新的气息，具有使读者兴奋向上的艺术魅力。”

短篇小说《新婚之夜》于1975年首次发表在《火焰》杂志上。小说中的事件以第一人称进行叙述——以一个普通的游击队联络员瓦莉娅。她接到了指挥部的一项重要任务，她需要带着美丽的玛莎——来自“伟大土地”的侦察兵到瓦莉娅的未婚夫——地下工作者斯捷潘身边，执行一项秘密任务。瓦莉娅嫉妒并愤怒地指出玛莎的“缺点”，但她仍然极力忍住。应天士强调，沙米亚金在揭示瓦莉娅和玛莎的形象时，做到了高度的情感的独特、清晰和真挚，打动了读者，使读者的情感与作者的情感相一致：“……比如瓦莉娅在执行任务前突然有悖常理地要求“登记结婚”，以及她对玛莎时起时伏的爱怜、妒忌、憎恨和崇敬的感情波涛，都显得合情合理。因此，当瓦莉娅知道玛莎为掩护她而牺牲后痛哭失声时，便能得到读者的谅解和同情。”

应天士是作家、翻译家，南京大学教授。1932年出生于江苏镇江。1956年毕业于苏州大学外语系。历任镇江市中苏友好协会干事、副总干事，镇江师专教师，南京大学外国文学研究所副教授、教授。曾任中国翻译协会常务委员、江苏省翻译协会副会长、顾问。1959年开始发表作品。1984年加入中国作家协会。著有长篇小说《黑眉》，专著《当代外国文学宏观研究》，主编《外国优秀散文选》、《微型小说选》、《名家名著选》、《中国列车文库》、《当代外国文学名著丛书》，总主编《今日中国历史文化名城系列》丛书，译著长篇小说《别里耶夫长篇小说集》（二至四卷）、《太空神曲》、《女摊贩和诗人》等13部。《俄汉翻译教程》（主审）获1989年国家教委优秀高校教材奖。

有趣的是，其中一篇小说《新婚之夜》在中国就被翻译了两次。1984年，辛守魁、林瀛译，在光明日报出版社（北京）出版。该书没有一般中国翻译版本常有的译后记或有关作者的其它信息。薄薄的封面，设计引人注目（封面上描绘了一个帅哥和一个穿着婚纱的女孩），小手册的大小，印刷量相当大——153,300份。给人的印象是这个小说是作为一部快速消费的通俗文学作品出版的。但这并不矛盾，而且与读者对沙米亚金的认知现象有关，因为伊万·彼得罗维奇常常被称为白俄罗斯通俗读物发起者。1987年，中篇小说《新婚之夜》再次出版中文版。黑龙江人民出版社（哈尔滨）出版了总题为《三个女人》的书，其中包括康斯坦丁·西蒙诺夫的小说和伊万·沙米亚金的《新婚之夜》。翻译由钟鼎和安都琛完成。

伊万·沙米亚金同一作品的两个不同中文译作展示了如何以不同的方式看待一位外国作家。因此，了解应天士的方法就变得更加有趣，他在试



■ Іван Шамякін
伊万·沙米亚金

правінцыі Цзянсу. У 1956 годзе скончыў факультэт замежных моў Сучжоўскага ўніверсітэта. Паслядоўна займаў пасады супрацоўніка і намесніка кіраўніка выканаўчага апарату Таварыства савецка-кітайскай дружбы Чжэньцзяна, выкладчыка Чжэньцзянскага педагагічнага вучылішча, дацэнта і прафесара Інстытута замежнай літаратуры Нанкінскага ўніверсітэта. Працаваў членам выканаўчага апарату Асацыяцыі перакладчыкаў Кітая, віцэ-прэзідэнтам і дарадцам Асацыяцыі перакладчыкаў правінцыі Цзянсу. Друкавацца пачаў у 1959 годзе. Уступіў у Асацыяцыю кітайскіх пісьменнікаў у 1984 годзе. Аўтар рамана “Чорнае брыво”, манатрафіі “Макрадаследаванне сучаснай замежнай літаратуры”, рэдактар зборнікаў “Выбраныя творы замежнай прозы”, “Выбраныя апавяданні-навелы”, “Выбраныя творы знакамітых пісьменнікаў”, “Кітайская бібліятэга цягнікоў” і серыі “Шэдэўры сучаснай замежнай літаратуры”, галоўны рэдактар серыі “Сучасныя знакамітыя гістарычныя і культурныя гарады Кітая”. Ін Цяньшы пераклаў 13 раманаў і аповесцяў: “Зборнік раманаў Аляксандра Бяляева” (2–4 тамы) (“Галава прафесара Доўэля”, “Арызэль”, “Дзівоснае вока” і інш.), “Мацней часу” Аляксандра Казанцава і інш. У 1989 годзе “Падручнік па руска-кітайскаму перакладу”, галоўным рэцэнзентам якога выступіў Ін Цяньшы, атрымаў прэмію Нацыянальнай камісіі па адукацыі за выдатны падручнік для ўніверсітэтаў. Цікава, што адну з аповесцей — “Шлюбную ноч”, у Кітаі пераклалі яшчэ два разы. У выдавецтве “Гуанмін жыбаа чубаньшэ” (Пекін) таксама ў 1984 годзе яна была выдадзена асобнай кнігай у перакладзе Сінь Шоўкуя і Лінь Іна. У кнізе не было характэрных для перакладных выданняў у Кітаі нататак перакладчыка ці дадатковых звестак пра аўтара. Тонкая вокладка з кідкім дызайнам (на вокладцы намаляваны прыгожы хлопец і дзяўчына ў шлюбнай сукенцы), карманнага памеру, і наклад даволі вялікі — 153300 экзэмпляраў. Складваецца ўражанне, што аповесць выдалі як твор хуткага спажывання, масавую літаратуру. Але ў

гэтым няма супярэчнасці, і суадносіцца з феноменам чытацкага ўспрымання Шамякіна, бо Івана Пятровіча нярэдка называюць айчынным пачынальнікам масліту. У 1987 годзе надрукавана трэцяе пераўвасабленне на кітайскую мову апавесці “Шлюбная ноч”. Выдавецтва “Хэйлунцзян жэньмінь чубаньшэ” (Харбін) надрукавала кнігу пад агульнай назвай “Тры жанчыны”, куды былі ўключаны апавесці Канстанціна Сіманава і “Шлюбная ноч” Івана Шамякіна. Пераклад быў выкананы Чжун Дзін і Ань Юйчэнь. Тры розныя кітайскія выданні аднаго і таго ж твору Івана Шамякіна дэманструюць, як па-рознаму можна ўспрымаць замежнага аўтара. Таму становіцца яшчэ больш цікава пазнаёміцца з падыходам Ін Цяньшы, які ў спробе паглумачыць пісьменніцкія матывы Івана Шамякіна не толькі звяртаецца да савецкіх літаратуразнаўчых крыніц і дае грамадска-палітычны кантэкст, адлюстраваны ў творы падзей, а галоўнае — для лепшага разумення замежнага пісьменніка тонка ўплывае знаёмы кітайскаму чытачу кітайскія культуралагічныя канцэпты.

Вераніка **Карлюкевіч**

Вобраз маладых людзей у творчасці Шамякіна

(Разважанні пасля перакладу)

Ін Цяньшы

Сучасны савецкі пісьменнік Іван Шамякін нарадзіўся ў сялянскай сям’і ў Беларусі ў 1921 годзе, удзельнічаў у антыфашысцкай вайне, у гады вайны ўступіў у Камуністычную партыю, затым настаўнічаў у сярэдняй школе. Зараз ён з’яўляецца Старшынёй Вярхоўнага Савета БССР, членам праўлення Саюза пісьменнікаў СССР. З 1954 г. (З 1954 г. намеснік старшыні, а першым намеснікам старшыні ён стаў у 1971 г. — **В. К.**) — першы намеснік старшыні Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі.

Першыя творы Івана Шамякіна былі надрукаваны ў 1945 годзе, калі аўтару было ўсяго 24 гады, праз некалькі гадоў за раман “Глыбокая плынь” (1951) ён атрымаў Сталінскую прэмію. З гэтага часу Шамякін пераважна прысвяціў сябе стварэнню раманаў, апублікаваў “У добры час” (1953), “Крыніцы” (1957), “Сэрца на далоні” (1964, лаўрэат Дзяржаўнай прэміі БССР), “Атланты і карыятыды” (1974). Шамякін — майстра жанру апавесці. Апавесці з пенталогіі “Трывожнае шчасце” ўганараваны Дзяржаўнай прэміяй БССР па літаратуры ў 1965 і 1967 гадах.

Знаёмы кітайскаму чытачу раман пра вёску “Снежныя зімы” напісаны Шамякіным у 1970 годзе. Пачынаючы з 1970 х гадоў, ён актыўна звяртаўся да гэтага жанру (напрыклад, апавесці “Першы генерал” (1970) і “Браняпоезд “Таварыш Ленін”” (1970)). Уключаныя ў гэту кнігу “Гандлярка і паэт” і “Шлюбная ноч” былі напісаны ў 1976 і 1977 гадах. Пасля публікацыі ў выдавецтве “Савецкі пісьменнік”, яны ўвайшлі ў двухтомны збор твораў Івана Шамякіна, які пабачыў свет у 1980 г. у мінскім выдавецтве “Мастацкая літаратура”. Як знакамёты савецкі пісьменнік пасляваеннага часу, што пачаў пісаць у 1950–1960 я гады, Шамякін атрымаў высокую адзнаку ў савецкіх літаратурных колах, яго творы былі перакладзены на многія мовы свету, прыцягнуўшы ўвагу замежнага чытача. Яму прысвоена званне Народнага пісьменніка Беларусі.

Гуляе Іван • Шамякіна, куды былі ўключаны апавесці Канстанціна Сіманава і “Шлюбная ноч” Івана Шамякіна. Пераклад быў выкананы Чжун Дзін і Ань Юйчэнь. Тры розныя кітайскія выданні аднаго і таго ж твору Івана Шамякіна дэманструюць, як па-рознаму можна ўспрымаць замежнага аўтара. Таму становіцца яшчэ больш цікава пазнаёміцца з падыходам Ін Цяньшы, які ў спробе паглумачыць пісьменніцкія матывы Івана Шамякіна не толькі звяртаецца да савецкіх літаратуразнаўчых крыніц і дае грамадска-палітычны кантэкст, адлюстраваны ў творы падзей, а галоўнае — для лепшага разумення замежнага пісьменніка тонка ўплывае знаёмы кітайскаму чытачу кітайскія культуралагічныя канцэпты.

Вікторія • Карлюкевіч (Вікторія)

Шамякіна пісьменнік маладых людзей

(Пасля перакладу)

Савецкі пісьменнік Іван • Шамякіна 1921 года нарадзіўся ў сялянскай сям’і ў Беларусі ў 1921 годзе, удзельнічаў у антыфашысцкай вайне, у гады вайны ўступіў у Камуністычную партыю, затым настаўнічаў у сярэдняй школе. Зараз ён з’яўляецца Старшынёй Вярхоўнага Савета БССР, членам праўлення Саюза пісьменнікаў СССР. З 1954 г. (З 1954 г. намеснік старшыні, а першым намеснікам старшыні ён стаў у 1971 г. — **В. К.**) — першы намеснік старшыні Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі.

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Знаёмы кітайскаму чытачу раман пра вёску “Снежныя зімы” напісаны Шамякіным у 1970 годзе. Пачынаючы з 1970 х гадоў, ён актыўна звяртаўся да гэтага жанру (напрыклад, апавесці “Першы генерал” (1970) і “Браняпоезд “Таварыш Ленін”” (1970)). Уключаныя ў гэту кнігу “Гандлярка і паэт” і “Шлюбная ноч” былі напісаны ў 1976 і 1977 гадах. Пасля публікацыі ў выдавецтве “Савецкі пісьменнік”, яны ўвайшлі ў двухтомны збор твораў Івана Шамякіна, які пабачыў свет у 1980 г. у мінскім выдавецтве “Мастацкая літаратура”. Як знакамёты савецкі пісьменнік пасляваеннага часу, што пачаў пісаць у 1950–1960 я гады, Шамякін атрымаў высокую адзнаку ў савецкіх літаратурных колах, яго творы былі перакладзены на многія мовы свету, прыцягнуўшы ўвагу замежнага чытача. Яму прысвоена званне Народнага пісьменніка Беларусі.

Шамякіна 1945 года пачаў пісаць, калі ён быў 24 гады, праз некалькі гадоў за раман “Глыбокая плынь” (1951) ён атрымаў Сталінскую прэмію. З гэтага часу Шамякін пераважна прысвяціў сябе стварэнню раманаў, апублікаваў “У добры час” (1953), “Крыніцы” (1957), “Сэрца на далоні” (1964, лаўрэат Дзяржаўнай прэміі БССР), “Атланты і карыятыды” (1974). Шамякін — майстра жанру апавесці. Апавесці з пенталогіі “Трывожнае шчасце” ўганараваны Дзяржаўнай прэміяй БССР па літаратуры ў 1965 і 1967 гадах.

重大变化，文学中的审美理想也发生显著变化，这就决定了正面人物形象的多样性。苏联文学评论家索波列夫1965年3月4日在苏联《文学报》上发表的《苏联文学与新人的培养》一文中提出：“新的文学人物显示出一个共同的新颖品质——思索、探求、有时干脆是实验——这就是这些年文学的特点。”综观这一时期的成功作品，不仅作家笔下的人物具有上述的特色，而且一些作家在创作活动中也在孜孜不倦地进行新的探索。本书选译的沙米亚金的两部中篇小说，也在一定程度上表现出一个相当成熟的作家在描绘三十多年前的战火硝烟，塑造当年的正面人物——年轻一代时所作的刻苦努力，从中可以看到作家在创作道路上探索进取。力辟蹊径（另辟蹊径）的艺术成就。这两部小说固然有着这位出生于农民家



庭的作家笔锋浑厚深刻的特色，但是炽烈的爱憎又使得小说中时时流露出狂烈雄放的激情。在情节的铺展中，凸现出的几个年轻人的形象，使读者可以感受到作家塑造人物借以启迪当代青年的火热心肠。沙米亚金的这两中篇小说撷取的题材使近四十年来成百上千的苏联作家，成千上万部作品描述过的战争故事。可是这两部中篇既不同于战争年代及战后初期的一些名篇（大都是着力于描写敌人的凶残以及人民的宁死不屈的惨烈悲壮的英雄业绩）；也有别于六、七十年代轰动苏联文坛的《这里黎明静悄悄》（1969年，瓦西里耶夫作）、《活下去，并要记住》（1974年，拉斯普京作）等战争题材的中篇小说。（对于这些各具特色的作品，译者不在此一一评析）。沙米亚金从自己的审美理想出发，根据他对文学中的新人的理解，以道德、伦理、爱情为观察角度，揭示了战争年代生死斗争中年轻人心灵的壮美，作品焕发着一股清新的气息，具有使读者兴奋向上的艺术魅力。

沙米亚金战后从事写作，初期作品主要反映明斯

“Тандлярка і паэт” і “Шлюбная ноч” былі напісаны і выдадзены ў той самы час, калі ў савецкіх літаратурных колах ужо прайшлі бурныя ідэалагічныя дыскусіі сярэдзіны 1950 х гадоў аб так званых “ідэальных героях” і завяршылася працяглая палеміка 1960 х гадоў аб тым, як не трэба пісаць і як правільна пісаць станоўчых герояў, і многія савецкія пісьменнікі зноў вярнуліся ў сваіх творах да пошуку адказа на пытанне пра станоўчага героя. У сярэдзіне 1960 х гадоў тэорыя “дэгенерацыі” была асабліва папулярная ў Савецкім Саюзе сярод некаторых “пісьменнікаў чацвёртага пакалення”, якіх ужо не задавальняла замена станоўчага героя на “простага чалавека” і “маленькага чалавека”. Моладзь у іх творах паказваецца як “піянеры новай хвалі”, яны характарызуюцца “незалежным мысленнем” і цалкам адрозніваюцца ад старэйшага пакалення. Тым не менш, погляд, які атрымаў больш шырокую ўвагу, заключаецца ў тым, што пісьменнікі, адштурхоўваючыся ад прыроды пераходу ад старой да новай эпохі, аналізуючы канфлікт паміж старым і новым, а таксама ўзаемасувязі і перапляценні штодзённага і гераічнага, павінны імкнуцца адлюстраваць складаны і багаты душэўны стан станоўчага героя, раскрываць яго ўнутраную дабрыню і прыгажосць. У сувязі з вялікімі зменамі ў грамадскім жыцці Савецкага Саюза значныя змены зазналі і эстэтычныя ідэалы ў літаратуры, што абумовіла разнастайнасць варыяцый у тыпажах станоўчага героя. У артыкуле “Савецкая літаратура і выхаванне новага чалавека”, апублікаваным у “Літаратурнай газете” 4 сакавіка 1965 г., савецкі літаратуразнаўца Собалеў адзначаў: “Новыя літаратурныя героі дэманструюць агульныя новыя рысы — разважанні, дакопванне да сутнасці, часам проста правядзенне эксперыменту — усё гэта асаблівасці, характэрныя для літаратуры гэтых гадоў”. Гледзячы на паспяховыя творы гэтага перыяду, не толькі героі, напісаныя пісьменнікамі, валодаюць вышэйзгаданымі характарыстыкамі, але і некаторыя пісьменнікі самі нястомна праводзяць новыя пошукі ў сваёй творчасці. Дзве аповесці Івана Шамякіна, перакладзеныя для гэтай кнігі, таксама ў пэўнай ступені ілюструюць вынік няпростай руплівай працы даволі сталага пісьменніка, які апісаў полымя вайны — падзеі трыццацігадовай даўніны, і стварыў вобразы станоўчых герояў — прадстаўнікоў маладога пакалення. Праз гэтыя творы мы бачым пошукі і рух пісьменніка па творчым шляху. Поспех мастацтва — ў спробе знайсці іншы шлях. Нягледзячы на тое, што ў гэтых дзвюх аповесцях прасочваецца просты і сур’ёзны стыль пісьменніка, які нарадзіўся ў сялянскай сям’і, яго палымаяная любоў і нянавісць раскрываецца ў творах дзікім і нястрымным запалам. Праз вобразы маладых людзей, што вылучаюцца пры раскрыцці сюжэта, чытач можа адчуць энтузіязм і сардэчнасць аўтара ў прамалёўцы герояў, якія сталі натхненнем для сучаснай моладзі. У цэнтры гэтых аповесцяў Шамякіна — ваенныя гісторыі, апісаныя за апошнія сорак гадоў у тысячах твораў тысяч савецкіх пісьменнікаў. Аднак гэтыя два творы адрозніваюцца не толькі ад некаторых вядомых раманаў ваенных гадоў і першага пасляваеннага перыяду (у большасці з якіх асноўная ўвага надаецца апісанню лютасці ворага і гераічных ўчынкаў у трагічных акалічнасцях, калі людзі абіралі смерць, а не здацца ворагу); яны таксама адрозніваюцца ад нашумелых у Савецкім Саюзе ваенных твораў 1960–1970 х гг., такіх як “А зоры тут ціхія” Барыса Васільева (1969), “Жыві і помні” Валянціна Распуціна (1974) і іншых. (Перакладчык не будзе тут

аналізаваць унікальныя асаблівасці гэтых твораў). Іван Шамякін, абавіраючыся на ўласныя эстэтычныя ідэалы і сваё разуменне новага чалавека ў літаратуры, з пазіцый маралі, этыкі і кахання, раскрывае духоўную веліч і прыгажосць маладых людзей, якія ў ваенныя гады, не баючыся смерці, змагаліся за жыццё. Шамякінскія творы поўныя свежасці, яны надзелены сілай мастацкага ўплыву, які запальвае чытачоў рухацца наперад.

Пасля вайны Іван Шамякін заняўся пісьменніцкай дзейнасцю, у яго ранніх творах адлюстраваны галоўным чынам побыт жыхароў Мінскай вобласці, пейзажы рускіх лугоў і працоўныя дасягненні жыхароў роднай старонкі. Але памяць пра выгравіраваную глыбока ў сэрцы перажытую ім антыфашысцкую вайну на працягу дзесяцігоддзяў не пакідала пісьменніка. Ён не змог забыць вобразы шматлікіх маладых папчэчнікаў, якія аддалі жыццё за Айчыну, і гады не заглушылі яго пачуцці, наадварот, калі паасядаў пыл часу, крышталёны блыск гэтых вобразаў стаў яшчэ больш асяляльным. Вялікая колькасць апавесцяў і раманаў на ваенную тэматыку ў творчасці Івана Шамякіна ў 1970 я гады стала вынікам яго сутыкнення з рэальным жыццём, пісьменнік задумаўся над мінулым і зазірнуў у будучыню, і ў творчай рабоце выявіў сваё разуменне новага чалавека ў літаратуры — становішча героя. Падзеі адбыліся трыццаць гадоў таму, але іх удзельнікі, як жывыя, па-ранейшаму перад вачыма. Як аднойчы сказаў Лу Цзі: “У пачуццях маіх світанак ужо блішчыць: усё ярчэй, свяжэй яны; а рэчаіснасць вакол азараецца, свеціць, падыходзіць да мяне адусюль”. З цягам часу па меры сталення думкі пісьменніка “пачуцці” ад сюжэту і “рэчаіснасць” вобразаў праходзяць шлях ад расплыўстых абрысаў да выразных ліній. Гэты працэс пераходу да яснасці — фактычна ўдасканаленне эстэтычнага густу і ідэалаў пісьменніка.

