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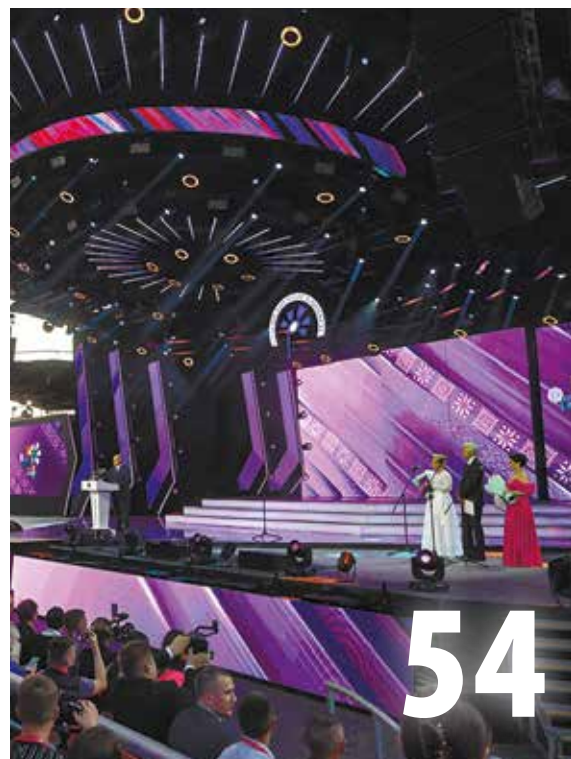
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July 3, 1944 – the day of the liberation of Minsk from the Nazi invaders. An event that has found its vivid reflection in the painting by the Belarusian artist Valentin Volkov. The work is called "Minsk. July 3, 1944".



**MAKE THE COUNTRY
EVEN STRONGER AND
MORE BEAUTIFUL**



SIGNIFICANT HOLIDAY

On Independence Day, the Mound of Glory memorial complex near Minsk became a place of memory and celebrations



In this truly holy place, you realise the greatness of the spirit and courage of the people. From here, in July 1944, during the Bagration operation, the rout of a large group of Nazi troops began. Thousands of people come here to pay tribute to the memory and respect to all those who fought for the freedom and independence of the Motherland during the Great Patriotic War. Almost 80 years have passed since the generation of winners gave new generations the opportunity to determine their own future. And today it is their turn to fulfil their historic mission — to protect the independence of Belarus, maintain peace in their native land and make the country even stronger and more beautiful.

On Independence Day, Aleksandr Lukashenko laid a wreath at the monument, spoke warmly with the veterans and addressed his compatriots with the following words, “The Great Patriotic War taught Belarusians to value life, peace and freedom. Therefore, today, July 3rd, on the day of the liberation of our capital, the city

of Minsk, we celebrate the Independence Day of Belarus... We have one land, one country — our Belarus. This is our greatest value. Take care of this piece of land, you will not have another.”

From the speech of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko at the ceremony of laying a wreath and flowers in the Mound of Glory memorial complex

Dear compatriots, guests of our Belarus! The Mound of Glory is a holy place. Fierce battles raged here, thousands of soldiers and officers gave their lives so that we could live. Here, the fraternal bonds of a large multinational country were sealed with blood. The fighters did not divide themselves into Belarusians and Russians, Ukrainians and Kazakhs, Armenians and Georgians, Tajiks and Kirghiz, Azerbaijanis, Uzbeks and others. They did not divide the land into their own and someone else's. They fought for our one Motherland.

We are standing at the place where the Minsk cauldron closed. The Bagration offensive operation is rightly called the triumph of

SIGNIFICANT HOLIDAY



Soviet military art. This battle went down in history as the largest defeat of the Nazi troops in World War II.

About 400 thousand soldiers, officers, generals of the Wehrmacht and the SS were destroyed and taken prisoner. They were shown to the whole world. They marched shamefully across Red Square, immediately washing away the traces of German boots with water.

New Nazis would do well to review these newsreels. They want to forget, but you and I must not allow that. Nobody should forget this. We must not forget, so as not to happen again.

Belarus honours and remembers the feat of the Soviet people. Today all our memorials are in flowers. In every corner of Belarus. The smallest monument, a national monument, the grave of Soviet soldiers — in flowers.

Coming to them, to these graves and monuments, we bow our heads before our compatriots. We thank the soldiers of the

fraternal republics. Thousands have found the last shelter in our land. The streets of our cities bear the names of many, they will live in the heart of the entire Belarusian people. They will live forever.

Low bow and eternal memory to the winners!

(Moment of silence.)

The Great Patriotic War taught Belarusians to value life, peace and freedom. Therefore, on the day of the liberation of our capital, the city of Minsk, we celebrate the Independence Day of independent Belarus.

It is a great happiness for me to see that this holiday is shared with us by young people from Russia, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan — our guests, participants in the Memory Train project. Over time, the train will definitely gather all the heirs of the victorious peoples. From all republics of the Soviet Union. I am absolutely convinced of this. After all, we have one memory of that war, one victory and one truth! In such a difficult time, only together we can guarantee peace in our land. Only together can we be free and independent.

The future of Belarus is created by your dreams and desires, which come true thanks to the hard work and responsibility of each of us. We have one land, one country — our Belarus. This is our greatest value. They (the generation of winners) bequeathed to us to protect it. We have kept it. Now it's your turn, youth. Take care of this piece of land, you will not have another.

Happy holiday, dear friends!

Happy Independence Day!





SIGNIFICANT HOLIDAY

STATEMENTS OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE FESTIVE EVENTS

Igor Sergeyenko, Head of the Presidential Administration, “Independence Day is inextricably linked with the liberation of Belarus from Nazi invaders. We are in a holy place for our country. Here (on the site of the Mound of Glory memorial complex) in July 1944, when Minsk was already liberated, the Minsk Cauldron closed. Significant event. And these pages, of course, need to be known, honoured, remembered. For another year of independence, the greater interest of various sections of the population, young people in our glorious history is obvious. Our country has become wiser this year, more beautiful both externally and internally. The most important thing is that people have become more mature in terms of experience, wisdom, and appreciation of everything that is being done in Belarus for the people.”

Natalya Kochanova, Chairwoman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly, “Every year this holiday becomes more valuable for us. The President was absolutely right: that war taught us, Belarusians, to appreciate peace. I would like to wish our country only peace and prosperity, all Belarusians — happiness, well-being, good luck, success! This day is marked by the fact that many years ago our capital was liberated from Nazi invaders. Today we pay tribute to the memory of those who died liberating Belarus, who today live with us and make us happy by being an example of a heroic deed and love for their people, for their country. Happy holiday!”

Vladimir Andreichenko, Chairman of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly, “Independence Day, which we celebrate, is the result of a centuries-old path of formation of the Belarusian statehood. And it is very important that this holiday is dedicated to July 3rd, the day of the liberation of Minsk. We survived a terrible war, our ancestors, our fathers... And of course, we are proud and remember their feat. Today it is important that we continue these good traditions, that we keep the peace, live with our minds on our land. This is the essence of Belarusian statehood.”

Aleksandr Volfovich, State Secretary of the Security Council, “An economic and information war has been unleashed against our country, an active struggle is being waged for the minds and psychology of the younger generation. Our task is to prevent the rewriting of history and the



justification of genocide, to preserve the historical memory and heritage obtained by our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, to educate our youth on the right ideals and principles.

The military-political situation is not easy, it is aggravated to the limit. The entire architecture of international and regional security collapsed overnight. The authorities of the United States and the collective West do not take into account anything; military aggressiveness is increasing, which can be traced on the western borders of our country. Of course, this cannot but worry us. But we will do our best to keep peace and tranquillity in our country.”

Mikhail Orda, Chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions of Belarus, “The independence of the country is, first of all, the opportunity for us to independently determine our policy. We independently develop our economy, agriculture and industry. All this is the basis for a person to feel confident. Over these three decades, they have repeatedly tried to deprive us of independence. Today it is done in the open. They want to rewrite history. On many maps, the same Polish ones, there is no Belarus at all, they believe that these are all, as it were, Polish territories. That is, the aggression against our country continues. But we are a peaceful state. And our President, our people have proved that we have enough strength and enough will to develop independently. Three decades is a very short historical period. But during this time, our people were able to lay the foundation for remaining an independent country.”

Vasily **Kharitonov**

GRATITUDE FOR LIFE UNDER A PEACEFUL SKY

Regions celebrated the Independence Day in a solemn and bright manner

Brest. The weather in Brest turned out to match the holiday — not a cloud in the sky. Thousands of citizens gathered on the Square of Ceremonies in the Brest Hero Fortress memorial complex to celebrate Independence Day on the same wavelength with the whole country. Laying flowers at the Eternal Flame, a moment of silence — to honour the memory of the heroes, according to tradition, families went.

“We have been living under a peaceful sky for many years and we are making efforts to make Belarus more comfortable and beautiful,” says Yury Gordeyuk, who is not alone at the rally, with his wife and two daughters. “What price our people paid for freedom and independence can be seen without further ado from the ruins of the Brest Fortress. We are obliged to cherish our achievements as the apple of our eye and pass them on to our descendants.”



Vitebsk. In Vitebsk, a rally dedicated to the 79th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from Nazi invaders and Independence Day gathered residents and guests of the city on Victory Square — near the memorial complex in honour of Soviet soldiers, partisans and underground fighters of the Vitebsk Region. Member of the Brotherhood Council of Veterans of the Vitebsk City Organisation of Internationalist Soldiers Vladimir Filenko, who came with a ten-year-old grandson, was sincere in his statements, “Our country, unlike others, is truly independent. We solve our own problems, we do not look at anyone, we choose our own path of development, aimed at the prosperity of the people. That’s why I love Belarus, I respect our leader.”

Vitebsk resident Natalya Konopelko, who was at the celebration with her nine-year-old son Andrei and colleagues from the Vitebsk Regional Specialised Orphanage, admitted, “For me, Independence Day is important, because Belarus is my home, my homeland, which I love very much, which I am proud of and cherish. This holiday differs from Victory Day in that it looks to the future. I really want our children to be proud of their country and would like to live here.”



SIGNIFICANT HOLIDAY



Mogilev. Delegations from 19 cities of partners and sister cities came to share this significant day for Belarus with the people of Mogilev. Yegor Savelyev, a representative of the youth landing force from Primorsky Krai, travelled thousands of kilometres to take part in a solemn rally at the Buinichi Field memorial complex on July 3rd, “In my family, two great-grandfathers went through the war — one was a border guard, the second repaired aircraft. They bequeathed to sacredly honour the memory of their ancestors and be patriots of their country. On this day, I wish Belarusians all the best — to live in their country, love it, appreciate and glorify it.”



Gomel. Peaceful equipment, peaceful people, peaceful banners... Independence Day in Gomel opened with a solemn procession. Witnesses and participants of the Great Patriotic War, veterans of labour and modern youth are in the same ranks. When the living legend of Gomel, the veteran of the Great Patriotic War Aelita Samsonova, came out to the microphone at the Eternal Flame, Labour Square froze, “Leaving our homes in 1941, we firmly believed in the inevitable return to our land and in victory over the enemy. And now, when they are trying to intimidate our country with sanctions and not only, we must become a stronghold of the Motherland. And everyone must contribute their part of the mind, soul and labour. Our Gomel Region is rich in talented, intelligent, advanced youth. Increase the wealth of your country and know how to defend it. The future is in your hands.”

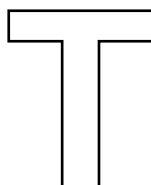


Grodno. Festive events in Grodno began with the performance of the National Anthem on Lenina Square and the presentation of certificates of inclusion in the Book of Glory of the Grodno Region to prominent residents of the region. They included Abbess Gavriila, Mother Superior of the Holy Nativity of the Mother of God Convent, Director of the Museum Estate of M. K. Oginsky in Zalesye Lyudmila Groditskaya, and Vasily Samokhvalov, the leading artist of the Neman Glassworks. Grodno residents laid flowers and wreaths at the mass grave of Soviet soldiers and partisans in the Zhiliber city park.

WHEN MUTUAL BENEFITS ARE OBVIOUS



More than a hundred agreements and commercial contracts were signed at the tenth anniversary Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia



The Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia pushes the boundaries and builds up competencies year by year. While at the first, in 2014, they only discussed the subject of ensuring food security, following the results of the tenth Forum of the Regions, it was noticeable that the event was becoming an important place for discussing allied topics in the field of the economy as a whole. At the same time, the Forum is clearly ready to take the next step in development, outlining claims to the status of a new authoritative analytical platform for developing a development strategy for the entire Union State.

So, it is obvious that Belarus and Russia have laid a solid foundation for cooperation and today they are taking fundamental steps to ensure the technological sovereignty of the two states. This was clearly demonstrated by the tenth Forum of Regions held in Ufa, where the treasury of bilateral agreements and contracts grew by hundreds of millions of dollars. But it is hardly possible to measure the advantages of integration that allow us to survive even in the most difficult times with money alone. Presidents Aleksandr Lukashenko and Vladimir Putin also spoke about this in their video messages at the plenary session of the forum. What is the uniqueness of the Belarusian-Russian cooperation, what are the prospects for the Forum of Regions and why is the Union of Belarus and Russia not a closed club? We have collected the most important statements from the speeches of the leaders of the two countries.

PRESIDENT OF BELARUS ALEXANDER LUKASHENKO:

On the emphases of interaction

“I think the decision of the Russian side to expand the geography of the forums, bringing them closer to various regions of the Russian Federation, is correct. It provides an opportunity to maximize the advantages of their regions, to clearly demonstrate their economic potential. It is important for us that even thousands of kilometres away from our country, Russians know even more about Belarus and clearly see the prospect of Belarusian-Russian partnership. Both in large Russian cities, and industrial centres, and at the regional

level, including remote ones, beyond the Urals, in Siberia, the Khabarovsk Territory, in Kamchatka, Belarusian goods and competencies are well known and in demand. Fraternal Bashkortostan is no exception for us. We complement each other well in the supply of raw materials, components, industrial products, solving the common task for us today of import substitution and ensuring technological sovereignty. But the greatest value is the thinnest capillaries of human relations, a common history, culture, mentality, a traditional view of the family, respect for elders, great prospects and support for young people.”



On the strength of the basis

“Even in the most difficult times for Belarus and Russia, contacts at the regional level were actively developed. This helped us to survive in the conditions of the collapse of statehood and the rupture of established economic ties after the collapse of a great country. And now strong relations help us to withstand a new blow from the West on all fronts: economic, political, ideological, informational, cultural and others. The uniqueness of the partnership between our countries lies in the fact that from the very beginning the system of interaction between Belarus and Russia was built on the basis of self-sufficiency of economic ties, ensuring the technological sovereignty of the two states. And this advantage must be maximised. Which is what we do. In fact, all the necessary decisions have been made by the presidents. And the regions that directly have resources — human, material, financial — have no obstacles to cooperation.”

On the basis of partnership

“A few years ago, we sometimes sorted things out, proved something to each other. And in the current conditions, it is no longer necessary to agitate anyone for the development of partnership — neither in Russia, nor in Belarus. The responsibility of local authorities, business representatives, and our society has noticeably increased. And things went. Mutual trade in goods and services last year exceeded the record level of \$50 billion. This year alone, 16 visits of the heads of Russian regions to Belarus took place. Of course,

the basis of cooperation is economics. This is how it should be, because the economy is the basis of any social processes... In general, our positions remain unchanged — there are no barriers or restrictions in interaction. This is the basic principle of partnership. Controversial issues, if they arise, should be resolved promptly and constructively.”

On additional drivers

“It is necessary to increase the competitiveness of the two countries by deepening industrial cooperation, to solve the issues of specialisation, import substitution, primarily in microelectronics and other high-tech industries. Maximise interregional trade and develop transport and logistics corridors, find additional drivers for integration processes. Belarus is ready to participate in the modernisation of key sectors of the Russian economy and the creation of joint ventures. We have a lot of interesting proposals for the regions of Russia in the field of agriculture, construction, mechanical engineering, woodworking, equipment supplies, the formation of a component base, food and light industry, space exploration, and pharmaceuticals.”

On public diplomacy

“Science, culture and education are important components of the Belarusian-Russian cooperation. This is eloquently confirmed, among other things, by the results achieved during the past nine forums of the regions. There are 81 agreements on trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FORUM OF REGIONS

The first Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia was held on June 5th-6th, 2014 in Minsk. Its main theme was ‘The Effective Development of the Agro-Industrial Complexes of Belarus and Russia is the Most Important Condition for the Food Security of the Union State’. The total amount of contracts signed was about \$200 million.

The second forum took place on September 17th-18th, 2015 in Sochi. The main theme was ‘Industrial Policy of the Union State: General Approaches and Regional Aspects’. The total amount of contracts exceeded \$230 million.

The third forum was hosted by Minsk on June 7th-8th, 2016 under the motto ‘Implementation of a Coordinated Socio-Economic Policy in the Union State: Achievements, Problems, Solutions and Prospects’. The total amount of contracts was \$300 million.

The fourth forum was held in Moscow on June 29th-30th, 2017. The main theme was ‘Vectors of the Integration Development of the Regions of Russia and Belarus in the Field of High Technologies, Innovations and the Information Society’. The total amount of contracts was \$450 million.

The fifth forum took place on October 10th-12th, 2018 in Mogilev. The main theme was ‘Priority Areas for the Development of Regional Cooperation as a Key Factor in Integration and Union Building’. The total amount of contracts was about \$500 million.

The sixth forum was hosted on July 16th-18th, 2019 in St. Petersburg. Its main theme was ‘Inter-Regional Relations as the Basis for the Formation of a Common Cultural and Humanitarian Space of the Peoples of Belarus and Russia’. The total amount of contracts signed exceeded \$500 million.

The seventh forum was held on September 28th-29th, 2020 in Minsk, Moscow and the Moscow Region. Its main theme was ‘Historical Legacy of the Great Victory as a Basis for the Development of Socio-Economic and Spiritual Relations between the Peoples of Belarus and Russia’. The total amount of contracts exceeded \$700 million.

The eighth forum took place on June 29th - July 1st, 2021 in Moscow and Minsk. The main topic was ‘Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Russia and Belarus in the Era of Digitalization’. The amount of contracts amounted to 800 million dollars.

The ninth Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia was held on June 30th - July 1st, 2022 in Grodno under the motto ‘The Role of Interregional Cooperation in Deepening the Integration Processes of the Union State’. The amount of signed contracts amounted to a record \$1 billion.

cooperation between the Republic of Belarus and 73 regions of the Russian Federation. At its core, the forum has become an effective dialogue platform where the decisions needed by the peoples of the two countries are made. It is important that representatives of different spheres — politics, business, culture, and science — are at the forefront of developing these solutions. This is the very people's diplomacy, proving its effectiveness."

On the prospects of the Forum of Regions

"Today, the Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia needs to go beyond the Union State, intensify cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States, the SCO, BRICS, ASEAN and everyone who is ready to be friends and work with us.

We must make the platform of the forum a centre for generating interregional ideas, projects and initiatives."

On the future of the Union

"I often say that the Union of Belarus and Russia is not a closed club. We do not unite against anyone. I will say more: Belarusians and Russians are interested in the development of the entire Eurasian region as a whole. For all our neighbours to be economically successful. These are the most important conditions not only for the growth of the prosperity of the continent, but also for peace in our common land.

And if Western European partners suddenly decide to support the principle of general economic balance and mutually beneficial cooperation, then we are not against similar joint events. Anyway, they will come to us. The Forum of Regions is a promising initiative that may well go beyond the borders of Belarus and Russia. We will be glad to see, including at this event, as many people of good will as possible, ready for peaceful construction, and not domination.

There is a lot of work ahead of us. We must stick to each other, be as close as possible — there is no other alternative to preserve the sovereignty and independence of our states."

RUSSIAN PRESIDENT VLADIMIR PUTIN:

On the essence of integration processes

"The cooperation of the regions, which is growing from year to year, is the heart of truly allied relations between Russia and Belarus, integration processes within the framework of the Union State. Mutually beneficial multifaceted contacts are maintained among themselves by almost all subjects of the Russian Federation and all regions of Belarus. At the same time, our Far East, Siberia, the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol began to more actively build partnerships with Belarusian colleagues. New regions of Russia are also showing interest in joining interregional cooperation."

On the importance of trade

"Belarus is Russia's first trade partner among the CIS members and the fourth in the world. Last year, trade increased by 12 percent and exceeded three trillion roubles. This positive

trend is getting stronger. In January-April, mutual trade added another 11 percent. Such high indicators have become possible thanks to the active integration work carried out, including through the regions. This work is aimed at removing trade and administrative barriers, at bringing the legislations of the two countries closer together, at coordinated solutions to the problems of national development and improving the well-being of citizens."



About union programmes

"Since 2021, 28 sectoral programmes approved by the Supreme State Council have been consistently implemented. Their main purpose is to create the most equal conditions for the activities of economic entities in our countries. Common financial and energy markets and transport space are being built together. A coordinated macroeconomic, technological, industrial, agricultural, and digital policy is being pursued. Russia and Belarus are doing everything to ensure the stability of their economies, their immunity to the negative impact of sanctions. Naturally, it is difficult to achieve success in this matter without a close interregional partnership. You could say it's unrealistic."

On import substitution projects

"In a number of regions of Belarus, with Russian support, the implementation of new import-substituting investment projects worth a total of 80 billion roubles has begun in such industries as mechanical engineering, machine tool building, microelectronics and a number of others. A full cycle of competitive high-tech industries is being created. In the conditions of unfavourable external conditions, refusal of a number of Western countries to cooperate and the closure of the markets of unfriendly states, Russian and Belarusian regions are intensively developing countertrade. This helps to maintain production, to refocus on deliveries to consumers in our two countries. Thus, exports to Russia from Belarus increased by more than 70 billion roubles due to machinery and equipment, food, chemical, textile and other products previously supplied to the West."

Vladimir **Velikhov**



VISUAL POWER OF THE REGIONS

Contracts worth more than one hundred billion Russian roubles cannot but bring economic benefits to the Union State

One of the key venues of the Forum of Regions is traditionally the exhibition of achievements of the regional economy. On the second day of this forum, it was opened by Natalya Kochanova, Chair of the Council of the Republic, and Valentina Matviyenko, Chair of the Federation Council.

This year, the centre of Ufa has housed the products of 35 companies from 19 regions of the two states: more than a hundred pieces of equipment, a large part of which is produced at joint ventures and in cooperation programs. In the pavilion with an area of about three thousand meters there are stands of 10 companies from Belarus and 19 Russian companies. More than a thousand representatives from 58 constituent entities of the Russian Federation and all regions of the Republic of Belarus took part in the forum. In total, the number of participants involved in the organisation and preparation of the forum amounted to almost five thousand.

Focus on tomorrow

The plenary session, the main event of the Forum of the Regions, obviously continued the trend towards the formation of a strategic analytical platform within the framework of the regional congress. Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Russia Aleksei Overchuk reported on the results of the development of the economy of the Union State, and First Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Belarus Nikolai Snopkov — on the prospects for the next period. In both speeches, of course, the idea that the regions make up the state was clear, but nevertheless, the trends indicate that the topics of discussion are going beyond the regional. “The focus in our joint work with colleagues from the Government of Belarus remains on the implementation of 28 union programmes. Today, the integration package of documents has been completed by 80 percent,” Aleksei Overchuk informed. “Completely, we

believe, events for 10 programs are closed. In all key areas, we are working very actively, and we strive to maintain the established pace. Our regions play a very important role here, and as part of the work on import substitution in the period from 2022 to April 2023, 66 subjects of the federation signed 2,717 contracts worth 75 billion Russian roubles.”

The First Deputy Prime Minister of the Belarusian Government Nikolai Snopkov, in continuation of his colleague’s speech, dwelled on the strategic future. The new phase of integration for 2024-2026 is based on three main principles, he said, “The first and most important thing is to ensure technological independence, technological sovereignty. Sectoral projects will be created on the basis of the activities of the union programs. A number of sectors of the economy have been outlined where we are already implementing joint projects. The first steps have been taken in microelectronics, we will soon make a decision in the field of machine tool building, we have approached the solution of ambitious tasks in the field of space and aircraft construction. This approach will be consolidated in all major sectors: industry, agriculture, the energy sector, and transport. The second component of the new programme is the construction of a single digital space of the Union. The third component is the removal of the remaining barriers and exemptions.”

Unified analytical platform

As a result, the plenary session of the forum left a rather clear impression of the emergence in the Union State of a new structure that controls and influences its development. No wonder Natalya Kochanova suggested creating an analytical session within the framework of the congress and ensuring its interaction with the ‘think tanks’ of the two countries and abroad. Moreover, the head of the Council of the Republic noted the need for a unified analytical platform of the Union. This is all the more relevant because the Forum of Regions has become a powerful bond between Belarus and Russia in ten years, said Natalya Kochanova, “The 10th Forum of Regions has updated absolute records: about 100 cooperation agreements have been signed, contracts worth about 110 billion Russian roubles have been concluded. However, it is clear that this is not the limit. Today it seems important to focus on the development of new promising areas and approaches to work that contribute to the qualitative development of the forums of the regions of Belarus and Russia. To do this, it is necessary to assess the role and place of interregional cooperation in the Union State system, taking into account the current geopolitical and economic changes that have become irreversible, as well as outline the roadmap for joint work through the prism of accumulated experience.”

The proposals of the chair of the Council of the Republic were adopted at the meeting. This means that the Forum of Regions has reached a new level of influence on the processes in the Union State.

Interaction core

Also, by tradition, the final day of the forum is set aside for the programme of business negotiations. Natalya Kochanova and Valentina Matviyenko that day held a meeting with the heads of state authorities of the constituent entities of Russia and regions of Belarus.

“Of course, the core of the Belarusian-Russian cooperation is economic relations,” said the Chairperson of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus. “Over the four months of this year, the trade turnover between Belarus and Russia has already amounted to about 17 billion dollars. I think that the record bar of last year will undoubtedly be exceeded. And in many respects this will be facilitated by holding our forum. There are about 450 documents of various levels between the regions and cities of Belarus and the subjects of the federation and municipalities. Intergovernmental agreements have been concluded with more than 70 Russian regions. Sister-city partnerships have been established between 52 Belarusian cities and 117 Russian cities, districts of large cities.”

“Over the past year, the trade turnover between Russia and Belarus grew by 12 percent, reaching a serious figure of \$45 billion



(including services — \$50 billion), Russian investments in the economy of Belarus increased by 1.5 times,” continued Valentina Matviyenko. “It is important that against the background of such a powerful integration upsurge, interregional projects in mechanical engineering, petrochemistry, transport, construction, and the agro-industrial complex are developing. Last year, nine joint (Belarusian-Russian) assembly plants and enterprises for the production of agricultural, transport and municipal equipment were created in the Russian Federation.”