Дзве аповесці, уключаныя ў гэтую кнігу, апісваюць гістарычныя падзеі пачатку 1940 х гадоў, калі грывнула вайна, і Мінск апынуўся пад фашысцкай акупацыяй. Гэта час, калі жыццё падносіць людзям найцяжэйшыя выпрабаванні, вострае супрацьстаянне і сутыкненні. Крывавая, вогненная барацьба, надзвычай пакутлівыя дні і ночы, небывалыя цяжкасці, наступаючыя небяспека і смерць, нечаканыя бедствы... Усё гэта не толькі стымулюе разнастайныя знешнія праявы, дзеянні людзей, але і можа выявіць найтанчэйшыя трымценні чалавечай душы. Духовны свет малодых людзей, якія шчыра любяць Радзіму, можа значна ўзнесціся ў полымі крыві і слёз, і іх жыццёвая сіла выявіцца ў поўнай меры. Гэта дае пісьменнікам шырокі прастор для вывучэння і адлюстравання маральна-этычных уяўленняў, любоўных пачуццяў і захапленняў моладзі ў гады вайны. Вядома, хоць прастор і шырокі, аднак, у канчатковым рахунку, гэта не што іншае, як беды і поспехі дзеючых асоб, іх жыццё і смерць, розныя сустрэчы, радасці і смуткі. Толькі тады, калі пісьменнік укладае ў мастацкі вобраз поўнае захапленне, выбіраючы, ацэньваючы і пішучы з пачуццём, вобразы ў творах могуць мець сваю індывідуальнасць і самастойнае жыццё, здольнае надаўга ўзрушыць сэрцы чытачоў.

Маркс казаў: “Кожная кропля вады з’яе бясконцымі фарбамі пад сонечным святлом”. Калі твор хоча з’яць “бясконцымі фарбамі” ў неабсяжным акіяне мастацтва, ён павінен прытрымлівацца ўнутраных законаў мастацтва. Леў Талстой у эсэ “Пра мастацтва” адзначаў, што чым мацней задушэўнасць, тым лепш будзе мастацкі твор. Узровень задушэўнасці залежыць ад непаўторнасці, выразнасці і шчырасці пачуццяў, якія перадае аўтар у творы. Гэты

克地区的人民生活，他的笔下展现的是俄罗斯草原的风貌，家乡人民的劳动业绩。可是，他经历的这场刻骨铭心的反法西斯战争，几十年来一直萦绕于其脑际，当年的许多为国捐躯的年轻伙伴的形象使他动情难忘，岁月风尖无法淹没，恰恰相反，经过时间的沉淀，这些人物的晶莹光彩更加耀目了。沙米亚金在七十年代所写的数量较多的反映战争题材的中篇小说，正是他面对现实生活思考过去展望未来，在创作实践中表述出他对文学中的新人——正面人物的理解。事件发生在三十年前，可是人物却栩栩如生宛然在目。正如陆机所说：“情瞳眈而弥鲜，物昭晰而互进。”时光使得景物之“情”，形象之“物”随着作家思想的成熟由模糊而趋向清晰了。这种清晰的过程实际上也是作家审美情趣、审美理想的一种进步。

本书译辑的两部中篇小说，描述的正是战火炽烈的四十年代初期，莫斯科地区已经沦为法西斯占



领域时的故事。这一时刻，生活以尖锐的对立和冲突给人们最严峻的考验。血和火的斗争，艰辛异常的日日夜夜，空前的困难，随之而来的危险和死亡，不期而至的奇灾厄祸……这一切不仅引起人们各种外部动作，而且能显现人们最细微的心灵的颤栗。正真的、热爱祖国的年轻一代的精神境界会在血泪烈焰中高度升华，生命力能够得到充分表现。这给作家提升了探索和展示战火中青年人的道德伦理观念和爱情趣旨的广阔领域。当然，领域虽然广阔，可是说到底还无非是人物的祸福福福、生生死死、际遇之不同、悲欢之各异而已。只是在作家把自己的满腔热情注入艺术形象，以情取舍、以情评价、以情而作时，作品中各有其独立的个性和生命的形象才能久远地撼动着读者的心灵。

马克思说，“每一滴水在太阳的照耀下都闪耀着无穷无尽的色彩”。一部作品要在浩瀚的艺术海

出来并且迅速成长的年轻妇女形象。她的生活经历，思想方法并不是无可指南的，可是，仇恨荡涤了她心灵上的污垢，爱国心最终战胜了儿女情，她走过一条艰辛而又曲折的道路成为“复仇女神”了。思想上的几次反复，以及最后与敌人同归于尽的壮举，均有确凿可信的生活基础。文学作品中塑造出这样一个别具特色的正面形象，应该说是另有深意的。“人无完人”，奥莉加心灵中的污痕的清除，思想上的净化也会从另一方面给年轻读者以启发。明晰不是浮浅，而是深刻思想的形象表现。

其实，形象的真实，当然是艺术的真实；特别是作者感情的真实。矫饰的故事和人物是不能使读者动情的。一般说来，作者在创作过程中面临着两个世界，一个是现实世界，一个是艺术世界。作者要写好一部作品就得由自己所生活的现实世界，进入到他所构思的艺术世界。作者只有对现实世界有深刻、本质的了解；在艺术世界的实践中怀有纯真的情趣，才有可能创造出栩栩如生的正面形象。沙米亚金在塑造这两部中篇小说的人物形象时，随着力于玛莎、奥莉加的工笔缕刻，同时又大刀阔斧地勾勒出斯捷潘以及瓦洛佳等众多的青年的群象，谱写出一曲战火中成长起来的既普通、平凡而又浑厚、壮美的年轻人的青春颂歌。

沙米亚金在结构《女摊贩和诗人》这部小说时，用较多篇幅描述阿列西和奥莉加感情的起伏变化，力图从心灵深处表现他们的爱情、理想、情趣中的差距和细微波动，象雨果所说的，把他们的“整个灵魂都掏出来的”。可是，从作品的整体来看，阿列西这一形象有着较大的欠缺。思想和行动的脱节固然是他性格的一种弱点，但在阿列西如何克服这一弱点的描述中，作者显得过于匆忙，使人感到奥莉加的遇难牺牲，仿佛是阿列西的懦弱畏缩造成的，这一人物的性格发展缺乏确凿的可信性。掩卷深思，不由想到，阿列西原来就缺少血色的面颊上又被沙米亚金无意间抹上一层灰暗的色调。

近年来，沙米亚金的短篇小说，国内期刊时有译介，其内容较多涉及道德伦理方面，这位当代作家相当注意通过文学作品中的正面形象对年轻读者有所启发。

应天士 译者
一九八四年春

Вольга з аповесці “Гандлярка і паэт” — гэта вобраз маладой жанчыны, якая змагла змяніцца, вырваўшыся з духоўных пут абмежаванасці і нізкіх інтарэсаў. Яе жыццёвы вопыт і лад мыслення не пазбаўлены арыенціраў, але нянавісць змыла плямы у яе душы, а любоў да Радзімы ўрэшце перамагла любоў да дачкі. Вольга прайшла цяжкі і пакручасты шлях і стала “багіняй помсты”. Яна некалькі разоў змяняла сваю ідэалагічную пазіцыю, але, забраўшы ворага з сабою на той свет, памерла героем, — такія ўчынкi прадывкаваны жыццёвай праўдай. Варта сказаць, што стварэнне такога непаўторнага станюўчага вобраза ў літаратурных творах мае больш глыбокі сэнс. “Ніхто не ідэальны”. Здыманне плям з душы Вольгі, ачышчэнне яе думак змога, з іншага боку, натхніць маладых чытачоў. Яснасць — гэта не павярхоўнасць, а вобразнае выражэнне глыбокіх думак.

Насамрэч, праўда вобраза — гэта, вядома ж, праўда мастацтва, асабліва праўда пачуццяў аўтара. Прэтэнцыёзныя гісторыі і героі не могуць расчуліць чытача. Увогуле, у творчым працэсе аўтар сутыкаецца з двума светамі: адзін — рэальны, другі — мастацкі. Каб напісаць добры твор, аўтару неабходна перанесці рэчаіснасць, у якой ён жыве, у мастацкі свет, які ён задумаў. Толькі тады, калі пісьменнік мае глыбокае, істотнае разуменне рэальнага свету і



выяўляе шчырую дапытлівасць пры ўвасабленні мастацкага свету, ён у стане стварыць жывы і праўдзiвы станюўчы вобраз. Ствараючы герояў гэтых дзюх аповесцяў, Іван Шамякін хаця і засяродзіў увагу на вобразах Машы і Вольгі, але разам з тым шырока акрэсліў такіх маладых людзей, як Сцяпан, Валодзя і многія іншыя, і склаў оду юнацтву ў гонар гэтых пасталелых у полімі вайны, простых і звычайных, але моцных і велічных маладых людзей.

Шамякін, выбудоўваючы аповесць “Гандлярка і паэт”, прысвяціў шмат старонак апісанням ўзлётаў і падзенняў у адносінах паміж Алесем і Вольгай, імкнучыся з глыбіні душы паказаць адрозненні і нават малюсенькія ваганні іх ідэалаў, зацікаўленасцяў і разумення каханна. Як казаў Віктор Гюго, “дастаў усю іх душу напаказ”. Аднак, калі разглядаць твор у цэлым, то вобраз Алеся мае істотныя недахопы. Разрыў паміж думкай і дзеяннем, безумоўна, з’яўляецца слабасцю яго характару, але ў апісанні таго, як Алесь пераадольвае гэтую слабасць, аўтар здаецца занадта паспешлівым, у чытача нават можа ўзнікнуць адчуванне, што смерць і ахвяра Вольгі — гэта вынік Алесевай баязлівасці, таму да развіцця характару гэтага персанажа не хапае даверу. Пасля знаёмства з творам неадвольна думаецца, што бледныя шчокі Алеся Шамякін ненаўмысна вымазаў больш цёмным тонам.

Апошнім часам апавяданні Шамякіна перыядычна перакладаюць і друкуюць у кітайскіх часопісах, змест гэтых твораў у асноўным закранае маральна-этычныя аспекты. І ў цэнтры ўвагі пісьменніка — праз станюўчыя вобразы ў літаратурных творах натхніць маладых чытачоў.

Вясна 1984 года

Пераклад з кітайскай мовы Веранікі Карлюкевіч



BELARUSIAN LITERATURE IN THE WORLD

CHRONICLES OF LITERARY LIFE. 1966 — 1985

Part Four

July 1976. In the village of Stary Dvor, Shchuchin district, they celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Tyotka (Aloiza Pashkevich). A republican poetry festival was held. Guests from outside the Republic included R. Returakis, P. Polilenis (Lithuania)... In our time, publicist and writer Vytautas Žeimantas has spoken out more than once in the Lithuanian periodical press with his thoughts on Tyotka and her connection with Lithuania. Incidentally, he is a member of the Union of Writers of Belarus. On July 15th, an evening was held in the Writers' House to celebrate Tyotka's 100th anniversary. There were also guests from Ukraine and Lithuania. R. Kurenev (he is the translator of the poems of the legendary Aloiza Pashkevich into Russian), R. Lubkivsky (Ukraine), and L. Khliwickas (Lithuania) spoke. Nowadays, it is rare for a foreigner to turn to translations of classical poetry in other languages. And yet, there are impressive examples. The poems of our Tyotka (Aloiza Pashkevich) were translated into Chinese. Professor Gu Yu acted as the translator of her works into Chinese. A special program dedicated to Tyotka was prepared in 1976 by the UNESCO press service.

The name of our Belarusian poetess was included in the calendar of the most remarkable dates and events, which is distributed by UNESCO.

Today, the world is in a state of hostility. Events are taking place that destroy traditional cultural relations. And therefore, it is worth approaching international humanitarian cooperation even more carefully. Why shouldn't our country, for example, initiate the creation of a calendar of memorable dates and events of the SCO countries or a calendar of memorable dates and events of the Eurasian Economic Union countries?! For example, TÜRKSOY unites humanitarian and educational initiatives. Even the Union of Writers of Turkic-Speaking Countries has been created.

On September 7th, a meeting of Bulgarian guests with Belarusian writers took place in the Writers' House. I. Shamyakin, K. Kolchev (Bulgaria), N. Gilevich spoke. Nil Semenovich noted that at that time, the works of at least 200 Bulgarian writers were presented in the Belarusian language. Today, Bulgarian poetry and prose are translated into Belarusian less and less often. Or, probably, they are not translated at all. There are no Nil Gilevich, Vankarem Nikiforovich, Vladimir

Aniskovich, Vasily Sakharchuk, and other zealots, so there are no new translation achievements ... Since 2019, the work of the almanac of translated literature *Dalyagliady* has been renewed, although there was a gap in 2022. Maybe this publication will return the former attention to Bulgarian poetry and prose?!

At the end of October, the fourth UNESCO conference *Slavic Cultures in the History of European Cultures (18th—20th Centuries)* opened in Berlin. Almost 200 speakers from 24 countries spoke. Belarus was represented by writer Ales Adamovich, literary scholar and publicist Adam Maldis, scientists Ya. Babosov, L. Drobov, T. Chernyavskaya. Adam Maldis and Ales Adamovich presented their reports.

On December 5th, an evening of Bulgarian poetry was held in the Writers' House. Guests from Bulgaria also spoke together with Belarusian poets. Relations with Bulgaria are perhaps the clearest against the background of other European countries. It seems that Sofia, and Bulgaria in general, is literally next door.

1977. The English poet Walter May was in Minsk for six days. The translator took part in a meeting of the literary translation section of the Union of Writers of the BSSR. Let us recall that W. May (1912 — 2006) published his first translations from Belarusian literature back in 1968. This outstanding artist of words is credited with the transformation of works by 59 Belarusian poets in the anthology Wonderful Land of Belarus.

On May 25th, the Minsk House of Officers hosted an Evening of Friendship of Literatures of the Peoples of the USSR, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. Writers from Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Latvia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Belarus took part.

On May 26th, the Plenum of the Union of Writers of the BSSR began its work in the Writers' House on the topic 'International Relations of Belarusian Soviet Literature'. Isn't this a topic for discussion by today's composition of the Union of Writers of Belarus?! Moreover, both Minsk writers and those working in the regions are doing a lot in this direction. Belarusian-Kazakh, Belarusian-Uzbek, Belarusian-Bashkir, Belarusian-Mari literary ties are developing fruitfully.

On June 21st, the Consul General of the GDR in Minsk, Mopold Wohlert, visited Belarusian writers at the Writers' House. He presented a library of books by Belarusian writers

published in German (by I. Melezh, I. Shamyakin, V. Bykau, Ya. Bryl, A. Adamovich).

In July, the Days of the Estonian SSR were held in Belarus. An exhibition of Estonian books was opened in the House of Art Workers. And before that, in May, an exhibition of books recently published in the BSSR was held in Tallinn. The German weekly *Die Weltbühne* published an interview with Kämpen Dettmann *Faust in Minsk*, which emphasised that the publication of Goethe's book in Belarusian translation is an exceptional event. Let us recall that *Faust* in the translation of the laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Belarus Vasily Troitsa was published in our country four times — in 1976, 1991, 1996 and 1999. For his fruitful translation work, Vasily Troitsa was awarded the Order of Merit for the Federal Republic of Germany (2001), the Order of the Three Stars (Latvia).

In September 1977, a meeting of the Bureau of the Literary Translation Section was held in the Union of Writers of the BSSR. They discussed the work of translators V. Troitsa and C. Sherman. Both have done an incredible amount to introduce other national literatures in Belarus, and Carlos Sherman has also done much to introduce Belarusian literature in the world. These were his translations of Arkadz Kulyashou's *My Besed*, Maxim Tank's *The Horse and the Lion*, Belarusian folk tales adapted by Ales Yakimovich (all in 1976), Ivan Shamyakin's *Wedding Night*, Vasil Bykau's *Live to See the Dawn*, *Obelisk* and *In the Fog*, poetry by Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, as well as Ivan Chigrinov's *The Cry of the Quail*, and Nikolay Cherginets' *Order No. 1*, that were published. Individual books of Belarusian prose and poetry in Spanish were published in Minsk. This practice of publishing Belarusian fiction books in foreign languages by domestic publishing houses existed



■ With Vasil Bykov (left) Carlos Sherman has had a trusting relationship for more than three decades

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at the time of *Mastatskaya Litaratura* and *Yunost*. Why not recreate it? This would certainly contribute to expanding the space of knowledge about our literature. There are currently a lot of not only foreign students studying in Belarus, but also foreign master's and postgraduate students. The magazine *Belarus* is published in English (and some pages of the monthly are also in Chinese). Incidentally, in recent years, its pages have published works by Belarusian writers Yakub Kolas, Yanka Kupala, Naum Galperovich, Tyotka, Maxim Bogdanovich translated by Gu Yu, works by Yekaterina Khodasevich-Lisova, Gennady Avlasenko, Lyudmila Rublevskaya, *King Stakh's Wild Hunt* by Uladzimir Karatkevich translated by Sun Fan Ti into Chinese. This publication could also contain translations in English. Especially — translations of works by contemporary poets and prose writers, who are not often translated even into Russian... At a meeting of the Bureau of the Section of Literary Translation, Iosif Semezhon spoke, who told about the participation of the Soviet delegation in the work of the next committee of the International Association of Translators in Montreal (Canada).

In December 1977, an evening of the famous Dagestani

Writers of Belarus hosted meetings of the leadership of the creative organisation with the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and other countries heading diplomatic missions in our country. As a result of these meetings, various educational and book projects are born.

On February 6th—9th, the conference *Heroism of Soviet People during the Great Patriotic War and Modern Documentary Literature* was held in the Writers' House in Minsk. The participants included Konstantin Simonov, Yuri Kuvshinatsky, Daniil Granin, Evgeny Vorobyov, Dmitry Gusarov, Anatoly Bocharov and others. Ales Adamovich presented a report *In Collaboration With the People*.

In May, two evenings-meetings with the Russian poet Andrei Voznesensky were held at the Belarusian State Philharmonic. The Russian poet, prose writer, artist, architect Andrei Andreyevich Voznesensky (1933—2010) is well known in Belarus. In 1980, his book *By Heaven Alone* was published in Belarusian in Minsk in the series *Poetry of the Peoples of the USSR*. It was translated by Ryhor Baradulin. The Russian poet has visited Belarus more than once. He visited

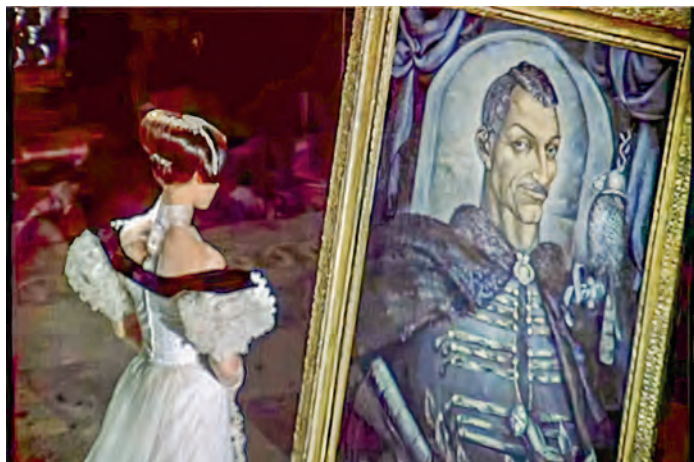
the vicinity of Belovezhskaya Pushcha, the Kamenets District, Svityaz, and the Novogrudok area. He wrote a number of works dedicated to these places, as well as to Belarusian literary and artistic figures — Vasil Bykau, Yevgeny Budinas. He dedicated one of his works — a short poem — to Vladimir Bedula, twice Hero of Socialist Labour and chairman of the Soviet Belarus collective farm. In 1998, the Union of Writers held a poetry festival on the banks of the Svityaz with the participation of Andrei Voznesensky. On June 28th, the Scientific Anniversary Session Dedicated to the 150th Anniversary of M. G. Chernyshevsky's Birth was held in the

Department of Social Sciences of the

Academy of Sciences of the BSSR. M. Biril gave an opening speech. Kandrat Krapiva and employees of the humanitarian academic institutes took part.

On July 9th, a poetry festival was held in Nikolaevshchina (Stolbtsy District), the birthplace of Yakub Kolas. Writers from Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Moscow, and Leningrad took part.

A collection of stories by Belarusian writers, *Forest Song*, was published in the state of Karnataka (India). B. Kattimani translated the works of P. Pestrak, Ye. Skrigan, U. Karatkevich, A. Vasilevich, M. Streltsov, K. Chorny, I. Naumenko, A. Kulyashou, and V. Bykau into Kannada. Yanka Bryl, Ales Adamovich, Vladimir



■ Scene from the movie «King Stakh's Wild Hunt», 1979

poet Rasul Gamzatov took place. The Dagestani, Avar poet spoke himself together with Belarusian poets.