It turned out to be important that the regions of Belarus and Russia are not going to stop at today’s indicators, looking ahead and actually invading the area of strategy. Governor of the Astrakhan Region Igor Babushkin made a proposal to partners from Belarus to create their own logistics centre in the port of Astrakhan with the prospect of access to the ports of the Caspian Sea. Thus, the head of the Astrakhan Region proposed to move from simple regional cooperation to projects of strategic importance. And it is indicative that such agreements are being prepared specifically for the events of the Forum of Regions as a new authoritative negotiating platform.

Aleksey Fedosov

**INTEREST
IS AS HIGH
AS EVER**



**What gives impetus
to the development of
regional cooperation**



DMITRY KRUTOY,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belarus to Russia:

— Literally over the past year and a half, the regional agenda has become the heart of the Belarusian-Russian integration. This cannot be conveyed through roadmaps, important agreements, meetings of working groups, business councils. It's just in the air. We really didn't have such mutual interest in each other. I often give an example to journalists: why do we need Poland, with which there are so many problems, if today, for example, with one Bryansk region, both trade turnover is higher and there are more projects. The Murmansk region has become bigger for us than the Netherlands, where the main flow of Belarusian oil products went before all the sanctions stories. And how long do you think it took Murmansk to replace Rotterdam with its port with a wide range of goods? Nine months. And we haven't really started the investment part of the port capabilities of this

region yet. Constant meetings and exchange of delegations of different levels give impetus to the development of cooperation. Last year we had 23 delegations from the Russian Federation headed by governors, this year — already 16. 30 visits have been agreed by the end of the year. In the last ten years, we have an average level of 7-8 visits, that is, an increase of several times. 200 mutual visits of various levels per year indicate that virtually every working day someone was on a visit to Belarus or Russia. Of course, this was the key to records in trade and historical slats that we crossed. Belarus has trade relations with 80 regions of Russia today. There is a positive trend in 75 regions.

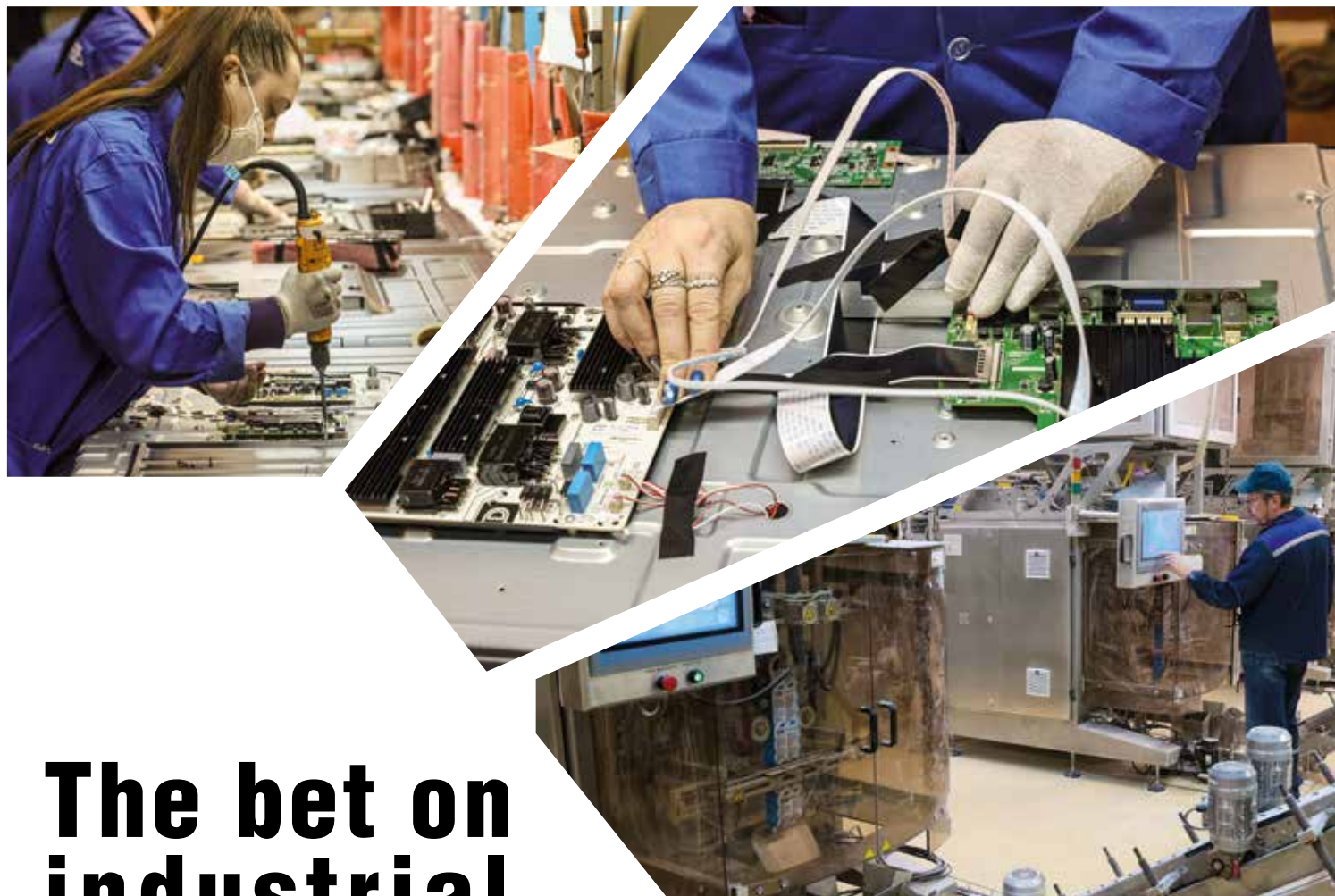
KONSTANTIN SHULGAN,

Minister of Communications and Informatization:

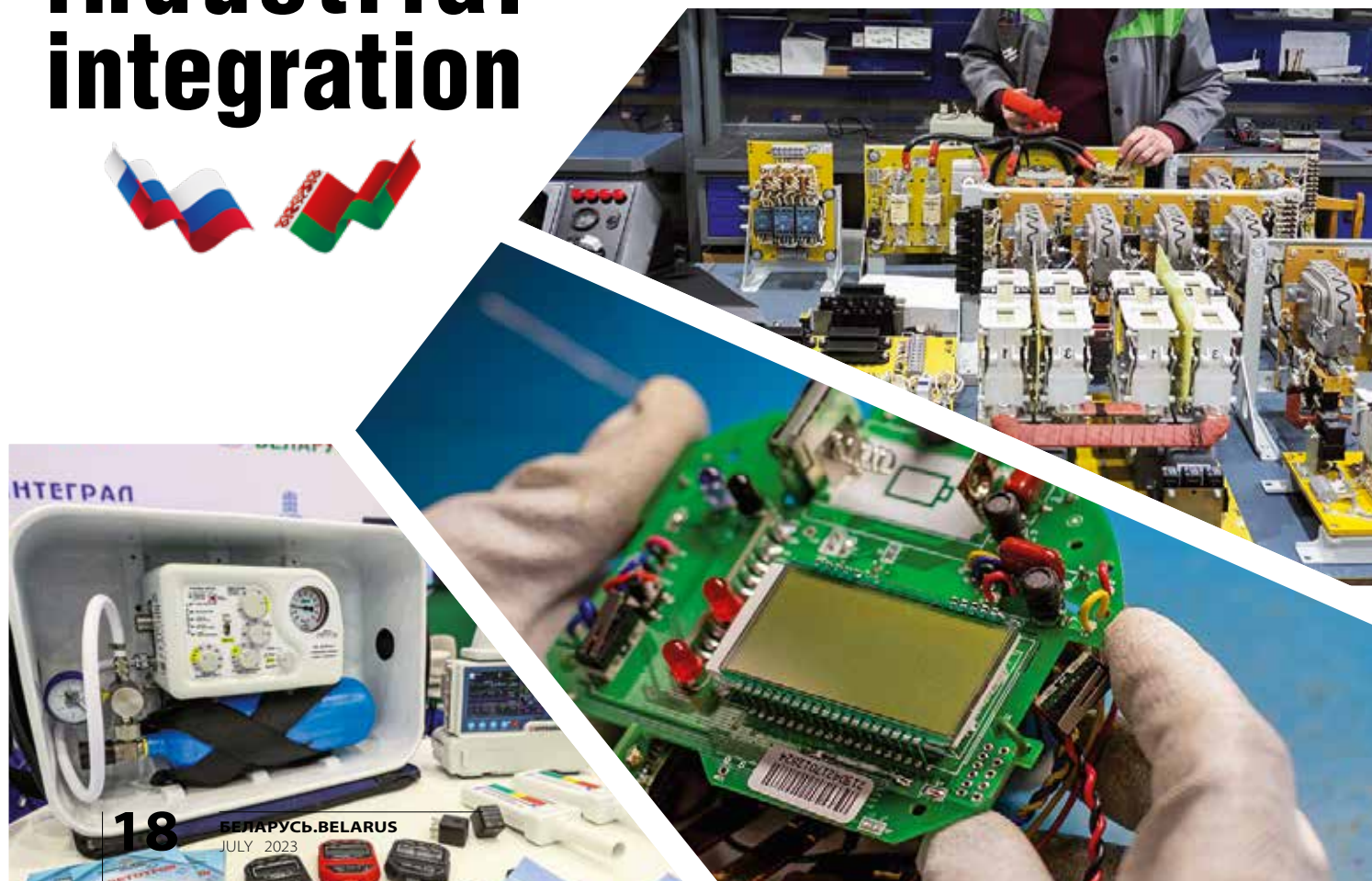
— The issue of the introduction of information technologies is a matter of strategic development of our countries individually and as a whole of the entire Union State. The key task of the states is to reduce digital inequality and identify effective methods of introducing digital technologies in all sectors of the economy. The Union State has laid the foundations for the development of integration policy in the field of digitalization. The heads of state signed the Union program on the formation of common principles in the field of communications. And as part of its implementation, the Ministry of Communications and Informatization of Belarus and our Russian colleagues are doing a lot of work to unify the regulatory framework, create technical conditions for legal entities and individuals to access comfortable communication services. There are many tasks. In particular, import substitution of software for the critical infrastructure of the two states. Active work is being carried out in this direction, there are certain results. The second task is the production of equipment for telecommunications infrastructure and infrastructure for the creation of computing power. There are good practical results of cooperation between Russian and Belarusian enterprises. The equipment jointly produced by our manufacturers is supplied for operation on the telecommunication networks of the two countries. Another important issue is the creation of a transnational space of trust. I am referring to the topic of electronic digital signature. I hope that this work, taking into account the participation of respected officials in it, will be carried out as soon as possible — and this will give an opportunity for more comfortable business conditions and help citizens. This, by the way, is also used in the operation of state management systems. Given that the digital maturity of Belarus and Russia is at a high level, all these tasks are feasible. And I would like to express confidence that the Union State will become a locomotive, a core in the Eurasian Economic Union for the implementation of the digital agenda. And the results of this work will give even more effective conditions for doing business and a comfortable life for citizens.



Vsevolod **Evseev**



The bet on industrial integration



Within the framework of the X Forum of the Regions of Belarus and Russia, a thematic section was held dedicated to the implementation of a unified industrial policy in order to deepen the economic integration of Russia and Belarus. The participants reviewed joint projects aimed at improving the competitiveness of the economy and the potential of import substitution of the two countries.

The meeting was co-chaired by Tatiana Runets, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council of the Republic of Belarus on Economy, Budget and Finance, and Ivan Abramov, First Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Economic Policy. According to the Russian parliamentarian, the current state of Russian-Belarusian relations is characterized by the desire of both countries to integrate within the framework of the Union State by creating a material basis for the implementation of 28 union programs that ensure the economic integration of the republics in the short and medium term. He stressed that the most important element of integration is the mechanisms of industrial policy. In turn, Tatiana Runets drew attention to the fact that the consistent rapprochement of the economic systems of Belarus and Russia is not only a response to sanctions. This is the will of the citizens of the two countries, which is based on the desire to live in friendship and harmony, improving well-being and living standards, free sustainable development. She noted the intensification of contacts at the interregional level. As a result, there is a steady positive dynamics of mutual trade. According to the results of 2022, the trade turnover of the two countries increased by 14.3 percent compared to 2021. Over the four months of this year, the trade turnover increased by 20.7 percent. And the trade turnover of Belarus with Bashkortostan increased by 26 percent in the four months of 2023.

Implementation of coordinated actions

Deputy Minister of Industry of Belarus Dmitry Kharitonchik spoke about the unified industrial policy as a factor in ensuring the economic security of the Union State. He recalled that the impetus for the development of bilateral relations was the Union program for the formation of a unified industrial policy of the Union State.

During its preparation, the parties proceeded from the need to create and consolidate legal conditions for the coordination and implementation of joint actions in the field of industry. In this regard, two intergovernmental agreements have been prepared and signed that are strategically important for the industry of the Union State: on the recognition of technological operations and on the implementation of a unified industrial policy. Their main goal is to ensure the coordinated work of the industries of the two countries. — The signing of agreements will create a single industrial space and unite the material and intellectual potential of industrial enterprises. This is especially relevant in the current conditions, when sanctions are applied to our countries by unfriendly countries and there are refusals from foreign suppliers of technologies and components," the press service of the Ministry of Industry quotes the deputy Minister.

Dmitry Kharitonchik informed the participants of the section about promising areas of cooperation. Thus, as part of the implementation of the Union program, an intergovernmental agreement and a roadmap in the field of microelectronics were signed. Work is underway to prepare an intergovernmental agreement in the field of machine tool construction. The direction of import-substituting supplies of Belarusian-made automotive components to the main car assembly plants in Russia is actively developing.

By the way, in the field of agricultural engineering, one of the examples of coordinated actions was the creation last year in the Krasnodar Territory of the production of MTZ tractors and Gomselmash combines, until the end of 2023, they intend to start joint production of elevators and passenger vehicles in the region. The Deputy Minister listed the advantages of such cooperation in the industrial sphere: the maximum involvement of industrial

COOPERATION

enterprises of the two countries in the cooperative process in order to increase import independence and ensure the technological sovereignty of the Union State, the development of effective mechanisms for financing and implementing such cooperative projects, the development of scientific and technical cooperation.

In general, it provides for further effective development and creation of mutually beneficial cooperative ties and a competitive non-discriminatory environment in the markets of industrial products of the two countries. According to Dmitry Kharitonchik, the joint implementation of the signed intergovernmental agreements will form a single industrial space of Belarus and Russia based on technological sovereignty, and will also allow enterprises to produce highly competitive products for the domestic market of the Union State and occupy a worthy niche in the world market.

Cooperation of industrial enterprises of the Union State in the field of cooperation has a long-term character, especially in the field of mechanical engineering. At the same time, the potential of this area and the existing competencies are far from being exhausted. And the Ministry of Industry of Belarus is ready to respond as quickly as possible to the proposals of Russian colleagues on further intensification of trade and economic relations.



Priority market of the Union

But the first Deputy Minister of Economy of Belarus, Yuri Chebotar, in his speech focused on the topic of import substitution as one of the tools for implementing the common industrial policy of the two countries.

— Limiting the supply of goods from unfriendly countries, breaking established cooperative chains, closing the European and Ukrainian markets requires us to deepen industrial cooperation in the Union State, — he emphasized and clarified that last year the parties began to restructure supply lines and increase market shares in each other. According to Yuri Chebotar, the share of Russian supplies in Belarus' imports amounted to about 60 percent:

— It was with supplies from Russia that raw materials and materials from the EU and Ukraine were replaced by 90 percent. The import of generators and electric motors, polymers, bearings, pumps, feed additives, pesticides has been completely replaced. You can continue to list.

The First Deputy Minister of Economy stressed that the common market of the Union has always been and remains a priority market for our countries, which is why it is so important to coordinate the actions of the parties and work ahead of the curve. And here import substitution should come to the fore. He informed the participants of the meeting that key areas of work in this direction have been identified in Belarus. There are already developments in the practical implementation of import substitution. In particular, the concept of "One district — one project" is being implemented — and Russian business has also joined it. The speaker explained that projects with Russian investments are already being implemented in the Belarusian regions.

In addition, the creation of new production facilities for the in-depth processing of local raw materials is a promising direction.

— Here we focus on products that are in demand not only on the domestic market, but also on the external one, — explained Yuri Chebotar and cited basalt as an example. Products from this raw material are widely used in the production of building materials,





■ The capacity of the global ABS plastic market is 8 million tons per year, the demand of the European market for soda ash is about \$ 310 million per year, - the speaker gave an example and suggested that Russian business take a closer look at these projects.

road construction, and its use in mechanical engineering is expanding.

There is also a huge potential for asbestos plastics, as well as soda ash.

— The capacity of the global ABS plastic market is 8 million tons per year, the demand of the European market for soda ash is about \$ 310 million per year, - the speaker gave an example and suggested that Russian business take a closer look at these projects.

The First Deputy Minister of Economy of Belarus drew the attention of the section participants to the implementation of national import substitution programs. Since both countries have competencies, demand and a common market, he declared his readiness to build cooperative chains and approve joint import substitution programs.

Interaction with China on the conjugation of industrial interests has not been left aside. According to the first Deputy Minister of Economy, the points of strategic partnership between the countries can be the development of production of robotic technological equipment; machine tool construction, including CNC metalworking equipment; digital technologies; medical equipment and equipment and other areas.

"Here, taking into account the interests of the three countries — Belarus, Russia and China — we can develop a joint trilateral roadmap for industrial cooperation," said Yuri Chebotar and expressed confidence that coordinated and coordinated actions to implement these and other measures will not only replace imports, but also ensure the technological sovereignty of the Union State.

In the context of the new economic reality

It is worth saying that the section also discussed the support of Russian and Belarusian regions and companies in the implementation of joint projects in order to increase the competitiveness of the economies of Russia and Belarus. Chairman of the Lipetsk Regional Council of Deputies Dmitry Averov and First Deputy Chairman of the Minsk City Executive Committee Nadezhda Lazarevich reported on joint



integration projects of the regions. Deputy Secretary of State of the Union State Vladimir Amarin touched upon the implementation of major integration projects.

The meeting participants discussed the preservation and expansion of sales markets in the new economic reality, the achievement of technological sovereignty of the Union State through the development of import substitution and industrial integration, the development of interregional and international cooperation with the participation of small and medium-sized businesses, the problems of interaction and cooperation in the manufacture and supply of textile materials and ways to solve them.

The recommendations adopted following the meeting of the section indicate that in order to ensure the technological sovereignty of the two countries, synchronization of the concepts of the scientific and technical programs of the Union State with current import substitution plans and their subsequent implementation is of particular importance. The meeting participants called the mechanisms of industrial policy the most important element of integration.

Alexander Pimenov



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President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko met with representatives of foreign and Belarusian mass media. Recall that on February 16th, he already held a similar meeting. True, then it was unplanned and appeared spontaneously in the schedule. And so the President again agreed to the conversation. This time, journalists from different countries also arrived at the Palace of Independence: Russia, the USA, Great Britain, France, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. They represented, first of all, those media that have recently been most actively sending requests for interviews with the President. And for many of the journalists, this meeting with the Head of the Belarusian state was not the first in their history. Perhaps that is why Aleksandr Lukashenko proposed to build a conversation not in the form of a classic press conference, but as a free conversation.

**"I STAYED IN POWER
THANKS TO MY PEOPLE..."**

The event lasted three and a half hours, most of the questions, as expected, were devoted to the situation around the Wagner private military company, the deployment of Russian nuclear weapons in Belarus and the conflict in Ukraine. Statements of the Head of State scattered throughout the world media. Nevertheless, let's selectively return to the content of that meeting and present the President's answers to the questions raised.

Points of support or a view of the world order

What awaits the world, taking into account all modern processes? The conversation began with such a global question. "I will not ascribe to myself the role of some kind of player here and a predictor of what the world is waiting for. Wait and see. Probably the most knowledgeable, enlightened politician, person anywhere in the world today will not say what the world is waiting for in the future. But you are absolutely right when you stated that the world is changing. I often, speaking about this, stated the fact that the world has simply gone crazy, gone crazy. The subjects involved in this are slowly going crazy as well. You know very well who," said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The Head of State drew attention to the fact that the world order established after the Second World War, in which the peoples of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the victory over Nazism, no longer exists.

"Recently, at a meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, I said that this world order has now been destroyed. It does not exist. We no longer live by laws, international rules. Today we do not even live according to some codes," said the President. "There are no rules, no codes. The world is destroyed, the world order too. Thanks to the games that the major countries of our planet started. To put it very mildly, what awaits us (the world): we will see, I am absolutely convinced of this, the disappearance of the unipolar system into oblivion. Multipolarity emerges. And this process cannot be stopped. Neither peacefully nor in a military manner. If a real order based on multipolarity appears, then this is a completely different configuration that will ensure a completely serious stability of our planet, which will be based on many points of support."

Aleksandr Lukashenko named the USA, the European Union, China and India among these points of support. Also, according to him, the countries of Africa and the Middle East will show themselves.

The Head of State was asked about his proposal to pair the integration formats of the EAEU, BRICS and SCO, as well as what needs to be done so that the CIS becomes one of the pillars of the multipolar world.

"Our whole trouble is that if we go, we go very timidly. I also spoke about this," Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. He recalled that recently at a conference in Moscow he said to the President of Russia Vladimir Putin that Russia needs to demonstrate itself more actively. And although the post-Soviet space is different, it can still be consolidated. "We (participants of integration associations) need to stir in terms of unification. If they pull us apart, they will deal with us one by one. Belarus and Russia understood this," said the Head of State.

The President of Belarus was critical of Western countries, "The West has never recognised anything and does not recognise anything, especially now. They consider themselves the arbiters of everything. First of all, the USA. Everything that is accepted in Washington is accepted by the Europeans. Even, which surprises sometimes, to the detriment of oneself. There is no EU, no Europe, it is completely under the feet of the United States. Take Germany — the fourth economy in the world was. Where is it now? Why destroy such a high-tech economy out of fear to please someone? The United States has never admitted and will not admit its mistake."

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that the United States is the strongest country on the planet, it makes many decisions that in one way or another are passed on to the whole world, "And here you have to bear responsibility, at least a small one. They do not bear any responsibility. Their decisions are just comedic, just funny. Until we balance the planet by creating certain balances, until then they will be making a mess."

About the Wagner Group

A French journalist, in the context of the situation with the Wagner PMC, shared that he had seen satellite images from the Osipovich District, where camps were allegedly being built. The President made it clear, "We don't build camps. We offered them several former military camps that were used in wartime. Including near Osipovich. But Wagner PMC has a different vision for their deployment..." At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko does not see any alarming moments in the possible deployment of the Wagner group in Belarus, "I absolutely do not see any risks from the deployment of Wagner PMC in Belarus (if this happens). This is not the case about which they try to pressure me from all sides."

The President made no secret of the fact that Wagner has a lot to teach, "The experience that Wagner and the commanders have, they will gladly pass on to our Armed Forces. I mean the military experience they got, which we need. This is tactics, fighting."



We don't have to calm down. You see the statements of various fidgets, Duda and Volodya Zelenskyy, that they will not leave Belarus alone. Naturally, as the Commander-in-Chief, I must react to such things. Therefore, we will deal with this problem if you think this is a problem. I don't think this is a problem."

The Head of State also confirmed that some time ago, he really made an offer to withdraw Wagner PMC units to Belarus to Yevgeny Prigozhin. But the solution of the issue depends on the Russian authorities and the Wagner group itself, "We will not hide this information. We will definitely inform about our further relations with this unit... I am absolutely not worried that we will have a certain number of these fighters stationed. Moreover, they will be placed under certain conditions. And the main condition: if we need to use this unit for the defence of our state (if they are here), it will be activated instantly in any direction. And their experience will be in demand in Belarus. We have never attacked anyone and we are not going to attack anyone. And no one will attack (I emphasise, attack) anyone from our territory. If aggression is committed against us, we will respond. And if Wagner PMC is here, it, like the Belarusian army, will protect our interests."



At the same time, the President pointed out a fundamental point, "When they decide to be placed here, a contract will be signed with them, legally binding, where everything will be spelled out. Then, at the level of a law or a presidential decree, the framework within which this unit will operate will be determined."

About the impact of the situation on relations with Russia

Regarding how the situation with the Wagnerites affected the relations between the two countries, in particular, whether they weakened, Aleksandr Lukashenko admitted that he was surprised by this question, "Why should our relationship be weakened as a result? We solved the problem together. We solved the most serious problem for Russia. If Putin raised the March of Justice to the level of a statement by the President, an appeal to the

ALEXANDER LUKASHENKO,

"The world just went crazy, mad. We no longer live by laws, international rules. Today we do not even live by the codes. There are no rules, no codes. The world is destroyed, the world order too. Thanks to the games that the major countries of our planet started. To put it very mildly, what awaits us (the world): we will see, I am absolutely convinced of this, the disappearance of the unipolar system into oblivion. Multipolarity emerges. And this process cannot be stopped. Neither peacefully nor in a military manner."

people... God forbid, unrest in Russia, as he called it, it would be hot for everyone. Maybe France too. But it would be sure hot for us. We would not sit out, I understood this immediately. That's why I got involved in this process. And as a result, we, having played a certain role, and he and I, did not allow this confusion. Is it a plus? Plus. So why should our relations worsen?

About plans for a meeting with Putin

Answering the question of whether it is possible to restore relations between Wagner PMC and the leadership of Russia, Aleksandr Lukashenko said, "I don't think that there could be any problems with the Wagnerites working in the interests of Russia. Otherwise, why bother with them now? It is impossible to lose such a unit. And even more so the fighters of this unit. There are about two dozen heroes of Russia. These are the guys who fought in such a way that God forbid that the whole army fought like that... But these are the problems of the Russian Federation and President Putin. We agreed to meet with him in the near future, I think we will also discuss this problem, since we were involved in resolving it and involved in the issues of the further functioning of Wagner PMC."

To a clarifying question about the prospects for relations between Vladimir Putin and Yevgeny Prigozhin, Aleksandr Lukashenko replied that he would talk about this with the President of Russia at the meeting, "I will not impose my point of view, I do not know everything and do not want to know about the relationship between Putin and Prigozhin. But you have to understand that Putin knows Prigozhin much better than I do... Putin knows him much better, even from St. Petersburg, when they lived and worked there. It's about 30 years and they had a very good relationship."

A correspondent for Al Jazeera English also asked if Vladimir Putin's position had been shaken by the recent attempted military mutiny. Aleksandr Lukashenko answered unambiguously, "Don't even hope for it. There was no shaking... No loosening! In such a situation, both President Putin and any president, on the contrary, becomes active, pulls together, and Putin even more so. I know his character. This, on the contrary, contributed to his not only composure, but also such, I would say, in a good sense of the word, aggressiveness in order to defend the country and respond."