1978. In January, the Chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of the BSSR Maxim Tank received the Consul General of the GDR Sylvester Bernatek and Consul Ulrich Dams at the Writers' House. The discussion focused on strengthening creative contacts between the writers of the BSSR and the GDR. The reception was attended by I. Shamyakin, A. Makayonak, A. Vertinsky, B. Sachenko, I. Chigrinov, V. Lipsky, M. Krugovykh. It is worth noting that this practice of meeting with foreign diplomats continues in our time. In particular, in 2022—2023, the Union of

Gnilomedov, and others visited India at different times. The Belarusian poet, journalist, and translator Yuri Sapozhkov (1940—2013), who wrote in Russian and translated Belarusian poetry into Russian, worked in Delhi for a long time. In Delhi, his poetry collection was published in English and in the languages of the peoples of India.

On September 7th, a ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 150th anniversary of L.N. Tolstoy's birth was held at the Belarusian State Philharmonic. The opening speech *The Light of Truth Carried* was given by the People's Poet of Belarus Piatrus Brouka. L.N. Tolstoy's first books in Belarusian were published in the late 1920s — early 1930s in Vilnius and Minsk (*How Much Does a Man Need and Other Stories*, *What Causes Evil in the World*, *Hadji Murat*). Belarusian literary scholars and writers wrote a lot about Lev Nikolayevich. In 1981, the book *Leo Tolstoy and Belarus* was published. The topic of Belarusian correspondents of the classic of Russian literature has repeatedly been addressed in the publications of Semyon Bukchin, e.g. in the book *The People Who Have Been Native to Us Since Ancient Times...* Information about the celebration of the anniversaries of classics of other literatures, primarily the classics of Russian literature, indicates that there was a wonderful tradition of reviewing achievements of a global scale, a tradition of contact with the life and work of the greats of fine literature. Unfortunately, the experience of previous decades has become scarce in the 1990s, and subsequently in the first decades of the new century. Only the anniversaries of A.S. Pushkin still remain in the context of cultural, educational and literary life. And the Simonov Readings in Mogilev are also, fortunately, an unshakable tradition.

In September, the Belarusian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries hosted the opening of the ten days of the Bulgarian book in the BSSR. An exhibition of the latest Bulgarian publications was organised.

In November in Tehran (Iran), the jury of the International Council on Children's Literature awarded the Hans Christian Andersen Honorary Diploma to a number of Soviet writers. Vasil Vitka was noted for his book *Fairy Tales*. The works of the classic of Belarusian children's literature have been translated into Latvian, Ukrainian, English, Serbian, Slovak, Estonian, Polish, Czech, German, Estonian, Turkmen and other languages of the peoples of the world.

In early December, a festival of Belarusian and Lithuanian poetry was held in Lithuania. Anatoly Vertinsky, Maxim Tank, Vasil Vitka, Aleksey Pysin, Ales Ryazanov took part. Such festivals, trips to neighbouring republics and abroad broadened horizons, creative issues, and encouraged the birth



■ Vasil Vitka

of new works. Not to mention that they helped to establish more solid translation connections.

1979. In January, the A. A. Fadeyev Central House of Writers hosted an evening of Belarusian literature dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the BSSR and the Communist Party of Belarus. The opening speech was given by a long-time friend of Belarusian literature, poet Aleksey Surkov. He participated in the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders. The evening featured speeches by Maxim Tank, Ivan Shamyakin, Ales Petrashkevich, Vasil Bykau, Ryhor Baradulin, Gennady Buravkin, Anatoly Vertinsky, Anatoly Grechannikov, Nil Gilevich, Vasily Zuyonok, and Yauhenia Yanishchyts. Poems by Belarusian poets and songs performed by the famous Pesnyary ensemble were heard.

On February 2nd, the Days of Cuban Literature dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the revolution on the Island of Freedom were held in the Writers' House in Minsk. Maxim Tank gave a welcoming speech. Cuban writers, and translator Tatyana Gorskaya also spoke.

In April, Bulgarian critic and literary scholar Lyuben Georgaev visited Belarus. Maxim Tank and Ivan Chigrinov took part in the conversation with him.

On May 11th, Spanish writer Ramon Gil arrived in Minsk (he was in the USSR at the invitation of the Progress Moscow publishing house to write a book about the Soviet Union). He was received at the Writers' House by the secretary of the Union of

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Writers of the BSSR A. Vertinsky. The Spanish writer interviewed Yauhenia Yanishchyts.

In June 1979, Belarusian researchers G. Golenchenko, V. Chemeritsky, and V. Shmatov spoke at a UNESCO meeting in Paris with reports on F. Skaryna. Skaryna studies were on the rise in the 1970s—1990s. And writers actively participated in developing the topic through artistic means. New poetic, prose and dramatic works appeared. For example, Oleg Loiko's novel about the first printer, his book about Francysk Skaryna in the Moscow series *Lives of Incredible People*. And also the dramatic poem by Nikolai Arochko *Skaryna's Judgment Day*. True, already in the new, 21st century, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus announced a competition for the best play on the Skaryna theme. And one of the results was the publication of a thematic collection of plays. However, now, it seems, none of them are shown in Belarusian theatres. An interesting book project can be considered the publication of *Francysk Skaryna in the Languages of the Peoples of the World* (four editions from 2015 to 2019!), where about 70 translations into different languages of an excerpt from Skaryna's preface to the book *Judith* were collected under one cover.

One of the events of June 1979 seems very impressive and worthy of imitation even decades later. In the Uritsky collective farm of the Gomel Region, the All-Union magazine *Theatre* organized a round table on the topic 'Problems of the Soviet Village and Their Reflection in Art. The round table was chaired by Ivan Shamyakin.

In July, Minsk was visited by the Bulgarian translator and literary scholar Simeon Vladimirov, translator of the works of Kuzma Chorny, Ivan Shamyakin, Ivan Chigrinov, Mikhail Streltsov, Uladzimir Karatkevich into Bulgarian, author of articles and reviews devoted to Belarusian literature.

In August 1979, the guest of Belarus, Belarusian writers was the Cuban writer Nidia Sarabia. He met with A. Vertinsky. M. Matukovsky. The Cuban writer at that time was a member of the Commission on History under the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, Head of the Department of the Centre for the Study of the Heritage of Jose Marti.

In October, at the suggestion of the magazine *Literary Studies*, a round table on the topic 'Directions of Search of the Young, Hero of Modern Narrative, Form and Content of Poetic Work' was held in the Writers'

House. The discussion was moderated by V. Estov. M. Luzhanin, T. Bondar, D. Bugayev and others took part from the Belarusian side. It is clear that at that time — in the 1970-1980s — there was a fairly wide range of opportunities for establishing discussions. But even today, this area of work should not be ignored. Employees of the magazines *Nash Sovremennik*, *Yunist*, *Moskva*, *Roman-Gazeta* and other publications periodically came to Belarus. Topics of the literature of the young, artistic translation and other issues can be discussed taking into account the Belarusian and Russian experience at the present stage. A positive

example of recent times is the round table held by the permanent committee of the Union State of Belarus and Russia following the results of the competition of short stories of young prose writers — Bridge of Friendship. Both offline and online, the dialogue on this platform raises many issues worthy of attention.

An international meeting of translators of Soviet literature was held in Moscow from December 4th to 11th. The topic was 'The Role of Translation in the Modern World. Translation as a Factor in the Interaction of Literature'. About 100 writers from 40 countries participated. As part of this meeting, an evening of international friendship was organised at the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute

of Foreign Languages. Translators visited Khatyn, Mound of Glory, Vyazynka.

It was from such or similar meetings and trips that works dedicated to Belarus and the dramatic military fate of our people were born. For example, these lines by the Uruguayan poet Manuel Garcia Puertos, "Khatyn!.. Take the life of each of us, / for we, like the centuries, are your debtors. / Accept from the rejected peoples / of Latin America / our only wealth, / an oath of allegiance. / Therefore, / united even more, / we will be eternally faithful to your commandment: / ... let the pain / be transformed into strength!" (Translated by Ryhor Baradulin). Or by the Russian poetess Natalia Konchalovskaya, "People, listen! People, do you hear / the sad image of Copper Collars? / Let every sensitive / heart respond to this alarm! Do not cry over the shrine, sons. / You will heat up from the eternal torch / anger against the new war. / People, listen! People, do you hear! / People, listen!" (Translated by Nikolai Avramchik).

Konstantin Leshnitsa

To be continued



POET AND PLAYWRIGHT FROM BYAROZA-KARTUZSKAYA

Another name should be added to the literary map of Brest region.
On May 10th, 1894, in Byaroza-Kartuzskaya, today's Byaroza District,
the poetess, playwright, and literary critic Kadya Molodovskaya was born.

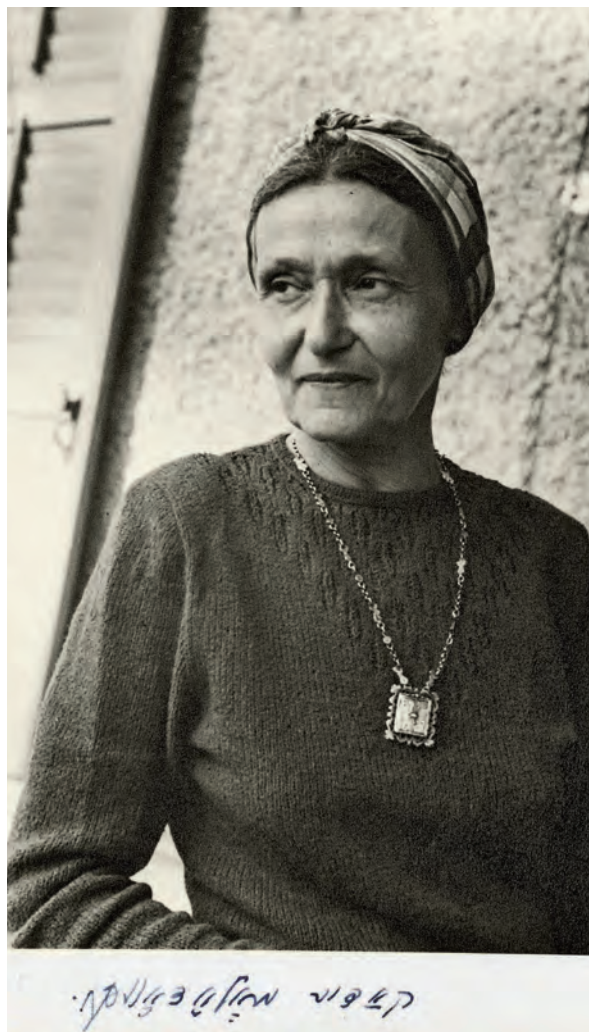
ПАЭТ І ДРАМАТУРГ З БЯРОЗЫ КАРТУЗСКАЙ

На літаратурную карту Берасцейшчыны
варта дадаць яшчэ адно імя.

10 мая 1894 года ў Бярозе Картузскай,
сучасны Бярозаўскі раён, нарадзілася
паэтэса, драматург, літаратурны
крытык Кадзя Маладоўская.

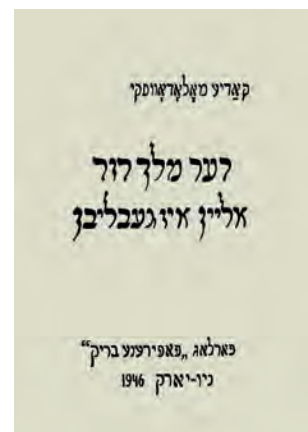
She worked in literature for over half a century. She wrote in Yiddish. Based on this, her texts are not very accessible to us today. But judging by her creative activities, by the public recognition of her poetry in other countries, in other languages, the native of Brest Region left a significant mark on literature. In 1971, the writer was awarded the Itzik Manger literary prize.

After graduating from a traditional Jewish religious school in Byaroza-Kartuzskaya, in 1911 Kadya passed external exams for the course of the Russian girls' gymnasium in Libau (modern Liepāja). In 1911, she entered courses for teaching Hebrew in schools and kindergartens. During the First World War, she moved to Poltava, then to Saratov. In 1916—1917, she worked as a teacher in a kindergarten in Odessa. In 1917, she attempted to return to her parents in Byaroza-Kartuzskaya. But the Civil War only allowed her to get as far as Kyiv. The writer lived here for three years. She met Lev Simche, whom she married in 1920 or 1921. In Kyiv, Kadya made her debut in print as a poet of the Kyiv School.





■ Molodovskaya on the deck of the ship, in the port, probably New York, 1935-1936



■ Title page
«Der meylekh David aleyn iz geblibn»,
Kadya Molodovskaya, 1946

Болей паўвека яна працавала ў літаратуры. Пісала на ідзіш. Зыходзячы з гэтага тэксты яе маладаступныя сёння для нас. Але мяркуючы па творчых актыўнасцях, па грамадскім прызнанні яе паэзіі ў іншых краінах, на іншых мовах, след у літаратуры ўраджэнка Берасцейшчыны пакінула істотны. У 1971 годзе пісьменніца была адзначана Літаратурнай прэміяй імя Іцыка Мангера.

Закончыўшы традыцыйную яўрэйскую рэлігійную школу ў Бярозе Каргузскай, Кадзя ў 1911 годзе здала экстэрнам экзамены за курс рускай жаночай гімназіі ў Лібава. У 1911 годзе паступіла на курсы для выкладання іўрыта ў школах і дзіцячых садках. У час Першай сусветнай вайны пераехала ў Палтаву, затым — у Саратаў. У 1916–1917 гг. працавала выхавальніцай ў дзіцячым садку ў Адэсе. У 1917 годзе зрабіла спробу вярнуцца да бацькоў у Бярозу Каргузскую. Але Грамадзянская вайна дазволіла даехаць толькі да Кіева. Тут пісьменніца пражыла тры гады. Пазнаёмілася з Львом Сімхе, за якога ў 1920 ці 1921 годзе выйшла замуж. У Кіеве Кадзя дэбютавала ў друку як паэт “Кіеўскай школы”. Першая публікацыя — у альманаху “Сваё”. Пераехаўшы ў Варшаву, маладая паэтэса закончыла настаўніцкую семінарыю. Выкладала ў школе ідзіш і іўрыт. Большасць тагачасных яе твораў адрасаваны дзіцячаму чытачу — балады, вершаваныя казкі. У 1925–1935 гг. шмат друкавалася ў варшаўскім літаратурным часопісе “Літарарышэ блетэр”, вяла літаратурную старонку ў штодзённай газеце.

У 1927 годзе выйшла першая кніга Кадзі Маладоўскай — “Лістападаўская ноч”. Паэтычны зборнік атрымаў каля 20 рэцэнзій у друку. Чытачоў і крытыкаў уразіла навізна, мастацкі пошук, у якім



■ Yiddish writers in Montreal (from left to right):
Kadya Molodovskaya, Ida Maze and Rachel Häring Korn

Her first publication was in the almanac *Svoje*. Having moved to Warsaw, the young poetess graduated from a teacher training seminary. She taught Yiddish and Hebrew at school. Most of her works of that time were addressed to children — ballads, fairy tales in verse. In 1925–1935, much of her work was published in the Warsaw literary magazine *Literary Pages* (*Literarisze Bleter*), and she ran a literary page in a daily newspaper.

In 1927, Kadya Molodovskaya's first book, *November Night*, was published. The poetry collection received about 20 reviews in print. Readers and critics were struck by its novelty and artistic exploration, in which the poetess, while drawing on the best traditions of her predecessors, nevertheless spoke in her own voice and looked at contemporary events with her own eyes. Her second book, *The Shoes Are Leaving* (1930), was no less resonant. The collection received the Warsaw Jewish Community Prize.

In 1935, the writer emigrated to the United States. In New York, the Byaroza native founded two Yiddish magazines. In 1942—1943, she wrote social-political columns for the then daily newspaper *Forward*. She published under the pseudonym Rivka Zilberg (the same name and surname as the heroine of Kadya Molodovskaya's novel *From Lublin to New York: Rivka Zilberg's Diary*, published in 1942). In 1948—1952 the writer lived in Israel. Then she returned to the USA. And she continued to work persistently in poetry. In 1965—1974 the writer published her autobiography *From the Heritage of My Ancestors* in the magazine *Sviva*, which she founded herself. Perhaps these pages also contain details of life in Byaroza-Kartuzskaya at the end of the 19th — beginning of the 20th century?..

Kadya Molodovskaya passed away on March 23rd, 1975. She spent her last days in a nursing home in Philadelphia. ... In 2010, the Knizhniki publishing agency in the series *Keshet/Rainbow* published a Russian translation of the book *Shoes* by a native of Byaroza. There are also some truly captivating works on the pages of the collection: for example, this poem *About a Little Hare With a Trunk Like a Baby Elephant*, “One little hare had a nose/ Just like a baby elephant's trunk./ The little hare carried his long nose/ With pride throughout his life./ But other hares looked at him askance because of his nose./ And nicknamed him this way:/ Nose-nosed, big fool...” Maybe, with time, Kadya Molodovskaya's poems will be translated into Belarusian?..

Roman Servach



■ Kadya Molodovskaya, a photo from the book Kathryn Hellerstein “Paper Bridges: Selected poems of Kadya Molodowsky”, 1970



■ The first pages of the last collection of poetry by Kadya Molodovskaya, 1965. Yiddish Book Center

паэтэса, грунтуючыся на лепшых традыцыях папярэднікаў, усё ж гаварыла сваім голасам, сваімі ўласнымі вачыма пазірала на сучасныя падзеі. Другая кніга — “Чаравічкі сыходзяць” (1930) — была не меней рэзананснай. Зборнік атрымаў прэмію Варшаўскай яўрэйскай грамады.

У 1935 годзе пісьменніца эмігрыравала ў ЗША. У Нью-Ёрку ўрадженка Бярозы заснавала два часопісы на ідзіш. У 1942–1943 гг. пісала публіцыстычныя калонкі для штодзённай на той час газеты “Форвертс”. Друкавалася пад псеўданімам Рыўка Зільберг (такое імя і прозвішча насіла гераіня рамана Кадзі Моладаўскай — “Ад Любліна да Нью-Ёрка: дзёнік Рыўкі Зільберг”, які пабачыў свет у 1942 годзе). У 1948–1952 гг. пісьменніца жыла ў Ізраілі. Пасля вярнулаўся ў ЗША. І па ранейшаму настойліва працавала ў паэзіі. У 1965–1974 гг. пісьменніца друкавала ў часопісе “Свівы”, які сама ж і заснавала, сваю аўтабіяграфію “Са спадчыны маіх прашчурай”. Мо на гэтых старонках захаваліся і падрабязнасці жыцця ў Бярозе Картузскай напрыканцы XIX — у пачатку XX стагоддзя?..

Пайшла з жыцця Кадзі Моладаўскай 23 сакавіка 1975 гады. Апошнія свае дні правяла ў доме састарэлых у Філадэльфіі.

...У 2010 годзе выдавецкае агенцтва “Кніжнікі” у серыі “Кешэт/Вясёлка” выдала ў перакладзе на рускую мову кнігу ўрадженкі Бярозы “Чаравічкі”. Ёсць на старонках зборніка і ўвогуле захапляльныя творы: як, напрыклад, вось і гэты верш — “Про зайчонка с хоботом как у слоненка” — “Был нос у одного зайчонка/Совсем как хобот у слоненка./ Зайчонок свой длинный нос/С гордостью по жизни нес./Другие ж зайцы из-за носа/На него смотрели косо./И прозвали его так:/Носенос, большой дурак...” Мо з часам вершы Кадзі Моладаўскай будуць перакладзены і на беларускую мову?..

Раман Сэрвач

A JOURNEY WITH THE HELP OF REAL ART

"The River of Time" is the name of the exhibition, which introduces the paintings and sculptural works of Belarusian artists celebrating their anniversaries in 2024. In total, there are about a hundred works from the collection of the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus in the presented exposition.





So, the audience is offered an exhibition of the anniversary cycle, which has become traditional in the museum's exhibition activities since 2008. This time the works of forty artists celebrating their anniversaries form a kaleidoscopic picture of different worldviews and interpretations of reality. What is characteristic: some authors "sound" almost in unison, despite the decades separating them, while others, although they lived at the same time, are noticeably different.

According to Valiantsina Vaitsehouskaya, a leading researcher of the Department of Belarusian Art of the 20th-21st centuries of the National Art Museum, such exhibitions can be considered as a supplement to the permanent exposition of the museum, which includes "quintessential" works of a number of artists. But there

were other works and other masters, once, perhaps, also notable, even famous, but now, after the passage of time, not so popular, half-forgotten or not known at all to today's viewer. But they are no less important. And such exhibitions from the collections are a kind of "release" for the works, which sometimes stayed for decades, invisible to the world, in the storerooms, without being able to carry out a dialogue between the author and the viewer.

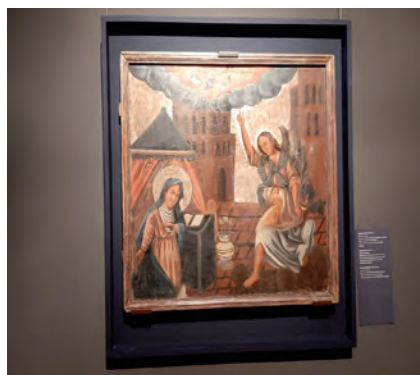
The current exposition is built mainly according to the chronological principle, which makes the gradual evolution of the language of art over the decades especially noticeable. From students of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts and its subsequent modifications (Pen, Lensky, Alperovich, Dzezhits) to graduates of the Belarus



Theatre and Art Institute (Baranovsky, Kazakevich, Osiedovsky, Vlasov, Evseyev, Gorbunova). Among the artists of the older generation, many received their initial education at the Vitebsk Art Technical School (Gusev, Zavisha, Li, Kozak, Maslenikov). A number of masters already in the post-war years studied in Minsk and Vitebsk, Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. The diversity of pedagogical schools contributed to the diversity of creative individualities.

Not all the artists presented at the exhibition were born in Belarus, some only worked or work here at one time or another (Grube, Mudrogin, Dmukhailo, Rozhkov, Kamil), and not all the natives of Belarus worked in their homeland. But together they make up a multicoloured panorama of our country's culture. For example, Ivan

Dmukhailo's art has Ukrainian roots. He was born in the Ukrainian village of Topchino, Dnepropetrovsk Region; in 1939 he graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk art school. But after the Great Patriotic War he settled in Belarus, first in Brest, then in Grodno, from where he moved to Minsk. In his youth, he questioned a lot, took little for granted, wanting to verify everything from his own experience. His youth, connected with the Great Patriotic War and post-war mental peripeteia, had a taste of bitterness. But he loved it, this troubled youth. He loved the kind people he met on his way: in Brest, where he started his creative path, and in Grodno, where he continued it. And, of course, in Minsk, where he became what he became.... He was always grateful to his Belarusian friends and colleagues who felt and understood him as a landscape painter.



What distinguishes Ivan Dmukhailo's work among other landscape painters? First of all, it is the fact that in the usual "subjects" of nature he found "his own" images. In a lyrical story about the beauty of the earth, its mysteries, he searched for his intonations and spoke about all this, albeit not always in a loud, but individual, poetic voice unlike others. That is why his sincere, heartfelt paintings always stop the viewer's eye. In the motifs of Belarusian nature Ivan Dmukhailo managed to summarise with a lyrical story the eternal truth

about the beauty of the earth, its secrets, justifying it with his original manner. Is it not for this reason that among the great Belarusian school of landscape his images are distinguished by their poetic, singing mood. Ivan Dmukhailo's simple, quiet motifs of nature were filled with inner significance. And this feeling of the value of all living things that surround a person on the Belarusian land excited all his work. The artist sincerely and touchingly loved Belarus, in all its splendour, with a great history and unique landscapes. He joyfully

THE ANNIVERSARIES REMINDED OF THEMSELVES

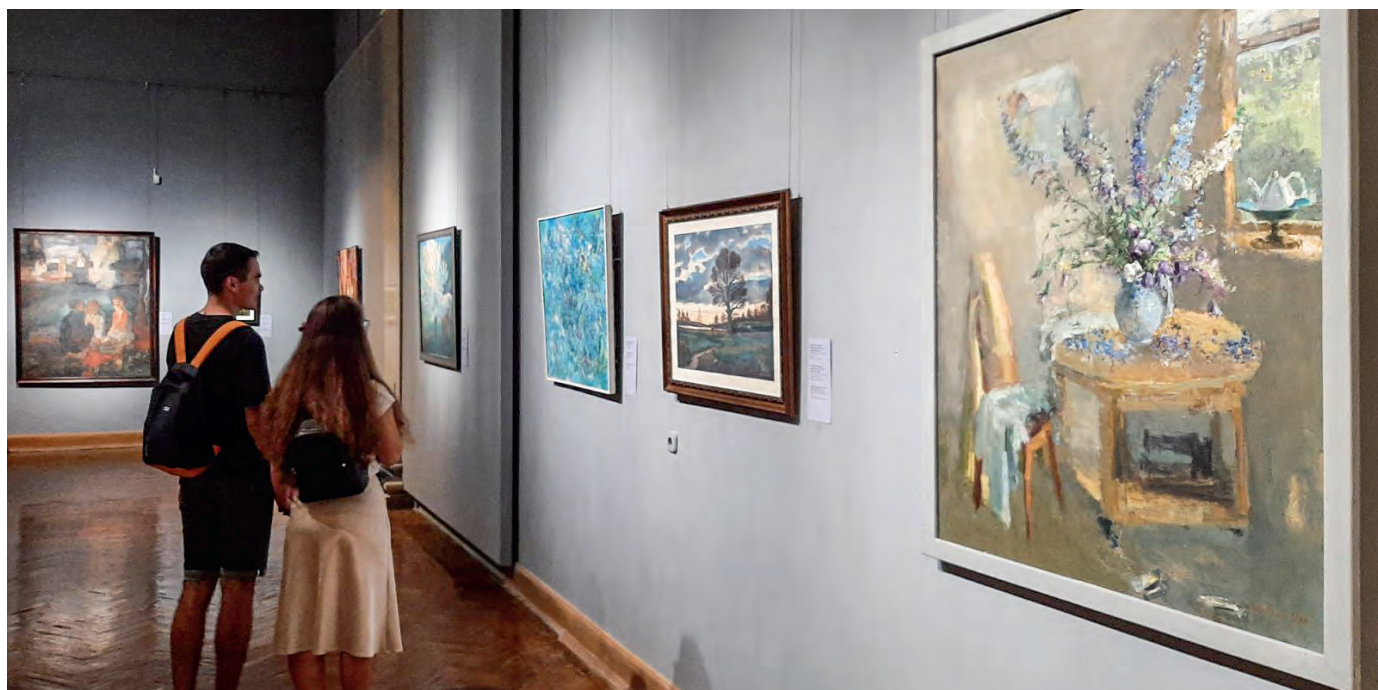


testified that as much as he could, he tried to show his favorite corners of the Blue-eyed country in his paintings, which is probably the only place like it in the whole Universe.

Pavel Maslenikau, who later received the high title of the People's Artist of Belarus, was also interested in understanding the beauty of his native land. The 110th anniversary of the birth of this great master of landscape was just celebrated this year. Even during his years of study at the Vitebsk Art College he wrote a lot of sketches. Unfortunately, they all perished during the war. Already in the post-war years, for more than two decades of his life, he worked at the Belarusian State Academic Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theater as a production designer. With his real obsession with the theater, he made a great contribution to the development

of the decorative arts in Belarus. However, his love for his native nature did not leave him even then. Later, in the 60s, when Pavel Maslenikau left the theater, he began to devote much more time to creating landscape works. It was in the following three decades that his best lyrical landscapes appeared, many of which became real pearls of Belarusian painting of the second half of the 20th century.

Pavel Maslenikau belongs to the generation of artists whose work has absorbed the best traditions of the painting school. Literally each of his paintings is filled with color harmony, and the author's pictorial



palette is consonant with the soft and calm coloring of Belarusian nature. Together with brushes and paints, he “explored” well-known and at the same time still completely unknown places. He searched and found all new motifs, because he realized long ago that the native land is able to constantly surprise the eye of the artist. First of all, unusual natural landscapes. That is why the painter has developed his own imaginative style of landscape, in which the reflection of boundless natural beauty prevails. Very often such picturesque panoramas in the works of Pavel Maslenikau are cut through by the free flow of rivers, in which the characteristic features of the Western Dvina, Dnieper, Neman, Berezina are recognized. With their bends and turns, they have always fascinated and beckoned to unexplored, mysterious distances. Without a doubt, the artist himself perceived his native nature as a source of creative inspiration.

In general, this undoubtedly very talented painter had so many individual finds that he easily opened up completely unexpected creative prospects. The idea of boundless space, figuratively encoded in Pavel Maslenikau's landscape solutions, necessarily implied the introduction of a high sky into the picture plane, which fascinates with its inexhaustible cosmic azure. The artist also has such symbolic compositions, where the celestial peaks are outlined by “huge mountains” of dark clouds or pierced by sunlight breaking through the cloudy haze. Such figurative element in his works gives the image of the native land in the picturesque vision of its greater significance and expressiveness, which



corresponds to its natural purity and primevalness. It is no exaggeration to say that People's Artist of Belarus Pavel Maslennikau was and remains one of the most impressive Belarusian masters of modern landscape. He is the author of significant compositions, who purposefully developed an epic cycle dedicated to the Belarusian nature. However, his personal pictorial explorations and creative searches gave him the opportunity to find answers to philosophical questions related to life as well.

All this, of course, is in tune with the principles of Pavel Maslennikau, who perceived Belarusian nature as the primary source of inexhaustible creative insights, where the leading dominant is the desire for a sublime and harmonious sense of reality. This was the essence of his creative thinking. It justified itself by the constant renewal of picturesque author's techniques. It should be said that Pavel Maslennikau is one of the few contemporary Belarusian artists who perfectly mastered the gradation of warm and cold colours. He skillfully managed to convey the airspace, the play of sunlight in the foliage of trees, in the field "waves" of young ears, in the living mirror of the water surface. That is why his life-affirming in its figurative and colouristic state landscapes are always so reverent. And they bring up the viewer's sense of beauty in the most natural way.

Meanwhile, in addition to vast panoramas, the artist often turned to more chamber motifs of quiet



backwaters, forest paths, birch groves. These author's subjects are filled with a subtle inner state. They can be called "islands" of natural impressions that are often stored in the memory of early childhood. Such picturesque motifs are in demand today as never before. And first of all by those who are often detached from the natural environment: they live in a rather monotonous urban environment. The master sensitively realized this problem and tried to push the limits of "concrete reality" as far as possible. To return, thanks to a creative feeling, the feelings and emotions of his many fans to the green kingdom of nature.

It is not for nothing that we have given so much space to Pavel Maslennikau's landscapes. After all, they are



poetic short stories about his native land, written with skill, with impeccable artistic taste. In general, landscapes were not just the artist's favorite theme. It is a complete reflection of his creative personality, his research and achievements. This is the immediate thing that fascinates both the venerable expert and the simple viewer when they get to know each other. Maslennikov's landscapes are truthful, full of restrained lyricism, imaginative. The author is recognized immediately, without a signature, by the distinctive character of the painting, which harmoniously combines the accuracy of the image with deep poetry, faithfulness of the drawing - with the beauty of shades. And most importantly, you can easily recognize him by the national flavour that permeates all of Pavel Maslennikov's work. The artist studied his native nature so well, saw so many beautiful things in it that he did not need to go far. He discovered inexhaustible riches of motifs, states, subtle pictorial relations near Minsk, in Mogilev Region. And each time it was something new, which today enriches the viewer, makes him look more closely at the world around him and love it more.

The exhibitors of the exhibition are represented in the museum collection in different quantitative ways - from dozens of works to the only one. The works of Pavel Yuzhik and Nikita Sandzhiev, for example, are rare in the museum and at the exhibition. The bulk of their works are located in the places where they primarily



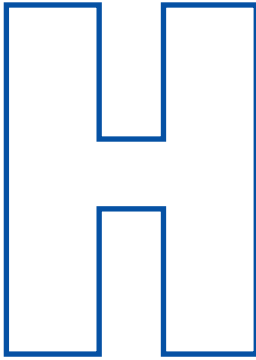
lived and worked - at the Belarusian Smorgon District and Kalmyk Steppe, respectively. And more. The art, which has been created for more than a hundred years, allows you to feel the atmosphere of different eras, get acquainted with the evolution of the tastes of artists and society. And, thus, to carry out a kind of time travel.

Aleksandr Pimenov

*Chief
Conductor
of the Bolshoi
Theatre
of Belarus
Artem Makarov,*

**"Everything is
possible
in the theatre
now, and it
is happening"**





He has 12 years of work as the chief conductor of the Bashkir Opera and Ballet Theatre behind him — this is a lot of experience. And now is his second season as the Chief Conductor of the National Academic Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus. But he knew very well where and why he was going: as a guest conductor he could assess the state of the orchestra and troupe in Minsk and understood what could and should be worked on here. And not only here, because at the same time the conductor accepted another offer... Combining the position of chief conductor in Minsk and at the Moscow State Academic Children's Musical Theatre named after Natalia Sats is probably unrealistic. But it works out... After all, every creative person has their own idea of art and its quality, about modern development trends. This is what our conversation with the People's Artist of the Republic of Bashkortostan and Chief Conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus Artem Makarov is about.

“You have worked here for a season. What does working in Belarus give to your personal experience?”

“Working in a new place always brings something new. Have I changed my management tactics? Probably not. It seems to me that a certain type of my behaviour has already developed when I am a manager: after all, I have 12 years behind me. I do this work here, as I did before. The only thing that struck me at first was the scale of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus. But now I have already gotten used to it. Of course, the teams are more numerous than before, and even than in Moscow and Turkey, where I had to work. Naturally, you need to devote time to each person, see, hear, in order to understand what each person is capable of. As for the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, it had a good reputation, it is known in Russia — my fellow conductors noted the high level of this team. This makes my job much easier.”

“The figure of the chief conductor is special, because it is not enough to be professionals, you need to be a team and you need to have some kind of vision of music, especially when preparing a performance...”

“In an orchestra, everyone can be a good specialist, but there still needs to be a conductor who the musicians would listen to. Of course, the team is important. First of all, from my colleagues, conductors. Unfortunately, there are not many of them here. Therefore, at the beginning of this year, we held a competition, as a result of which we selected two people, residents of Belarus, who, I hope, will show themselves in the future — these are young specialists. Already in business, they will be able to grow professionally to become good assistants, including for me as a leader.

The team is both conductors and accompanists (leaders of groups of orchestra musicians), so that we all understand each other. And this applies to both the line-ups and the rehearsal process. This season was spent on getting used to each other. Because the chief conductor, in addition to creative responsibilities, has a lot of administrative responsibilities, when it is necessary to solve various problems, including

working with performers. The orchestra here is large — about 150 people. I have good contact and understanding with Dmitry Gorbaychuk — he is the head of the theatre orchestra troupe, a very professional musician and director. In addition, the chief conductor is also responsible for the vocalists — the entire opera troupe and the choir (to a lesser extent) require attention. Ballet is a more separate structure, and everything related to opera and orchestra is all under the purview of the chief conductor. The past season and year were difficult for me: I learned, delved into, listened... Because the opera troupe is quite large, and the repertoire is solid, which I needed to see in order to understand who sings how, who plays how, how my colleagues work.”

“At the beginning of your musical career, you worked as an accompanist with vocalists. Does this help you in finding contact with opera singers in particular?”

“It’s a big part of my life. I worked in vocal classes back in the conservatory, I found it interesting. And for quite a few years I worked in the theatre with the opera troupe — with the choir, then with the opera soloists. Thanks to this, I understood the vocal specifics well. In addition, working as an accompanist in an opera theatre is the shortest way to learn the repertoire. When you have a complete command of the repertoire that is currently being performed in the theatre, it makes the conductor’s job much easier. However, the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus has various performances, and I encountered some of them for the first time only in Minsk. For example, *Samson and Delilah* is a stunning opera, beautiful music, but it is rarely performed anywhere for various reasons. Or *Turandot* — I had to perform individual fragments, but this is also a fairly rare performance, as a rule, it is performed in those theatres where there is a really large troupe. It may be in the leading theatres of Moscow and St. Petersburg, but in the regions you will rarely come across this name. Or here on the playbill there is *The Flying Dutchman*. These are new works for me, but I am very interested in expanding my repertoire.”



“People who go to the opera in Minsk think that the playbill mainly consists of tried and tested opera classics, which will definitely attract audiences. With rare exceptions. Nevertheless, the audience also appreciated them, because the same Flying Dutchman has been in the repertoire for more than 10 years. As the chief conductor, how do you assess this approach to the repertoire?”

“The repertoire policy in any theatre is one of the most difficult tasks for the directors, who, as creative people, want something original. On the other hand, we live in a time when the theatre management also plays a big role in decision-making. For example, someone makes a proposal, and the management says that it will be difficult to sell. Therefore, the matter is not simple... I have already made and will continue to make proposals with a more original approach to the selection of new works and titles. I have some experience in this regard. When I was the chief conductor of the Bashkir theatre, I went through this. Not immediately, but gradually I began to offer not very well-known titles of operas and I also heard objections that we would not be able to sell the hall. But I believe that you do not always need to choose popular and commercially successful titles. Because you need to develop the viewer, naturally, this should be done gradually. It is clear that now, if we choose some unknown title, the audience itself will not go to the premiere. We need to attract advertising resources, use marketing opportunities so that the viewer comes. Of course, it is not only a matter of the originality of the name, there should also be a good production — perhaps this is the main thing. And the way it is sung and played, because the viewer feels and appreciates what is done well. This is how we gradually educated our viewer in Ufa. The public began to trust the theatre more.

I hope that in this regard, the situation will change here too. For now, it seems to me, we are captives of very famous titles. But, on the other hand, there are also advantages to the fact

that Minsk has an extensive repertoire of the most famous operas that are popular all over the world. The same can be said about ballets. In my opinion, both opera and ballet would do well to be enriched with new names in the future. If you dig into, for example, baroque music, there is a huge layer (hundreds of titles!), and you could find a work suitable in scale for a stage like the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus. The same is true for French opera, which is almost not represented here. The public, of course, needs to be educated, you need to bring up your viewers, constantly surprising and tying them to the theatre. In addition, there are some people who love to go to the theatre — they also need discoveries and new impressions.”

“While you touched on the topic of baroque opera, could you tell us how you took a risk when you turned to Handel’s opera Hercules in Ufa and made a family story out of it, and in the end you received the Golden Mask award. Probably, the level of risk can be different...”

“Of course, there was a risk. Moreover, at first we didn’t even know what kind. I chose the title and the director. But director Georgy Georgievich Isaakyan proposed a radical concept. It was a modern story, very stylish. Of course, not everyone in the republic accepted the visual concept. But a good cast was assembled, we took the production to Moscow, and showed it at festivals several times. I can honestly admit that the Bashkir State Opera and Ballet Theatre did not make any money on this performance, but it was a serious image breakthrough. People learned about the theatre, and people started talking. Therefore, commerce should not always prevail over art. At least 20—30 percent should be left for creativity, in order to stage a performance for the performers that the theatre has. After all, the repertoire is not compiled just like that, but based on singers who can pull it off and show themselves.”

“Are you currently involved in the Golden Mask competition?”

“The new management of the Golden Mask approached me with a proposal to work on the expert council, which should select and nominate performances for the award. I expressed doubts about whether I was suitable for this role, because previously the expert council consisted of theorists. But they explained to me that now there is a different system, and practitioners are also needed on the expert council. So I agreed.”

“We have always followed the Golden Mask to understand what the current trends are...”

“I probably won’t be able to point out any trend, because now almost every theatre decides as it sees fit. And invites certain specialists, sometimes even dictates the concept. Of course, based on the possibilities of financing and even the mentality of its audience, its knowledge and tastes. It is clear that any director wants his or her theatre’s performance to be attended, regardless of whether it is nominated for the

Golden Mask. Even the shortlist of the award includes different performances. When I worked on the jury (I had this opportunity three times), we watched completely different performances, sometimes we were perplexed: what are the evaluation criteria? For example, a performance, let's take an opera by genre, but modern in form, with modern means of expression — it is clear that this is the 20th — 21st century. And how can it be compared with a large-scale and absolutely classical production of the same Bolshoi Theatre of Russia, where there are completely different possibilities and costs, including energy? Therefore, I would say this about trends: everything is possible in the theatre now, and it is happening. And I think it is interesting. The opera genre is not just not dying, it is living an active life. Including because here and there, titles appear that no one has heard or staged before. Now directors and conductors are trying to find something that for some reason has not been noticed or has been forgotten for many years. It is a great joy to dig up something rare. I have had this happen in my career. Sometimes I myself found interesting works for staging, and sometimes directors found them and suggested that I pay attention to them. Such a situation was, for example, at the Natalia Sats Theatre with Paul Hindemith's opera *Das Nusch-Nuschi*. It was an incredible explosion of emotions for me: it turns out that a famous composer has something to play in opera. Sometimes you need to be a little bolder. For me, the Natalia Sats Theatre is a good example of how you can combine the classics and the non-classics, the popular and the unpopular. Both can be understood and accepted by the audience."

"As the Chief Conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, you can influence the formation of the repertoire. Perhaps you have already discussed ideas for new productions that would be unusual for our country?"

"Plans are drawn up in advance, many things were planned before my arrival. Life will show what happens next. After all, repertoire issues are not decided by the chief conductor alone, the form of artistic management is slightly different here. As far as I know, in some theatres the creative director has the final say, and in others, the general director. The artistic council system has taken root in the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus — it has its pros and cons. But decisions are made jointly. I hope that my ideas and suggestions will be heard and considered. I have good contact with my colleagues. We are all of about the same generation — Chief Director Anna Motornaya, Chief Choreographer Igor Kolb and myself. We resolve emerging issues in a working order. Naturally, we are also in constant contact and on the same wavelength with the theatre's General Director Yekaterina Nikolayevna Dulova, who brought us all together."

"In Belarus, questions periodically arise about replenishing the repertoire with national works. Have you already managed to get acquainted with the music of Belarusian composers — of past years or modern?"