The Head of State drew attention to the fact that very powerful defence lines were quickly built along the banks of the Oka River. About fictional consultations with China

Anna Frants, correspondent of the Associated Press news agency, clarified whether it was true that the President of Belarus consulted with the Chinese side when resolving the situation with the Wagner PMC. This information was given to the media by a source. The Head of State debunked these speculations, calling the sources of journalists 'wrong, stupid and ugly', "You have very bad sources. I did not have any consultations with anyone regarding negotiations with Wagner. I myself knew what to say, without any consultation. I had no contact with China. And if they could be, then only with one person — Xi Jinping. We didn't talk to him. And this conversation would hardly be possible, even if I wanted to. For many reasons. No no and one more time no. We had no contacts with China — neither with the ambassador, nor with the embassy, nor with Xi Jinping, nor with the military. There was no need for this."

On the possible consequences of the rebellion

Continuing the theme of the Wagner PMC, the President stressed that it was important to nip this rebellion in the bud, otherwise it would have escalated into a civil war, "I told Prigozhin directly: 'If we don't agree, don't be offended by me. Our Belarusian army is on full combat readiness. Military units have been identified that are ready to be transferred to Moscow. We will defend Moscow with Putin.'"

The first five or seven Russian planes landed with us to transfer the Belarusian special forces brigade to Moscow. They are almost like the Wagnerites, and maybe more extreme in some aspects. And you understand that this conflict could grow very large. If it would be necessary to involve special operations forces, we were ready to engage them."

About Zelenskyy's ultimatum

A lot of questions during the meeting were on Ukrainian topics. Responding to one of them, Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the actions of Zelenskyy, who actually put forward an ultimatum to the West about his participation in the July NATO summit. And the reason for this ultimatum is that Kyiv is losing the war and is waiting for more money and weapons from the West. According to the President of Belarus, the West has long, even before the Maidan, prepared the ground for an attack, primarily on Russia, from the territory of Ukraine. And the leadership of Ukraine understood how it could end, "But the United States, with the support of their crazy satellites, told Zelenskyy concretely: we will support you, we will arm you, give you as much money as you need. We will never quit. And then Zelenskyy had wings. He flew. And what is happening now, especially after the start of the so-called counteroffensive? Zelenskyy finally realised that he would not win this war. That this counteroffensive would end in nothing for him, except for the death of thousands and thousands of people. And he gradually began to make claims in the form of money and new weapons. So far they have hung on the F 16 and have already reached nuclear weapons. Seeing that his needs are not being met and that he

is losing and will lose at the front, he is already taking steps to get out of this situation and shift responsibility to someone. The subtext sounds — you pushed me to the war, you promised me and did not, so I have the right to present an ultimatum."

The Head of State believes that the fight in Ukraine will intensify, since Ukraine still has considerable strategic reserves.

About peace talks on Ukraine

Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised that right now it is necessary not to miss the moment when it is still possible and necessary to sit down at the negotiating table, "Tomorrow it won't be possible. Today you can talk with Ukraine and reach some kind of peace agreements. After the so-called counteroffensive, the situation will change, and will they want to talk to you (the leadership of Ukraine)? We must stop now. Already done a lot of bad things. Many people died. But it could be worse. Therefore, we must stop now, sit down at the negotiating table. Without preconditions. And there the territories, security, the future of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia will be determined. We must all decide at the negotiating table. It should depend on Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. But least of all from the USA. They are far away. They understand what's going on here, but it's not like their war. Therefore, we must solve this problem here. Negotiations are at an impasse, but there is still a way out of this impasse. I am absolutely convinced of this."

About the mission of the mediator

The President noted that many countries offer themselves as a mediator in the settlement of the conflict. They also draw





attention to the fact that the President of Belarus could fulfil this mission. But Aleksandr Lukashenko has his own view on the topic of mediation, “I never considered myself an intermediary. I believe that this is a war in our house. Ukraine, Belarus and Russia are, roughly speaking, in the same boat, or on the same ship, and this must be taken into account. What are the intermediaries? We are all equally involved in this.”

To a clarifying question that if the West still asks the President of Belarus to mediate in resolving the Ukrainian issue, what will he do, Aleksandr Lukashenko answered, “If not only the West, and not so much, but this is required by the parties — Russia and Ukraine, if they see my role in some way, I, of course, will take up this.”

Journalists asked the President if he was counting on a Russian victory in Ukraine.

“I hope so,” came the firm reply. “This is the closest ally. We have been working on the formation of our Union of Belarus and Russia for a long time. Legally, we have prescribed everything, openly, publicly. This is our closest ally — legally, factually and historically. Therefore, naturally, we count. But if you don’t want Russia to win, sit down at the negotiating table and negotiate.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko also commented on the version that Russia could allegedly end the war by inflicting a nuclear strike on the territory of Ukraine, “This is not an issue. Russia has enough conventional weapons, non-nuclear, to achieve its goals. The war in Ukraine, a special military operation is not and will not be the reason for a nuclear strike from any side. Now, if there is NATO aggression, for example, the United States of America or the NATO bloc against Belarus or Russia, which means they invade our territory, then the hands are untied.

According to the National Security Concept, Russia, and Belarus, which today possesses these weapons, will respond.

Therefore, I always say in the popular way: you don’t touch us, and we will never use this deadly weapon. And we won’t even fight.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko also answered a clarifying question about the possible role of China in resolving the Ukrainian conflict, “China can play a vital role in resolving this crisis, if it truly wants it.”

About the forecast of the situation in Ukraine

A question was asked about the prospects for resuming the negotiation process on Ukraine in a framework similar to the Normandy format:

“The fact that they will gather here is unlikely. But it doesn’t matter where it will be: in Istanbul, somewhere else, but it is unlikely that it will be in Moscow or Minsk. But it is not important. The main thing is to stop this conflict. This is the main thing.”

At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out that the Istanbul round of negotiations did not give a result only because the Ukrainian side, controlled by the West, did not need the negotiations themselves. And the fact that they can resume in September is unlikely. Meanwhile, the Head of State expressed the following judgment, “A lot says that by autumn the situation should change and we will start talking at the negotiating table. Maybe. Maybe not in September — a little later. I do not want to give out any information, but the Europeans are already talking about it.

The closest is France. Not far from them is Germany. Europe bears the most losses from this war. The Europeans lose the most financially. And the beneficiary is actually one country.”

The correspondent of the TASS news agency raised the topic of the possible seizure by Poland of the western territories



About the situation around the Zaporizhzhya NPP

The media space is now filled with reports of possible terrorist attacks at the Zaporizhzhya NPP. Answering the question of one of the Western journalists whether the President of Belarus discussed this topic with Vladimir Putin, Aleksandr Lukashenko answered in the negative. And added, “The situation is simple: if you, the Americans and Ukraine, do not want what you are talking about to happen there, this will not happen. Russia does not need to blow up the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant. It is in the hands of the Russians, controlled by them. Why blow up? This will not end the war in Ukraine. It will cause colossal damage to the whole of Europe and the Eurasian continent.”

About the events in the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra

of Ukraine. The President emphasised, “For us, the seizure by Poland or the collective West of the western territories of Ukraine is absolutely unacceptable. For us, this is categorically unacceptable, and the President of Russia and I talked about this topic, discussed it — complete mutual understanding. This is a very dangerous way for the conflict in Ukraine to escalate and even for this conflict to escalate. If the insane are already talking about this directly in Poland, you probably heard, if they have a desire to invade the territory of Ukraine and recapture ‘their historical territories’ of Western Ukraine (read: Western Belarus), this is unacceptable for us.”

On China’s ‘attempts’ to influence Russia on the use of nuclear weapons

The British journalist mentioned an article in the British newspaper *Financial Times*, which claims that Chinese President Xi Jinping allegedly warned Vladimir Putin against the use of nuclear weapons in Ukraine. Aleksandr Lukashenko remarked on this, “100% fake. I know one and the other. I know China and I know Xi Jinping. He will never do it. The fact that he warned Putin not to use nuclear weapons is fake, it’s a lie. It wasn’t one hundred percent. I do not believe in it and I advise you not to believe in it. This is a stuffing, and we must also evaluate who needs this stuffing. Probably the West, which wants to show that even Putin’s friend Xi Jinping shook his finger under his nose and shouted: ‘Do not use nuclear weapons.’ It cannot be and it never happened, I am convinced. Putin and the entire Russian society knows when it is possible to use nuclear weapons and when not. When Russia is in mortal danger, it will be a matter of life and death for Russia, and gross aggression will be carried out against it, nuclear weapons will be used. And I support him in this regard.”

At a meeting with journalists, the President also spoke about the situation around the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. Recently, the Synod of the Belarusian Orthodox Church stated that in the event of the forced eviction of the monks of the Lavra, they can find a place for further monastic deeds in the monastic cloisters of the BOC. “If the Belarusian Orthodox Church has stated this, then not a single monk in Belarus will be left without attention,” Aleksandr Lukashenko said. “These people are not to blame for anything. Why else offend them? We will do everything to ensure that the monks from this Lavra find their shelter in Belarus, if it is the will of the Lord and the desire of these people.”

The President stated that the oppression of the monks is a deliberate escalation of the situation, “They hit where it hurts. What if it happened to Muslims? Already, probably, the conflict would have flared up even more powerfully than a special military operation. This suggests that they do not want any peace. They all the time — in small things, in big money, ideologically, financially, on the battlefield — go to confrontation. And this is bad... Why the Ukrainian authorities need this, I still cannot understand. A bunch of problems, why else escalate and arrange a confrontation here? The fact that we cannot leave these poor fellows in trouble is for sure. We will find a place for them in Belarus.”

About the stay of the children of Donbass in Belarus

In response to a question from a columnist for the Belarus Segodnya publishing house, Aleksandr Lukashenko stated that it is beneficial for the West today to present Putin and Lukashenko to the world community as some kind of barbarians who ‘steal children and eat them’. According to the President, many representatives of Belarus, including public figure Aleksey Talai, have been personally in the Donbass and have been

inspired by the problems of children living there. An initiative was taken to the level of the Head of State to organise recreation for such children in Belarus, to which Aleksandr Lukashenko responded positively and, as the Chairman of the Supreme State Council of the Union State, instructed to allocate funds from the union budget, “We brought these children. It was natural for us... But then, suddenly, for all this kindness, I read in the review: ‘Lukashenko to The Hague...’ For what? For the fact that he ‘steals children, moves them...’ We don’t steal anyone. Entire orphanages came here, were here in our rest homes, children’s camps, sanatoriums and went back. Not only children, but also adults... Ordinary human relationships. We have invited them here and will continue to invite them if their parents or this or that orphanage come to us with this request.

And to talk about this topic and say that we are pursuing some kind of bad goal here is simply barbarism, especially on the part of the West. They always rang: oh, children, children!.. So why are you reproaching me that I call these poor fellows here so that they stay here without bombing, and some who heal and recover.”

About deployment of nuclear weapons in Belarus

Another hot topic for Western journalists is the deployment and control of tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus. Valerie Hopkins, correspondent of The New York Times, was interested in who would still control these weapons on our territory — Belarus or Russia.

Aleksandr Lukashenko first of all indicated that it is ‘not particularly decent for any politician’ to talk about nuclear weapons, but he nevertheless voiced some details. First of all, I once again confirmed the fact that a certain number of nuclear warheads have been moved to the territory of Belarus and are under reliable protection. At the same time, no one could trace the movement of nuclear warheads. Against this background, fugitives abroad even speculated about the use of the railway to deliver such weapons, moreover, they linked this with the sudden death of the Minister of Transport and Communications.

“I’ll give you a killer fact: we didn’t move nuclear warheads on the ground. Nobody interfered. They moved it so that neither you, nor in the States (USA), nor the Mi 6, nor in Germany, noticed it anywhere. That was the idea,” the Head of State shared.

He also stressed that all important decisions are made jointly with the Russian Federation, the two presidents are constantly in touch, if any issues are being worked out, they actively call up, meet and discuss, “The use of nuclear weapons, even if Russia decided to do it, I am sure that it would consult with its closest ally. Moreover, we are.”

Regarding the issue of the use of nuclear weapons, the President reassured Western countries, “Don’t worry about the use. We are not going to attack the US, or Germany, or the UK. We are not going to attack anyone with nuclear weapons at all. This weapon is for defensive purposes only. Don’t touch us and forget about nuclear weapons. But if you commit aggression against Belarus, the answer will be instant. Goals are defined.”



Answering the questions of Western journalists about the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus, the Head of State also specified that the nuclear weapons deployment sites were completely ready a month ago. Most of the nuclear weapons have already been moved to Belarus. By the end of the year, the remaining warheads will definitely be moved.

About the UN Summit

One more question: does Aleksandr Lukashenko plan to go to the UN summit on the Sustainable Development Goals in September. As previously reported, the President of Belarus had previously received an invitation from UN Secretary-General António Guterres to take part in the summit.

“I don’t cancel this event. For now. Will be known long before. We’ll talk to our older brother. If he doesn’t go, why should I go there without him,” Aleksandr Lukashenko replied.

About the formation of new centers of power

The President was asked about his proposal to link the integration formats of the EAEU, BRICS and SCO, as well as what needs to be done to make the CIS one of the pillars of the multipolar world.

“Our whole trouble is that if we go, then very timidly. At the Eurasian Economic Forum in Moscow, I said that Russia needs to show itself more actively. We (the countries of the post-Soviet space) are not very scattered in all directions. The post-



Soviet space can still be consolidated and united. Who? First of all, Russia. Russia is the future of the planet. All resources are here, breakthrough technologies: space, nuclear energy, weapons, and so on. There are many things we can do. The post-Soviet space is not just a storehouse of resources, but also a storehouse of high technologies. We just need to move in terms of unification. If we are pulled apart, they will deal with us one by one. Belarus and Russia understood this and are ready to act in this direction.”

According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, there are still contradictions between states in other integration associations, “But there is also something in common. The core of these organisations are the same countries — Russia, China, India. There is the Silk Road, other ways that hold together and unite. There are huge interests. We must move in this direction. And if you move, then faster.”

On the Civil War in Europe

Answering a question about the likelihood of a civil war in Europe, Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out that the authorities in Europe themselves provoke an increase in tension, “They march solemnly towards this civil confrontation. Even worse than in France. In France, everything could have been ended for a long time, if not for the obstinacy of some kind of authorities. If you are guilty, you need to talk to people. And there is also the fault of the authorities.” But there are even more dangerous trends, “As for these brainless, stupid attacks against the Muslim population, the burning of the Koran and so on, Muslims react very sharply to this. Why do it? And even more so with the patronage of the actual authorities... Therefore, it is not necessary to create problems out of the blue that could cause a future civil war.”

About the presidency

Commenting on the fact that he has been leading the country for three decades, the President stressed that the decision is made not by him, but by the people, “It’s not me who decides whether I should be in power or not... If you think that, being in this power, I received something excessive, received anything, you are mistaken. Nothing like this. I work in a big, high position that the people have entrusted to me. Work. I don’t rule. I think about what will happen next, what will happen after me. But if I am alive after my presidential term, I will follow this path and fight for a free, sovereign, independent Belarus.”

Answering a question about plans to participate in the 2025 presidential campaign, the Head of State noted that he had not thought about it yet, “Honestly. And I didn’t plan to. Only in terms of reasoning: what will happen after me? Only in this key. And so I had absolutely nothing planned.”

About sovereignty

A journalist from Agence France-Presse asked if Aleksandr Lukashenko had given away some of the sovereignty of Belarus in order to stay in power. The Head of State answered this unequivocally, “I stayed in power thanks to my people... I don’t owe anyone anything...”

Aleksandr Lukashenko summed up, “We have not given any sovereignty to anyone. Sovereignty is power within the boundaries of a particular state. Is someone exercising power here besides our power structures, including the President of Belarus? Within these boundaries, today the power remains with the Belarusian President and those authorities that are formed in accordance with the Constitution. And at the core are the decisions of our people.”

Vsevolod Yevseyev

THE CONCEPT DEFINES PRIORITY AREAS

A strong President, an influential Parliament, an enterprising Government with the binding role of the All-Belarusian People's Congress — these are the accents of the Legal Policy Concept signed by the Head of State

President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko signed the Decree approving the Legal Policy Concept. The concept is a document structured in five chapters that defines the strategy for the development of the entire legal system of the country, which in modern conditions should not only regulate social relations, but also prevent possible challenges and threats.

Legal policy foundation

Within the framework of the document, the concept of the legal policy of Belarus, its goals, principles, as well as subjects are defined, "Legal policy is a scientifically based activity of the state with the participation of citizens, public institutions in the formation and development of all elements of the legal system."

The document consolidates the national historical and cultural foundations of the legal system, traces the evolutionary path of its formation, "Throughout its history, the country has repeatedly had to defend independence, provide security along the perimeter of the borders, and provide assistance to both entire states and individual groups of the population. These processes affected the mentality of the Belarusians, whose character has always been distinguished by tolerance, creativity, rejection of aggression and pressure from outside. It is important to preserve and increase these best qualities of the Belarusian people."

"Today the Republic of Belarus is a state built on a solid foundation of universal values, striving for peaceful coexistence, constructive dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with other states and regions, which is reflected in national law," reads the concept. Ideological imperatives are being consolidated, which are the foundation of legal policy. State sovereignty and territorial integrity are key. On their basis, the rest are implemented —

national security, democracy, social justice and others. The constitutional system will be protected, the interests of citizens will be protected.

The concept also provides for priority areas for the development of branches of legislation. In the areas of defence and national security legislation, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of the country's information sovereignty, develop supranational standards and rules in the field of information security with an emphasis on promoting national legal interests. In the areas of civil, economic legislation, it is necessary to implement the principle of social responsibility of business to the state, society and citizens. Within the framework of the legislation regulating the social sphere, it is necessary to shift the focus of legal regulation from the patronage of the state to the establishment of partnerships between the state, society and citizens. It is necessary to build mutually beneficial cooperation, increase the responsibility of each citizen for his life, health and well-being. In the Legal Policy Concept, the trend towards unification and codification remains. Codification of legislation in the field of environmental protection, investment legislation, as well as systematisation of legislation in the field of intellectual property is envisaged.

In accordance with the concept, legal work will be based on the formula 'a strong President, an influential Parliament, an enterprising Government with the binding role of the All-Belarusian People's Congress'. And the very application of the concept will make it possible to update and direct all legal processes, from the development of legislation to science and education.

The practical value of the document

Speaking about the significance of the Presidential Decree and the Legal Policy Concept itself, Svetlana Lyubetskaya, Chairwoman of the Standing Committee on Legislation of the House of Representatives, emphasises the following point, "The term 'concept' itself is translated from Latin as 'a system of understanding', that is, it is a complex of interconnected views on something. Therefore, any concept is always designed to answer the question: how to achieve the goal? The concept of legal policy combines three independent spheres of public life — the state, law and politics."

Based on these approaches, the concept approved by the decree determines the actual state of the current legal system of the state, reveals the principles of legal policy, draws attention to ideological imperatives that are very important and in demand today, as well as their historical and cultural basis, the deputy emphasises, "Within the framework of the updated Constitution and those policy documents that have already been adopted, the concept defines the priority areas and features of legal policy in various areas — national security, economy, social sphere, science, culture. This is necessary in order to ensure the effective functioning of the legal social state. At the centre of everything are the interests of the individual, society and the state. The practical meaning of the concept is a systematic view of how we will continue to live and how government agencies will act."

The parliamentarian recalls that during the development of the Legal Policy Concept, the work of the Council on Legal and Judicial Activities under the President of the Republic of Belarus, specific tasks were set that it will fulfil.

"The provisions of the concept will also help to establish what in the field of legislative activity we need to supplement, correct, exclude," Svetlana Lyubetskaya explains. "In addition, the concept is available to a wide range of citizens. It will increase the involvement of the people in the implementation of the legal initiative, in the discussion of draft normative legal acts, participation in political and public associations of the country." Common interests are at the core

The scientific community took an active part in the development of the Legal Policy Concept. The proposals of scientists from the Faculty of Law of the Belarusian State University were also taken into account. Dean of the Faculty of Law Andrei Shidlovsky noted that the adopted concept is a fundamental document demanded by the time and the development of the Belarusian society and state, a kind of 'internal Constitution' in the field of development of national legislation. Thus, the concept defines priority areas for the development of legislation based on the recognised values of the Belarusian state and society — state sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security, democracy, patriotism and social justice.

To a certain extent, the document is a successor to the Concept for Improving Legislation of 2002, developing its provisions in relation to new challenges and threats that have become especially pronounced in recent years, in particular, starting from 2020.

"The former Concept for Improving Legislation was devoted to a greater extent to law. It did not pay due attention to the state, the foundations of the constitutional system, the ideological component," says Andrei Shidlovsky. "At the same time, the Legal Policy Concept is a programmatic and legal document that fixes the status of Belarus, the main parameters of its legal system, marks the goals, trends in the formation and development of the national legal system."

It is in the concept that it is indicated that the key element of the legal system is the system of legislation, which includes the Constitution, 26 codes and more than 4 thousand law-regulating laws and regulatory legal acts of the President.

According to Andrei Shidlovsky, the Legal Policy Concept is an important guideline for Belarusian legal science and education. The implementation of the provisions of this document will allow law-making bodies to better plan their activities, adopt more advanced acts, build a legal system that is more optimal for the current stage of development of Belarus, "The document speaks of a system for forecasting and planning the need for legal personnel, a combination of deep theoretical training and practical orientation in the educational process, the formation of future lawyers' citizenship, corporate culture and responsibility for the results of their professional activities."

The scientist emphasises that the concept is not only a strategy for the development of the entire legal system of the country, but also directions for overcoming new challenges and threats.

Aleksey Fedosov

WITH A FOCUS ON STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY



The exhibition of Chinese Goods and Services 2023 was presented in the Great Stone industrial park. In the China Merchants Trade and Exhibition Centre, more than a hundred companies presented their products on an area of ten thousand square meters.



This year the emphasis is on import-substituting goods, and therefore the main objective of the exhibition was to deepen the industrial partnership between the enterprises of the two countries. Participants and guests were able to appreciate the rich programme, which included, among other things, the Chinese-Belarusian forum of trade, economic and investment cooperation. The forum primarily discussed common points of interest in industrial cooperation.

The dynamics of mutual trade is impressive

Trade and economic cooperation between the two countries over the past few years has withstood the severe test of the COVID-19 pandemic and a number of external negative factors, Xie Xiaoyong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of China to Belarus, noted in his welcoming speech to the exhibition participants. However, at the same time, bilateral trade repeatedly reached new highs, demonstrating strong resilience and great potential. In general, the trade turnover between Belarus and China last year reached almost six billion dollars, having increased by exactly one third year on year. At the same time, what is important for Belarusian exporters, Chinese imports from Belarus not only grew, but grew significantly — by more than 65 percent.

“The numbers are really impressive. However, what impresses us even more is the figures for 2023. From January to May, the trade turnover between our countries reached \$3.72 billion. China has become the second largest trade partner of Belarus. And Belarus, in turn, is an important trade partner of China in the Eurasian region,” emphasised Xie Xiaoyong.

Against the backdrop of favourable political relations

The Ambassador also focused on the fact that in recent years, under the strategic leadership and personal supervision of President of the People’s Republic of China Xi Jinping and President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko, Chinese-

Belarusian cooperation in various fields continues to deepen. Moreover, it has already achieved fruitful results. Mr. Xie Xiaoyong recalled that in September last year, the President of the People’s Republic of China and the President of Belarus held a historic meeting in Samarkand and made a joint decision to upgrade Chinese-Belarusian relations to the level of an all-weather and comprehensive strategic partnership. Recently, Aleksandr Lukashenko made a successful state visit to China, where he met with Xi Jinping. In a joint statement issued following the meeting, the heads of state stressed the need to strengthen Chinese-Belarusian cooperation in various areas, including economy and trade, investment and innovation, giving a real boost to the further development of relations between Belarus and China, as well as opening up new prospects. According to the ambassador, more and more Chinese enterprises prefer to invest in Belarus. He noted that a large number of large projects are being implemented on Belarusian soil that benefit the peoples of the two countries. Indeed, today Chinese enterprises, as well as projects of Chinese-Belarusian cooperation, can be seen in every territorial region of Belarus. It was against this backdrop of favourable political relations, excellent indicators of trade and economic cooperation in the Chinese-Belarusian Great Stone industrial park that the exhibition of Chinese goods and services was held.

Platform for dialogue and partnership development

In turn, the Head of the Administration of the Great Stone industrial park Aleksandr Yaroshenko expressed confidence that the current exposition will certainly give an additional impetus to the development of mutually beneficial relations between the enterprises of the two countries. After all, this is an exhibition of high-tech goods from China, where 100 leading companies present the best samples of their products. It is certainly an important event for the industrial park. And for the good reason that Great Stone these days will become



■ More than 100 companies from China and Belarus presented their developments at the exhibition in the Great Stone Park.

■ Exhibitors and guests of the exhibition could appreciate its rich programme.



the centre of attraction for technology and business initiatives. Aleksandr Yaroshenko also noted that the industrial park is the flagship project of Belarus and China, it is being developed as a key platform for the One Belt, One Road initiative. In 2019, the park hosted the first interregional forum as part of the initiative. It was the first time the park hosted such a large-scale event. During the days of the forum, the first exhibition of Chinese and Belarusian goods and services was organised. The current event has a new, more expanded format. It is intended to become a platform for dialogue and development of partnership between the enterprises of the two countries.

Wide opportunities for cooperation

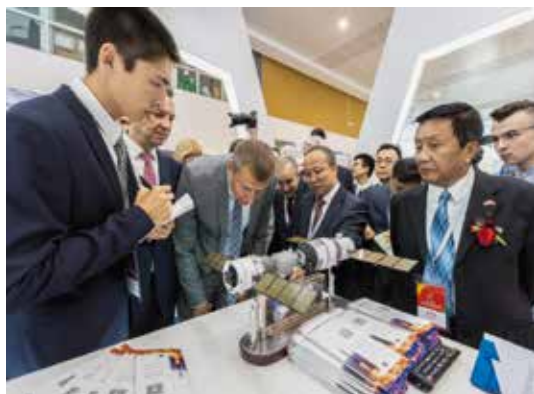
Actually, many Chinese companies, whose product is interesting in Belarus, take part in this exhibition. It has already surprised visitors and participants with its diversity. The exhibits include cars, motorcycles and components, textile raw materials, products and equipment, metal building materials, heating and sanitary equipment, electromechanical products, household appliances and electronics. It also presents financial services, warehouse logistics, as well as other related products and services.

In China, today they produce almost everything that is necessary for the life and development of any country. According to

the Deputy Minister of Industry Aleksandr Yefimov, the high achievements of the PRC in the field of technology are of great interest to Belarusian companies.

Moreover, the Ministry of Industry sees real opportunities for cooperation in a wide range of areas — from the creation of electronics machine tools to mechanical engineering and metallurgy, “Enterprises of the ministry are interested in deeper cooperation with partners from China. We are open to concluding long-term service contracts, creating joint assembly plants, and using flexible financial instruments in mutual settlements.”