"There are wonderful performances that are shown on the theatre stage. There may be few of them, but they are very well-staged and interesting in terms of music, for example, *King Stakh's Wild Hunt* — it is no coincidence that the performance was taken outside of Belarus. Or the ballet *Anastasia* and several other productions are certainly significant. I got acquainted with them when I was already here, and I realised that the Belarusian school of composition is very strong, at least it was (though I don't know the current state yet). Why do I say this with such confidence? Because the concert-performance *Emotional Diary of Memory*, dedicated to the liberation of Belarus from fascism, is made up of excerpts from works by Belarusian composers on military themes. I was surprised that there were so many names, as well as works on military themes. It is clear that this is a sore subject for Belarus, and accordingly, it was reflected in art. It is a pity that this music has not been performed for a long time. And now our team is preparing an amazing project, in which we will remember many names and present many bright musical fragments on the theme of war. The discovery of Belarusian music for me has happened, I am truly amazed, and I can say: you have something to be proud of. I hope that in the future I will be able to get to know the works of Belarusian authors on other topics more deeply. I think it is right when the theatre turns to national art."

"How, in your opinion, does the Belarusian mentality manifest itself in relation to the theatre?"

"If we talk about art, then Belarusians are no different from the Russian public and the world public. Of course, ballet is more popular everywhere. And we know that tickets for ballet are sold out faster, for some performances — in a matter of days. Unlike opera, when we sometimes don't know until the last moment whether the hall is sold out. But this is also understandable: opera is a more complex genre. This situation is always and everywhere. But if you think about



■ To the left of conductor Artyom Makarov, Ilgam Valiev, soloist of the Bashkir Opera and Ballet Theater, People's Artist of the Republic of Bashkortostan, People's Artist of the Republic of Tatarstan, winner of the Russian National Award "Golden Mask"

it, the situation is changing, this is proven by other theatres, in particular, Perm and Yekaterinburg. I know that there are some kind of opera lovers' clubs appearing, designed for people who perceive opera art as more useful for the mind and heart, more intellectual. Therefore, I wish the Belarusian public to love opera — there is a reason for it!"

"What, in your opinion, should we work on more actively to develop the opera section?"

"First of all, I am for enriching the repertoire. Let's say last season there was the premiere of *Iolanta*, in the new season we will present an updated performance of *Eugene Onegin* — this is Russian music. This means that next there should be European — Italian, French... I would like to see an opera by Jules Massenet here, for example. There are thoughts not only about the opera traditions of different countries, but also about different styles — we talked about Baroque opera, which I have high hopes for. In addition, we need to periodically stage Mozart, because it is useful for everyone — both for the soloists and for the orchestra. This is a school. There is talk about *Don Giovanni*, because this opera has not been here for a long time. I really hope that during the period when I will work here, operas will be performed that have never been heard in Minsk."

"The troupe has become much younger now. On the one hand, this is a good sign: there is an influx of new forces. But young people cannot always sing everything..."

"Every theatre troupe has its own problems. This is also a somewhat unusual situation for me. For example, a wonderful cast of strong dramatic sopranos, something that is usually missing elsewhere. And here there is a scattering: Anastasia Moskvina, Anastasia Malevich, Maria Galkina, Marta Danusevich and others. There is someone to choose from. But there are not enough lyric and lyric-coloratura performers, of whom there are usually many in other places. Or here there is a fairly good situation with tenors (I exclude dramatic tenors, they are not found anywhere at all). But we are finding a way out of this situation, inviting them. The situation with lyric baritones is a little worse, which is also strange. There are some good guys with low voices, with whom I work. Now, with the head of the troupe Anastasia Moskvina, we are trying to include young guys in almost every performance. This needs to be done. I hope the troupe will continue to grow, for this reason we held a competition this year. And we have several good new soloists. They will gradually enter the repertoire."

"If we follow how you worked for several months in Minsk, then the ballets you conducted were mainly *Giselle*. Do you have a special relationship with this ballet or with ballet in general?"

"Not really. As a rule, there are people to conduct ballet performances here. It just so happens that where I work, there is no particular need for my participation when ballet performances are on. And as for *Giselle* — its director and Chief Choreographer Igor Kolb asked me to take this performance. I must say that over the last four or five years I have been more closely involved in the ballet repertoire. And in Ufa I have had several premieres in recent years, and in December there was the premiere of the ballet *The Young Lady-Peasant* by Boris Asafiev — a rare title on the theatre playbill, in Moscow too. I have ballet productions in my projects for the next season. Perhaps there will be something new in Minsk too. I would like something new, because in ballet, despite the fact that music is at the core, depends a lot on choreography. For example, I conducted some ballets for years in one choreography, and when I encountered another, I had to switch, and very seriously, even break myself in some ways. I want to say right away that conducting a ballet is in no way easier than conducting an opera, but it is a slightly different specificity. In an opera, conductors listen first of all: they set the tempo of the music, but they must feel the singer's breathing — sometimes you have to follow the performer. In ballet, conductors also watch. Because the conductors set the tempo, which should be such that it is comfortable to dance. There are classical ballets where the music — for example, in a pas de deux or variations — has to follow the choreography."



■ On stage, conductor Artyom Makarov, on his left, Belarusian Vladislav Sulimsky, soloist of the Mariinsky Theater, star of the world opera

“How do you think the ballet repertoire in Minsk is formed? Doesn’t it seem more diverse?”

“In my opinion, the situation is approximately the same for both opera and ballet. But there are several performances in opera that correspond to modern trends, or, relatively speaking, to the definition of ‘modern production’. I would like to see modern performances in ballet that are more in line with new trends. For example, from the performance *Illusions of Love*, the audience can understand that choreography can be different. Of course, there will always be classics — *Swan Lake* and other performances that the audience wants to see. I am not calling for these ballets to be staged in a modern manner. But we need to offer something that would surprise the audience today, and this applies not only to the setting, but also to modern choreography. Now all major theatres are trying to make the ratio of classics and modern choreography about 80 percent to 20. This greatly develops the troupe.”

“The Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus tries to attract viewers with various projects, some have already become traditional, like *Evenings of the Bolshoi in the Radziwill Castle*, and some have become history, like the opera competition. Perhaps there are ideas for projects that are unusual in form and content?”

“Yes, I remember the Minsk opera competition — it was a bright event in the musical life, it was known, people talked about it. I can only hope that this competition will be revived someday. But there are festivals that take place every year — and not every theatre can afford it. At the end of the season — Ballet Summer, in the autumn — the Minsk International

Opera Forum. It’s good that theatres from different republics bring their productions here — now it’s difficult for a huge company to come with scenery. In the new season, there are plans for a tour on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus. I urge you to follow the theatre’s playbill and the events it prepares for the audience more closely. There are some very interesting projects. For example, in Nesvizh. The fact that Belarus has such an amazing place where you can listen to classical music in the open air in a historical atmosphere — it turns us to European traditions in a good way. It’s an opportunity to spend time with loved ones in an interesting and useful way.”

“Did any of your relatives come to visit you in Minsk?”

“Last year, when I was not yet the chief conductor, my mother came to see me perform. She also fell in love with Minsk. She wants to come here again, because she has not had time to see everything — not only the capital is interesting, but also the surrounding areas, castles, other cities of Belarus.”

“Have you experienced Belarusian hospitality?”

“I felt it right away, when I came here for the first time. People here are completely different, probably softer. You can feel the friendly attitude everywhere, not only at work, but also on the street, in a store, where people might see me for the first time. It is no coincidence that there are a lot of tourists from Russia here now. New flights are constantly opening. It is great here, European-style, everything is well-kept — that is captivating. And it attracts: you want to work here — and there is something to work on.”

Larisa Timoshik



IN THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE VETKOV SCHOOL



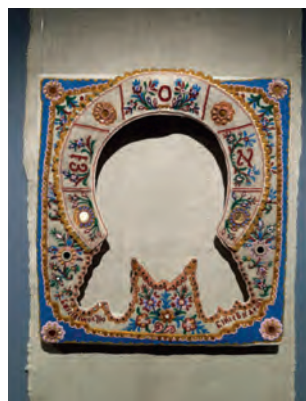
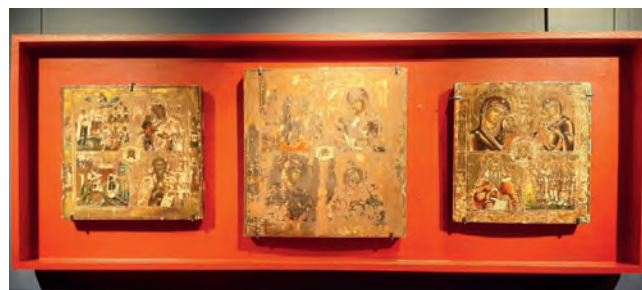
The National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus has an exhibition "Icons of Vietka. The Savior "Not Made by Hands". Works from the collection of the Vietka Museum of Old Believers and Belarusian Traditions named after F.R. Shklyarau".

EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY



It is a true fact that the long traditions of Orthodox icon painting in the Belarusian lands were preserved at the town of Vietka (now it is a district center in the Gomel Region of Belarus on the Sozh River), where skillful masters of painting, wood carving, creators of manuscripts and keepers of old printed books settled since the end of the 17th century. In fact, here was formed a spiritual and cultural center of Old Believers, which preserved the continuity of icon painting skills up to the 20th century, created an original school of painting, recognizable by stylistics, technique, ornamental and decorative methods.

The museum at Vietka was founded in 1978, to be chronologically accurate. Its collection is based on the collection of Fyodar Shklyarau (1925-1988), a local collector of art objects, amateur painter, patriot and researcher of Vietka antiquity. His collection included unique Old Believer icons, manuscript and old printed books, embossed and beaded icon frames, as well as numerous household items: silk shawls, samovars, towels, copperware, furniture. He was also interested in archaeology, rare minerals, folk carvings, and the products of local blacksmiths and gold diggers. Fyodar Shklyarau became the first director of the museum, whose further successful work was ensured by his associates – Svetlana Leontieva, a major expert on Vietka manuscripts, and Galina Nechaeva, a researcher of the local school of icon painting, who became the head of the museum in 1988.



EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY

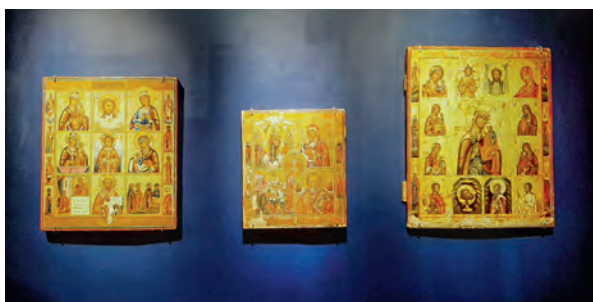
Continuing the traditions of Fyodar Shklyarau, the museum staff goes on scientific expeditions, studies the icons, weaving technology, artefacts, folklore preserved by the inhabitants. This fruitful activity resulted in scientific publications about the collection - monographs, articles, reports at Belarusian and international conferences. In 2013, the publication "Living Faith. Vietka" by Galina Nechaeva became the best among the participants of the prestigious national contest "The Art of the Book", and in 2014 Galina Nechaeva and Svetlana Leontieva received the "Golden Folio" award at the XXI Minsk International Book Fair for the book "Vietka's Book Culture".

- It should be said that the exhibition "Icons of Vietka. The Savior "Not Made by Hands" is the result of many years of research by our colleagues on this subject, - emphasizes Elena Karpenko, curator of the exhibition, Head of the Department of Ancient Belarusian Art of the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus. She also draws attention to the fact that the collective, research and artistic experience of studying the image was embodied in the conceptual solution of the exposition space. The exhibition demonstrates more than 40 icons, metal and beaded icon



frames, works of copper art casting, drawings on paper, handwritten books, towels. Homespun canvases, patterned shawls, chests and other household items of Old Believers make up the concept of the exhibition project and reveal its additional meanings. The method of exhibiting the works was the style of the Vietka museum developed over the years, the essence of which is "description of culture in terms of space".





A kind of reference point for the viewer at the exhibition is the designated theme “The Path of the artist Ananias”, who painted the first image of the Savior. The history of the icon’s appearance is described in the “Tale of Emperor Constantine about the Image of Edessa” (about 945), the authorship of which is attributed to the Byzantine Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus. In the text: “The Savior, having washed his face with water and wiped it with the handkerchief given to him, displayed his image on it with the help of supernatural divine power...”

According to legend, the king of the city of Edessa in Mesopotamia was suffering from a serious illness. He heard about the healing preacher Jesus Christ and sent a servant to capture his image on canvas. Seeing the futile attempts of Ananias, Christ washed his face with a handkerchief, the holy face was imprinted on it, which the servant brought to his master. The healed king ordered the plaque to be placed over the city gates for public worship.

The exposition of the current exhibition at the National Art Museum traces the history of the origin and erection of the non-manifested image from its Byzantine origins to the legacy of the Novgorod, Pskov, Yaroslavl and Moscow traditions in the Vietkov school of icon painting.



A separate thematic block illustrates the role of the Savior “Not Made by Hands” in the compositional construction of the icons themselves - in the house complexes of personal piety and numerous healers. His image is placed in the center. For four private works, this is a kind of castle, a spiritual image of the house, the outlines of which are reliably protected.



EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY



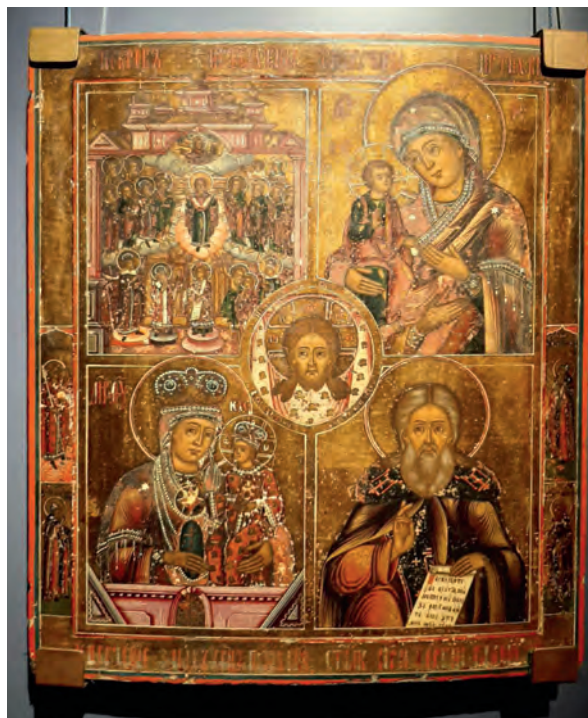
The exposition also reflects the history of Catholic iconography with “the Veil of Veronica”.

This plot is placed in the lower case of the Icon of the Savior “Not Made by Hands”, which illustrates the theme “The origin of the image”. Icon painters of Vietka collected and interpreted all available variants of Eastern and Western Christian traditions, enriching familiar schemes and creating new compositions. “The Veil of Veronica” shows the face of Christ in a crown of thorns, as it was imprinted on a canvas given to Him by a compassionate woman on the way to Calvary.

The viewer’s attention is attracted by chased metal works of local gold diggers and beaded icon frames. The art for which craftswomen of Vietka were famous.

There is a testimony of the author of the ethnographic essay about Vietka, Ivan Abramov, who in 1907 saw “rich ancient women’s dresses” taken out of chests - beautiful brocade kokoshniks with a pearl net falling over the eyes, huge pearl earrings, so-called “baskets”.

Beaded and river pearl icon frames, as well as the art of making them, have been known at Vietka since ancient times. This craft dates back to Byzantine and then Old Russian examples, preserving archaic techniques until the

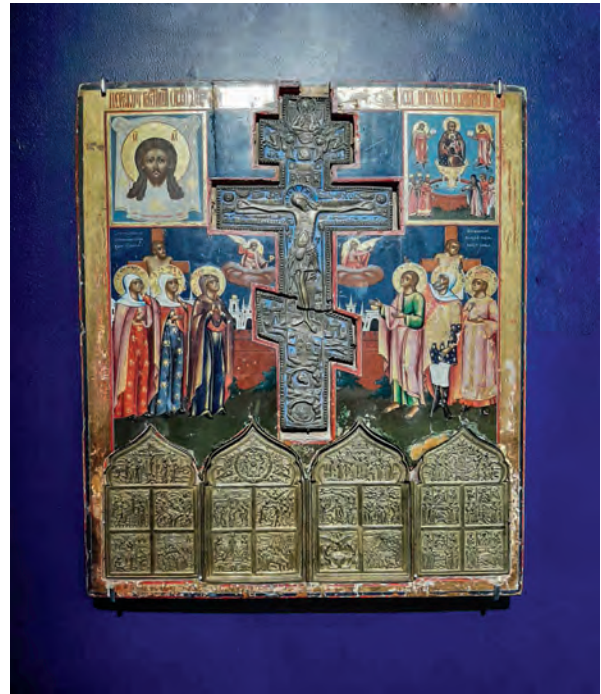


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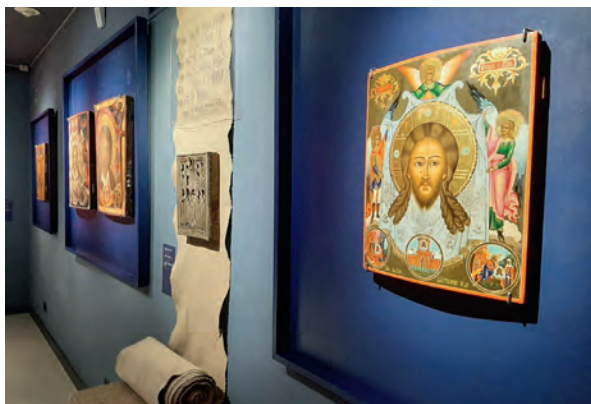
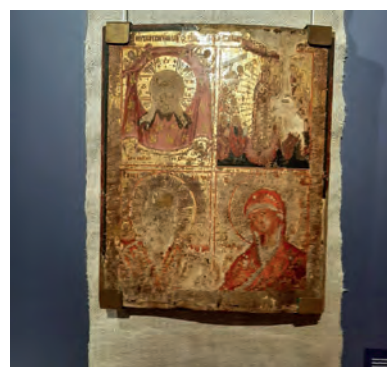
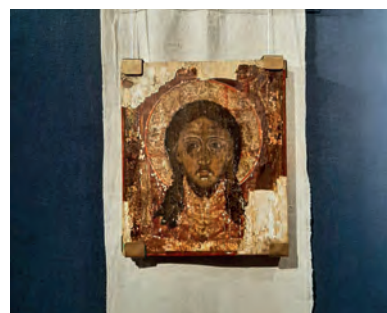


last stage of its existence in the 1930s. Icons in rizas, from house iconostases, even today delight with multicolour and shine of pearls, beads, gold sewing. In the ornament the craftswomen used usually the motif of a branch with lush flowers. Thus, the “style of blooming branch” is quite embodied in bead sewing as well. In other words, the Vietka Museum has revived ancient local sewing technologies and is successfully restoring unique works of art.

It should be noted that the Vietka Museum is the only one in Belarus that possesses a collection of tracings of icons - outline drawings copied from the original icon. The exposition presents various variants of the subjects: “The



EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY



master to preserve the centuries-old tradition representing the image of the spiritual world.

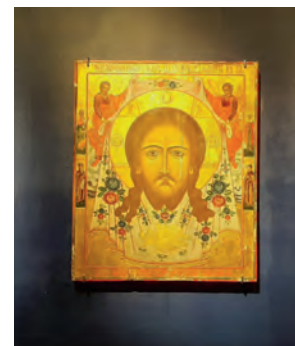
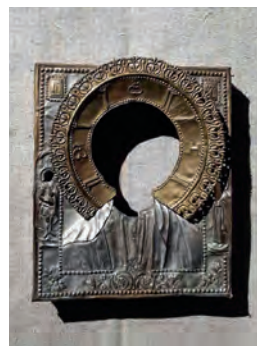
The Savior "Not Made by Hands" is an integral part of copper art casting as well. Established in Russian church art in the pre-Mongol era, it experienced a second birth at the turn of the XVII and XVIII centuries. Almost exclusively Old Believers were engaged in the manufacture of cast

Savior "Not Made by Hands", "Shoulder-length Savior", "Good Silence". Their age covers the history of the Old Believer center itself from the XVII to the XX century, known as Vietka - Starodubye, and the samples could be older. Tracings were made in one to three colours, then the drawings were transferred to the icon board and scratched with an engraving needle. A collection of drawings in the form of a book constituted an "original" - a manual for the icon painter.

It should be said that the tracing, as part of the technological process of the birth of the icon, is symbolic: it enables the



EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY



icons, folding icons, and various crosses during this period. The preserved monuments of copper-cast plastics clearly confirm the orientation to ancient, pre-Nikonov samples, the priority of the Novgorod and Moscow influence. For the most part, these were “travel” icons that they took with them on the road or when leaving persecution, which was part of the life of the Old Believers. The vast expanses The Savior “Not Made by Hands” is most often found in castings in the form of tops of individual icons and foldings with the subjects “the Miracle of George about the Serpent”, “Trinity of the Old Testament”, “St. Nicholas the Wonderworker”. This iconography was supported by the Old Believers-Bezpopovtsy. This image of Christ is also found in the tops of cast crosses of various sizes - a cross with Nikita the Besogon, Archangel Michael, the Crucifixion with the forthcoming.