However, many projects are already being implemented with Chinese partners both in Belarus and in China. A successful example of cooperation is the work of the Ministry of Industry with SINOMACH. The parties have developed a draft roadmap for the development of cooperation. In accordance with it, issues are being worked out on organising the production in Belarus of certain models of Chinese agricultural, municipal, road construction, automotive and other equipment, as well as the participation of Chinese partners in the implementation of foundry projects.



Competitiveness becomes clear

It is important to keep in mind that cooperation between Chinese and Belarusian industrial enterprises is developing quite intensively in various areas — from the purchase of a wide range of spare parts, technological equipment, raw materials and materials from China, the supply of Belarusian microelectronics products to China to the creation and operation of joint ventures. Thanks to the production base of domestic enterprises and the high-tech competencies of Chinese companies, equipment made in Belarus has increased its competitiveness in the markets of third countries, and was also able to meet the internal needs of the republic. Gearboxes, engines, automobile cranes, passenger cars, supercapacitors for electric buses are the product range of those Chinese manufacturers that currently operate in Belarus and enhance its industrial potential.

Investment projects are prioritized

In addition, a number of developments of Chinese companies are now at the stage of implementation and testing in the production of Belarusian mining, cargo and agricultural equipment. The process of creating assembly plants for Chinese

cars on the basis of a Belarusian enterprise is being developed. The Minsk Tractor Works is working with companies from China to establish an assembly plant for tractors with a capacity of 200 horsepower or more, including those with an electric drive, in China. The manufacturer of grain and forage harvesting agricultural machinery, Gomselmash, is also ready to establish a joint venture in China to organise the assembly of its products and is looking for a reliable Chinese partner. A project is underway to organise the assembly of machine tools in the Great Stone Industrial Park with the participation of the Chinese company Shandong Deed Precision Machine Tool. Many Belarusian companies are working on investment projects for modernisation, with an emphasis on Chinese technology. That is why it is easy to conclude that the exhibition event in the Great Stone Park will become another impetus for full-fledged mutually beneficial cooperation, and will help establish close cooperative contacts between interested parties. And as one of the options, which was pointed out by a high-ranking representative of the Ministry of Industry of Belarus, is to arrange deliveries of modern and reliable Belarusian equipment to China in the near future.

Vladimir **Velikhov**

**LOCAL
FOR MORE
THAN
PERCENT**

90



**A unique 220-ton BELAZ truck
was demonstrated at the
international exhibition**

A

ll the best Belarusian minds — scientists and designers — should work not just for import substitution, but for the import independence of the country. Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised this during the meeting of the Council of Ministers in March this year.

“Wherever the replacement of imported products is rational, our own Belarusian products should be created and implemented. But not by the method of blind copying, but with improved characteristics,” the Head of State noted then.

And such a product, including in cooperation with Russian partners, is being actively created. One of the samples of joint thought was demonstrated at the Innoprom international exhibition.

In close partnership

Only at first glance, the new 220-ton truck produced by BELAZ is a typical representative of the family of mining dump trucks. In reality, it is absolutely unique. In terms of design, and since more than 90 percent are local. Scientists and designers of Belarus and Russia worked on its creation in close partnership.

BELAZ has been and remains a strategic partner of the Kolomna Plant, which is part of Transmashholding JSC. As Dmitry Mirny, Deputy General Director for Diesel Business Management at TMH-Energy Solutions, noted, the company promptly responded to BELAZ's request, “When our Belarusian colleagues turned to us with a request to find a replacement for a foreign engine that was no longer supplied, we immediately offered several options. The peculiarity of our design is that it is a medium-speed diesel engine, respectively, its resource exceeds the resource of a foreign high-speed analogue by more than two times.”

This year, according to the agreements, Kolomna Plant will fulfil a contract for the supply of 20 engines. In the future, according to experts, the market potential for new production and repair is estimated at 200-250 units per year.

By the way, the advantages of the vehicle equipped with a diesel engine with a capacity of 2,400 horsepower, developing a dump truck speed of up to 43 km / h, are many. The Kolomna power plant is equipped with an improved fuel filtration system, an electronic control system and, in terms of its main technical characteristics, is not inferior to imported counterparts. Due to the longer service life, the engine is economical and requires less maintenance costs. A large fuel tank of 2,800 litres allows the dump truck to work without refuelling for 16-20 hours.

An important design feature of the new 220-ton truck, experts say, is a lightweight loading platform, which is designed to ensure maximum use of the dump truck's load capacity, depending on the density of the load. The body base is heated with engine exhaust gases to protect against sticking and freezing of the transported rock mass and to ensure complete unloading of the vehicle. Another advantage is the short working cycle: it takes 22 seconds to raise the loaded platform, and 17 seconds to lower it.

Engineering product

As Sergei Nikiforovich, General Director of BELAZ OJSC, stressed during the Business Forum Industrial Dialogue: Russia

VISIBLE RESULT OF COOPERATION

— Belarus, held within the framework of Innoprom, the main task of the enterprise is to provide the mining industry with an import-independent product, “The result of this work can be called a dump truck, which we presented at the Innoprom exhibition, BELAZ-75304, the flagship with a carrying capacity of 220 tons. This dump truck is a product of the thought of Belarusian and Russian engineers. The project was implemented in a fairly short time frame. With our Russian partners, we lived with the same thought, spoke the same language, and promptly completed all the assigned tasks.”

For the production of the vehicle, almost all materials and components are produced in the Union State. So the dump truck can rightfully be called an import-substituting product, said the General Director of BELAZ OJSC.

“I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, in addition to import independence, more than 90 percent here are materials and components produced in the Union State, at the enterprises of our countries. And this means jobs, utilizing capacities, wages, welfare of workers' families, development of regions. We say that we are able to do everything — from IT solutions to metal.”

This dump truck is a product of engineering thought of Belarusian and Russian engineers. However, according to the General Director of BELAZ OJSC, in parallel, it is necessary to solve the issues of protecting our markets, “There are manufacturers from other countries who know how to do the same and behave quite aggressively on the market of the Union State. And here, I am convinced, we need to make strategic decisions. To protect our market for the opportunity to sell our joint product. If we miss it, we will lose jobs, wages and regional development. And this cannot be allowed. Behind us are people and the further development of mechanical engineering and related areas that develop with us.”

By the way, BELAZ-75304 is already the third import-independent mining dump truck created within the framework of the Belarusian-Russian partnership. Previously, a 130-ton BELAZ-7513M hybrid dump truck was developed, combining a low-power YaMZ diesel engine with batteries and an energy recovery system, and a 90-ton BELAZ-75588 with a KADVI gas turbine engine.

A 130-ton vehicle was also demonstrated at Innoprom. As Aleksandr Naskovets, General Designer of BELAZ, noted, interest in the hybrid appeared at the exhibition in Novokuznetsk, “The interest is very high, they are waiting for our hybrid in the quarries. They want to see how it works, and we understand that we are moving in the right direction.”

As for the 220-ton truck, this year the first 20 dump trucks are waiting in the coal mine in Kuzbass, the company said.

In general, commenting on the plans of the plant for the future, the general designer noted the bias in numbers, “Robotization, remote monitoring, breakdown prediction by analytics, node mileage. We are going deep into digital. We create digital twins of a mining truck, a quarry in which it is involved, and monitor its work. There are already developments, interest in this system from consumers.”

Alexander **Pimenov**

TRADITION



THE VALUE OF THE CULTURAL CODE

Alexandria hosted the Kupala Night festival



It is worth making a clarification that the festival, which started rather modestly on the banks of the Dnieper in the Shklov District of the Mogilev Region in 2010, today has grown not just to the republican but to the international scale! This time it gathered an unprecedented number of guests – about 80 thousand. The representation of the Russian Federation was larger than ever: creative teams, artisans, diplomatic delegations arrived from 20 regions. No wonder, because the festival was held under the auspices of the Union State. But the quality did not suffer from such a quantity – it was still fun, sincere, unforgettable! By tradition, among the guests of the festival in Alexandria was the President of Belarus, who spoke from the stage about the values that the Kupala Night festival in Alexandria embodies and outlined its main idea, "Without national dignity, there is no freedom, sovereignty, respect and security."



About important human values

Aleksandr Lukashenko came to the celebration at the beginning of the folk show *It Will Be Very Interesting* — an evening concert on the main square in Alexandria. With his appearance, he simply released a flurry of enthusiastic emotions from the audience of the festival.

And the speech, with which the Head of State addressed the guests of the festival, sounded both in Belarusian and in Russian. The President's speech, in which he warmly and sincerely spoke about important human values and shared a recipe for peace, is given in full.

“Dear compatriots, distinguished guests!

Alexandria called its friends again. And again we are here together.

We gathered to momentarily stop the mad rush of time and turn to our origins. At least in our minds.

Today, here, on the picturesque banks of the Dnieper, the pulse of the thousand-year history of the Belarusian land beats extremely strongly.

We see it in the work of talented masters, in the melody of folk songs, in the plots of ancient rites and in the magic of the Kupala Night.

Looking at the scale of this holiday, I always think: our festival is the embodiment of everything that we proudly consider our ancient heritage.

This is the greatest value of human relations based on friendship, mutual respect and hospitality. It's all here.

This is the value of a kind that continues thanks to strong family traditions, care for parents, love for children. And every year we see Belarusians and our esteemed guests coming here with their families.

Our festival also embodies the value of historical memory. Remember about your glorious past, about the fact that Belarus is our land. And our roots are ancient. We feel this connection of centuries especially acutely here.

This is where we understand the value of our cultural code. From the very beginning, Belarusians' striving for justice, high morality and patriotism were embedded in them. Our national state was built and is developing today on such principles.

They try to impose so-called universal values on us every day. But they are not for us. The global state of the future is a utopia. The world will never be monocultural.

There is no such idea for which all nations would give up their ethnic history, way of life and traditions. All the more so today, when we see how the destinies of entire nations are collapsing, who mindlessly cut the roots of the tree of their history, disturb the graves of their ancestors, and fight with monuments.

We see this and understand that without national dignity there is no freedom, sovereignty, respect and security.

Even now, when the world is fighting for the preservation of the value base of the state, truly independent nations are doing everything to preserve their original way of life. Like us in Russia or Belarus.

Nations are united not by the culture of abolition, but by the dialogue of cultures. This is the main meaning of our holiday. This is what inspires us to develop. Every year, Alexandria invites friends from all over the world for the sake of peace and creation! And in a short time we will also meet in Vitsebsk under these slogans.

Dear friends!

You know that my heart belongs to this corner of Belarus. Here is my place of power. This land, the people who live in it, taught me to love my country and my people.

And I will not tire of thanking my small homeland for the happy years of my childhood and my youth spent here. For the energy that this land feeds me today. And I'm ready to share it with all of you.

Be always happy, dear countrymen!

And, of course, thanks to everyone who makes this holiday — organisers, directors, artists, craftsmen. Everyone who creates this special atmosphere of friendship and warmth of communication is our dear guests.

If we behave like this everywhere, on every meter of our Belarus — in a business-like, hospitable, prudent way, greet our relatives, friends and even those who made a mistake, comes to us with good intentions, we will have peace in our country.

As soon as we begin to crumble and break, as soon as we start resting on our laurels and be there, and consider some people second-rate, a war will begin.

So take care of what we have.

Appreciate what we have. And we will always live in peace and harmony. Not only with our neighbours (they are from God, they are not chosen), but also with all the peoples of our planet.

I want to wish you exactly this — peace and kindness. Bright impressions today from that musical performance, which will be demonstrated to us by representatives of not only the Belarusian people.

Be happy!



Festive emotions are running high

Then there were the stars of not only the Belarusian, but also the Russian stage. Earthlings, Nadezhda Kadysheva, singer Zara. “Today I visited the beautiful and soulful Alexandria for the first time,” Zara will begin her speech with these words. “There is a special atmosphere here. And you know, approaching the town, I saw storks for the first time in my life. I am impressed! Aleksandr Grigorievich, you have been showing by your example for so many years how important it is to honour your roots and the history of your people.”

The spectators included the leaders of five Russian regions at once — the Bryansk, Kursk, Smolensk, Penza regions and even Irkutsk. To get to Alexandria, Governor Igor Kobzev covered a distance of six thousand kilometres. And Aleksandr Lukashenko did not fail to pay attention to this fact in a conversation ‘on his feet’ with Russian officials.

“Well done for coming!” Aleksandr Lukashenko thanked Igor Kobzev.

...The night sky of Alexandria at that moment was lit up by fireworks. The Head of State was walking towards the exit, but the guests of the festival did not want to let him go. They shouted thanks, tried to hug, asked for a photo. Festive emotions were running high.

Original Belarusian amulet

It all started, however, in Alexandria in the morning. The motto and main theme of the festival was ‘Amulet of Peace and Unity’. And since the stork was chosen as the symbol of the Year of Peace and Creation among all the amulets, each Belarusian region has prepared its own ‘stork’. During the grand opening, the birds swirled in a round dance on the stage, symbolising peace and prosperity under the roof of the house of every Belarusian. They are also reflected in souvenirs and decoration of festival venues. But the favourite of all the storks among vacationers quickly became the one whose nest is located right on the stage in the ‘city of masters’ on an eight-meter pole. It was visible from everywhere, from any point of the Kupala field.

From Dagestan to Brest

Another highlight of the fair exhibition at Kupala Night 2023 was a separate row of artisans from the Union State. Representatives of Belarusian and Russian regions worked shoulder to shoulder in each pavilion: Arkhangelsk with Brest, Dagestan with Grodno and so on. A large-scale, bright, colourful palette of the



neighbouring country — in total, about 90 craftsmen came to Belarus. If we count together with Belarusian craftsmen, then more than 500 people will come out.

Pottery, straw weaving, embroidery are traditional areas, but there was a place for something unusual. Sverdlovsk, for example, presented the Ural lacquer painting on wood, Dagestan — carpets and jewellery, Voronezh — nesting dolls. Craftsmen from Nizhny Novgorod brought a clay whistle from Zhbannikov and gold embroidery from Gorodets.

At the tent of Natalia Terekhova from the city of Vladimir, queues lined up for designer women's bags and kitchen utensils, "A year ago, at one of the festivals in Penza, my husband and I met a master from Grodno. He talked a lot about the festival on the banks of the Dnieper, and we decided to see everything with our own eyes. So in our case, Alexandria Gathers Friends is in the literal sense. We have only enthusiastic emotions. I like how they accept us, how they take care of us. We became participants in the opening ceremony, which is generally unforgettable. We managed

to touch the cultural component of the festival without leaving the workplace. Nearby there are many places where they sing and dance beautifully, ensembles regularly passed by, we listened to them with pleasure. Now we will advertise the festival to our friends and next year we will come with an expanded line-up."

Vitebsk resident Sergei Shinkevich brought ceramics: kitchen panels, teapots, oven pots, jugs, mugs.

"I have been coming to Alexandria for many years. Every time I am drawn here by the magical atmosphere. A large number of people, all different, but equally smiling and friendly. And the weather is always warm and sunny! I rest my soul here."

Selfie driving a tractor

Of course, the basis of the festival is songs and dances, but the organisers have also prepared a lot of interactive activities and entertainment. Weave a Kupala wreath, sit behind the wheel of a tractor or an electric car, look into a mini zoo, visit the lego city, marvel at the open-air gym.



The guests have one question: how to do everything in time? “We are not here for the first time and we know for sure that it will be interesting, so we specially arrived early,” said Yekaterina Soroka, who was relaxing at the holiday with her daughter Kira. “True, we move around the field very slowly, because each point is very interesting. We constantly stop, take photos, buy something. Well, at least we took a power bank with them, otherwise the phone is constantly in operation.”

And here is Natalya Sharapkina from Mogilev for the first time at the festival, “Bright, colourful, with a soul! My children and a friend bought Kupala wreaths, and handmade souvenirs make our eyes dizzy. I liked straws and ceramics very much. What a special atmosphere.”

First couple in the village

The grand finale of the republican family agricultural project Lord of the Village became part of the festival program. The coveted title went to Sergei and Irina Shevelev from the village

of Polyatichi, Kobrin District, Brest Region, who are raising three children — Varvara, Matphei and Miriam.

“Participation in the competition is a very exciting experience, so we thought for a long time whether to agree or not. Then we consulted each other and took a chance. We want to show our love, friendship, respect for each other, perhaps inspire someone with our example. We spent these days very cool and eventful, it’s great to be a part of such a large-scale holiday. The victory was a surprise and a pleasant bonus for us. We want to spend the money prize on vacation,” the victors share.

Kupala Night is also delicious

Draniki, shish kebabs, barbecue, spring rolls, plov, chanterelle soup, grilled vegetables, Kirov smazhenki — the Kupalia food court was larger than ever. There were mouth-watering aromas and a wide selection of treats.

The shopping arcade stretched for two kilometres and included 240 indoor facilities and summer cafes. The guests were offered



dishes of Belarusian cuisine and neighbouring countries, culinary, confectionery and bakery products. The bet was made on cooking in front of visitors. Grill zones are organised with the installation of barbecues, ovens, cauldrons, tandoors.

The trade tent Kupala Foods, designed in the form of a gingerbread house, deserved special attention, offering customers delicious gingerbread souvenirs with national symbols or on a festival theme.

And between the shopping arcades, ladies in Belarusian and Russian national costumes walked around, offering guests to taste soft drinks.

Professionals of the highest level

Kupala is not only about fire, water and earth, but also about air. In the sky over Alexandria, the Mogilev flying club staged a breathtaking air show. Aircraft An-2 and Yak-55 worked one by one, in pairs, in triplets and showed a complex of aerobatics. The passage in front of the audience in the battle formation 'wedge', oncoming group aerobatics, the 'heart' figure — the pilots were required to have filigree precision of movements and maximum concentration of attention. But they are top notch professionals with over 3,000 flight hours. And behind the shoulders of

paratroopers, who also pleased the audience with performances, 2 — 3 and even over 5 thousand jumps.

Parachuting masters unfurled the state flags of Russia and Belarus. The area of each is 700 square meters, which is equal in size to two basketball fields. The Belarusian banner, by the way, is the largest in the country.

Union pop stars

This colourful moment of the air show became a bright starting point for the concert Union Stars Visiting Alexandria with the participation of Russian and Belarusian pop stars: People's Artist of the Russian Federation Nadezhda Kadysheva, Honoured Artist of the Republic of Belarus Ruslan Alekhno, Zara, Alena Lanskaya, Irina Dorofeyeva and others .

Как врезка (не в конце материала):

Roman Starovoit, Governor of the Kursk Region, "Alexandria gathered friends. It seems to me that this is the key word, because a friend is known in difficult times. In need. When it's hard. Right now we are going through such a period, so it is very important to support each other. And it seems to me that friendship only grows stronger when mutually beneficial ties are formed."



BRIGHT QUOTES ABOUT ALEXANDRIA

Igor Sergeyenko, Head of the Presidential Administration, *"I would call this festival 'Alexandria is gaining momentum'. The festival is really becoming international. This is a holiday of Belarusian-Russian friendship. In the Year of Peace and Creation, what else can you ask and dream about?"*

Igor Petrishenko, Deputy Prime Minister, *"This is the most wonderful summer holiday. This is a celebration of Slavic traditions, Slavic friendship, our allied relations with the Russian Federation. On the picturesque bank of our ancient Dnieper, for the 14th time we are gathering together with you in order to demonstrate a tribute to our primordial traditions. We honour them, we observe them, we develop them. Alexandria has already gathered friends!"*

Anatoly Markevich, Minister of Culture:

Alexandria Gathers Friends is a wonderful festival, which is impossible to get used to. Every time you feel unique emotions and impressions. It really brings people of all ages together. I'm sure he will live for a very long time. Why? Because here we honour our culture, our traditions, enjoy the wonderful mood created by our artists and artisans who preserve the originality of our region."

Alexander Bogomaz, Governor of the Bryansk region:

"Not the first time in Alexandria. The festival is getting bigger every year. Alexandria is gathering more and more friends. Today, both Belarusian and Russian youth are present here. And I always remember (and these are very good, kind memories) how young people communicated not only here, but also at the tripartite holiday — the Day of Slavic Friendship between Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. We discussed our problems, our vision of how we would develop our countries... As for Belarus and Russia, our peoples have always treated each other with kindness. At all levels, from ordinary people to presidents, we have maintained a respectful attitude towards each other, an understanding that we need each other and together we can achieve high success."

Roman Starovoit, Governor of the Kursk region:

"Alexandria gathered friends. It seems to me that this is the key word, because a friend is known in difficult times. In need. When it's hard. Right now we are going through such a period, so it is very important to support each other. And it seems to me that friendship only grows stronger when mutually beneficial ties are formed."

Vsevolod **Yevseyev**

Photo: BelTA



II GAMES OF THE
CIS COUNTRIES
BELARUS
2023

STRONG IN SPIRIT, STRONG IN GAME!

A major sporting event is not only a test of who is faster, taller, stronger. A sports forum is always a great holiday for the host country. The concentration of emotions of the participants of the competition, the impressions of the guests, the joy of meeting new people — all this is given by sports events. Once again, Belarus will receive such gifts in August. From August 4th to 14th, our country will host the 2nd CIS Games. The organizers tried to make these 10 days in Belarus memorable for everyone.

What surprises will the athletes present?

The programme of the forum includes 20 sports, to every taste. Fans of games will be satisfied, the programme includes handball, field hockey, 3x3 basketball, beach football, classic and beach volleyball, mini-football. Fans of martial arts will find something to watch, namely boxing, Thai boxing, sambo, judo, three types of wrestling, karate. A bright sports spectacle will unfold at athletics, modern pentathlon, rhythmic gymnastics competitions. Tournaments in swimming, weightlifting, archery and bullet shooting promise to be no less interesting.

The first CIS Games, which were held in Kazan in 2021, had the status of youth competitions. In principle, the CIS Games are positioned as competitions for young athletes. This category of athletes is not spoiled by complex international competitions. The CIS Games provide an opportunity for the younger generation to show their potential. And as noted by the **Minister of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus Sergei Kovalchuk**, the sports leadership aims at the CIS Games to review and evaluate the reserve, to find talents who in a few years will be able to represent the country at the main starts. Nevertheless, at the Games in Belarus, adult athletes will compete in five types of the programme — beach football, sambo, weightlifting, rhythmic gymnastics and field hockey. In Belarus, these sports have never lacked medals. Therefore, the strongest athletes will fight for the



II GAMES OF THE CIS COUNTRIES



awards of the 2nd CIS Games. It is worth planning a visit to these competitions.

Not only the delegations of the Commonwealth member countries will take part in the CIS Games. The organisers decided to hold the Games in an open format. In addition to representatives of the CIS countries, delegations from Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt, Mongolia, Cuba and other countries are planning to come to Belarus. "I think that the more teams that take part in the Games, the more serious the competition will be, the higher the level of competition will be. So, the more interesting," said **Leonid Anfimov, First Deputy Chairman of the CIS Executive Committee**.

And most importantly, fans will be able to visit all competitions absolutely free of charge. The opening and closing ceremonies of the 2nd CIS Games will be held on August 5th and 13th, respectively. The most recognizable sports facility in Belarus, the cultural and sports complex Minsk-Arena, will host them.

Why will guests be interested?

For the first time, a multisport forum will cover the entire country in the truest sense of the word. Minsk, Brest, Grodno, Mogilev, Gomel, Vitebsk, Zhlobin, Orsha, Soligorsk, Molodechno and Borisov — 11 Belarusian cities will host competitions within the 2nd CIS Games. Interestingly, the decision was not made by chance. Firstly, excellent conditions have been created in the regions for the development of sports, in these cities there are unique sports facilities where future and reigning champions train. "Our country is a sports country — more than a quarter of the population regularly goes in for sports. And the regions are the main forge of the sport of the highest achievements," noted the **Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus Roman Golovchenko**. And secondly, holding competitions in different cities will reveal to the guests of Belarus all its beauty and

versatility. Not without reason sport and tourism are very close concepts. "The CIS Games are a great sporting event, but for tourists we provide a number of additional excursions and activities. Each region is working out organizational issues with tour operators who will provide such services to guests of our country. It is important that in their free time from sporting events, tourists can find entertainment for themselves, as well as visit some interesting places or events," said **Irina Voronovich, Director of the Tourism Department of the Ministry of Sports and Tourism**.

In Belarus, they know how to receive guests, because they are always welcome. Especially for the 2nd CIS, a Guest Card was developed. As the **Head of the Main Department of Sports and Tourism of the Minsk City Executive Committee, Maksim Voropai**, said, it allows you to get access to the best hotels, shops, restaurants. More than 500 establishments will offer discounts to the holder of the Guest Card.

Guests are expected in Belarus. Traditionally, fans come to major events in our country without visas. This practice has proved itself well during the World Hockey Championship in 2014, the 2nd European Games in 2019. "Against the backdrop of an aggressive policy to limit communications between people, on



the contrary, we are trying to open up to neighbouring states as much as possible, to show how we live, to invite guests here. In this regard, a visa-free regime will be introduced for residents of neighbouring states, for fans at the 2nd CIS Games. We understand very well that now sport is extremely politicised, enriched with the basic political qualities. We want to make and will make a holiday of real sports, where people will compete and sort things out in the arenas. We will present a holiday that is not overshadowed by visa and other restrictions,” said **Anatoly Glaz, Press Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus.**

What is the mission of the Games?

At a time when Belarusian athletes are suspended from participating in international competitions, every opportunity to compete with foreign rivals is worth its weight in gold. CIS Games will remind people that sport is really out of politics, no matter how naive it may sound today. “I have no doubt that this will be a very significant event that will give an additional impetus to the development of sports in Belarus and support athletes who are now in a very unpleasant situation. This is not just a sporting event, it is a multicultural, social and important event with a great humanitarian mission. It will certainly receive an appropriate response,” said **Konstantin Vybornov, Head of the Information Service, Press Secretary of the Russian Olympic Committee.**

No wonder it is considered that sport is one of the best languages of diplomacy. The CIS Games are aimed, among other things, at strengthening integration ties between the member countries of the Commonwealth, developing cooperation with other states. First Deputy Secretary General of the Commonwealth of



Independent States Leonid Anfimov noted that in the strategic documents of the CIS, sport is defined as the most important element that makes it possible to deepen cooperation, establish dialogue between states, strengthen friendship and peace among the peoples of the CIS member states. “The decision to hold the CIS Games has become a new stage in the cooperation of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The first games left an indelible impression of respect, friendship, mutual understanding and uncompromising struggle that unfolded on the sports grounds. I consider it quite natural that the relay race of this sports festival is transferred to the Republic of Belarus, where much attention is paid to the development of sports and physical culture. This year Minsk has become the sports capital of the Commonwealth of Independent States. I am convinced that the 2nd CIS Games will leave vivid impressions on everyone who comes to Belarus, and will become the hallmark of Belarus as an open, clean country, ready to cooperate with all countries that come to us with good intentions,” he said.