EXHIBITS REVEAL THE MYSTERY



The exhibition presents the subject the Savior “Not Made by Hands” in the form of individual images of small size. According to research, it is known in two versions; the one in which the plaque with the face of Christ is surrounded by an inscription is older and rarer.

The exhibition features homespun canvases, ornamented towels, the loom itself, in the Belarusian tradition – crosses, on which a fragment of woven fabric is fixed. The presence of weaving motifs is not accidental: canvas is at the heart of the traditional technology of icon painting. It is a pavoloka on which the ground is applied, in other words, an integral part of the folk material culture of the Belarusians.

As a short summary, it is worth emphasizing that the exposition of the exhibition Icons of Vietka. The Savior “Not Made by Hands” in the National Art Museum reflects nothing more than the mystery of the ancient image. And also the idea of his earthly incarnation, a blooming garden of eden in beaded embroidery, a silk shawl in a painted chest of a peasant’s dwelling – the space where this beloved holy image of Christ dwelt at Vietka.

Veniamin Mikheyev



ЧАС ВЫБРАЎ НАС...

Традыцыйна напярэдадні Дня беларускага пісьменства Міністэрства інфармацыі і Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі праводзяць Міжнародны круглы стол. Кожная такая сустрэча — цудоўная магчымасць для развіцця кантактаў. Сёння творы беларускіх аўтараў друкуюцца ў краінах СНД, а нашы чытачы знаёмяцца з літаратурай іншых краін. Сёлета ў круглым сталё, які прайшоў у Палацы Рэспублікі, узялі ўдзел прадстаўнікі Беларусі, Расіі, Казахстана, Азербайджана, Узбекістана, Кітая.

Кожны год для круглага стала выбіраецца новая назва, якая вызначае тэмы, што будуць абмяркоўваць яго ўдзельнікі. Гэтым разам яна гучала “Час выбраў нас”. “Сучасны пісьменнік павінен адпавядаць часу і ідэям, якія складваюцца ў грамадстве, ясна паказваць уласную грамадзянскую пазіцыю і дакладна вызначаць сваё месца з дзяржавай і народам”, — заўважыў у пачатку сустрэчы старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, дырэктар — галоўны рэдактар Выдавецкага дома “Звязда” Алесь Карлюкевіч.

Сярод пытанняў, якія былі ўзняты падчас круглага стала, — праўда жыцця і праўда літаратуры, грамадзянская адказнасць пісьменніка, самацэнзура ў творчасці, пошук правільных і актуальных вобразаў і сімвалаў, уплыў сацыяльных сетак...

Першы намеснік міністра інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь Андрэй Кунцэвіч у пачатку сустрэчы падкрэсліў, што круглы стол пісьменнікаў — гэта цудоўная магчымасць для абмену вопытам, пашырэння магчымасцяў для зносін і ўмацавання творчых сувязяў пісьменнікаў, пошуку шляхоў



вырашэння праблем, агульных для літаратараў розных краін: “Відавочна, што сёння неабходна гаварыць пра грамадзянскую адказнасць пісьменнікаў, працы якіх прымушаюць чытачоў думаць і прымаць правільныя рашэнні. Кожны пісьменнік абавязаны быць праўдзівым, цікавым і глыбокім. У першую чаргу пачуццё адказнасці перад людзьмі, сярод якіх жывеш і для якіх пішаш, робіць творчасць літаратара здабыткам грамадскасці, папулярным і запатрабаваным у чытача. Гэтаму садзейнічае разнастайнасць мастацкіх форм, якія можа выкарыстоўваць сучасны аўтар на аснове вопыта папярэдніх пакаленняў пісьменнікаў. Міжнацыянальныя кантакты літаратараў робяць наймацнейшымі і найцікавейшымі кожнага з нас. Літаратурныя сувязі, мастацкі пераклад — тыя складомыя, без якіх немагчымыя развіццё і ўзаемаўзбагачэнне нашых культур. Упэўнены, што агульнымі намаганнямі мы можам

выданняў і іх дастаўку ў публічныя бібліятэкі. Паводле даручэння кіраўніка дзяржавы здзяйсняецца выпуск літаратурна-мастацкіх твораў сучасных аўтараў для пастаўкі на бязвыплатнай аснове ў публічныя бібліятэкі. З 2012 года пабачлі свет і былі бязвыплатна перададзены кнігі больш чым 160 найменняў.

“ХТО СКАЖАЕ ГІСТОРЫЮ, ТОЙ РАЗБУРАЕ ДЗЯРЖАВУ”

Ганаровы старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Мікалай Чаргінец заўважыў, што сёння пісьменнікі імкнуцца рабіць усё, каб мацаваць адзінства ў імя міру на зямлі, дзеля ўмацавання адносін паміж дзяржавамі. “Час цяпер такі, што складана не спыніцца і не падумаць аб тым, што праўда жыцця, праўда літаратуры — гэта, у першую чаргу, гісторыя дзяржавы, а значыць, і гісторыя развіцця чалавека. Хто скажае гісторыю, той

разбурае дзяржаву”, — упэўнены народны пісьменнік Беларусі. На яго думку, перад пісьменнікам стаіць вялікая адказнасць за творчасць, за тое, што ён прад’яўляе, якую прынясе карысць народу, грамадству і нават міжнароднай супольнасці: “Мы служым у першую чаргу для таго, каб вырасціць падрастаючае пакаленне. Мала пакінуць дзецям імя па бацьку, трэба пакінуць і Айчызну. Роля пісьменніка ўзрастае. Час прымушае змагацца за чалавека, а гэта азначае змагацца і за мір, за ўзаемапавагу народаў і цэлых дзяржаў. Гэта раней пісьменнік спакойна мог сядзець пад дрэвам і апісваць прыгажосць прыроды. А цяпер час жорсткі, ён патрабуе, каб пісьменнік сказаў, што такое вайна, тэрарызм, нарэшце, што такое барацьба за сваю радзіму”.



■ Старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Аляксей Карлюкевіч, першы намеснік міністра інфармацыі Андрэй Кунцэвіч і ганаровы старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Мікалай Чаргінец

зрабіць вакалы ўнёсак у развіццё нашых нацыянальных літаратур і зрабіць чарговы крок на шляху да нашага ўзаемага збліжэння”.

Андрэй Кунцэвіч адзначыў, што ў нашай краіне створаны ўмовы для развіцця і папулярызавання літаратуры. Так, у Беларусі штогод выдаецца каля 8 тысяч найменняў кніг і брашур тыражом звыш 20 мільёнаў экзэмпляраў. Гэта больш за дзве кнігі на аднаго жыхара краіны. Аснова галіны — дзіцячае кнігавыданне, бо менавіта ў юным узросце фарміруецца цікавасць да чытання. За мінулы год прырост у выпуску такой літаратуры склаў каля васьмі працэнтаў па назвах і 28 працэнтаў па тыражы. Сярэдні тыраж аднаго выдання дзіцячай кнігі павялічыўся і дасягнуў лічбы ў 3200 экзэмпляраў. Дзяржава аказвае фінансавую дапамогу для выхаду сацыяльна-значных

“СЛОВА МОЖА ВЫХОЎВАЦЬ...”

“Праблема грамадзянскай адказнасці пісьменніка цяпер як ніколі актуальная. Асабліва важна гэта ў дзіцячай літаратуры. Павінны быць і самарэдактура, і самаацэнка пісьменніка. Дзіцячая літаратура — асабліва від мастацтва. Кожнае слова здольнае нанесці вялікую траўму. Яно можа выхаваць героям альбо мярзотнікам, які будзе сваю краіну ганьбіць на кожным перакрываўванні”, — заўважыла вядомая расійская вучоная, педагог, псіхалаг Лілія Кандыбовіч. У Расіі тры гады таму быў створаны Саюз дзіцячых і юнацкіх пісьменнікаў, куды ўваходзяць пісьменнікі, грамадзянская пазіцыя якіх яскрава выражана. Гэта людзі, якія пішуць для дзяцей правільныя кнігі, раскажваюць пра каштоўнасці грамадства. Саюз працуе з Інстытутам

выхавання. Сёння некаторыя пісьменнікі імкнуцца пазбягаць складанасцяў, але ці трэба пісаць толькі “пра каткоў ды зайчыкаў”, ці будзе карысць ад такой “бяззубай літаратуры”? Гэтыя пытанні ўзняла даследчыца. Не трэба забываць, што дзеці растуць у грамадстве, дзе існуюць розныя праблемы. Напрыклад, такія як хатні гвалт, інклюзіўнае навучанне. Важна іх падымаць. Але тут яшчэ неабходна знайсці тэя грані, каб не нашкодзіць дзіцячай псіхіцы. “Дзеці — гэта наша будучыня. Якімі іх выхаваюць нашы кнігі, такое будзе заўтра, такую краіну мы атрымаем”, — упэўнена Лілія Кандыбовіч. Пра тое, як яна вырашае падобную задачу ў сваёй творчасці, аўтарка расказала на прыкладзе работы над кнігай “Тата вернецца, Лёва”, дзе расказала пра Вялікую Айчынную вайну, эвакуацыю беларускіх дзяцей. Тут аўтарка пастаралася паказаць, што перажылі прабабулі і прадзядулі сучасных дзяцей, зрабіць акцэнт не на жахі вайны, а на тое, якую дапамогу аказвалі прадстаўнікі розных нацыянальнасцяў. Гэта кніга і пра любоў да сваіх продкаў, яна ж вучыць дзяцей задумвацца, як бы яны маглі паступіць у складаных сітуацыях.

Пра тое, наколькі важна знаёміць юную аўдыторыю з сучаснымі літаратурнымі здабыткамі, гаварыла ўзбекская пісьменніца і перакладчыца Рысалат Хайдарова. Ва Узбекістане запушчаны праект па стварэнні статомніка сусветнай дзіцячай літаратуры, куды ўвойдуць творы, напісаныя за апошнія 30 гадоў. Мяркуецца, што там будзе і беларускі том, і, хутчэй за ўсё, не адзін.

“ТОЕ, ШТО ДАПАМАГАЕ НАМ БЫЦЬ МОЦНЫМІ”

Дырэктар выдавецтва “Чатыры чвэрці” Ліліяна Анцух праводзіць вялікую работу па пошуку цікавых пісьменнікаў і тэм. За апошнія 1,5 года выдавецтва шмат

зрабіла для развіцця беларуска-расійскіх выдавецкіх праектаў. Акрамя непасрэднай работы з аўтарамі, адсочваецца інфармацыя ў прэсе, сацыяльных сетках, на міжнародных выстаўках. Калі ў расійскіх аўтараў пыталіся, ці не хочуць яны прыйсці да беларускага чытача, рэакцыя заўсёды была станоўчай. Аўтарам падабаецца Беларусь, асяроддзе, якое тут існуе.

“Мы заўважылі, што чытач хоча працягу тэмы, таму кнігі выходзяць серыямі, сярод якіх — “Дзеці вайны”, “Малая радзіма”, “Нашы духоўныя каштоўнасці”.



■ Член Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Наталля Голубева і дырэктар выдавецтва “Чатыры чвэрці” Ліліяна Анцух

Кіраўнік Мінскага гарадскога аддзялення Саюза пісьменнікаў, старшыня таварыства сяброўства “Беларусь – Расія” Міхась Пазнякоў, заўважыў, што сёння перад пісьменнікамі стаіць задача напаўняць час зместам, які будзе актуальны, паслужыць у выхаванні пакаленняў. Сталічная пісьменніцкая арганізацыя на працягу многіх гадоў наладжвае глыбокія літаратурныя сувязі

з пісьменніцкімі рэгіянальнымі арганізацыямі Расіі. “Мы актыўна працуем і ў рамках Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі, Саюза пісьменнікаў Саюзнай дзяржавы і ў рамках таварыства сяброўства “Беларусь-Расія”, — расказаў Міхась Пазнякоў. Агульныя мерапрыемствы праводзяцца на розных пляцоўках, у тым ліку ў бібліятэках, музеях, школах. Арганізуюцца творчыя конкурсы і фестывалі, праекты па ўзаемаперакладах. Сёлета беларускія творцы правялі фестываль сумесна з пісьменнікамі Валгаградскай вобласці і з калегамі з розных рэгіёнаў Ліпецкай вобласці. У гэтым годзе пабачыў свет міжнародны літаратурны альманах “Літаратурнае сузор’е”,



■ Старшыня Мінскага абласнога аддзялення Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Леанід Крыванос, галоўны рэдактар газеты “Літаратура і мастацтва” Аляксей Чарота і літаратуразнаўца Іван Чарота

які ўключае прозу, паэзію, публіцыстыку пісьменнікаў Беларусі і Расіі. Да юбілею Вялікай Перамогі плануецца выдаць зборнік, дзе будуць прадстаўлены пісьменнікі розных рэспублік, дзяды і бацькі якіх удзельнічалі ў Вялікай Айчыннай вайне. “Сапраўдны пісьменнік сёння той, хто адказвае на запыты народа, працуе на стварэнне, сяброўства, супрацоўніцтва сваім словам, пазіцыяй. У праекты ўключаем творы, якія адлюстроўваюць нашы карані, духоўнасць, хрысціянскае адзінства, мараль — тое, што дапамагае нам быць моцнымі”, — заўважыў Міхаіл Пазнякоў.

“ЗВЯРАЕМ ГАДЗІННІКІ”

Кіраўнік Магілёўскага абласнога саюза пісьменнікаў Алесь Казека шмат зрабіў, каб праз мастацкае слова раскрыць тэму генацыду на прыкладзе радзімы, свайго кіраўскага раёна. Ён падзяліўся, што на Магілёўшчыне пісьменнікі ўважліва сочуць за падзеямі, якія адбываюцца, імкнуцца адлюстроўваць іх у творчасці, а таксама шукаюць новыя падыходы, каб данесці мастацкае слова да моладзі. Так, літаратары пачалі рабіць сумесныя праекты з установамі культуры. Сярод іх — праект “Песні нашай зямлі”, калі па мастацкіх творах робяцца тэатральныя пастаноўкі. У спектаклі задзейнічаны навучэнцы Магілёўскага дзяржаўнага каледжа мастатваў. З пастаноўкай яны праехалі ўжо ўсе раёны вобласці. Алесь Казека заўважыў, што такія праекты выжныя для малых людзей: яны паглыбляюцца ў тэму, натхняюцца, перажываюць. Акрамя таго, дзякуючы такой працы, рыхтуюцца ідэалагічна-падкаваныя, ініцыятыўныя кадры для галіны культуры. Таксама Алесь Казека адзначыў важнасць пісьменніцкага форуму: “Мы звяраем гадзіннікі. Я параўноўваю сваё жыццё і творчасць з тым, што думаюць калегі”.

“ЧЫТАННЕ ВЫВОДЗІЦЬ ЗА РАМКІ АБЫДЗЕНАСЦІ”

Сярод удзельнікаў круглага стала былі пісьменнікі, чые творы ўжо экранізаваныя. Так, Вячаслаў Бандарэнка выступіў у ролі стваральніка фільма пра беларуска-кітайскае сяброўства. “Фільм на мой погляд атрымаўся. Нам з калегамі ўдалося адкрыць невядомыя старонкі супрацоўніцтва народаў. Мы расказалі гісторыю віцебскіх падпольшчыкаў кітайскай нацыянальнасці. Паказалі гісторыю першага і адзінага лётчыка-штурмавіка на нашым фронце, кітайца па нацыянальнасці, які мужа змагаўся ў пары з беларускім лётчыкам. Фільм атрымаўся цікавы, прыемна было пачуць, што яго ацанілі на самым высокім узроўні, пра яго ўзгадвалі

прадстаўнікі Кітая падчас сустрэчы з кіраўніком нашай дзяржавы”.

Вячаслаў Бандарэнка падчас круглага стала вырашыў закрануць тэмы, якія ўздымалі чытачы, калі ён сустракаўся з імі ў розных гарадах і краінах. Часта ўсплывала праблема, што сёння людзі аддаюць перавагу не кнігам, а сацыяльным сеткам. “Мне падаецца адзінае, што ў гэтай сітуацыі можа рабіць, — ствараць добры вобраз чытача. Так, сёння чалавек, які чытае, пазіцыянуецца як разумны, высокадухоўны і ў выніку ледзьве не адарваны ад рэальнасці. Гэта няправільна. Найперш трэба паказаць, што ён шчаслівы, бо атрымлівае задавальненне ад таго, чым заняты, гатовы дзяліцца з тымі, хто побач, сваімі знаходкамі. Трэба дэманстраваць, што чытанне — гэта здорава, і гэта не тое, што адкрыта толькі



■ Пісьменнік, журналіст Ірына Аўсеп'ян і член Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Вячаслаў Бандарэнка

выбраным. Чытаць нармальна, добра, цікава, сучасна. Канешне, чытанне само па сабе — працэс адзіночкі, не публічны. А сёння такое не модна. Добра, што з'яўляюцца месцы, дзе можна за кубкам кавы сядзець з кнігай у атачэнні іншых чытаючых людзей”, — выказаў пісьменнік свой “рэцэпт” вяртання да кнігі.

Таксама ён звярнуў увагу, што чытанне выводзіць за рамкі абыдзенасці, а значыць, робіць нас глыбей. Чытачы часта звяртаюць увагу на канфлікты ў літаратуры, прызнаюцца, што ім хочацца чытаць пра тое, што ўсё добра, бо вакол усё дрэнна. “Гэта сведчанне стомленасці сучаснага чалавека і яго запытаў на забавы. Але трэба быць сумленымі і прызнаць, што сапраўдная літаратура адносіна да забавы не мае. Гэта заўсёды драма, канфлікт, траўма. Забаўляць пісьменнікі не павінны, яны павінны задаваць людзям пытанні, у тым ліку і дастаткова няёмкія”, — упэўнены пісьменнік.

Яшчэ адна праблема, на якую звярнуў увагу Вячаслаў Бандарэнка, — адсутнасць глабальных літаратурных аўтарытэтаў сярод сучасных аўтараў: “Людзі сёння слаба рэагуюць на месенджы, звернутыя да ўсіх. У кожнай групы — прыватная дробная індывідуальная павестка. Таму ў нас цяпер так многа маленькіх індывідуальных літаратурных куткоў, у кожным з якіх свае аўтарытэты, геніі, ізгоі, а за іх межамі часцей за ўсё пісьменнікі невядомыя, вядомыя апасрэдкавана, ці са знакам мінус. Гэта пытанне не толькі сучаснай літаратуры, але і нашага часу”.

БАРАЦЬБА ЗА ЧАЛАВЕКА

Кіраўнік Віцебскага абласнога адзялення саюза пісьменнікаў Тамара Краснова-Гусачэнка ўзгадала, што сёлета ў Беларусі праходзіць Год якасці, і што развітая

пісьменнікаў, творчых людзей. Гаворка вядзецца не толькі пра ўнёсак у дзяржаўную бяспеку краін, дзе жывём, але і ў калектыўную і глабальную бяспеку ў цэлым. Ідзе жорсткая кагнітыўная вайна сэнсаў, за вобраз і сутнасць чалавека. Каб быць на востры гэтай барацьбы з боку добра недастакова позірку толькі са свайго маленькага доміка, з кантэксту, у якім мы жывём. Сёння трэба кіравацца прынцыпам зваротнай перспектывы, распісаным філосафам, багасловам, літаратарам Фларэнскім, які разважаў пра чалавека з крыламі, які павінен узняцца над мітуснёй і пабачыць увесь кантэкст, усю міжнародную павестку, каб зразумець, што я са сваім энергетычным патэнцыялам, пасіянарнасцю, інструментамі ўплыву на ўмацаванне сіл добра і святла магу зрабіць”.



■ Народны артыст Беларусі Эдуард Ханок і паэт, публіцыст Навум Гальпяровіч

і высокая эканоміка ляжыць у аснове поспеху любой дзяржавы, і яе ствараюць людзі. А менавіта пісьменнікі фарміруюць асобу, ставяць задачы, уздымаюць настрой: “Падаецца, што можа зрабіць паэт для эканомікі? Мастацкая літаратура выходзіць у чалавеку густ, высокія маральныя якасці. Выхаваны чалавек не здольны ні на подласць, ні на здраду. Ён сапраўдны стваральнік свайго грамадства”.