Recognized by brand

The cornflower, recognizable throughout the world, which is a symbol of hospitality and friendliness, was chosen as the logo of the 2nd CIS Games. Along the edges of the logo you can see red, black, green and yellow petals — the colours of the world Olympic movement. The slogan of the 2nd CIS Games is ‘Strong in Spirit, Strong in Game!’, which conveys the main goal of the Games in a short, concise form. The mascot of the Games is the original Belarusian Rysia the Lynx. “In heraldry, the lynx is always described as an agile and fast animal, possessing intelligence and mind — all the qualities that are ideal for a sports mascot. If you take a closer look, you can see patterns on the body of the lynx made in the style of ‘painted carpets’, a unique element of Belarusian folk art.

Valeria **STETSKO**

Photo by Yelizaveta GOLOD



OFFER TAKES INTO ACCOUNT ACTIVE DEMAND



In recent years, the domestic tourism industry has faced many challenges. We were affected both by the pandemic and sanctions restrictions. All this has largely changed tourist routes, but not preferences. The development of tourism in Belarus is given attention and importance at the highest level. The Head of State personally set a clear task — to maximise the use of the country's tourism potential. Recently, on the Belarus 1 TV channel, experts discussed what attracts tourists to domestic tourism, whether the necessary infrastructure has already been created and how high the quality of services is.



There are all conditions

Assessing the tourism infrastructure in the country, Director of the National Tourism Agency Dmitry Morozov noted that now in any region of Belarus it is possible to choose a convenient type of vacation for yourself, taking into account the family budget, “We are talking about rest from the premium to low-cost levels. We have a fairly wide range of recreation in farmsteads, sanatoriums or during cultural and educational trips, active tours. We can offer a variety of services in these niches in all regions of the country. Of course, there will be more such facilities in Minsk and the Minsk Region. And what pleases us is that the inhabitants of Belarus themselves began to travel throughout the country. Of course, all this, I am sure, is also interesting for our guests.”

Dmitry Morozov also drew attention to the fact that if we talk about the development of infrastructure, then there is still room for improvement in this matter. However, the created facilities already allow operators to offer many convenient and interesting destinations. Also, individual tourists themselves can choose a lot of routes.

Director of the Tsentri-Kurort enterprise Yelena Vasilevskaya also agreed that the tourist infrastructure in Belarus is actively developing: in order to have an interesting and healthy vacation, it is not at all necessary to go to distant countries, “Now the tourist infrastructure is actively developing. Of course, COVID caused great damage to the tourism industry, but it also spurred it to rapid development. In Belarus, they offer holidays of various formats. Exotic recreation areas are

also developing in our country, such as kayaking, various extreme types of recreation. Everyone can determine according to their taste what they like best.”

According to Yelena Vasilevskaya, in the country you can really choose a very diverse vacation. And the vetliva.by portal, which was developed as part of the Hospitable Belarus programme, will help the tourist make the right choice and find the very ideal option, “The state is very serious about the development of the tourism industry in the country. Therefore, on the portal you can find vacations for every taste — sanatorium treatment, diverse excursions, industrial, ecological tourism. In particular, I can recommend visiting our magnificent national parks and the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve. They offer a lot of interesting routes, the lists of which are constantly updated.”

The expert also agreed with the thesis that there is no shortage of information for tourists who want to relax in Belarus. There are Internet resources of the National Tourism Agency, and a number of other structures, where you can choose a vacation option of absolutely any format and for any budget.

Popular destinations

Dmitry Morozov, in turn, emphasised that as of the beginning of July, the number of rooms in Belarusian sanatoriums was almost one hundred percent full, “They are in great demand and are almost full. The same applies, by the way, to the number of guides. Today it is necessary, of course, to attract more people to the profession. We state that a decent infrastructure for



meaningful and healthy recreation in the country has been created, and during the peak season it is almost completely used.” Among the most popular tourist sites of the national level, Dmitry Morozov named the Mir Castle, the Brest Fortress, which is the leader among museum institutions in terms of the number of tourists received. Among them is the Khatyn memorial complex, where tourist demand and interest has especially grown today. At the same time, he emphasised that every year new museum institutions and interesting tourist routes are opened, “For example, a cluster on the Brest highway: Kossovo — Ruzhany. Two beautiful objects that are developing dynamically. The Kossovo Palace has already been fully commissioned and is literally a reference project, where a wonderful parking lot for buses has been created, which can accommodate dozens of tourist groups at the same time. These are two good museum institutions, between which tourist groups are divorced quite harmoniously and professionally.”

Opportunity to improve health

Deputy of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly Igor Zavalei noted during the conversation that the country has forests, rivers, lakes and friendly people. In his opinion, if you use these basic resources, you can even better develop spa treatment, “Most of the sanatoriums are still a Soviet heritage. And now a lot of the money they earn is directed to modernization. I believe that it is more effective to solve the issue of seasonality. There are sanatoriums where two months before and after the New Year the workload leaves much to be desired. On New Year’s holidays, everything is still normal — people come to corporate parties. But this period is rather difficult. At the same time, this is the direction where you can attract solvent customers who could simply come and enjoy nature and the forest. But they need a certain level of service. This needs to be actively worked on.”

Igor Zavalei also emphasised that the country has a huge potential in river tourism, “This is the resource that we probably use today only at the initial stage. I studied this issue, and this is a very interesting topic, because the costs are

minimal in order to organise this activity. From the standpoint of the economy, river tourism is a very promising direction.”

The deputy emphasised that domestic tourist facilities need to actively advertise their services in social networks. And at the same time, it is important to use the most modern tools to promote yourself. In turn, Dmitry Morozov said that within the framework of the Hospitable Belarus programme until 2025, funds are provided to promote the tourism potential both abroad and within the country.

Afterword from the author

Of course, inbound tourism has acquired new features due to constantly changing external conditions. For example, the concept and principle of visa-free entry for Western neighbours has been transformed. Against this background, shop tours were launched, interest in which was fuelled by the Russians from the east. They also became the most frequent travellers. According to the statistics of the State Border Committee, about 500,000 people came to us last year. Moreover, this number includes those who arrived by train, bus, and arrived by plane. It is still problematic to count those who travel by their own transport. The export of tourism services last year amounted to almost 178 million dollars. It was Russian tourists who made the biggest contribution — \$144 million. Following are the citizens of Türkiye, Latvia, China and the United Arab Emirates.

Many countries (and Belarus is no exception) are actively developing and popularising domestic tourism. Statistics show that for the third year the number of organised tourists and travellers to our country has been growing. Last year alone, their number exceeded one million. This is more than double compared to 2020. Among the top types of tourism are cultural, educational, ecological, agro-eco- and sanatorium. These destinations are in demand both among compatriots and foreign guests. Experts expect this trend to continue. This means that our citizens should again get into the habit of planning vacations in popular places in advance. In the summer every year there is a huge demand for all our recreation areas, rivers, lakes. Adds active tourism, such as kayaking, cycling and recreation with tents — infrastructure will continue to

be developed for it. It is gratifying that the popularity of individual travel around the country is growing. Obviously, Belarusians want not only to visit famous places, but also to visit as many unique places as possible.

What other novelties are waiting for compatriots in domestic tourism, and guests in inbound tourism? As it turned out, those who wish can visit some routes of pilot projects that have been implemented in each region and Minsk for several years. And the first results are already there: at the end of last year, the Patriotic Impulse project was presented in the Gomel Region. The final chord was the opening of the reconstructed military-historical complex Partisan Krinichka near the regional centre. At the same time, the military-historical routes of the region were combined, excursion programmes and materials were developed, in which priority topics were updated, and the necessary objects for visiting were introduced. The tourist cluster Pristolichie has been implemented in the Minsk Region. Several more projects are due to be completed this year. So, in the Brest Region, they stake on the development of Pripyat Polissya. A system of tourist information centres is being created in the Grodno Region. In Vitebsk, there is the Vasilkovy Krai project. It is based on the creation of a mobile application for tourism opportunities in 12 cities and districts of the region, as well as branding of territories. In the Mogilev Region, they are working on the emergence of a tourist-ecological-recreational cluster Chigirinka — a zone with a special status that will unite existing farmsteads, recreation centres, travel companies, trade facilities, artisans, organisers of cultural and sports events. In Minsk, they are working on creating 11 tourist zones and uniting them into a single network. Perhaps this is the longest project, which will be completed in 2030, but Minsk residents already have the opportunity to evaluate the first results.

Another interesting event for Belarusians will be the 2nd CIS Games in August. Competitions will be held not only in Minsk, but also in 11 other cities of the country. It is expected that many athletes and fans will visit them. Intensive work was carried out on navigation for guests, the infrastructure in these places was



brought up to the required level. A lot has been done so that tourists, both ours and foreigners, have an interesting time, get only good impressions from visiting us and moving around the country, and want to come again.

It is worth noting that two important documents for the sphere came into force in 2023. One of them is the Tourism Law. The main changes concern outbound tourism. Faced with the acute problem of tourist insecurity in 2020, when tours were massively cancelled due to the pandemic, the law prescribed forms of consumer protection from unforeseen situations. At the same time, contracts between tour operators and travel agents are being brought into line with the new norms of the law.

The third significant change concerns the excursion service. A specialist without a badge is not entitled to conduct a tour. They must have with them a list of routes for which they are certified. If the guide works in bad faith, distorts cultural or historical facts, he or she may be deprived of the right to gather groups. So at the same time, order is put in the market and tourists are protected from poor-quality services.

Russia recently ratified an agreement with Belarus on mutual recognition of visas. What will it give our tourism industry? First of all, we can expect an increase in the tourist flow. One of the main points of the agreement states that foreign citizens and stateless persons will have the right to enter, leave, stay, transit through the territory of Belarus and Russia on the basis of a visa of one of the states and identity documents. Thus, tourists who

travel from afar, spend a lot of money and time on the road and want to see more than one country, will be able to extend the route without additional expenses and worries. This is true, for example, for Chinese guests who have repeatedly expressed their desire to visit the iconic sights of Belarus and Russia at once without conventions. In addition, the ratification of the agreement will give a new impetus to the development of cross-border routes between our countries. What other countries are among the priorities for inbound tourism?

Of course, all Russian regions — building up and expanding air traffic will contribute to this. The countries of the CIS, the so-called far arc, including India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the entire region of Asia and the Middle East are of interest to us. The Persian Gulf countries are also a priority. We can expect an increase in the number of tourists from India and Qatar, because air communication with them is open. It seems that there is an interest of citizens of these countries to visit Belarus. At the same time, the nearest western neighbours should not be discounted.

What are your sincere wishes? So that people who have arrived from abroad see how clean, safe, hospitable, beautiful Belarus is, and not lose the desire to return. After all, we have a great opportunity to interest guests from other countries. And for the Belarusians themselves — to try the vacations at home and fall in love with their own country. But for this, all participants in the tourism business must make every effort

Alexander **Pimenov**



A PLATFORM FOR GOODNESS, PEACE AND CREATION

For the thirty-second time, Vitebsk hosted the international festival Slavianski Bazaar, which since 1995 has been under the personal patronage of the President. Each page of the chronicle of this brand of Belarus is the history of our culture. It keeps the beauty of meetings with high art. Born on the Slavic land, in the cultural capital of the country, the festival annually reveals new names and gives the opportunity to hear the favourite voices of those who have repeatedly pleased with their performance.

The real art of the festival Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk unites peoples and states. This was stated by President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko at the opening ceremony of the 32th International Festival of Arts Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk.

According to the Head of State, for a third of a century the festival has been making the beautiful city on the Dvina a place of attraction for real talents and true connoisseurs of art, “We, Belarusians, do not call Vitebsk the cultural capital for the sake of pathos. This status is predetermined by history. And a thousand years ago, when the path from the Varangians to the Greeks passed here, and today the city has been and remains a crossroads of national cultures and traditions of different peoples. The rhythm of creative ideas and designs has always been felt here.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled that at the beginning of the last century, the creative workshops of Malevich, Chagall and other avant-garde artists created innovative art forms for that time. Now they are recognised as world classics. In our time, the Vitebsk Region has become the birthplace of large-scale creative festivals, competitions, forums of the republican and international levels. New traditions are born here, new talents are discovered, and the history of contemporary art is being created.

“You are writing this story — our favourite artists, painters, composers, poets, folk craftsmen. I sincerely thank everyone who gives our festival a piece of their soul. We hear it in songs, we see it in theatrical performances, dance numbers and street performances, in unique decorative items. All of us, participants, organisers, guests, create here an amazing atmosphere of true, real art that unites peoples and states. An art that is beautiful with its national colour, which is truly high, always rising above political games and intrigues,” these words of gratitude from the President could not but touch the hearts of the festival participants, as well as the public that gathered under the vaults of the summer amphitheatre.

Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that the festival’s motto ‘Through art to peace and understanding’ has never been as relevant as it is today. Slavic unity, the unity of all reasonable people, is again being tested for strength. But here, in Vitebsk, the President emphasised, “From year to year we see how it

Aleksander Lukashenko

“You are writing this story — our favorite artists, artists, composers, poets, folk masters. I sincerely thank everyone who gives our holiday a piece of their soul. We hear it in songs, we see it in theatrical productions, dance numbers and street performances, in unique decorative products. All of us, participants, organizers, guests, create here an amazing atmosphere of true, real art that unites peoples and states.”

only becomes stronger. And Belarusians have more friends. Artists from the farthest corners of the planet perform on stage. Coming to us, they say ‘no’ to all artificially created barriers between peoples and countries, to all imposed stereotypes and opinions about our countries.” “Gathering under the dome of the Vitebsk amphitheatre from year to year, we are together — both Belarusians and Russians, and, I am sure, there are many Ukrainians here, and our guests — we create peace! And this is the main mission of Slavianski Bazaar,” Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised.

Recall that the President has his own mission at the festival. And this is what he said in connection with this, “I really appreciate the right entrusted to me to present well-deserved awards on this stage.”

This year, Aleksandr Lukashenko presented the Grand Prix to the winner of the 21st International Children’s Music Competition Vitebsk, which was a young performer from Kazakhstan, Sherkhan Arystan.

At the opening ceremony of the festival, the President also presented Yelena Spiridovich, Honoured Artist of Belarus and permanent host of the Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk, with a special award ‘Through Art to Peace and Understanding’.

“Like all previous years, today we honour those who take their first steps in the profession, and already established masters. We appreciate the experience and contribution to the development of national culture, we see new talents, we open the way for them to a great life and to the big stage. To some extent, this



ceremony reflects the essence of the policy of our states, built on the principles of continuity of eras and generations. We, Belarusians, have great respect for our predecessors, on whose shoulders we rely, strengthening and developing our statehood.



And we do everything to become a reliable support for our children and grandchildren. We have always been an island of safety and a reliable support for all peace-loving people. Believe me, Belarus will always be like this,” said Aleksandr Lukashenko.

The Head of State recalled the history of the festival at the beginning of his presidency, “I remember my first steps on this stage. And then a few in some kind of ... You know, in what state a person goes out in front of a huge audience. There are 7,000 here (in the Summer Amphitheatre), millions are watching. And I, as usual, approach our leading famous ones. And it seemed to me that such a young girl (today already an adult) is trying to give some information to me right away, realising that it would be difficult to meet with the President, especially in those days. I listen to her. But I remembered Alena’s phrases: ‘Aleksandr Grigorievich, please save the Slavonic Bazaar.’” “We handed this prize (to Yelena Spiridovich) not in vain. Maybe we are a little late. Sometimes we handed it to those who turned out to be on the other side of the barricades today. This is life, anything can happen. But we handed it over for the art that these people gave us and these organisers. Therefore, Alena,

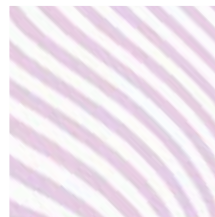
(addressed the presenter) do not be modest. You deservedly received this award. And all those who were then (several people next to you), who saved this festival, must understand, do not be offended that this is also their reward, a few, few people,” added Aleksandr Lukashenko.

Addressing the Head of State, Yelena Spiridovich, who is called the symbol of the Slavianski Bazaar, same as the Summer Amphitheatre, the cornflower and the branded train Dvina, running from



Moscow to Vitebsk and back, expressed her gratitude, “Dear Aleksandr Grigorievich! You just gave me wings. This is a great honour and great trust. And I know that I will do my best to justify this trust. Thank you, you did it here, on the sacred stage for me... I know that the world in which we live is ruled by love. And everything is very simple: you need to love the work that you do, the people for whom you live, and love your country. This is how I have lived until today, and this is how I will continue to live!” People in Belarus know that Slavianski Bazaar is completely her festival, Yelena has grown roots in it. It is hers in spirit, atmosphere. It is very important for the presenter to come to Vitebsk in July every year. When she is there, as she admitted, she has a feeling that everything is really good in life.

Aleksandr Lukashenko wished that the history of Slavianski Bazaar and Belarus would be eternal, that the best melodies and voices of not only Belarusian masters of art, but also those





close to Russia, Ukraine, neighbouring Slavic and many other nations would always sound on the festival stage. The President also wished that peace and creation remain the main goals of present and future generations.

At the end of his speech, the President declared the 32nd International Festival of Arts Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk open. On this hot summer day on July 13th, the start of the festival was bright and promising. Angelina Vovk, Anatoly Yarmolenko and the ensemble Syabry, Sergey Lazarev, the art group Belarus headed by Valery Shmat, Vladimir Presnyakov, Aleksandr Marshal, Stanislav Trifonov, Irina Dorofeyeva, Yuri Malikov and the ensemble New Samotsvety appeared on the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre, the Gypsy Theatre Romen, the National Academic Folk Choir of Belarus named after Gennady Tsitovich and many, many others. The festival lasted six days. Summing up its results, Gleb Lapitsky, General Director of the Vitebsk Cultural Centre and Director of Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk, stated, “The thirty-second festival is not only history, but also the arithmetic of numbers. Over 200

(20 more than in 2022) events took place at 23 locations, which is two more than last year. The festival is not only numbers, but, of course, also emotions. Our exhibition program also gives them. It was a record one: 12 exhibition projects were successfully held. The theatre programme was presented by seven projects. The number of people accredited to work at the festival was also unprecedented: on the morning of July 17th, it was 5,806 people — a loud return after all our pandemic swings. More than 100,000 people visited the street art fest On the Seven Winds alone. All figures show that the festival is loved and expected. These few days of July the city does not sleep; the city lives by the festival. Yes, someone can say that Slavianski Bazaar is not the same anymore. Indeed, it is already different, somewhere more modern, but at the same time it does not lose the main thing — the soul. This year it brought together representatives of 35 countries of the world in the hospitable Vitebsk land.”

The programme of Slavianski Bazaar was extensive, in which more than 5,000 participants did everything to make the holiday

surprising and memorable for everyone who visited it. Two anniversaries of creative activity were celebrated: the 30th anniversary of the Honoured Artist of Belarus Irina Dorofeyeva and the 20th anniversary of the Aura group, as well as six solo concerts. The main event of the festival is the 32nd International Competition for Young Pop Song Performers Vitebsk-2023 and the 21st International Children's Music Competition Vitebsk-2023.

The Grand Prix of the 32nd International Contest of Pop Song Performers Vitebsk will go to Armenia. Based on the results of two performances, Masha Mnjoyan became the leader, who on the first competitive day was only in the fourth position of the competitive table. On the second day of the competition, the Armenian managed to significantly improve her results and score 69 points out of 70 possible. As a result, she scored 135 points, which ensured her an absolute victory. "I am very glad that I will bring this award to Armenia. You know how my Armenians, my family, everyone will rejoice," she shared. "I wanted to perform something from the repertoire of Whitney Houston, Celine Dion, but I chose the contrast to show what I have as much as possible."

The Grand Prix was awarded to the winner on the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre at the closing concert of Slavianski Bazaar in Vitebsk, the programme of which was combined with the second competition day for young performers. The participants of the vocal competition this time performed with a world hit. As the jury members noted earlier, both the choice of song, soulfulness, and voice control are important. The contestants tried to demonstrate their talents to the music judges as much as possible, surprise them with their artistry and 'ignite' the hall.

According to the results of two competitive concerts, representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Italy, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan were in the top six.

The international jury awarded the first prize to Belarusian Samir Yelchiev. He lost only one point to the representative of Armenia. "The world hit decided everything. It was great, we tried hard, we did a lot of work in a month and a half: from the images to all the productions," he said. "The most important thing for me was to adequately represent my country. I think I succeeded." The second prize was given to

Russia's Yelizaveta Slyshkina and Italy's Agape were second, while Kuralai Meirambek from Kazakhstan and Malika Khakimova from Uzbekistan shared third place.

Traditionally, Slavianski Bazaar ended with a grand gala concert. Small copies of the presenters, the maximum charm of the artists and a bright kaleidoscope of talents — this is how the audience of Slavianski Bazaar remembered the closing gala concert of the arts forum.

The performances of the participants of the 32nd International Contest of Pop Song Performers Vitebsk, whose compositions were complemented by fantastic scenery and hypnotic performances of the show-ballet Sensation, became its real decoration. It is impossible not to praise the directors of this unforgettable show and their approaches to using the new technical possibilities of the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre. Just bravissimo to them and thank you for the beauty.

As for the artists, they struck the audience in the hall with their charisma, like a





■ Mosaic "Festival"



tsunami, and in return received a hurricane of emotions and applause. Incendiary flamenco, lyrical chanson, Cossack beloved by more than one generation from the soloist of the group Genghis Khan melted the hearts of fans of real and sincere music.

Members of the jury of the performers' competition also presented a gift to the public. Russian singer Dmitry Malikov and his Italian colleague Pupo finally and irrevocably made the beautiful half of the audience fall in love with them. Theo and Olga Ryzhikova brought romance and tenderness to the stage. Taisiya Povaliy, who exactly 30 years ago received the first Grand Prix at Slavianski Bazaar, and Alena Petrovskaya brought down all their charm on men. How the audience 'survived' in this creative ocean remains a mystery. It seems that the reason is their boundless love, which saves the whole world, love for pop stars, the festival, art and Vitebsk.

The concert was truly hot and wonderful.

Mikhalina **Cherkashina**

ON THE SWING OF JOY

About Nastya Moroz, a
young choreographer
from Polissya



This girl is from Turov. She lives in Zhitkovichi, works at the Zhitkovichi Children's Art School named after Vladimir

Budnik, a Belarusian composer who was born in this regional centre of the Gomel Region. Nastya teaches students the art of dance. She does not forget her native city: she often comes to visit her parents, to her beloved grandmother Tatyana Silkova, a representative of a large teacher's dynasty, numbering more than 20 people. Anastasia is proud that she herself is already involved in this dynasty, which is well known in the Gomel Region. After all, even her great-grandfather, great-grandmother, their brothers, sisters and children were all teachers too. And interestingly, in fact, everyone entered into marriage alliances with representatives of their profession, too. Some of the living descendants of the ancestors of the dynasty still work in schools today. Among them is Nastya Moroz, a young specialist.

We talk to her at the School of Art. Even during the summer holidays, the children, she says, attend the classes that she conducts with pleasure. And after our meeting, another rehearsal was scheduled.

As for great-grandfathers, Ivan Silkov, Nastya's grandmother's father, studied at the Belarusian State University together with such famous Belarusian writers as Piatrus Brouka, Piatro Glebka, Kandrat Krapiva. In 1931, he graduated from the university, and then worked together with Yakub Kolas in the Committee for the Elimination of Illiteracy, was the deputy of

the people's writer. Later, Ivan Gerasimovich was the headmaster of one of the schools in Vitebsk, and after the war he was in charge of the district in Turov. And later he worked in the Zhitkovichi Regional Department of Education. Nastya's great-grandfather is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, in 1939 he participated in the liberation of Western Belarus, in the fighting on the Finnish front and was demobilized in 1947. "Everyone in our family is proud of him," our interlocutor says. And she herself, as the first teacher of the girl Tamara Zayats told us, is the pride of Turov School No. 2. Until now, a picture of Nastya is on the stand among the best athletes of the school: she actively defended the school's honour at various sports competitions, was in the regional Snow Sniper team. And she remembers her first teacher with gratitude, "Tamara Semyonovna and I live in the same house in Turov, even in the same building. And always, as far as I remember, we had a relationship like close people. Some relatives, I think, do not have such. I remember from childhood, when I was in elementary school, she bought bread in the school cafeteria, and then we ate it when we walked home. It's unforgettable. I love Tamara Semyonovna very much. I will always be grateful to her for the cordiality and love with which she taught us and unobtrusively brought us up."

"Is the school close to home?"

"Right across the road. And all my grandparents are also teachers, live nearby. My grandmother Tatyana taught me chemistry. And grandfather, Vladimir Vladimirovich Silkov, worked at School No. 1, he was a director there."

■ After the master class, successfully conducted by the Honorary Resident of Turov, choreographer Nikolai Kotov, students of the Pinsk State College of Arts (including Nastya Moroz, pictured third from the left), were happy to be photographed next to the master, who at his advanced age easily sits on the splits





“Did their example influence you? Didn’t they ask you as a child: what do you want to become?”

“Neither grandmother Tatyana, nor parents asked. Even surprising. Grandmother worked at the school for about 50 years, taught chemistry and biology. As a teacher, she combined both kindness and exactingness. In chemistry lessons, she didn’t do any concessions to anyone, especially to me. Even, it seems, she made increased demands on me as a granddaughter. I always had to be ready to go to the blackboard, solve a problem, and even help someone with an answer. Therefore, I knew chemistry well, I understood everything. Of course, I could follow in her grandmother’s footsteps. But I can say that I was determined to go my own way. I chose my profession a little spontaneously. Once I went to the library for a book, the girls there say to me: let’s go dancing with us. I agreed, went with them and signed up for a dance group in the House of Culture, which is also opposite our house. And until the 9th grade I was engaged in choreography. By the way, both my mom and dad dance. Their names are Olga and Sergey. Dad, by the way, has a very strong vocal, works at the local museum of local lore as a custodian of

funds and a guide. My parents met in the Pripjat ensemble. So ‘according to genes’, according to physical data and according to hearing, I moved in my life stream. Therefore, I decided to enter the ‘choreographer’ at the Pinsk College of Arts. We went to the interview, where I was encouraged: all the data is good. They offered to take courses. Although I was timid, I agreed. And passed. And that year there was a big competition, a serious selection: 30 people for 16 places. When they told me that I did it, I didn’t believe it! It was a great joy. But at the same time, sadness came. In a strange city, alone! Study for four years...”

“Training, rehearsals... Was it difficult?”

“I will not hide, it happened that it was very difficult. After all, as a child I imagined: I would come, dance and leave. No matter how! From 8 am to 8 pm we studied at the college. Of course, everything happened. After all, I studied in Turov in an amateur team, but here I had to get used to a different mode of rehearsals and classes. Lived in a hostel, it was difficult to go home. Over time, I made many friends in Pinsk. In the end, I never regretted that this is how my fate develops. After graduating from college, we were distributed in different cities of Belarus. Some went to



■ The young choreographer has been busy since the morning. She gives her students dance lessons. Nastya has three dance groups — a total of 30 people, plus two preparatory ones. Classes are held in the House of Culture, where there is a large choreography hall with mirrors. In the preparatory groups, some children are 5-6 years old, there are older ones. Classes last for 2-3 hours, depending on the tasks and the age of the young dancers.

the foreground — on the second lines. After all, small girls would not be visible behind tall girls. I also danced solo in the quadrille, as well as in other dances.”

“Are you familiar with pointe shoes?”

“Certainly. It was difficult at first. Then you get used to standing like that — and already you dance like in ordinary shoes.”

“Have you been to the Bolshoi Theatre in Minsk?”

“Yes, we went to the ballet. It impressed us all, especially the technique of the performers. The theatre itself is stunningly beautiful: the foyer, the chandeliers, the smiling audience...”

“When you entered college, did you imagine what you would do after graduation?”

“I thought I would dance in some ensemble. When her friends used to gather at my grandmother’s for tea, they asked me: Nastya, when will we see you on TV? It’s for Turov, as you understand, is one of the signs that a person has achieved something. Of course, I had moments when I imagined myself dancing on a big stage. And they showed me on TV — I wanted to do something nice for my grandmother’s friends (*laughs*). But since I was assigned to the district department of education, I didn’t get into the ensemble — I came to my native places. I need to work here for three years as a choreography teacher. A year has already passed.”

Would you like to leave something behind? For example, put on your dance?

“I have two more years ahead of me. So I’m working on it (*laughs*).”

“Do you live in Zhitkovichi now?”

“Yes, I rent an apartment here so as not to travel from Turov: after all, 27 km. And on weekends, I go home to my parents, grandparents and friends. I hope that over time, as a young specialist, I will be given rental housing. In the meantime, the rental house is under construction. There are many of us, young specialists, in Zhitkovichi. Somehow they gathered everyone, asked how we live, how we were met after our studies, they even

Grodno, to the Beliy Rosy ensemble. Someone, like me, was assigned to his or her small homeland. But we keep in touch. We visit Pinsk. Somehow in the spring we visited the teachers with a cake. We talked warmly, heart to heart. Very good school in Pinsk. Seriously. I recommend it for those who are going to follow in my footsteps. And it can be passed!”

“Did you like concerts in college, going on stage?”

“Yes, it’s all my cup of tea. Of course, there was some anxiety and worries. But we also psychologically prepared for all this. When you go on stage, you leave all the anxiety behind the scenes. You look into the distance and just dance. Music and dance are captivating. And when after that you go out to bow and see smiling faces in the hall, you hear applause — it’s amazing. These are such mood swings: from excitement and anxiety to great joy. Feelings are mixed, complex, it is difficult to put them into words. The energy you get from the audience seems to lift you off the stage.”

“Did you live in a hostel in Pinsk?”

“Yes, and I made a lot of friends there. We were distributed in different cities of Belarus. Some went to Grodno, to the Beliy Rosy ensemble. Someone, like me, was assigned to his or her small homeland. But we keep in touch. We visit Pinsk. Somehow in the spring we visited the teachers with a cake. We talked warmly, heart to heart.”

“Have you noticed the rivalry within the walls of the college?”

“No, we didn’t have anything like that, except that I saw it in films. And on the stage we had a layout — according to height, according to data. Since I didn’t grow up small, I didn’t dance in

PROFILE

took us on an excursion to the houses under construction.”

“It looks like you like your work... Will you continue the dynasty, or do you still want to dance yourself?”

“I like teaching profession. The children, I feel, love me very much, and I love them too. Before coming here, different thoughts visited me. But now I am delving into the profession — and already I view the life of a teacher, my prospects a little differently. Today I like to work at the School of Arts. But I do not rule out that in three years something will be different. But I intend to continue working as a choreographer, as well as study in absentia as a psychologist.”

“How is your working day structured?”

“Busy since morning. I have three dance groups — 30 people in total, plus two preparatory ones — people are constantly coming there, someone then stays. I give my students dance lessons. Classes are held in the House of Culture. There is a good choreography room with mirrors. In preparatory classes, some children are 5-6 years old, there are older ones. Usually we practice for 2-3 hours, depending on the tasks and the age of the young dancers. Of course, there are small breaks between classes. After all, even small children are taught by me.”

“What dances do you teach?”

“Various: classical, folk. And even historical folk dance. And now there is mostly a variety dance — a lot of different concerts. Backup dancers are required. So we base our work, as they say, on actual circumstances. I was involved here in different formats. They ask to work in another school. At graduation parties, waltzes were taught with graduates. In particular, I studied with graduates of the gymnasium. And I, as a co-host, held the regional Waltz Festival for graduates of all schools. It was held on the square near the District Executive Committee. It was all very beautiful. There is a photo in which my colleague and I are dressed as a steward and stewardess. Pretending that we accompany graduates in their life flight. I liked my new role. The director was Stas Pilipenko, and he is also a co-host. Stas

works in the city’s Culture Centre. By the way, I was the host on Medic’s Day. Frankly, I am pleased when they say: we want to see you on stage. So, I’m worth something, I can do something.”

“Do you manage to immediately recognise who is capable of dancing, wants to learn something himself (or herself), and who just comes to dance at the request of their parents?”

“I immediately see kids who have a great desire to study and who don’t really. Some are worried that it doesn’t work out, but it’s clear that they are trying. I really like it when you invest in children and there is some return from them. For a teacher, this is a very inspiring, I would say, moment.”

“Do you have a favourite routine?”

“This is *The Month of May*. We showed this composition for the song of the famous soloist Yulia Parshuta on May 9th. I was praised for it, the students too.”

“Do you do everything yourself? Choose a melody, think over the plot...”

“Everything. First, I build the composition mentally, then I announce that we will dance — a common idea, a super task. After we work out the movements, the details of the dance, then we connect them, polish them. I explain and show how to properly approach the viewer, how to hold the body, where to look, how to move. And the manner of performance is important, and the mood and rhythm are appropriate — we work out everything at rehearsals. Moreover, after all, children should go on stage not only technically prepared, but also understand why they are doing it. That is, they have to teach acting lessons. So it was with the composition *The Month of May*. It is emotionally complex, and also long: it lasts about five minutes. But we did it! Many in the audience were crying. And my parents too. And the song was written by the father of Yulia Parshuta. In it, he told the story of his mother, who went to the front as a young girl, was a truck driver. This song is so touching that it is impossible to listen to it without tears. It seems to me that with the help of dance we managed to convey the energy of those emotions that are in the poems and performed by Yulia.”

“Which choreographer do you like?”

“Of course, I heard a lot about Valentin Elizariiev, the Artistic Director of the Bolshoi Theatre. I like his style. I also like the St. Petersburg theatre of Boris Eifman. He came to Minsk a couple of years ago, participated in the Ballet Summer at the Bolshoi project. But then I didn’t manage to go to Minsk. I also know that Eifman creates a completely different ballet, in which there is drama, philosophy, characters, ideas...”

“Critics say that it is in man that Eifman sees the main subject of his art, which has power over the hearts of people and is able to appeal to the soul. For him, ballet is a way of thinking, an opportunity through movement not only to express some form, line, but to convey a stream of emotions, energy, thought.”

■ Nastya Moroz and Stas Pilipenko, dressed as stewards and flight attendants, held a “Waltz Festival” for graduates of all schools in Zhitkovichi, figuratively speaking, escorted them to flight, to a great life. It took place in the central square of the city near the district executive committee.



■ The general teaching experience of Silkov-Morozov teachers, according to the conditional the dynastic tree, posts, exceeds 300 years! Nastya Moroz with her grandmother Tatiana Silkova, a chemistry and biology teacher who worked at the school for about 40 years old. Currently the owner of numerous honorary regional certificates of retirement.

“His plastic vocabulary is very interesting. I like it. And he believes that young choreographers will follow this path.”

“Do you have gypsy roots: are there many gypsies in Turov?”

“It seems that no: all in the family are Belarusians. Maybe there was someone in those times about which we know nothing.”

“Would you like to put on a dance of the Turov gypsies and solo in it? You could also take some interesting movements from the representatives of this culture as a basis. In the year of the Peace of Creation for tolerant Belarus, this can be a creative feature...”

“Thank you, I’ll think about it, consult with my seniors. As for the gypsy dance, I always liked it. So much brightness and expression! But my classmate, who works at Belye Rosy, says that this dance is danced in a completely different way, not the way we were taught in college. A choreographer who wants to develop is learning all the time. You watch a dance and you fix it for yourself: yeah, this is an interesting gesture, and here is an original twist, an element...”

“Working with children, understanding the peculiarities of their psychology — who supervises you in this direction? Are your aunt and uncle in contact with you as teachers?”

“I talk more with my grandmother Tatyana on these issues. I talk to her often. When I’m in Turov, every weekend. I spend a lot of time with her on vacation. Our five-story houses are very close. And there, my aunt-uncle’s apartment is not far away, I am friends with their daughter Snezhana, my age. We still have a summer house closer to Pripyat, it is not far from home: there you can work on the ground. You feed on the energy of the earth. And I love it. And I come to Zhitkovichi, even while on vacation. Here, two dance numbers were prepared for Independence Day. We rehearsed every day. It was difficult: many children are on the road. But we did it.”

“Have you ever participated in festivals of the republican level?”

“When I was in high school, we went to Minsk to the festival-championship Fantasy of Dance with Jewish dance. We took eighth place. Although it is not prize-winning, it is quite prestigious for our hinterland. And the younger schoolgirls with the dance *By the Sea* took third place.”



“Nastya, how do you think, where do people in your Polissya region get a penchant for art?”

“We have many talented children. And they bring beauty and harmony to their families. And then, if any cultural events are held in the city, say City Day, or artists come from the capital, then on the city square, as they say, there is nowhere for an apple to fall. This year, on September 23rd, Zhitkovichi will turn 523. I think that I will be involved in preparations for the city holiday. By the way, Zhanna Valerievna Gorelova, Director of the School of Arts, helps me in all my undertakings. We work together. And we put on dances. She is an accordionist and has been leading the Drummers ensemble for many years. Not a single cultural event of the region is complete without these beautiful performances, where a choreographer, that is, me, is also needed in preparation. Once from her lips I heard flattering words about myself that I am a responsible and purposeful person, a choreographer with a good sense of tact, rhythm and taste. Frankly, as a young specialist, I was pleased to hear them from an experienced colleague. On that day, my mood swings flew towards joy. However, it seems to me that in this stream I was born, grew up, learned to work and rest, to love life and my profession. Of course, people too. And that is what I continue to do.”

Interviewed by Valentina Zhdanovich

МУЗЕЙНОЕ ИСПЫТАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ

Ирина Матяс, хотя и работает директором в Государственном литературно-мемориальном музее Якуба Коласа сравнительно недавно, человек в музейном деле не новый. Окончила Белорусский государственный университет культуры и искусств по специальности “Музейное дело”. Окончила еще и аспирантуру в университете. 18 лет работала в музее Максима Богдановича. Прошла путь от младшего научного сотрудника до заведующего отделом. И когда уже Коласовский музей начал подготовку к 140-летию со дня рождения классика белорусской литературы, была назначена директором этого известного не только в Беларуси просветительского учреждения...

MUSEUM TEST OF MODERNITY

— Ирина Владимировна, музейное пространство, как правило, ассоциируется исключительно с мемориализацией исторической или художественной памяти. Можно ли в музее услышать, ощутить дыхание современности?

— Конечно, можно. Стоит только прийти к нам не на минутку-другую... Музей – это открытая площадка для многих современных проектов. У нас можно проводить множество мероприятий, которые как раз сегодня нужны посетителям. Таким образом они получают новые знания в мемориальной обстановке: о человеке, об эпохе. Мне кажется, сегодня музей идет в ногу со временем, сберегая историю, память, он развивается и развивает посетителей. В музее Якуба Коласа мы проводим выставки современных художников, презентации книг современных писателей. Интегрируем современные арт-объекты в мемориальное пространство музея. Так что наш музей дышит современной жизнью. А поскольку и при жизни классика в его доме собиралась белорусская интеллигенция, приходили начинающие писатели, художники, музыканты, мы продолжаем заложенные традиции и оживляем мемориальность, если можно так сказать. Словом, делаем музей ближе и понятнее гостям.

— Якуб Колас... Народный поэт Беларуси. Собрание его сочинений – из 20 томов. Произведения классика изучают

Irina Matyas, although she has started working as a director at the State Literary-Commemorative Museum of Yakub Kolas relatively recently, is not a new person in museum business. She graduated from the Belarusian State University of Culture and Arts with a degree in museum business. She also completed postgraduate studies at the university. For 18 years she worked in the Museum of Maksim Bogdanovich. She worked her way up from junior researcher to department head. And when the Museum of Yakub Kolas began preparations for the 140th anniversary of the birth of the classic of Belarusian literature, she was appointed director of this educational institution, which is well-known not only in Belarus...



в школе многие поколения школьников. Написано о жизни и творчестве Коласа громадье томов, защищены, пожалуй, десятки кандидатских и докторских диссертаций... Что же нового о писателе может рассказать музей, который к тому же еще и мемориальный?

— Скажу на своем примере... Я настолько подробно биографию Якуба Коласа раньше не знала, как можно получить услышать ее во время экскурсии в музей, на лекции, конференции, почерпнуть из книг-воспоминаний. А в музее открыла для себя новый подход к изучению биографии классика через вещи: как Константин Михайлович относился уважительно к результату человеческого труда, к предметам мебели, одежды. Он был консервативен и ценил труд человека, не был потребителем – это же и есть прототип современного экоподхода к жизни. Можно узнать для себя много нового о той эпохе, в которой жил Якуб Колас, о психологии мышления людей того времени. Сегодня мемориальный музей очеловечивает историю, вчерашний день. Мы стараемся показать экспонаты как живые предметы, способные открыть что-то яркое, понятное... Музей приближает классика к людям не только через его произведения. Показывает Якуба Коласа в первую очередь как человека, который мечтал, любил, помогал,

“Irina Vladimirovna, the museum space, as a rule, is associated exclusively with the preservation of historical or artistic memory. Is it possible to hear and feel the breath of modernity in the museum?”

“Of course you can. One has only to come to us not for a minute or two... The museum is an open area for many modern projects. We can hold many events that visitors need just today. Thus, they receive new knowledge in a memorial setting: about a person, about an era. It seems to me that today the museum keeps up with the times, preserving history, memory, it develops and develops visitors.

In the Museum of Yakub Kolas, we hold exhibitions of contemporary artists, presentations of books by contemporary writers. We integrate modern art objects into the memorial space of the museum. So our museum breathes modern life. And since during the life of the classic Belarusian intelligentsia gathered in his house, young writers, artists, musicians came, we continue the established traditions and revive the memorial, if I may say so. In a word, we make the museum closer and more understandable to guests.”

“Yakub Kolas... People’s Poet of Belarus. Collected works form about 20 volumes. The works of the classic are studied at school by many generations of schoolchildren. A lot of volumes have

много работал, переживал, испытывал те же чувства, сомнения, что и каждый. Якуб Колас имел талант это все красиво перенести на бумагу и оставить на века. Думаю, что с каждым определенным возрастным этапом для себя всегда найдешь что-то новое в давно прочитанном.

— Кто в музей больше ходит – исключительно школьники или еще и взрослые?

— Большинство, конечно, школьники, но музей проводит разные мероприятия, направленные на любую возрастную категорию посетителей. Мы предоставим интересные проекты как для малышей дошкольного возраста, так и для пенсионеров. В этом году мы запустили проект “Простые слова”, куда приглашаем спикеров на разную тематику: литература, музейное дело, астрология, медицина. Таким образом, привлекаем посетителя, который приходит на интеллектуальную площадку и, оказывается, что впервые попадает в музей Якуба Коласа. Перед каждым выступлением спикера посетитель знакомится с музеем и личностью классика. И большинство остаются нашими постоянными посетителями, которые приводят потом к нам и семью, и друзей. В основном взрослая публика приходит на презентации выставок, кураторские экскурсии, творческие встречи с известными личностями Беларуси. И мы это учитываем. Поэтому в последнее время у музея появляется все больше и больше друзей.

— Если не просто цифровизация всех сфер жизни, то уж точно искусственный интеллект отодвинет на задний план или вовсе уничтожит саму идею воспитания, патриотического воспитания молодых людей – стоит ли в таком случае развивать музейную педагогику? И вообще, на ваш взгляд, музей способен воспитывать?

— Музей воспитывает эмоциями. Искусственный интеллект такие эмоции не подарит, которые можно получить хотя бы в нашем музее: атмосфера, энергетика, чувство эстетики, красоты. А все, что вызывает эмоцию, цепляется и остается в памяти надолго. Это как после вкусие от прочтения хорошей книги, ты можешь долго ходить под впечатлением, а вот после социальных сетей, тик-тока даже не вспомнишь, что смотрел пару часов назад. Музей развивает, образовывает, воспитывает. И если мы поставим робота-экскурсовода, то посетитель получит от него знания, а от нахождения именно в музее с его аурой, атмосферой и даже запахом получит позитивную эмоцию.

— Людей сегодня, в том числе молодых, сложно затащить на какие-либо образовательные, просветительские мероприятия, точнее, сложно вытащить из дома, из квартиры, оторвать от компьютера, планшета, социальных



сетей... Какие новации, какие идеи вы привносите в коласовскую музейную жизнь, чтобы Государственный литературно-мемориальный музей Якуба Коласа стал адресом, площадкой притяжения?

— Год назад мы проводили соцопрос с помощью блогеров в «Инстаграм». Про музей тогда знали 13 % из числа опрошенных, сейчас – 38 %. Наверное, это и есть ответ про адрес притяжения...

Про интеллектуальный проект «Простые слова» я уже рассказывала. Есть еще один очень интересный совместный проект – фестиваль детской книги. Его организаторы — Союз писателей Беларуси, Издательский дом «Звезда», книжный магазин «Академическая книга», Централизованная система детских библиотек города Минска и наш музей. Все мероприятия фестиваля – это встречи с детскими писателями, презентации книг, мастер-классы и интерактивные игры – проходят на площадке музея и его приусадебной территории. Этот фестиваль притягивает не только школьников, но и семейных читателей. Уже стал традицией летний фестиваль детских книг «Міхасёвы прыгоды». Это наше совместное стремление приучить детей к книге, привить любовь к чтению, привлечь в музей, чтобы дети запомнили это место, где интересно, весело и просто хорошо. Ведь самая лучшая награда для музейщиков – благодарные посетители, которые возвращаются. Такие фестивали, кстати, мы проводим три раза в год – в один из первых дней лета, поздней осенью, когда встречаем зиму. И еще в канун весны...

И ежегодная акция «Ночь музеев» пользуется интересом у посетителей. Нашему музею повезло иметь свою приусадебную территорию практически в центре Минска. У нас своего рода маленький оазис, где растут дубы, посаженные Якубом Коласом, сосны, весной цветет сирень, летом – пионы. И во всей этой красоте живут ручные белки. Сотрудники музея работают на популяризацию имени великого классика белорусской литературы Якуба Коласа и над тем, чтобы его музей стал площадкой притяжения.

— Творчество Коласа, да и сама его жизнь, тесно связаны с Россией... Народный поэт Беларуси был дружен с Михаилом Исаковским, Сергеем Городецким, Александром Прокофьевым. Коласа любил Александр Твардовский... Как сегодня находит все это отражение в минском музее Якуба Коласа, в его доме?

— Музей Якуба Коласа всегда сотрудничал с российскими литературными музеями, проводил совместные выставки и конференции. И эти давно заложенные традиции мы продолжаем. В этом году в рамках Первого российско-белорусского музейного форума мы заключили соглашения о сотрудничестве с Государственным мемориальным и природным музеем-заповедником И.

been written about the life and work of Kolas, perhaps dozens of candidate and doctoral theses have been defended... What can a museum tell about the writer, which is also a commemorative one?"

"I'll use my own example... I have never known the biography of Yakub Kolas in such detail, as you can hear it during an excursion in the museum, at a lecture, a conference, or memoirs. And in the museum I discovered a new approach to studying the biography of a classic through things. How Konstantin Mikhailovich respected the result of human labour, treated furniture and clothing with care. He was conservative and appreciated the work of a person, he was not a consumer — this is the prototype of the modern eco-approach to life. You can learn for yourself a lot of new things about the era in which Yakub Kolas lived, about the psychology of thinking of people of that time. Today, the commemorative museum humanises history. We try to show the exhibits as living objects capable of revealing something bright, understandable... The museum brings the classic closer to people not only through his works. It shows Yakub Kolas, first of all, as a person who dreamed, loved, helped, worked hard, worried, experienced the same feelings, doubts that everyone experiences. Yakub Kolas had the talent to transfer everything beautifully to paper and leave it for centuries. And it seems to me that with each certain age stage, you will always find something new for yourself in the works that you have already read long ago."

"Who goes to the museum more — exclusively schoolchildren or also adults?"

"The majority, of course, are schoolchildren, but the museum holds various events aimed at any age category of visitors. We provide interesting projects for both preschool children and pensioners. This year we launched the Simple Words project, where we invite speakers on various topics: literature, museum work, astrology, medicine. Thus, we attract a visitor who comes to the intellectual platform and finds himself (or herself) for the first time in the museum of Yakub Kolas. Before each speech, the visitor gets acquainted with the museum and the personality of the classic. And the majority remain our regular visitors, who then bring both family and friends to us. Basically, the adult audience comes to the presentations of exhibitions, curatorial excursions, creative meetings with famous personalities of Belarus. And we take this into account. Therefore, recently the museum has more and more friends."

"If not just the digitalization of all spheres of life, then certainly artificial intelligence will overshadow or completely destroy the very idea of education, the patriotic education of young people, is it worth developing museum pedagogy in this case? In general, in your opinion, is the museum able to educate?"

"The museum educates with emotions. Artificial intelligence will not give such emotions that you can get at least in our



С. Тургенева «Спасское-Лутовиново», Государственным музеем истории российской литературы имени В. И. Даля, Всероссийским музеем А. С. Пушкина и даже с Калининградским областным историко-художественным музеем.

А в прошлом году во время командировки в Нижний Новгород я подписала соглашения о сотрудничестве с Государственным музеем А. М. Горького и Государственным литературно-мемориальным музеем Н. А. Добролюбова. Мы планируем всех российских партнеров пригласить на фестиваль народной музыки и ремесел, который пройдет в филиале музея Якуба Коласа, в усадьбе «Альбуть», на Столбцовщине, и будет посвящен 100-летию издания поэмы «Новая земля».

Недавно мы приняли онлайн-участие в лингвокультурологической конференции «Человек и текст: творчество А. С. Пушкина в истории русского и зарубежного переводоведения», организованной Ульяновским краеведческим музеем имени И. А. Гончарова. И не случайно: народный поэт Беларуси Якуб Колас перевел на белорусский язык поэму А. С. Пушкина «Полтава».

— В России, на постсоветском пространстве немало Коласовских адресов... Не потерялась ли эта литературная география в музеи, музейных инициативах?

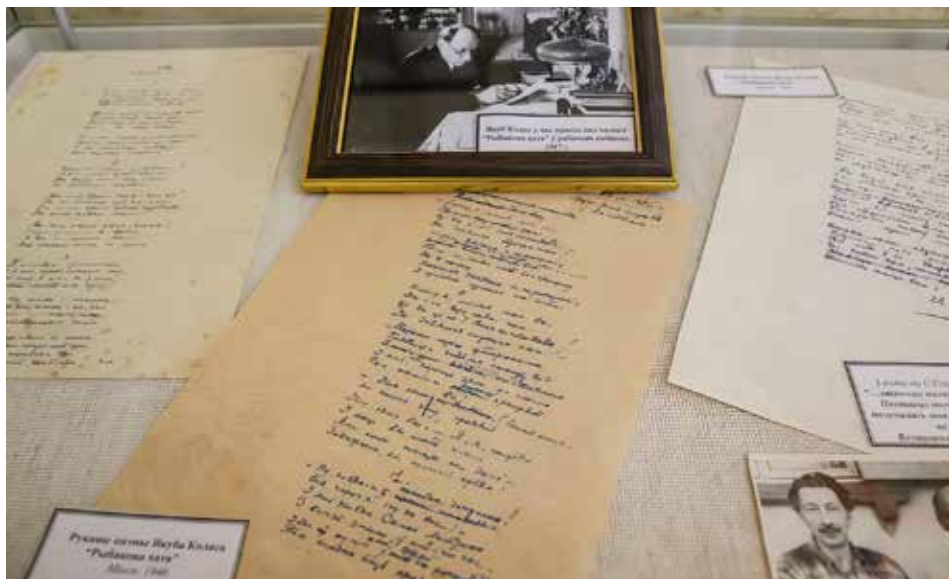
museum — the atmosphere, energy, a sense of aesthetics, beauty. And everything that evokes emotion touches you and remains in your memory for a long time. It's like the aftertaste of reading a good book, you can be impressed for a long time, but after watching social networks, tik-tok, you won't even remember what you watched a couple of hours ago. The museum develops, educates. And if we put a robot-guide, then the visitor will receive knowledge from it, and from being in the museum with its aura, atmosphere and even smell, he will receive a positive emotion."

"Today, it is difficult to attract people, including young people, to any educational, enlightening events, or rather, it is difficult to pull them out of their homes, apartments, computers, tablets, social media... What innovations, what ideas do you bring to the Kolas museum life so that the State Literary-Commemorative Museum of Yakub Kolas could become an address, a platform of attraction?"

"A year ago, we conducted a survey with the help of bloggers on Instagram. 13% of the respondents knew about the museum at that time, and now it is 38%. Perhaps this is the answer about the address of attraction..."

I have already told about the Simple Words intellectual project. There is another very interesting joint project — the festival of children's books. Its organisers are the Union of Writers of Belarus, the Zvyazda Publishing House, the Akademicheskaya Kniga bookstore, the Centralised System of Children's Libraries in Minsk and our museum. All festival events — meetings with children's writers, book presentations, master classes and interactive games — take place on the site of the museum and its backyard territory. This festival attracts not only schoolchildren, but also family readers. The summer festival of children's books, Mikhas's Adventures, has already become a tradition. This is our joint desire to teach children to read, to instil a love of reading, to attract them to the museum so that children remember this place, where it is interesting, fun and just good. After all, the best reward for museum workers is grateful visitors who return. By the way, we hold such festivals three times a year — on one of the first days of summer, in late autumn, when we meet winter. And on the eve of spring... And the annual event Night of Museums is of interest to our visitors. Our museum is lucky to have its backyard area practically in the centre of Minsk. We have a kind of a small oasis where oaks planted by Yakub Kolas, pines grow, lilacs bloom in spring, peonies in summer. And tame squirrels live in all this beauty. Museum employees are working to popularise the name of the great classic of Belarusian literature Yakub Kolas and to make his museum a platform of attraction."