Пастаянны ўдзельнік пісьменніцкага форуму — ураджэнец Гомельшчыны, сёння масквіч, Аляксандр Ужанаў з’яўляецца намеснікам загадчыка кафедры геапалітыкі і нацыянальнай бяспекі Навукова-даследчыцкага цэнтру абаронных праблем, дырэктарам інстытута сацыяльнай памяці, намеснікам старшыні савета ФНКА “Беларусы Расіі”, аўтарам серыі кніг “Жыццё чужоўных людзей”. Ён адзначае, што менавіта творчы чалавек здольны ўбачыць з’явы, якія часта не заўважаюць іншыя: “Адбываецца бульбожая схватка за зямлю, планету, чалавецтва ў цэлым. Таму ставім пытанне аб ролі кожнага з нас,

“СЛУЖЫМ СЛОВУ”

Галоўны рэдактар часопіса “Руская мова і літаратура ў Азербайджане”, доктар філалагічных навук, прафесар Флора Наджы адзначыла, што дзякуючы ўдзелу ў міжнародным форуме “Пісьменнік і час” зарадзілася сяброўства і творчае супрацоўніцтва з Беларуссю, пачалі выходзіць пераклады ў абедзвюх краінах. Напрыклад, сёлета зроблены пераклад твораў Караткевіча на азербайджанскую мову. “Мы служым слову і служым словам, — заўважыла даследчыца. — У гэтым годзе падчас візіту ў Мінск мы пабывалі ў школе, што носіць імя танкіста Наджафгулу Рафіева, які ўдзельнічаў у вызваленні Мінска. У школе ёсць кніга, напісаная Рафіевым, яго ўспаміны аб баях у гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны, у тым ліку аб вызваленні Беларусі. Але гэта кніга была ў музеі толькі на азербайджанскай мове. Я яе пераклала і даслала школе. Вось яно — сяброўства народаў ў дзеянні”. Пісьменнікі — гэта дыпламаты, якія павінны наладжваць сувязі, — упэўнена Флора Наджы: “Усё, што напісана, павінна мець такія мэты, як заклікі да міру, сяброўства і побач з гэтым праяўленне глыбокага патрыятызму, любові да радзімы, мовы. Талерантнасць павінна ісці галоўнай, дзякуючы ёй будзе захоўвацца мір паміж людзьмі. Кожны будзе разумець, хто ён ёсць па нацыянальнасці і ў той жа час ведаць, што ёсць і іншыя. Як казаў Юрый Бондараў, свет шматмоўны, але ўсе людзі аднолькава смяюцца і плачуць. Кім бы ні былі мы, заклік да міру павінен быць асноўным дэвізам усіх пісьменнікаў”.

Ганна Трошына
Фота БелТА

БЕЛАРУСКАЯ КЛАСІКА НА МОВЕ СЕРВАНТЭСА

Напярэдадні свята Беларускага пісьменства прыйшла добрая навіна з Іспаніі: скончана карпатлівая праца над перакладам на іспанскую мову знакамітага твора Уладзіміра Караткевіча — “Дзікае паляванне караля Стаха”

“Нарэшце, носьбіты іспанскай мовы (а гэта не толькі жыхары Пірынейскага паўвострава, але і патэнцыяльна ўся Лацінская Амерыка, а таксама нашы суайчыннікі, якія вывучаюць іспанскую мову) змогуць атрымаць асалоду ад чытання твора цудоўнага беларускага пісьменніка на мове Сервантэса, калі наша справа сумесна з пасольствам Рэспублікі Беларусь у Каралеўстве Іспанія будзе падтрымана”, — падзялілася прэзідэнт Усебеларускай Асацыяцыі EsBelarús і член Кансультатыва савета па справах беларусаў замежжа пры МЗС Рэспублікі Беларусь Святлана Яськова.

Выбар для перакладу гэтага твора невыпадковы. Падлічана, што згадкі Беларусі на іспанскай мове ў ім сустракаюцца 16 разоў, прыметнік “беларускі” (у апісанні зямлі, шляхты, душы, гісторыі, гора і гэтак далей) — 47 разоў, акрамя апісанняў беларускіх

сумесна з маёй вучаніцай і вядомым іспанскім дзеячам Анхелес Маэстро, якая наведла такія памятныя мясціны, як Хатынь, Трасцянец і Брэсцкая крэпасць, і вярталася з жаданнем нагадаць свету пра тое, што адбывалася на тэрыторыі Беларусі ў час Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Адзін з экзэмпляраў быў перададзены міністру культуры Беларусі падчас Фестывалю беларусаў свету.

Вось такія праекты развіваюцца суайчыннікамі і іспанцамі, якім падабаецца беларуская культура, у далечыні ад радзімы. А яшчэ яны займаюцца арганізацыяй пастаянных лінгвістычных стажыровак на курсы ў МДЛУ студэнтаў, якія вывучаюць рускую мову як замежную.

Спадзяюся, што агульнымі намаганнямі мы зможам зрабіць так, каб іспанскамоўны свет змог адчуць голас такога важнага для нашай культуры беларускага пісьменніка і на сваёй роднай мове.

“Магчыма, беларускія выдавецтвы зацікавяцца нашай работай і пажадаюць выпусціць кнігу на дзвюх мовах, — падзялілася прапановай Святлана Яськова. — Версія, ўзятая для перакладу, — расшыраная і дапоўненая, з ілюстрацыямі мастака Міхаіла Басалыгі. Вельмі б хацелася атрымаць дазвол на друк з гэтымі ілюстрацыямі”.

Таксама Святлана Яськова выказала падзяку Пасольству Рэспублікі Беларусь у Каралеўстве Іспанія, якое з самага пачатку падтрымала

ініцыятыву перакладу Караткевіча, дырэктару Музейнага комплексу гісторыі і культуры Аршаншчыны Юліі Камаровай, супрацоўніцы ўстановы Екацярыне Малчанавай, якія дапамаглі разабрацца ва ўсіх нюансах (шматлікіх гістарычных ссылаках) і розніцы паміж рускай і беларускамоўнай версіямі, аўдыяверсіяй і апошнім надрукаваным дапоўненым выданнем.

Алены **Дзядзюлі**



традыцый, звычаяў, кухні, пабудов. “Таворка вядзецца аб некамерцыйным праекце (паўтара года скрупулёзнай бясплатнай працы ў вольны, “пазычаны” ў сям’і час), з любою да Радзімы і ў мэтах падтрымання распаўсюджвання беларускай культуры ў свеце. А гэта значыць, што ідэя перакладу ўзнікла не на заказ, а ад чыстага сэрца, так як было і з папярэднім перакладам “Пайсці і не вярнуцца” Васіля Быкава, які быў выкананы

МАСТЫ СЯБРОЎСТВА

Беларусь стала домам для прадстаўнікоў розных народаў. Сёння тут пражываюць прадстаўнікі больш 150 нацыянальнасцяў, зарэгістравана 25 канфесій. Адна з асаблівасцяў нашай краіны, на якую мы сёння не звяртаем увагі ўнутры, і якую не заўважаюць за межамі, як заўважыў намеснік Упаўнаважанага па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў Сяргей Герасіменя, у тым, што тут няма міжнацыянальных і міжканфесійных канфліктаў, правапарушэнняў на расавай глебе. У наш час такі вопыт варты пераймання ў іншых краінах. Пра тое, што робіцца для таго, каб прадстаўнікі розных народаў жылі ў міры і згодзе, ішла гаворка падчас сустрэчы “Беларусь шматаблічная: узаемапрапранікненне культур і рэлігій”, якая адбылася ў ДOME Прэсы. “Можна сказаць, што ў прадстаўнікоў нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў два дамы — Апарат упаўнаважанага па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў і Рэспубліканскі цэнтр нацыянальных культур. Менавіта яны аказваюць падтрымку. Так, у рамках дзяржпраграмы “Культура Беларусі” ідзе фінансавая дапамога на развіццё нацыянальных культур. Мы можам заказаць транспарт для ўдзелу творчых калектываў у розных мерапрыемствах. Заўсёды імкнёмся пазнаёміць з імі як мага большую колькасць беларусаў. Дарэчы, у рэгіёнах

заўсёды з радасцю іх прымаюць, бо гэта цудоўная магчымасць пазнаёміцца з унікальнымі элементамі, творчасцю іншых народаў”, — заўважыла дырэктар Рэспубліканскага цэнтра нацыянальных культур Вольга Якабсон.

Паміж прадстаўнікамі нацыянальна-культурных аб’яднанняў завязаліся сяброўскія адносіны, яны праводзяць сумесныя канцэрты, могуць разам адзначаць нацыянальныя святы (Каляды, Вялікдзень, Науруз, Сабантуй ды іншыя), нягледзячы на прыналежнасць да пэўнай канфесіі. Гэта цудоўная магчымасць узбагаціць свой круггляд, даведацца пра здабыткі іншых народаў. “Культура — гэта народная дыпламатыя, яна ўзбагачае свет ярскімі колерамі. А яшчэ прадстаўнікі розных нацыянальнасцяў аб’яднаны адзіным пачуццём любові да Беларусі”, — заўважыла Вольга Якабсон.

Сяргей Герасіменя ўпэўнены, што людзей звязвае і памяць. Ён расказаў, што сёлета ў Крыжаўзвіжанскім храме ў Масюкоўшчыне адбылася знакавая падзея, пасяджэнне калегіі Міжканфесійнага савета пры Упаўнаважаным па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў, прымеркаванае да 80-годдзя вызвалення Беларусі: “Гэта ўнікальны выпадак, калі ў храме адной канфесіі за круглым сталом збіраюцца



кіраўнікі іншых канфесій. Яны не звярталі ўвагу на свае адрозненні, бо аб'яднаны адзінай мэтай: зрабіць так, каб іх паства, насельніцтва нашай краіны не забывала пра сваіх продкаў — герояў, якія змагаліся за Беларусь”.

“Міжнацыянальная і міжканфесійная згода — адны з фактараў стабільнасці дзяржавы, — упэўнены старшыня Мінскага гарадскога армянскага культурна-асветніцкага таварыства “Айастан” Георгій Егіазаран. — У Беларусі людзей ацэньваюць не па нацыянальных, не па рэлігійных перакананнях, а па дзелавых, прафесіянальных і чалавечых якасцях. Таму тут мы сябе адчуваем дома і, натуральна, хочам і робім усё магчымае, каб у ім былі парадак, мір, дабрабыт”.



На базе грамадскіх нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў у 2006 годзе пры Упаўнаважаным па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў быў створаны Кансультацыйны міжэтнічны савет. Сёння ў яго складзе прадстаўнікі 19 нацыянальнасцяў. Савет садзейнічае захаванню і ўмацаванню міжнацыянальнай згоды ў Рэспубліцы Беларусь, інтэграванню прадстаўнікоў розных нацыянальнасцяў і фарміраванню ў грамадстве прызнання таго, што ўсе нацыянальныя супольнасці з'яўляюцца неад'емнай часткай народа Беларусі. Таму прадстаўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў — пастаянныя ўдзельнікі фестываляў, свят, якія маюць асаблівае гістарычнае значэнне: такіх, напрыклад, як Дзень Перамогі, ці Дзень народнага адзінства. Яны далучаюцца да рэспубліканскіх акцый “Нашы дзеці”, “Тыдзень леса”. “Мы шмат мерапрыемстваў праводзім разам, і такая сістэма работы савета дазваляе пазбегнуць канфрантацыі паміж нацыянальнасцямі, якія жывуць у Беларусі”, — заўважыў Георгій Егіазаран. “Лічу, што дагестанцы, якія пражываюць тут, і без таго абавязаны ведаць сваю культуру і гісторыю, — заўважыў Старшыня Міжнароднага грамадскага аб'яднання “Таро” Хізры Асадулаеў. — Таму наша дзейнасць будзе іншым чынам: мы хочам, каб беларускія хлопцы і дзяўчаты пранікліся нашай

культурай, яны вывучаюць нашы танцы і паспяхова выступаюць на самым высокім узроўні, бяруць удзел ва ўсіх мерапрыемствах, якія праводзіць Рэспубліканскі цэнтр нацыянальных культур не толькі ў Мінску, але і ў рэгіёнах. Гэта ўзаема-пранікненне культур. Адна справа, калі б мы паказвалі са сцэны сваю культуру, гэта ўспрымалася б як экзотыка, дыстанцыя захоўвалася б, іншая, калі беларускія маладыя людзі танцуюць лезгінку, — для іх гэта становіцца ўжо і нечым сваім. Так ідзе збліжэнне душэўнае”.

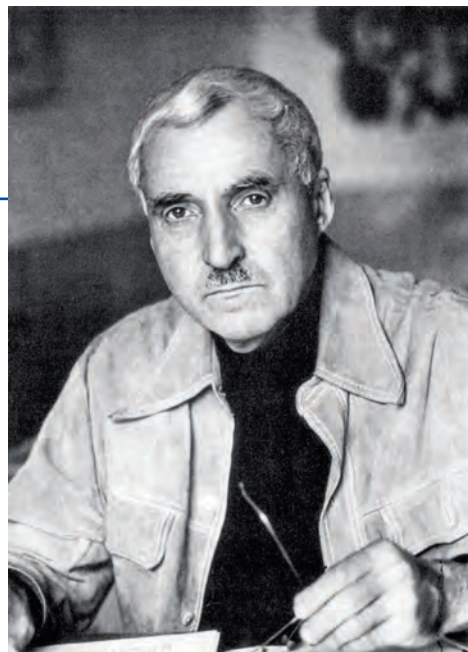
Дагестанцы абжываюцца ў Беларусі пачалі не так даўно, пераважна пасля вайны. З аднаго боку, гэта спрыяе таму, што прадстаўнікі гэтага народа добра

пам'ятаюць, хто яны і адкуль, у той жа час, упэўнены Хізры Асадулаеў, праз павагу да гістарычнай радзімы выходзяцца і любоў да Беларусі: “Гэта тая сям'я, куда мы ўвайшлі, і дзе мы на відавоку. Калі я ў Дагестане паступіў дрэнна, гэта мая правіна, а калі ў Беларусі — гэта дрэнна паступіў дагестанец (тое ж самае з прадстаўнікамі іншых нацыянальнасцяў). Мы маем асаблівую адказнасць”.

Старшыня Беларускага грамадскага аб'яднання ўкраінцаў “Ватра” Уладзіслаў Кадзіра нагадаў, што беларускі і ўкраінскі народы звязвае агульная гісторыя, яны разам змагаліся супраць нямецка-фашысцкіх захопнікаў. 226 украінцаў атрымалі званне Героя Савецкага Саюза за вызваленне Беларусі. Аб'яднанне працуе ўжо больш за 30 гадоў, яно гарманічна ўлілося ў шматнацыянальную сям'ю, дзе прадстаўнікі нацыянальна-культурных аб'яднанняў гатовы не толькі абмяркоўваць пытанні, звязаныя з арганізацыяй розных мерапрыемстваў, але і дзяліцца праблемамі і радасцямі. “Часам падаецца, што мы вывучылі, напрыклад, пра дагестанцаў усё, але насамрэч мы і паловы не ведаем таго, што яны могуць нам паказаць”, некамерцыйным — падзяліўся Уладзіслаў Кадзіра.

Яўген Кручкоў
Фота Алены Дзядзюлі

ШКОЛУ НАЗВАЛІ Ў ГОНАР СІМАНАВА



Вялікі рускі і савецкі пісьменнік Канстанцін Сіманаў большую частку сваёй творчасці прысвяціў Вялікай Айчыннай вайне, тэме змагання савецкага народа супраць фашызму, тэме барацьбы за мір. Асобная старонка літаратурных, журналісцкіх зацікаўленняў легендарнага пісьменніка — яго мастацкія і дакументальныя творы пра гераічную абарону Магілёва ў 1941 годзе, пра абаронцаў Брэсцкай крэпасці. Прах Канстанціна Сіманава па яго запавецце развязаны над Буйніцкім полем, у мясціне, да якой ваенны карэспандэнт прывязаны з першых дзён Вялікай Айчыннай, у мясціне, адкуль у літаратуру пайшлі героі яго рамана “Жывыя і мёртвыя”. У горадзе на Дняпры, на Магілёўшчыне, ва ўсёй Беларусі асаблівае, пашанотнае стаўленне да класіка савецкай літаратуры. Праводзяцца Сіманаўскія чытанні. Беларускія пісьменнікі розных пакаленняў неаднойчы звярталіся да тэмы Буйніцкага поля, тэмы ваеннага жыцця Канстанціна Сіманава, яго далучанасці да Беларусі.

У прыёдадзень новага навучальнага года прынята рашэнне аб наданні імя Канстанціна Сіманава СШ №24 горада Магілёва. Падзею каментуе вядомы магілёўскі публіцыст, даследчык ваеннай гісторыі края, член Рэспубліканскага савета па гістарычнай палітыцы пры Адміністрацыі Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь Мікалай Барысенка:

— Сіманава па праву можна назваць першым летапісцам магілёўскай абароны. Ён, на той час карэспандэнт, які прадстаўляў і франтавую “Красноармейскую правду”, і “Известия”, і “Красную Звезду”, першым адгукнуўся на гераічныя падзеі. У нарысе “Гарачы дзень” у “Известиях” упершыню назваў імя герояў магілёўскай абароны. Пазней напісаў пра іх два вершы... Адзін з твораў прысвечаны артылерысту Сяргею Палякову... “Пускай весь день жесток огонь/Двух танковых полков,/Но не к лицу в бою бойцу/Считать своих врагов./Сначала нужно их убить —/Вот наши долг и честь!/А после боя время



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есть/И мертвыми их счесть./ — Сперва убьем, потом сочтем,/Закон у нас таков,—/Так говорил своим друзьям/Наводчик Поляков...” Мастацкае слова Сіманава было і заклікам, і абярэгам, яго нарысы і вершы чыталі мільёны савецкіх людзей, якім трэба было вытрымаць навалу фашысцкіх гадаў і перамагчы ў той драматычнай калатнечы. І сіманаўскае слова таксама дапамагала гэта зрабіць... Мяркую, што ў сіманаўскай магілёўскай школе будучы па-асабліваму, з высокай пашанай ставіцца да вывучэння жыцця і творчасці вялікага рускага пісьменніка, які, дарэчы, наведваўся на Буйніцкае поле і неаднойчы пасля вайны — у 1965-м, 1966-м і пасля ў 1970-х... Хадзіў па Буйніцкім полі, сустракаўся з ветэранамі, выступаў перад рабочымі і студэнтамі... З Беларуссю звязаны імёны многіх рускіх пісьменнікаў-франтавікоў. І Сяргея Смірнова, і Аляксандра Твардоўскага, і Ёсевалада Сабліна, і Міхаіла Матукоўскага, і Аляксея Суркова, і Яўгена Вараб’ёва, і шмат яшчэ каго... Варта было б ушанаваць іх імёны ў назвах школ, іншых навучальных устаноў. Асабліва зараз, калі набліжаецца 80-годдзе Вялікай Перамогі.

Кастусь **Лешніца**

АКНО Ў ПАДНЯБЕСНУЮ



У Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы Беларусі створаны Кітайскі цэнтр кнігі. На ўрачыстую цырымонію яго адкрыцця ў нашу краіну прыезджала кітайская дэлегацыя на чале з намеснікам кіраўніка Упраўлення Кітайскай народнай Рэспублікі па справах выдання і распаўсюджвання літаратуры на замежных мовах Юй Тао. Высокі госць адзначыў, што Беларусь стала шаснаццатай краінай свету, дзе адкрыты такі цэнтр.

Сёння кітайскія цэнтры створаны ў 15 краінах Еўропы, Азіі, Лацінскай Амерыкі. Яны адкрываюцца ў супрацоўніцтве з нацыянальнымі бібліятэкамі, вышэйшымі навучальнымі ўстановамі, аналітычнымі цэнтрамі. Падобныя сумесныя праекты служаць умацаванню ўзаемаразумення і сувязяў паміж народамі.

Прадстаўнікі кітайскага боку звярнулі ўвагу, што кнігі заўсёды былі крыніцай для набывання ведаў, асветы і маральнасці, а таксама садзейнічалі выхаванню ўзаемапавагі. Цэнтр кітайскай кнігі ў Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы павінен стаць своеасаблівым акном у Паднябесную, а таксама пляцоўкай для развіцця навуковых і культурных праектаў. Надзвычайны і Паўнамоцны Пасол КНР у Беларусі Се Сяюэн заўважыў, што цэнтр кнігі – падарунак кітайскага народа беларускаму: “Кніга – гэта адлюстраванне ведаў і мудрасці народа, інструмент для распаўсюджвання культуры, а таксама мост, які аб’ядноўвае народы, краіны”.

Кітайская міжнародная камунікацыйная група падарала і перадала

Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы Беларусі тысячу кніг. Сярод іх – мастацкія творы, кнігі аб гісторыі, культуры, мастацтве, традыцыях Кітая, а таксама літаратура, дзе ахоплены розныя аспекты сучаснага жыцця, палітыкі, эканомікі. Се Сяюэн упэўнены,



што кнігі змогуць пашырыць уяўленне беларускіх чытачоў аб Кітаі, яго мнагамернасці. Ён спадзяецца таксама, што цэнтр будзе садзейнічаць развіццю кітаязнаўства.

Яшчэ тут можна працаваць з часопісамі і дапаможнікамі па вывучэнні кітайскай мовы. Цэнтр будзе карысны самым розным чытачам, тым больш, што кнігі, прадстаўленыя ў ім, не толькі на кітайскай мове, але і на рускай, беларускай, англійскай, французскай.