"The work of Kolas, and his life itself, are closely connected with Russia... The People's Poet of Belarus was friends with Mikhail Isakovsky, Sergei Gorodetsky, Aleksandr Prokofiev. Kolas was loved by Aleksandr Tvardovsky... How is all this reflected today in the Minsk Museum of Yakub Kolas, in his house?"



— Не потерялась. В прошлом году, в год 140-летия со дня рождения Якуба Коласа, мы принимали участие с выставкой в Москве в Деловом и культурном центре Посольства Республики Беларусь в Российской Федерации. Затем выставка уехала в Курск, далее в Обоянь – те места, которые сопряжены с жизнью Якуба Коласа и его семьи. Заинтересовался еще Ростов-на-Дону — и выставка сейчас находится в Ростовском областном музее изобразительных искусств. Я бы сказала, что мы расширяем литературную географию Якуба Коласа, точнее — знакомим русского читателя с творчеством белорусского классика.

— Наверное, кощунственно спрашивать у директора Коласовского музея, читаете ли произведения народного песняра... И все-таки... Какие стихотворения, рассказы, повести Якуба Коласа вызывают у Вас наибольший интерес?

— Сейчас перечитываю поэму “Новая зямля”, мне нравятся коласовские поэтические пейзажи. Песняр вырос на природе. И это оказало влияние на его восприятие могущественной красоты природы, он как будто чувствует все ее явления своим сердцем, душой. Как прекрасно описывает бурю, грозу! Это восхищает.

“The Museum of Yakub Kolas has always cooperated with Russian literary museums, held joint exhibitions and conferences. And we continue these long established traditions. This year, within the framework of the First Russian-Belarusian Museum Forum, we entered into cooperation agreements with the Spasskoe-Lutovinovo State Memorial and Natural Museum-Reserve of I.S. Turgenev, the State Museum of the History of Russian Literature named after V.I. Dahl, the All-Russian Museum of A.S. Pushkin, and even with the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Art.

And last year, during a business trip to Nizhny Novgorod, I signed a cooperation agreement with the State Museum of A.M. Gorky and the State Literary and Memorial Museum of N.A. Dobrolyubov. We are planning to invite all Russian partners to the festival of folk music and crafts, which will be held in the branch of the Museum of Yakub Kolas, in the Albut estate, in Stolbtsy District, and it will be dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the publication of the New Land poem. Recently, we took part online in the linguoculturological conference Man and Text: A.S. Pushkin in the History of Russian and Foreign Translation Studies, organised by the Ulyanovsk Regional Museum named after I.A. Goncharov. And it is no coincidence that the People’s Poet of Belarus



Yakub Kolas translated A. S. Pushkin's poem *Poltava* into Belarusian.

“In Russia, in the post-Soviet space, there are quite a few addresses connected to Kolas... Hasn't this literary geography been lost in the museum, museum initiatives?”

“Not at all. Last year, in the year of the 140th anniversary of the birth of Yakub Kolas, we took part in an exhibition in Moscow at the Business and Cultural Centre of the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in the Russian Federation. Then the exhibition went to Kursk, then to Oboyan — those places associated with the life of Yakub Kolas and his family. Rostov-on-Don became interested, and the exhibition is now

in the Rostov Regional Museum of Fine Arts. I would say that we are expanding the literary geography of Yakub Kolas, or rather, introducing the Russian reader to the work of the Belarusian classic.”



“It is probably blasphemous to ask the director of the Kolas Museum if she reads the works of the people's poet... And yet... What Kolas poems or stories are of greatest interest to you?”

“Now I am re-reading the *New Land* poem, I like Kolas's poetic landscapes. The poet grew up in nature. And this influenced his perception of the powerful beauty of nature, he seems to feel all its phenomena with his heart, soul. How beautifully describes a storm, a thunderstorm. This is admirable.”

“Preserving the memory of the great writer, comprehending his place in the history of the country, understanding by society of the role of Kolas in the process of formation of modern Belarusian literature — these tasks can hardly be solved exclusively within the walls of the museum, within the boundaries of museum work only... How do you see the process of maintaining the scale, strengthening the scale personality of Yakub Kolas in the country format? What do you think needs to be done to achieve this?”

“A lot is already being done by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, and the museum itself, Belarusian book publishing houses.

And there are never too many classics. By the way, today in Belarus there are 257 streets that bear the name of Yakub Kolas, and this is more than the names of other writers. Last year, on November 3rd, on the anniversary of Yakub Kolas, a monument was opened in his small homeland. However, there is no personal encyclopaedia on Yakub Kolas. There are writers' encyclopaedias in Belarus, for example, on Yanka Kupala in three volumes, on Maksim Bogdanovich, Uladzimir Karatkevich...”

— Сохранение памяти о великом писателе, осмысление его места в истории страны, понимание обществом роли Коласа в процессе формирования современной белорусской литературы – эти задачи вряд ли можно решить исключительно в музейных стенах, в границах только музейной работы... Каким видится вам процесс сохранения масштаба, укрепления масштаба личности Якуба Коласа в страновом формате? Что, на ваш взгляд, надо для этого сделать?

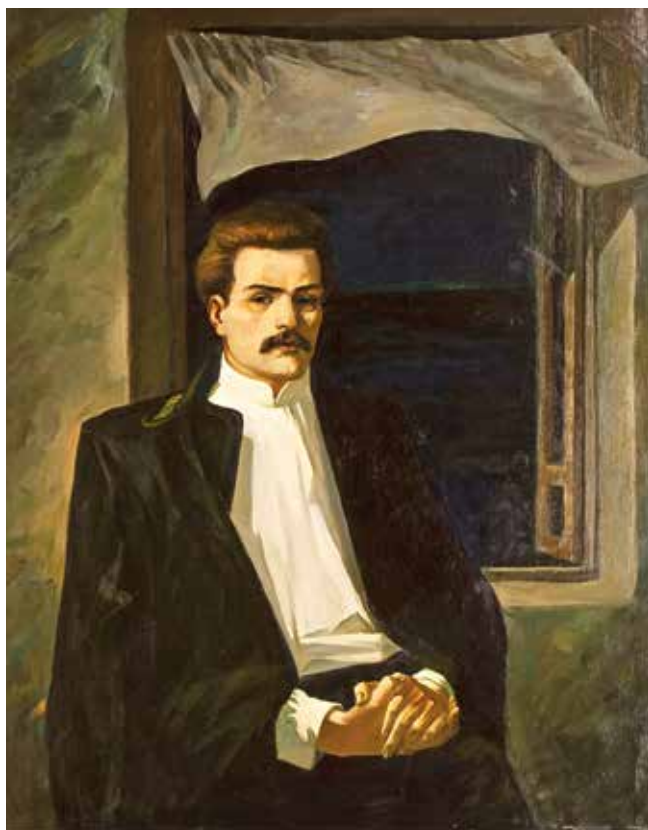
— Многие уже и делают и Министерство культуры, Министерство образования, и сам музей, белорусские книжные издательства.

И классика много не бывает. Между прочим, сегодня в Беларуси улиц, которые носят имя Якуба Коласа. – 257, и это больше, чем имен других писателей. В прошлом году 3 ноября, в юбилей Якуба Коласа, на его малой родине открыли памятник. А вот персональной энциклопедии «Якуб Колас» на бумаге не хватает. Есть же в Беларуси писательские энциклопедии: «Янка Купала» в трех томах, «Максим Богданович», «Владимир Короткевич»...

Беседовал Кирилл Ладутко

Interviewed by Kirill Ladutko

ПЯСНЯР ЧЫСТАЙ КРАСЫ, альбо Максім Багдановіч па-кітайску



讴歌纯粹之美——马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇诗歌中文翻译问世

У 1914 годзе ў “Нашай Ніве” быў надрукаваны артыкул “Пясняр чыстай красы” – першая рэцэнзія на зборнік “Вянок” Максіма Багдановіча. Напісаў яе Антон Луцкевіч: “...не грамадскія тэмы займаюць галоўным чынам паэта: ён перш за ўсё шукае чыстае красы, вершы яго, кожны формай падыходзіць да думкі”.

Максім Багдановіч (1891–1917) – унікальная асоба ў беларускай літаратуры. Беларускі паэт, публіцыст, літаратурны крытык, перакладчык, літаратуразнавец, адзін са стваральнікаў беларускай літаратуры і сучаснай літаратурнай беларускай мовы. Талент Максіма Багдановіча канцэнтраваны, усяго толькі дзесяць гадоў працягвалася творчая дзейнасць выдатнага сына беларускай зямлі. Багдановіч памёр зусім малады – на дваццаць шостым годзе

1914年，《我们的庄稼》报纸上发表了文章《讴歌纯粹之美》——这是对马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇的诗集《花环》的首次评论文章。安东·卢茨克维奇写道：“……诗人主要关心的不是社会话题：他是在寻找纯粹之美，他的每种体裁的诗都充满思索。”

马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇（1891–1917）是白罗斯文学界的一个独特人物。白罗斯诗人、作家、文学评论家、翻译家、文学研究者，白罗斯文学和现代白罗斯语言的创作者之一。马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇才华横溢，这位白罗斯人民杰出的儿子创作工作仅持续了十年。鲍格达诺维奇去世时很年轻，年仅二十六岁，但他留下了相当多的文学遗产。这甚至与短诗、长诗和短篇小说的数量无关，他的文学遗产体现在他对年青的白罗斯文学所做的巨大贡献，体现在他想要让白罗斯文学成为世界文学的重要组成部分。

诗人年幼时在十或十一岁时就开始用白罗斯语写诗。但马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇的正式文学创作被认为是从1907年开始的。他的第一部重要作品是短篇小说《音乐家》。这个故事是在白罗斯民间传说的影响下产生的，预言了白罗斯几个世纪以来长期遭受苦难的命运和将迅速好转的希望。

马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇的第一批诗歌作品同扬卡·库

Максім Багдановіч стварыў шмат выдатных узораў грамадзянскай, пейзажнай, філасофскай і інтымнай любоўнай лірыкі. Яго нават разам з Янкам Купалам называюць заснавальнікам пейзажнай і інтымнай любоўнай лірыкі ў беларускай паэзіі (“Я бальны, бесскрыдлаты паэт”, трыялет “Мне доўгае расстанне з Вамі”, “Я хацеў бы спаткацца з Вамі на вуліцы”). Увогуле, Багдановіч імкнуўся ўзбагаціць родную літаратуру новымі тэмамі і формамі. Лейтматывам яго творчасці былі такія тэмы, як любоў да жыцця (“Прывет табе, жыццё на волі”, “Выйшаў з хаты”, актыўная жыццёвая пазіцыя (“Рушымся, брацця, хутчэй”, “Кінь вечны плач свой аб старонцы!”), захапленне прыгажосцю навокал (“Па-над белым пухам вішняў”, “Зімой”), маладосцю (“Маладыя гады”), працавітасцю і

尽管马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇在白罗斯新文学的形成中发挥了重要作用，但直到最近几年，他的作品才陆续被翻译成中文。中国积极翻译俄语文学的两次高潮都忽略了鲍格达诺维奇诗歌。在1950-1960年代，中国读者开始熟悉苏联民族文学，被翻译成中文的白俄罗斯作家不少：库帕拉、柯拉斯、唐克、库列秀夫、布雷里、勃罗夫卡、克拉比瓦、马夫尔和沙米亚金。1980-1990年代，中苏关系改善后，中国又开始重视苏联文学。为什么1950-1960年代没翻译鲍格达诺维奇的诗歌是可以理解的，因为他不过是一位十月革命以前的诗人，可能他根本没有被注意到。那为什么鲍格达诺维奇的诗歌在1980-1990年代被忽略了呢，这是很难理解的事情。按照中国著名的俄罗斯文学翻译家飞白先生的说法，这一时期出版社的主要目标是“选择诗歌史上有重要地位的外国著名诗人、诗派的代表作，其中又侧重现代名著，或在现代受到重新评价并对现代诗产生重大影响的名著”，而白罗斯人马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇正是属于这

талантам простых людей (“Летапісец”, “Слуцкія ткачы”). Але з улікам гістарычных абставін наймацней гучала тэма паднявольнага жыцця роднага краю (“Краю мой родны! Як выкляты богам”, “Народ, Беларускі Народ!”, “Беларусь, твой народ дачакаецца”, “Гнусь, працую, пакуль не парвецца”, “Пан і мужык”, “Мяжы”, “Ой, чаму я стаў паэтам”, “Вы, панове, пазіраеце далёка”, “Эмігранцкая песня”, “Пагоня”). Адзіны прыжыццёвы зборнік вершаў Максіма Багдановіча “Вянок” (1914) стаў у беларускай паэзіі ўзорам творчага засваення класічнай паэтыкі на нацыянальнай глебе. Прыкладам высокага майстэрства з’яўляюцца змешчаныя ў ім санеты, трыялеты, рандо, актавы, тэрцыны, пентаметры. Максім Багдановіч быў адным з першых беларускіх пісьменнікаў, хто вельмі актыўна займаўся мастацкім перакладам. На беларускую мову ён пераўвасобіў вершы Поля Верлена, Эміля Верхарна, Генрыха Гейнэ, Аляксандра Пушкіна, Авідзія, Гарацыя і іншых замежных паэтаў, на рускую — творы Янкі Купалы, Тараса Шаўчэнкі, Івана Франка. У сваім праграмным крытычным артыкуле “Забыты шлях” (1915) Максім Багдановіч так абгрунтоўвае актуальнасць беларускага мастацкага перакладу для новай беларускай літаратуры: “Намагаючыся зрабіць нашу паэзію не толькі мовай, але і духам, і складам твораў шчыра беларускай, мы зрабілі б цяжкую памылку, калі б кінулі тую вывучку, што нам давала светава (найчасцей еўрапейская) паэзія. Гэта апошняя праца павінна ісці поўным ходам. Было б горш, чым нядбалствам, нічога не ўзяць з таго, што соткі народаў праз тысячы год сабіралі ў скарбніцу светавай культуры. Але занасіць толькі чужое, не развіваючы свайго, — гэта яшчэ горш: гэта знача глуміць народную душу. Да таго ж адны жабракі могуць праз усё жыццё толькі браць. Трэба ж і нам, беручы чужое, калі-нікалі даць нешта сваё. А свайго, як мы бачым, мы давалі меней, чым маглі”. Нягледзячы на ролю Максіма Багдановіча ў станаўленні новай беларускай літаратуры, на кітайскую мову да апошніх гадоў яго не перакладалі — ні ў 1950–1960-я гг., калі ў Кітаі звышактыўна знаёміліся з савецкімі нацыянальнымі літаратурамі і з беларускай перакладзі Янку Купалу, Якуба Коласа, Максіма Танка, Аркадзя Куляшова, Янку Брыля, Петруся Броўку, Кандрата Крапіву, Янку Маўра і Івана Шамякіна; ні ў 1980–1990-я, калі пасля паляпшэння кітайска-савецкіх адносін зноў звярнуліся да савецкіх нацыянальных літаратур. Пра 1950–1960-я гг. больш-менш зразумела, бо Максім Багдановіч усё ж такі дакастрычніцкі паэт, і яго, магчыма, проста не заўважылі. Аднак чаму на Багдановіча забыліся ў 1980–1990-я гг. — загадка. Гэта перыяд, калі, па словах знакамітага кітайскага перакладчыка рускай літаратуры Фэй Бая, галоўнай мэтай выдаўцоў было “выбраць замежных паэтаў і творы прадстаўнікоў

паэтычных школ, якія займаюць важнае месца ў гісторыі паэзіі, сярод якіх акцэнт трэба зрабіць на сучасных творах ці на творах, якія атрымалі новае асэнсаванне ў наш час і аказалі вялікі ўплыў на сучасную паэзію”, а беларус Максім Багдановіч якраз з кагорты такіх творцаў.

У гэтым нумары мы прапаноўваем вам пераклады дзевяці вершаў Максіма Багдановіча: “Раманс” (“Не знайсці мне спакою...”), “Першая любоў”, “Трыялет” (“Мне доўгае расстанне з Вамі...”), “Санет” (“Прынадна вочы ззяюць да мяне...”), “Ўсё праходзе...”, “Пралятайце вы, дні...”, “Тэрцыны” (“Ёсць чары у забытым...”), “Трыялет” (“Калісь глядзеў на сонца я...”) і “Трыялет” (“Як птушка ў гібкіх трасніках...”). На кітайскую мову іх пераўвасобіў Гу Юй — ушанаваны майстар паэтычнага перакладу рускай і беларускай літаратуры, за яго плячыма выдадзеныя ў Кітаі пераклады А. Пушкіна, А. Фета, К. Бальмонта, В. Брусава, М. Цвятаева, Я. Бершына, Р. Гамзатава, Р. Раждзественскага і інш. З беларускіх паэтаў Гу Юй пераклаў Максіма Танка (сто вершаў), Якуба Коласа, Янку Купалу, Цётку і Анатоля Сыса.

Веранкія Карлюкевіч

Ўсё праходзе – і радасць, і мукі.
Але будзеш мне помніцца ты, –
Броўкі цёмныя, вузкія рукі
І галоўкі радок залаты.

1915-16

欢乐、痛苦，统统都会消失。
但我会长久记住你的样子，——
乌黑的眼眉，纤细的手指，
还有头上那金灿灿的首饰。

2023, 4, 29 谷羽译

Санет

Прынадна вочы ззяюць да мяне;
 Чароўна усміхаючыся, губы
 Адкрылі буйныя бялеючыя зубы...
 Ласкавы шэпт... Гарачай хваляй мкне

Кроў к сэрцу маяму. Мана ўсё або не?
 Ці верыць мілым абяцанкам любы?
 Мо гэта жар, пылаючы для згубы,
 Хавае сцюжу пад сабой на дне?

Так, іншы раз, над соннаю зямлёю
 Агністаю дугою залатою
 Прарэжа цемень яркі метэор.

Гарыць ён, іскры сыпе і нясецца,
 Бліскаючы мацней ад ясных зор, –
 А ў глыбіні халодным астаецца.

1914

商籁体 (十四行诗)

眼睛盯着我目光顽皮;
 嘲笑的芳唇美丽出奇,
 露出圆润闪光的牙齿.....
 我心跳加速激动不已。

是否错觉? 错在自己?
 我如何袒露内心真情?
 或许是外在烈火熊熊?
 却把寒冷藏在她心底?

下一次俯视大地梦境,
 高傲如黄金般的长虹,
 星光刺穿了夜的幽暗。

她在燃烧, 火星飞迸,
 光彩胜过朝霞的明艳, ——
 而内心依然寒冷似冰。

1914



样的诗人。

在本期《白罗斯》杂志中，我们介绍了马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇的九首诗的翻译：《罗曼司》（《黑夜白天我不得安宁……》）《初恋》《八行双韵诗》（《我已经多年跟您离别……》）《十四行诗》（《眼睛盯着我目光顽皮……》）《欢乐、痛苦，统统都会消失……》《金色火焰般岁月……》《连环三韵体》（《被遗忘的古籍迷人而芳香……》）《八行双韵诗》（《我抬头仰望打量太阳……》）和《八行双韵诗》（《像鸟儿在苇丛中穿行……》）。这些作品由俄罗斯和白罗斯文学翻译家谷羽先生翻译成中文。他翻译的作家有普希金、费特、巴尔蒙特、勃留索夫、茨维塔耶娃、别列列申、伽姆扎托夫、罗日杰斯特文斯基等。此外，谷羽先生还已翻译了白罗斯诗人：马克西姆·唐克（100首）、雅库布·柯拉斯、扬卡·库帕拉、泰特卡、阿纳托利·西斯等。

CHINA ON THE PAGES OF THE BELARUSIAN ALMANAC

白罗斯年鉴中的中国



The publication of the almanac of translated literature Dalaglyady (Horizons) has become a tradition in the book publishing of Belarus. Under one cover, translated into Belarusian, works by writers from different countries are published. Belarusian translators are always attentive to Chinese literature rich in bright works.

出版翻译文学年鉴《视野》已成为白罗斯图书出版的传统。在年鉴中，收录了来自不同国家的作家翻译成白罗斯语的作品。白罗斯翻译家始终关注有很多杰出作品的中国文学。

Recently, with the support of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Belarus, the issue of Dalaglyady 2023 was released. Its pages present the work of about 70 authors from 13 countries: Azerbaijan, Greece, Spain, China, Cuba, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

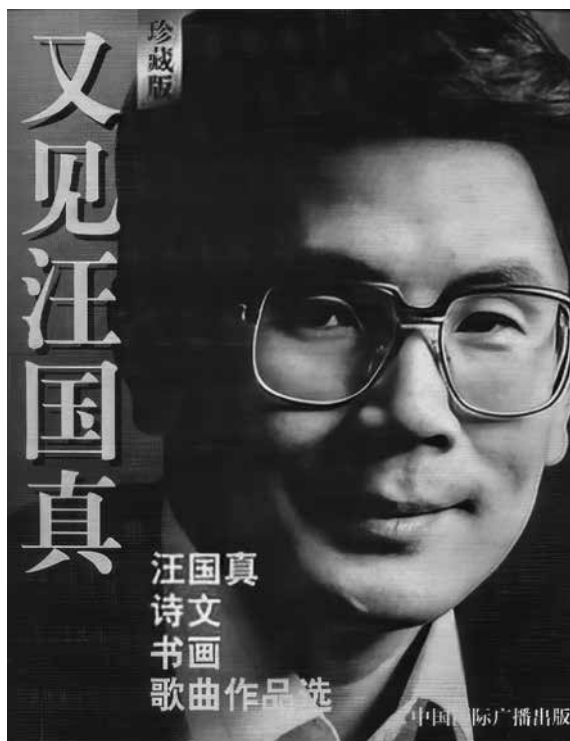
On the pages of the Chinese section there are poems by Wang Jianzhao, Meng Haoran, Liu Yuxi, Wen Yido, Wang Guozhen, Xu Zhimo, Gu Yu. Poets of different generations, whose works were translated by Tatyana Sivets, Yulia Aleichenko, Viktor Shnip, personify the diverse world of poetry of the Celestial Empire. Wang Jianzhao, our contemporary, was born in Zhejiang province in 1963. Candidate of Sciences in the History of Foreign Poetry. Doctor of Science in the history of Chinese neo-poetry, professor at the Institute of Foreign Literature, Beijing University of Foreign Studies. He translates a lot of Chinese from Russian poetry. Meng Haoran (689 — 740) — a poet of the Tang Empire, a contemporary of Wang Wei, Li Bo and Du Fu. His work had a significant impact on contemporary and subsequent Tang poets. Liu Yuxi (772 — 842) — Chinese writer of the era of the Tang Empire. During his life he wrote about 800 poems and a number of essays on management issues, various problems of state and public issues. During his lifetime, he was considered a master of political satire. The most famous work is Song of the Bamboo Branch. Wen Yido (1899 — 1946) — poet, literary critic, publicist. Adhered to democratic views. He was killed by secret agents of Chiang Kai Shek for criticizing the authoritarian regime established by the nationalists. Author of books of poems Red Candle (1923) and Dead Water (1928). Wang Guozhen (1956 — 2015) is one of the most popular poets of the Celestial Empire at the end of the 20th — beginning of the 21st centuries. Xu Zhimo (1897 — 1931) — poet of the first half of the 20th century. He was a member of the New Moon poetry group. Author of several poetry books. His work was influenced by Thomas Hardy, Algernon Swinburne, Dante Rossetti. Gu Yu (born in 1940) is a poet, translator, literary critic, translator of works by A. S. Pushkin, I. Krylov, I. S. Turgenev, Balmont and many other Russian poets. Over the years, in Minsk, in the series Light Signs: Poets of China, books by Wang Jianzhao, Meng Haoran, Liu Yuxi, Wen Yido, Wang Guozhen, Xu Zhimo have already been published. They were widely written about in the Belarusian literary and artistic periodicals, these collections are in the leading libraries of the Republic of Belarus.

Gu Yu came to Belarus in the 1980s, he was acquainted with the people's poet of Belarus Maksim Tank. Translations of poems by the classic of Belarusian poetry, made by a Chinese master, have been published in China. Gu Yu also translated poems by Yakub Kolas, Yanka Kupala, Maksim



近日，在白罗斯共和国新闻部的支持下，发行了《视野— 2023年》年鉴。包含来自 13 个国家的约 70 位作者的作品。作家们来自阿塞拜疆、希腊、西班牙、中国、古巴、巴基斯坦、葡萄牙、俄罗斯、塞尔维亚、斯洛伐克、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦和乌兹别克斯坦。

介绍中国文学作品的章节有汪剑钊、孟浩然、刘禹锡、闻一多、汪国真、徐志摩、谷羽的诗作。塔齐亚娜·西韦茨、尤利娅·阿列伊琴科、维克多·施尼普翻译的不同时代诗人的作品展示了中国多元化的诗歌世界。汪剑钊是我们的同代人，1963年出生于浙江省。他研究外国诗歌史、中国新诗史等，是北京外国语大学外国文学研究所教授。他翻译了很多俄罗斯诗歌。孟浩然（689—740）——唐代著名的诗人，与王维、李白、杜甫同时代。他的作品对他同时代及以后的唐代诗人产生了重大影响。刘禹锡（772—842）也是唐代文学家。他一生创作了大约 800 首诗和关于治国、国家和社会问题的散文。他被认为是政治讽刺大师。最著名的作品是《竹枝词》。闻一多（1899—1946）是著名的诗人、文学评论家和时评家。他坚持民主观点。闻一多因批评民族主义者建立的独裁政权而被蒋介石特务杀害。著有诗集《红烛》（1923）和《死水》（1928）。汪国真（1956 — 2015）是20世纪末21世纪初最受欢迎的中国诗人之一。徐志摩（1897—1931）是20世纪上半叶诗人。他是新月诗社成员，多本诗集的作者。他的作品受到托马斯·哈代、阿尔杰农·斯温伯恩和但丁·罗塞蒂的影响。谷羽（生于1940年）是诗人、翻译家、文学评论家，翻译了普



■ Ван Гочжэнь



■ Сюй Чжимо

Bogdanovich, Mikola Prokopovich, Tsetka, Anatol Sys into Chinese. Dalaglyady presents Gu Yu's poem A Man with Great Love in His Heart — Gao Mang translated by Viktor Shnip, which is dedicated to the translator, artist, literary critic, poet Gao Mang (1926 — 2017), who was well known in Belarus and Russia as a propagandist of Slavic literature in the Middle Kingdom. A few years ago, Gao Man was called 'Man-Legend' by the newspaper SB. Belarus Segodnya. By the way, Gu Yu's poem A Man with Great Love in His Heart... was written during the life of the hero of this work — July 2nd, 2013...