Першы намеснік міністра культуры Беларусі Валерый Грамада заўважыў, што сёння супрацоўніцтва Беларусі і Кітая мае надзейны фундамент і працягвае актыўна развівацца: “У рамках плана мерапрыемстваў паміж міністэрствамі культуры Беларусі і Кітая на 2023–2025 гады ўжо падпісана і дзейнічае 77 пагадненняў аб супрацоўніцтве паміж установамі адукацыі і культуры дзвюх краін. Каля



тысячы маладых людзей з Кітая атрымліваюць адукацыю ў беларускіх ВНУ, арганізуюцца адукацыйныя праграмы Беларускага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта культуры і мастацтваў і Беларускай дзяржаўнай акадэміі музыкі сумесна з кітайскімі ўніверсітэтамі. У мінулым годзе адбыліся гастролі Вялікага тэатра Беларусі па гарадах Кітайскай народнай рэспублікі. Вядучыя артысты тэатра Оперы і балета ўзялі ўдзел у мерапрыемствах міжнароднага фестывалю мастацтваў “Шаўковы шлях”. Нашы кітайскія сябры – пастаянныя ўдзельнікі міжнароднага фестывалю мастацтваў “Славянскі базар” у Віцебску, Мінскага міжнароднага кінафестывалю “Лістапад,” у рамках якога праходзяць дні кітайскага кіно”.

Яўген **Кручкоў**
фота Алены Дзядзюлі

СВЯТЛО І КОЛЕРЫ ТАШКЕНТА

У Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы Беларусі ўрачыста адкрылася выстаўка “Ззяе Ташкент”. Гэта ўнікальная магчымасць пазнаёміцца з адным з самых вялікіх гарадоў Цэнтральнай Азіі, сталіцай Узбекістана. Тут прадстаўлена больш 30 здымкаў вядомага ўзбекскага стрыт-арт-фатографа, члена Саюза фотамастакоў Расіі, пераможцы шматлікіх конкурсаў Аляксея Тудакова.

На адкрыцці выстаўкі саветнік пасольства Рэспублікі Узбекістан у Беларусі Алішэр Бабаеў адзначыў, што падобныя мерапрыемствы з’яўляюцца ўнёскам ва ўмацаванне ўзаемаразумення і культурных сувязяў паміж народамі: “Мы асабліва цэнім нашы двухбаковыя адносіны з Беларуссю, якія працягваюць развівацца і ўмацоўваюцца ў самых розных сферах – ад эканомікі і культуры”. Таксама ён адзначыў, што выстаўка адкрылася на прэдадні святкавання Дня незалежнасці Узбекістана. Куратар і аўтар ідэі аб правядзенні выстаўкі, беларускі фотамастак Аляксандр Чанцоў адзначыў, што каштоўнасць дадзенай выстаўкі ў тым, што яна дазваляе ўбачыць жыццё знутры: “Калі мы прылятаем ва Узбекістан, часцей бачым турыстычныя “намоленыя” сцэжкі. А тут усё настолькі жывое, што хочацца пайсці набыць гарбуз,



акунуцца ў арык. Мы рады, што сяброўства паміж нашымі краінамі развіваецца. Такая культурная дыпламатыя будзе працягвацца”. Прынамсі, гэта не першы творчы праект з Узбекістанам. Раней Аляксей Тудакоў прывозіў у Беларусь работы маладых узбекскіх фатографаў, таксама яго выстаўка, прысвечаная Мінску, выстаўлялася не толькі ў беларускай сталіцы, але і ў Гродне і Магілёве. Сёння вядуцца перамовы аб арганізацыі новых сумесных праектаў.

Першы намеснік старшыні Беларускага саюза мастакоў, мастацтвазнаўца Наталля Шаранговіч адзначыла прафесіяналізм аўтара: “Калі бачыш прыгажосць горада, яго разнастайнасць, твары людзей, сучаснае незнаёмае і ў той жа час цікавае жыццё, разумееш, што пачынаеш улюбляцца ў Ташкент. І гэта заслуга фатографа, які змог заўважыць





гэтыя моманты, данесці да нас. Гэта прафесійнае мастацтва. Стрыт-фатаграфія, якая зараз папулярная ў шматлікіх краінах свету, заваёўвае ўсё больш прыхільнікаў. Дзякуючы ёй мы бачым водгук горада, усё быццам адбываецца зараз, побач з намі. Мы ведаем пра Узбекістан праз творы мастацтва, а гэта выстаўка яшчэ раз паказала, што Ташкент мае колеры і святло. У фатаграфіі мы выдатна бачым, што гэта вельмі сонечны горад і вельмі сонечныя людзі”.

Аляксей Тудакоў добра вядомы ў Беларусі, пэўны час ён нават жыў у Мінску і за гэты час наладзіў супрацоўніцтва з беларускімі калегамі, у прыватнасці з майстрамі народнага фотаклуба “Мінск”. Адна з яго членаў – Надзея Дзегцярова – таксама адзначыла, што ў аўтара атрымалася перадаць колеры Ташкента, у якім яна пражыла каля дзесяці гадоў: “Гэты горад вельмі складаны па сваёй архітэктуры. Былі разбурэнні ад землятрусаў, яго наноў адбудоўвалі, там ужываюцца і савецкі мадэрн, і сучасныя будынкі, ёсць раёны прыватнай забудовы, цудоўныя махалі, дзе людзі жывуць як адна сям’я, як добрыя суседзі. І ўсё гэта ў адным горадзе, настолькі розным, сонечным і яскравым”. Яна звярнула ўвагу на фота, дзе хлопчыкі гуляюць у футбол. Вячэрняе святло, пыл узняты нагамі, даюць вакол іх залатую аўру. Нідзе яна такога не бачыла, як у Ташкенце. Менавіта такі малюнак засеў у яе памяці яшчэ з дзяцінства.

Сам Аляксей Тудакоў адзначыў, што Ташкент сёння мяняецца на вачах: “Тыя людзі, якія былі тут яшчэ восем гадоў таму, зараз могуць горад не пазнаць. Я хацеў захаваць у фатаграфіі той самы дух горада: паказаць простых людзей, вуліцы махалей, звычайныя двары, зямны ўклад. Гэта фота не пра сучасныя шматпавярховікі, якіх багата будуюцца ў Ташкенце, а фота пра простае жыццё”. А яшчэ ён спадзяецца, што выстаўка, у тых хто яе наведвае, абудзіць жаданне прыехаць у Ташкент, дзе заўсёды рады гасцям.

Таццяна **Бузінойская**
Фота Алены Дзядзюлі

ПА-БЕЛАРУСКУ РАЗМАЎЛЯЮЦЬ ТАГОР І ТУМАНЯН

“ЛіМ” прадстаўляе паэтаў свету

Чарговым выпускам перакладаў з нацыянальных паэзій свету адзначаны нумар газеты “Літаратура і мастацтва”, прымеркаваны да XXXI Дня беларускага пісьменства ў Івацэвічах. “Мерыядыны лучнасці” — так называецца разварот штотыднёвіка, на якім па-беларуску вядуць свой рэй з чытачом вершы Аванеса Туманяна (Арменія), Алама Мухамада Ікбала (Пакістан), Рабіндраната Тагора (Індыя), Актая Рзы (Азербайджан), Ікрама Атамуроода (Узбекістан), паэтаў шматнацыянальнай Расіі — Зухры Кутлугільдзінавай (Рэспубліка Башкартастан), Валеры Тургая (Чувашская Рэспубліка), Сувайнат Ісрафаілава (Рэспубліка Дагестан; Сувайнат піша на табасаранскай мове).

На беларускую мову творы замежных мастакоў слова пераўвасобілі Настасся Нарэйка, Міхась Пазнякоў, Людміла Кебіч, Рагнэд Малахоўскі, Генадзь Аўласенка, Святлана Быкава, Алена Басікірская.

— Партфель рукапісаў з перакладамі пастаянна папаўняецца, — сведчыць рэдактар аддзела паэзіі газеты “Літаратура і мастацтва” Рагнэд Малахоўскі. — Мне імпануе, што да Міхася Пазнякова, Святланы Быкавай, Генадзя Аўласенкі, Людмілы Кебіч, якія даўно і настойліва працуюць у галіне мастацкага перакладу, далучаюцца і іх маладзейшыя калегі — Алена Басікірская, Настасся Нарэйка. Мы асабліва ўважлівыя да развіцця нацыянальных паэзій на постсавецкай прасторы. Хацелася б захаваць літаратурныя стасункі, якія развівалі нашы папярэднікі, перакладаючы творы паэтаў Азербайджана і Арменіі, Узбекістана і Казахстана, Туркменістана і Таджыкістана, творы паэтаў з розных куткоў неабсяжнай Расіі... Сучасным беларускім перакладчыкам цікава звяртацца і да класікаў. Творы Рабіндраната Тагора на беларускую мову ў ранейшыя часы пераклалі народныя пясняры Беларусі Якуб Колас, Сяргей Грахоўскі, Янка Сіпакоў, Алесь Разанаў, Язэп Семяжон, Аркадзь Мардвілка. І спадзяюся, што і Генадзь Аўласенка, які зараз пераклаў вершы лаўрэата Нобелеўскай прэміі для “ЛіМа”, яшчэ неаднойчы звернецца да паэзіі Тагора. Магчыма, і новая беларуская кніга Тагора яшчэ ўбачыць свет.

Сяргей **Шычко**

У ГОСЦІ ДА ПАЎЛІНКІ

Нацыянальны акадэмічны тэатр Імя Янкі Купалы ўрачыста адкрыў 105 юбілейны сезон

Як паабяцала мастацкі кіраўнік тэатра, заслужаная артыстка Рэспублікі Беларусь Вольга Няфёдава, у гэтым годзе глядачоў чакае багата сюрпрызаў, якія будуць звязаныя не толькі з мастацкім развіццём тэатра, але і наогул з арганізацыйнай работы, рыхтуюцца інфармацыйныя матэрыялы, сувенірныя прадукцыя, некаторую нават прадставілі падчас прэс-канферэнцыі. Гэта фігуркі герояў спектакля “Паўлінка”, які стаў не проста візітнай карткай Купалаўскага тэатра, але і прызнаны нематэрыяльнай культурнай спадчынай. Упершыню глядачы ўбачылі “Паўлінку” ў

1944 годзе. Ужо стала традыцыяй менавіта гэтай пастаноўкай адкрываць кожны тэатральны сезон.

“Мы ствараем новую гісторыю. нематэрыяльная спадчына, якой з’яўляецца “Паўлінка” — гэта не проста спектакль, але і тое, што з ім звязана, у тым ліку афішы, дэкарацыі”, — заўважыў Генеральны дырэктар Нацыянальнага акадэмічнага тэатра імя Янкі Купалы Аляксандр Шаstackoў.

Перад пачаткам спектакля ў тэатры прайшла ўрачыстая цырымонія гашэння паштовага праекта “105-га тэатральнага сезона Нацыянальнага акадэмічнага тэатра імя Янкі Купалы”.

Пры дапамозе Міністэрства сувязі і інфарматызацыі былі створаны мастацкія канверты з выявай галоўных гістарычных этапаў Купалаўскага тэатра, гашэнне якіх таксама было прымеркавана да пачатку сезона. Гэта ўжо не першы мастацкі праект “Белпошты”, дзе праз паштовыя мініяцюры раскрываюцца старонкі культурнага жыцця. Раней ужо выпускаліся паштовыя мініяцюры, прысвечаныя юбілейным датам у жыцці тэатра, а таксама яго акцёраў. Быў выпушчаны і мастацкі праект “100 гадоў з дня пастаноўкі камедыі Янкі Купалы “Паўлінка”.



Першы намеснік міністра культуры Беларусі Валерый Грамада, які прыехаў павіншаваць купалаўцаў з адкрыццём юбілейнага сезона, заўважыў, што менавіта гэтаму тэатру ўдзяляецца асаблівая ўвага і кіраўніка дзяржавы, і ўрада, і міністэрства культуры: “Найперш за ўсё таму, што гісторыя тэатра — гэта асаблівая гісторыя дзяржавы”.

За апошнія гады калектыў гэтай установы культуры значна амаладзіўся, але пры гэтым тэатр захаваў свае традыцыі. Тут можна ўбачыць пластычныя спектаклі, музычныя імпрэзы, а таксама камерныя пастаноўкі паводле драматургіі сучасных пісьменнікаў. Тэатр аб’яднаў мінулае і сучаснасць, традыцыі ды інавацыі, маладосць і досвед.



У новым сезоне яго рэпертуар папоўніцца чатырма новымі пастаноўкамі. “У бліжэйшы час, я спадзяюся, у нас адбудзецца супрацоўніцтва з рэжысёрам Дзмітрыем Акімавым, прадстаўніком Расійскай Федэрацыі, які ўжо рабіў спектакль “А зоры тут ціхія”, — адзначыла Вольга Няфёдава. — На гэты раз Дзмітрый Акімаў будзе працаваць над спектаклем па Дастаеўскаму “Дзядзькін сон”. Гэта пастаноўка аб асабістым чалавечым пытанні, аб адносінах з блізкімі, аб сквапнасці, аб тым, што ўсё ж кіруе светам — душа ці грошы”, — расказала Вольга Няфёдава. Яна ж адзначыла папярэднюю работу Акімава: “Спектакль “А зоры тут ціхія” нікога не пакіне абыякавым. Я гляджу за рэакцыяй сучасных маладых людзей: падчас спектакля стаіць звінчачая цішыня, а ў канцы многія плачуць, спачувваюць. Разумееш, што такімі пастаноўкамі тлумачыцца, што такое Радзіма, у чым сапраўдны патрыятызм”. У планах тэатра — пастаноўка “Брамы неўміручасці” Кандрата Крапівы, а таксама спектакля па творы беларускага драматурга Улады Альхоўскай.

Таццяна **Бузіноўская**
Фота Елізаветы Голад

РАСІЙСКІЯ АЎТАРЫ АДЗНАЧАНЫ ВЫДАВЕЦКІМ ДОМАМ

У Выдавецкага дома “Звязда” складваюцца добрыя адносіны з пісьменнікамі расійскіх рэгіёнаў

На працягу значнага адрэзка часу Выдавецкі дом “Звязда” супольна з Саюзам пісьменнікаў Беларусі рэалізоўвае нямала творчых ініцыятыў з паэтамі і празаікамі, якія працуюць у розных нацыянальных літаратурах Расіі. На старонках газеты “Звязда” і іншых часопісаў і газет друкаваліся і працягваюць друкавацца пераклады твораў пісьменнікаў Дагестана, Марый Эл, Чувашыі, Татарстана, Башкартастана і іншых рэгіёнаў.

Нядаўна група расійскіх літаратараў адзначана Ганаровымі граматамі Выдавецкага дома “Звязда”. Сярод узнагароджаных — і сябры беларускай літаратуры з Дагестана: гэта — публіцыст, паэт, празаік, мастак Марат Гаджыеў, які штогод запрашае беларусаў да ўдзелу ў кніжнай выстаўцы “Таркі-Таў”, што праводзіцца ў Махачкале, а таксама народны паэт Дагестана Анварбек Култаеў, які пераклаў многія творы беларускіх класікаў і сучасных пісьменнікаў на нагайскую мову.

Ганаровымі граматамі адзначаны марыйскі кнігавыдавец, празаік, драматург і перакладчык Юрий Салаўёў. На старонках часопіса “Ончыко”, дзякуючы яго намаганням пабачылі свет у перакладзе на марыйскую мову творы многіх беларускіх паэтаў і празаікаў. За гады супрацоўніцтва ў Марый Эл сфарміраваўся сапраўдны атрад перакладчыкаў беларускай літаратуры — Анатоль Ціміркаеў, Генадзь Аяр, Ігар Папоў, Святлана Грыгор’ева. Менавіта іх старанні і з’яўляюцца асновай для шырокага развіцця беларуска-марыйскіх літаратурных сувязяў на сучасным этапе. Грамату “Звязды” атрымаў і народны паэт Чувашскай Рэспублікі Валерый Тургай. Ён неаднойчы гасцяваў у Беларусі. Нашай краіне прысвечаны многія яго творы. Ганаровай граматай за вялікі ўклад у развіццё беларуска-якуцкіх літаратурных сувязяў узнагароджана і народны паэт Якуціі Наталля Харламп’ева.

— У планах “звяздоўцаў”, — пракаментавалі падзею намеснік дырэктара Выдавецкага дома “Звязда” Аляксей Чарота, — працяг фарміравання шырокіх стасункаў з нацыянальнымі літаратурамі Расіі. Мы рыхтуем публікацыі перакладаў з нацыянальных паэзіі Башкартастана, Татарстана, Удмурціі, Калмыкіі, Чачэнскай Рэспублікі, Кабардзіна-Балкарыі... І нашы паэты, празаікі таксама актыўна друкуюцца ў розных рэгіёнах Расійскай Федэрацыі.

Сяргей **Шычко**



НАРОДНАЯ ПІСЬМЕННІЦА КАЗАХСТАНА НАВЕДАЛА “ЗВЯЗДУ”

Паэтэса, публіцыстка Любоў Шашкова нарадзілася на Гомельшчыне

У Выдавецкім доме “Звязда” прайшла сустрэча з народным пісьменнікам Казахстана, ураджэнкай Беларусі Любоўю Шашкавай. Аўтар многіх паэтычных і публіцыстычных кніг (адзін са зборнікаў вершаў у перакладзе Міколы Мятліцкага на беларускую мову пабачыў свет і ў Мінску). Любоў Канстанцінаўна прыехала ў Беларусь, каб папрацаваць над зборам матэрыялаў для даследавання пра беларуска-казахскія літаратурныя, гуманітарныя сувязі, выхад якога ў свет прымеркаваны да 90-годдзя стварэння Саюза пісьменнікаў Казахстана. Пісьменніца пабывала ў Беларускім дзяржаўным архіве-музеі літаратуры і мастацтва, наведала Дзяржаўны літаратурна-мемарыяльны музей Якуба Коласа.

У Выдавецкім доме “Звязда” Любоў Канстанцінаўна правяла перамовы з намеснікам дырэктара — галоўным рэдактарам газеты “Літаратура і мастацтва”, намеснікам старшыні Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Аляксеем Чаротам. Размова ішла пра пашырэнне прасторы беларуска-казахстанскіх літаратурных сувязяў на сучасным этапе. Аляксей Іванавіч адзначыў, што і газета “Літаратура і мастацтва”, і штодзённая грамадска-палітычная газета “Звязда” прыкладаюць нямала намаганняў для адлюстравання сучаснага літаратурнага працэса ў Казахстане. У апошнія гады на старонках літаратурна-мастацкіх перыядычных выданняў у перакладзе на беларускую мову былі змешчаны творы Алжаса Сулейменава, Любові Шашкавай, Нурлана Аразаліна, Бахытжана Канап’янава, Улугбека Есдаўлета, Валерыя Міхайлава, Бахыта Каірбекава і іншых паэтаў вялікай і багатай на культуру краіны. Сярод перакладчыкаў — Мікола Мятліцкі, Валерыя Радунь, Таццяна Сівец, Людміла Хейдарова, Пятро Жаўняровіч, Рагнед Малахоўскі, Адам Шостак і іншыя. Творчасць казахстанскіх мастакоў слова не абмянае і штогадовы

літаратурна-мастацкі альманах перакладаў “Далягляды”. Шмат сіл і намаганняў для прадстаўлення на яго старонках казахскай літаратуры прыкладвае ўкладальнік Віктар Шніп.

У Беларусі падзеяй у галіне мастацкага перакладу стаў зварот Міхася Пазнякова да пераўвасаблення славунай эпопеі Мухтара Аўэзава, прысвечанай легендарнаму казахскаму паэту, асветніку, мысліцелю Абаю Кунанбаеву. І Аляксей Чарота, і Любоў Шашкова звярнулі ўвагу на тое, што пра зробленае беларускім перакладчыкам варта шырэй раскажваць у друку. Добра было б на здзейсненае звярнуць увагу і беларускім, і казахстанскім літаратуразнаўцам.

Любоў Канстанцінаўна з’яўляецца і намеснікам галоўнага рэдактара папулярнага рускамоўнага літаратурна-мастацкага часопіса “Простор”, які выдаецца ў Алматы з 1933 года. Пісьменніца адзначыла тое, што часопіс быў і застаецца творчай пляцоўкай і для аўтараў з Беларусі.

У час размовы ў “Звяздзе” не раз гучала імя казахстанскага літаратуразнаўца кандыдата філалагічных навук Святланы Ананьевай, чые даследаванні, артыкулы па тэме беларуска-казахстанскіх літаратурных сувязяў неаднойчы друкаваліся ў беларускай перыёдыцы, у часопісах “Беларуская думка”, “Нёман”. У Мінску выйшлі кнігі Святланы Ананьевай і Алеся Карлюкевіча, прысвечаныя беларуска-казахстанскім літаратурным стасункам. Святлана Віктараўна не аднойчы ўдзельнічала ў міжнародных круглых сталах на прэдадні Дня беларускага пісьменства ў Мінску і іншых гарадах Беларусі, у мінскім міжнародным сімпозіуме літаратараў “Пісьменнік і час”.

У час “звяздоўскай” сустрэчы дасягнута дамоўленасць пра новыя публікацыі беларускіх аўтараў у Казахстане, пра развіццё кантактаў сярод творчай моладзі Беларусі і Казахстана.

Мікола **Берлеж**



September is still a summertime. (Wreath Fountain in Yanka Kupala Park of Minsk)

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