The historical and literary section of the almanac Dalaglyady, Literary Contacts, contains a translation of Notes of a Translator to Selected Poems of Maksim Tank by Gao Man (Wu Lanhan), which was published as an afterword in the book of the Belarusian poet in Chinese, which was published in 1958 in Beijing. Wu Lanhan is Gao Man's pseudonym. Here is how the text, translated into Belarusian by Veronika Karlyukevich, begins, "A few years ago, I heard a Soviet collective farmer who was visiting China recite a poem in her native language, Belarusian, which was very euphonious, and the moving lyrical poem glorified the joyful labour of the collective farmer. Then the woman said: 'I love his poetry, this is our poet - Maxim Tank.' With her tone, she especially emphasised the phrase 'our poet'..." Next to the old article by Gao Man, there is a short essay by Veronika Karlyukevich About a Fiend of Belarusian Literature — Gao Man.

The Chinese pages of the almanac Dalaglyady 2023 are a continuation of the work in the development of Belarusian-Chinese literary relations at the present stage. It is not by chance that the almanac was published by the Mastatskaya Literatura publishing house, a publishing house that in Belarus is at the epicentre of multifaceted work on the presentation of Chinese literature in translations into Belarusian. The publishing house is headed by a talented poet and prose writer Ales Badak. The compilers of the almanac were Ales Karlyukevich and Viktor Shnip.

Kirill **Ladutko**



希金、克雷洛夫、屠格涅夫、巴尔蒙特等俄罗斯诗人作品。多年来，收录汪剑钊、孟浩然、刘禹锡、闻一多、汪国真、徐志摩等人著作的《光辉印记：中国诗人》系列丛书已于不同年份在明斯克出版。白罗斯文学和艺术期刊广泛报道了此出版项目，诗集也保存在白罗斯主要图书馆。

谷羽先生于20世纪80年代到访过白罗斯，结识了白罗斯民族诗人马克西姆·唐克。这位中国翻译家的白罗斯诗歌经典译著已在中国出版。谷羽先生还将雅库布·柯拉斯、扬卡·库帕拉、泰特卡、马克西姆·鲍格达诺维奇、米科拉·普罗科帕维奇、阿纳托利·西斯等诗人的诗歌翻译成中文。维克多·施尼普翻译的《视野》年鉴中呈现了谷羽先生的诗《心存大爱的人——高莽》，献给翻译家、艺术家、文学评论家、诗人高莽（1926-2017），他作为中国的斯拉夫文学宣传者而闻名于白罗斯和俄罗斯。几年前，高莽先生被《今日白罗斯》报纸称为“传奇人物”。谷羽先生写的诗《心存大爱的人》是在这首诗的主人公生前写下的一——2013年7月2日……

在《视野》的文学历史章节《文学交流》中，刊登了高莽（笔名为乌兰汗）先生1958年在北京出版的《马克西姆·唐克诗选》的《译后记》。维罗妮卡·卡柳凯维奇翻译成白罗斯语的文章是这样开头的：“几年以前，我曾听过一位访问我国的苏联集体农庄女庄员，津津有味地用她的祖国语言——白俄罗斯语——朗诵一首诗。她告诉我，这是一首赞美集体农庄的愉快劳动的抒情诗，非常优美动人。她说：

“我爱他的诗，他是我们的诗人——马克西姆·唐克！”

这位女庄员用特别的语气强调“我们的诗人”这五个字……”在高莽先生的文章旁边，还有一篇维罗妮卡·卡柳凯维奇的短文《记白罗斯文学的朋友——高莽》。

《视野2023》年鉴是现阶段白罗斯与中国文学关系发展合作的延续。《视野》年鉴由文艺出版社出版并非偶然，该出版社在白罗斯是中国文学翻译成白罗斯语的各类工作中心。该出版社由才华横溢的诗人和作家阿列斯·巴达克领导。年鉴的编制者为阿列斯·卡尔柳克维奇和维克多·施尼普。

基里尔·拉杜特科

A DATE FROM THE HEROIC PAST

July 3rd, 1944 is the day of the liberation of Minsk from the Nazi invaders. An event that was vividly reflected in the painting by the Belarusian artist Valentin Volkov. The work is called Minsk. July 3rd, 1944.

The picture shows the destroyed Minsk, Svobody Square, a joyful meeting of the inhabitants of the city and the soldiers-liberators. Volkov was an eyewitness of those July events when the Germans were driven out of the capital of the BSSR. Therefore, everything that he depicted on the canvas is not a figment of fantasy, but a documented fact. On July 3rd, 1944, Minsk, without exaggeration, lay in ruins. The buildings of all scientific and cultural institutions were destroyed, as well as most of the residential buildings, the railway junction. Only a few large buildings survived, including the Government House. The memories of the Hero of the Soviet Union Stanislav Vaupshasov remained about the first day of the liberation of the Belarusian capital, “Minsk burned in some places, the Nazis turned the centre into ruins. Despite the late hour, the streets were full of people. The people warmly welcomed us. The partisans were hugged, kissed, given flowers. They just didn’t give them bread and salt, because Minsk residents hadn’t had any of either for a long time. There was gunfire in places. It was the fighters who knocked out the surviving invaders.”

The work was supposed to be massive

By the beginning of the process of creating the painting *Minsk. July 3rd, 1944* Valentin Volkov was already a well-known artist in Belarus. He painted portraits of Maksim Bogdanovich and Yanka Kupala, designed the books of Belarusian writers, and was also the author of the drawing of the State Emblem of the BSSR, approved in 1927, which existed with changes until 1991.

After the liberation of Minsk, Volkov wrote sketches, collected material and thought about the composition of the future canvas. In 1946, an agreement was signed with him to create a painting dedicated to the liberation of Minsk, which, as expected, was supposed to

decorate the lobby of the meeting room of the Government House. By the way, the artist was issued a special certificate for work, which gave him the right to make sketches on the streets of the city. For the picture, he invited soldiers from the division stationed in Uruchcha, near Minsk, to pose, and the people on the canvas are residents of the Minsk streets, such as Nekrasova, where the artist’s workshop was located, Belomorskaya, Vostochnaya. Valentin Volkov could meet people in the city and invite them to pose.

The work itself was conceived on a large scale — about three meters in height and more than five in width.

For it, the artist made more than 90 sketches on canvas and cardboard, which can be used to trace the search for a composition and sketches of the characters in the picture. On the canvas, the artist Volkov depicted his relatives and friends, and also a part of Lenina Street up to Svobody Square with the ruins of buildings and towers of the cathedral church towering above them. It was from that side that the tanks of the 5th Guards Tank Army entered Minsk. The artist in 1950 spoke as follows about how the painting was created, “The plot followed from my personal experiences and observations and was passionately experienced by me, and hence the desire to make this thing to the full extent of its capabilities. In this picture, I want to convey all the love and ardent gratitude to the heroic army, which, with a brilliant manoeuvre, saved the entire population of Minsk, including my own life, from inevitable death, and liberated not only Belarus, but also Europe.”

Ability to convey the sincerity of emotions

So, this huge multi-figured canvas reproduces the heroic moment in the history of the Soviet people — the liberation of Minsk from the Nazi invaders by the Soviet Army. In an atmosphere of general



impulse, the rise of emotions, the main idea of the monumental work is revealed. In addition to the theme of liberation, the theme of patriotism and victory, the theme of peace and protest against war sounds in the picture.

The work is based on real events, the witness and participant of which was the artist. Valentin Volkov accurately conveyed the feeling of happiness that filled the inhabitants of Minsk on that sunny July morning. Not in vain, based on the impressions of the artist, the picture evokes many emotions: sincere joy, some solemnity and excitement.

...July morning. The sun has already risen. Long shadows lay on the roadway strewn with broken bricks, plaster, and rubble. On the surviving walls, the rays of the sun dimmed the reflection of the fire. On both sides are ruins. Only where the street passes into Svobody Square, the town hall miraculously survived. There are many people on the street. Old people, children, men and women surrounded the tanks and motorcycles that had just appeared here from all sides. Everyone wants to hug the liberators as soon as possible, to shake their hands.

The eyes of most people are turned to the tank, who, having stood up to his full height on the turret of the lead tank, raised his hand with a machine gun and looks ahead, to where the liberated Minskites are hurrying towards. His weathered face glows with a happy smile. He just said exciting words, or maybe he shouted 'Hurrah!'. He is the very embodiment of victory. And for those who look at him, this is what they dreamed about during the difficult years of the occupation.

An elderly, mustachioed front-line soldier, leaning down from the tank, shakes hands with a man, the man's wife holds out flowers to the front-line soldier. Next to them is a girl in a pioneer tie, which she carefully kept all these years. It appears to be the same family. There is no doubt that the man is an underground worker. And how much joy there is in this mutual handshake of an underground worker and a front-line soldier — twin brothers, comrades in arms.

There is so much feeling in the silence of a paratrooper with a bandaged head and a worker in a brown jacket that it cannot be expressed in words. A woman looks at this wounded soldier and pushes her daughter to bring flowers, and the daughter, worried, holds out roses. She hardly remembers her father, and her mother so wants to believe that her husband is alive, that they meet him in another liberated city.

A little further away, a young woman in a blue dress anxiously presses her hand to her chest and carefully peers into the faces of the tankers: what if the one who so yearned for her heart flashes past. A much older woman with a handkerchief slipped over her shoulders leaned forward, trying to hug the soldier. He gently supports her. For this elderly woman, everyone here is a son, everyone is close, dear. This is the Mother, who remembers more than one war, whose heart bled more than once from irreparable losses. Probably like that old man standing in front of the motorcycle and happily waving his cap. The motorcyclist, who greets the woman, already has flowers. A bearded old man looks at him with paternal pride; now he probably recalls his fighting youth and the day when he himself entered this city with cavalry, freeing it from the same Germans and from the White Poles.

Farther on, behind the motorcyclist, a soldier picked up a boy in a blue satin shirt. In the group on the right, in the shadow, the figure of an underground worker with a machine gun and a red bandage on his sleeve strikes. He is one of those heroes whose shots at fascist arsonists were heard by Minsk residents on the night before the liberation. The mother, whom he holds by the hand, rejoices that her son is alive. And he is happy to meet his mother. This personal joy of theirs, as it were, emphasises the national triumph: they, too, see Soviet soldiers for the first time after three long years.

One of the most disturbing groups in the painting is the soldier with the girl. Very true. Soldiers, first of all, hugged children. Each of them had their own houses. The children of the liberated cities are their own, relatives for the soldiers.

STORY OF A PAINTING

The character with a shovel in the picture is a person who extinguished fires on the eve of the meeting. He is one of the first residents of Minsk to join in the restoration of his native city. This is a 'bridge' to the future of Minsk, to its present day. Valentin Volkov did not 'make' anyone the main figure of the composition (although outwardly such a figure appears to be a soldier with a machine gun on a tank turret). The main task of the artist was to reveal the unity of soldiers, underground partisans and the civilian population through the wealth of individuals, united by the essence of the long-awaited liberation.

In general, the canvas attracts with a masterful transmission of light, play of colours, aerial perspective, interesting and meaningful details. Particularly noteworthy is the expressiveness of colour, with which the artist conveys not just a sunny dawn of a summer day, but the dawn of a day that will be sultry in a city where the ruins are still smoking. Sunshine and glare on tanks, on a motorcycle, on the motley crowd — the sun of liberation, which has just risen. In this sunny chord one can guess the melody of the future. Even if there were no name and date under the picture, everyone understands what is happening. This is the capital of Belarus on the day of liberation. The atmosphere of the time and the flavour of the place are conveyed with precise, characteristic details. The Minsk City Hall, which stood for several centuries and withstood the war, the building near it, which also miraculously survived in this incinerated city...



years. Only in 2005 the canvas was removed from the drum, it turned out to be in perfect condition. The painting did not need to be restored — Valentin Volkov carefully observed the technology of painting, which he was taught at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts (the artist had recipes for primers and varnishes on all stretchers). The legendary canvas returned to the permanent exhibition of the National Art Museum, and Minsk again saw the Day of its Liberation. Some visitors to the exhibition then even recognised relatives and acquaintances in the picture and remembered those who are no longer there. Here you can see it today with your own eyes, with excitement to feel the events of that July morning.



Chronology of the difficult triumphal procession

The history of the creation of a grandiose canvas by Valentin Volkov is still full of mysteries and legends. It only seems that the picture was a success from the very beginning. From the letters of the author himself, it is known that he worked on the painting for more than ten years. The government expected that the picture would be ready much earlier, that Valentin Volkov would complete the order in a maximum of a year. The work has been delayed. It took time to create a painting. Officials constantly hurried the artist, the first secretary of the CP Central Committee Ponomarenko even came to the studio. But Volkov insisted that he could not hand over the picture in such a raw form.

For the first time the canvas *Minsk. July 3rd, 1944* could be seen at the Republican Exhibition in 1953. At the end of the exhibition, the artist was still finalising his work to the desired completeness. And in 1955, the painting was exhibited in Moscow at the Ten Days of Belarusian Literature and Art. The canvas made a huge impression on the audience, for people it was still a recent story. The success of the work is evidenced by the fact that soon, for the contribution made to the development of the Belarusian fine arts, Valentin Volkov was awarded the title of People's Artist of the BSSR.

After the painting was returned to Minsk, as expected, it was going to be placed in the Government House. However, at the insistence of the Director of the State Art Museum of the BSSR Yelena Aladova, the painting was transferred to the museum.

Until 1978, the canvas was exhibited at the National Art Museum. Then the painting ended up in the storerooms of the main museum of the republic, having lain in the funds in a twisted form for almost 30

Prototypes taken from life

Yes, it is important that when creating the picture, Volkov gave what was happening the features of triumph. The artist got a really significant, epoch-making canvas. For this work, he made more than 220 preparatory drawings, 11 sketches of the composition, about 50 studies, more than a hundred well-developed figures endowed with individual characteristics. The painting impresses with its size — its length is 5.5 meters, width is 3 meters.

Since Valentin Volkov was an adherent of the classical school of painting, he made all his sketches and studies based on the actual place, real people. And so, when he delved into the work, he realised that he was able to create something more monumental, something more significant than just a decorative panel that would adorn the lobby of the Government House.

Hundreds of people, hundreds of destinies — all this in one work. Neighbours, relatives, students, and colleagues posed for the artist.

In order to achieve the greatest truthfulness and reliability, Volkov sought a portrait resemblance to the models. Since he began work on the painting in 1946, the event depicted on it was still fresh in the memory of people — the joy of liberation, and the bitterness of loss...

Valentin Volkov did not invent his characters. He was looking for prototypes in life. He looked at everyone he met. There is not a single fictional character in the picture: Volkov's son, Anatoly, with his wife (a couple who hand out flowers to tankers). There is also a daughter, Irina, in the picture, who posed for her father after returning from the camp. Artists Nikolai Nazarenko, Vladimir Khrustalev, Mikhail Dovlyago posed for Valentin Volkov with their seven-year-old daughter Zoya. The girl with flowers in the left corner of the picture



is Irina Glazova, after the war she became an artist and teacher at an art school. Initially, Volkov depicted her in a purple dress — in the picture, the girl is in a brown school dress with a tied tie. The talented Volodya Shimansky, a teenager of about sixteen in the background, died on the day of liberation, from a bomb that exploded near the Press House.

The artist painted Red Army soldiers from front-line soldiers, who were brought to his workshop from military units stationed near Minsk. But, unfortunately, most people remained unknown. The identity of the boy, who is rapidly running towards the fighters towards the tank in the picture, has not yet been established. But it is known from the memoirs of Valentin Volkov's grandson, Sergei Anatolyevich, that the boy's leg was painted from life. The twelve-year-old boy who posed for the artist once did not come to the studio, and then Valentin Volkov asked his eight-year-old grandson to pose for the picture.

From the memoirs of the artist's grandson, Sergei, "They put my leg on a stand, and so I stood for hours. And my grandfather also painted the main tanker from a specific person, well-known then. True, I don't know the name. But one day this person was not there, and grandfather needed to check some folds in his overalls. And then my older cousin posed for several days. He stood on two 200-liter barrels stacked on top of each other, and held on to the water pipe with his hand. He later recalled for a long time how he stood, afraid to move, so as not to rattle. By the way, this tanker stood for a long time with a bouquet of flowers, grandfather and father argued what he should have in his hands. As a result, there was a machine gun, because the war is not over..."

Volkov's picture is covered with many legends, stories that still need to be confirmed. So, there was an opinion, since Valentin Volkov was in the occupied territory, then the picture could have depicted not Soviet soldiers, but Germans. This assumption is based on the fact that the picture in the left corner of the picture shows a German motorcycle. However, this is not so — the motorcycle is just a trophy. It is known that later this model was taken as the basis for the production of Soviet motorcycles.

Emblem of victory and the joy of liberation

How many hours, days, weeks, and in total — months and years Volkov spent on the search for nature alone. How much time he spent in military units before the right model for the composition was found. Even for the characters of the second plan, nature was diligently sought. For the sake of just one group of distant shots, it happened that about a dozen charcoal drawings were made.

The entire wall in Valentin Volkov's workshop was painted. The artist wrote down who posed for him and how much, to whom and how much he owed money. Everything was done on credit. When he handed over the painting, he received an astronomical amount of 100 thousand roubles at that time. But by this time he had debts of 60 thousand. However, in the art museum they also name another amount of the fee — 150 thousand roubles.

Rumours that Valentin Volkov made more than one 'July 3rd' painting can be explained by the fact that the artist really began to paint a copy of the famous canvas a few years after it was exhibited at the Moscow exhibition. It was a duplicate of the original, but even larger. The picture hung in his studio in the entire wall and was almost finished. But some time later, after the death of the artist, many of the works, along with a copy of the famous canvas, disappeared without a trace.

P.S. Undoubtedly, the main advantage of the current work is its historical documentation. This was achieved by careful work on each character, endowed with a bright, imaginative, individual characteristic, scrupulous elaboration of details. Therefore, the composition itself, and the richest natural material that was used to implement the idea, are of interest to posterity. After all, all the sketches depict real people — living witnesses and participants in the events of such a long time ago. The talent and skill of the famous painter help to understand and realise the enduring greatness of events that have already become history. That is why the work of Valentin Volkov occupies a special place in the art of Belarus, being a kind of emblem of Victory and the joy of liberation of his native city and country.

Vladimir **Mikhailov**

CREATIVITY THAT AMAZES, CAPTIVATES, EXCITES THE MIND



**To the 90th anniversary of the birth
of People's Artist of Belarus
ALEXANDER KISCHENKO**



Aleksandr Kishchenko occupies a special place among contemporary artists. It is difficult to attribute such artists to the number of masters of any particular type of fine art. He is a versatile and unique artist. Whatever Aleksandr Kishchenko worked on — a painting, a tapestry, a monumental mosaic or ceramic composition — his works became milestones in the history of Belarusian art.

Life through studying of the world

Aleksandr Mikhailovich Kishchenko was born in the village of Bely Kolodets, Voronezh Region, on May 13th, 1933. Here he spent his childhood and youth. When Aleksandr was ten years old, his father Mikhail Yakovlevich died at the front. After school, Aleksandr worked as a painter at the Zhdanov plant Azovstal. In 1953 he entered the Lviv State Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts (now the Lviv National Academy of Arts) at the Faculty of Monumental Painting. He studied under the great connoisseur of art Roman Selsky and the talented painter Ivan Skobalo. In 1960, immediately after graduating from the institute, Aleksandr Kishchenko worked in Kyiv as a performing artist in the creative team of the muralist Ivan Litovchenko. A year later, he participated in competitions and art exhibitions. At the same time, he carefully studied Italian painting, classical laws of artistic form and composition.

Kishchenko's active creative life continued in Minsk, where he arrived in 1963 to teach at the Belarusian Theatre and Art Institute. For more than seven years he taught painting and composition at the Department of Monumental and Decorative Painting, at the same time he was actively engaged in creativity and organisation



of tapestry production in the republic. He taught students to achieve coloristic richness, based on a relatively stingy palette of a few given colours. He himself worked in the field of easel and monumental painting, created murals, mosaics and tapestries. In a word, his work is characterised by a wide genre and thematic range, a deep philosophical rethinking of reality, citizenship, a keen sense of modernity, characteristic emotional and expressive solutions. Already in 1980, Aleksandr Kishchenko was awarded the honorary title of Honoured Artist of the BSSR, and in 1991 — People's Artist.

Most of the artistic heritage of Aleksandr Kishchenko is made up of tapestries, which marked the beginning of the revival of this

PERSONALITY IN ART



type of arts and crafts in the republic. In them, in monumental generalised images, the ideas of goodness, love for the motherland and its historical past are affirmed. These are *Partisan Belarus* at the Tourist hotel in Minsk, *Music* at the Minsk School of Music, tapestries-curtains for the Belarusian State Academic Musical Theatre and the National Academic Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre of Belarus, a monumental tapestry-panel *Chernobyl* in the building UN in New York.

Homeland is a constant

Speaking of people like Aleksandr Kishchenko, they always add: he left unfairly early. Being in the full bloom of mastery, having reached those heights of the spirit, which turn into insight not only creative, but also historical. He still could have done a lot, having burned down so early, but what he left to his descendants would have been enough for another ten lives. Aleksandr Kishchenko in the fine arts of Belarus is like Vladimir Mulyavin in music. Born in Russia, having studied in Ukraine, he sprouted into the Belarusian land, accepting, letting through its pain and joy, becoming a part of it.

Belarus accepted him, and he, an orphan, a soldier's son, accepted all the pain of the war-scorched land: here everyone was akin, close to him in the way that only a common misfortune can unite — those who went through the fascist occupation, who lost loved ones in concentration camps, some who were partisans, some with infancy as messengers in the detachments, who received death certificates and returned to the ashes of their native villages, but unbroken and building a new life... Maybe that's why the first

monumental work of Aleksandr Kishchenko in Minsk (and one of the first such works in the capital of Belarus) was the mosaic *Partisan Belarus* on the side wall of the Tourist hotel: 245 square meters, lined with smalt, more than 4 million pieces of muted coloured glass. The faces are almost like icons, in colour and expression reminiscent of the mosaics of Hagia Sophia in ancient Constantinople. It was the artist's prayer for the Belarusian land and its defenders.

He was annoyed by the dullness and facelessness of typical panel houses, he dreamed of decorating them, making them unlike one another. "I would make the sidewalks mosaic!" confessed the artist. In the Belarus sanatorium in Miskhor, Aleksandr Kishchenko created the *Relay Race of Generations* mosaic together with Mikhail Savitsky, on Yubileinaya Square he decorated the facade of an administrative building, in Novopolotsk on Yakuba Kolasa Street he created the triptych *Hymn to Labour* on the facades of residential buildings. And today, passing high-rises near the metro station Vostok in Minsk, we see its grandiose mosaics: *Warrior City*, *City of Science*, *City of Culture*, *Builder City*...

But, of course, when talking about Aleksandr Kishchenko, the first to remember are his tapestries. He was literally obsessed with this difficult art — so much so that he ended up at the origins of the revival of tapestry weaving in Belarus. In the only way he could, in a monumental one. On an industrial scale, for decades giving work to a whole plant of arts and crafts. *Legend of the Belarusian Partisans*, *Motherland*, *USSR. Stages of Struggle and Victories* (for this tapestry the artist received the State Prize of the BSSR) — even a woven fabric served for him to express his most important



Alexander Kishchenko:

I want to paint the sky and a woman. Sky! Sky! I'll try to put immensity on the canvas. To make flesh from non-flesh. To make the audience feel like the inhabitants of this immense space."

thoughts. The artist said, *"In tapestry — an art that, it would seem, was not initially adapted to convey subtle human thoughts, feelings, passions — I try to prove that the usual, historically established definition of it as a purely decorative art has nothing to do with my works in the field of weaving. In a tapestry, with enough desire and talent, you can perfectly express everything: from simple earthly things to cosmic fantasies."*

He knew how to think politically — on current and eternal topics, working for the present and at the same time in the name of the future. **"The homeland doesn't mean that you can come, take what is needed and ride off,"** reasoned Kishchenko. **"No, it's a constant. In a change of scenery, something unexpected is sometimes born. The homeland gives a powerful impetus. You have to be where you are from. Don't show off. Always be yourself. Hence your style — both in life and in creativity."**

He was already seriously ill when he undertook his greatest project, both in scope and in meaning, the *Tapestry of the Century*. His swan song. For five years he worked without respite on this grandiose canvas. With a height of 19 meters and a width of 14 meters — almost the wall of a six-story building! Almost 300 kilograms of wool — more than 800 kilometres of woolen thread, the work of 12 craftswomen-weavers, who bring to life the most complex plan (on a good day it was possible to weave three centimetres of the future tapestry, on a difficult day — no more than one centimetre). The *Tapestry of the Century* depicts the faces of those whom the artist considered the most significant for the century. There is also a portrait of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko on the *Tapestry of the Century*. In the far corner, the artist depicted a

self-portrait — according to the canon of the Renaissance, when master painters added their own images even to portraits of royal families, albeit in the form of a reflection in a mirror. Arrogance or insight? Then it seemed to many that it was the former, time showed that it was the latter.

Aleksandr Kishchenko died in 1997 — it was less than six months before his 65th birthday. Burned out in the work, as if he understood that he had to have time to complete what he started. Leaving, he forbade selling his works abroad — his art should remain in Belarus. The grandiose *Tapestry of the Century*, recognised as the national treasure of the country, was included in the Guinness Book of Records after the death of the artist.

Versatile talent traits

The ability of Aleksandr Kishchenko as a painter who brilliantly mastered all the laws of drawing and composition, the play of colour, was revealed no less eloquently. It is these facets of the artist's rich creative palette that found their expression in the works that were recently shown at an exhibition at the National Art Museum of Belarus. In fact, the exposition presented the genre and thematic polyphony of Aleksandr Kishchenko's paintings. These were works both from the collection of the National Art Museum and from the artist's family. Here are portraits, and still lifes, and multi-figure compositions... Paintings that touch on social issues, reveal the themes of the coexistence of man and the universe, rethink biblical and mythological motifs. Art historians argue that already at the end of the 1970s, his own plastic system of the 'cosmic' construction of the pictorial space was finally formed, which the



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artist himself called only ‘world realism’, based on the interaction of two principles: the symbolism inherent in the techniques of monumental and decorative art, and realistic persuasiveness of the painting. In his works, Aleksandr Kishchenko acts as a real director of his own world performance on the planetary stage, where people, characters, objects, and means of expression ‘play’ their parts on an equal footing. The master managed to achieve the artistic form in which his main idea was ideally embodied: everyday life can become a real launching pad for creative space. The scale of thinking allowed the artist to acutely experience the actual problems of the era and embody ideas with his own philosophical plastic speech.

“Aleksandr Kishchenko belongs to the category of creative personalities who were ahead of their time by many decades. It seems that many of the artist’s findings are still not really comprehended today. This is the name that Belarusians can and should be proud of. His work delights, excites the mind. It encourages reflection and gives rise to the richest emotional palette in the soul,” says Nina Kukhareenko.

The widow of the People’s Artist of Belarus Aleksandr Kishchenko is the keeper of the richest creative heritage of this famous painter, a unique tapestry master. Nina Kukhareenko took on this mission voluntarily. Actually, it could not be otherwise. After all, it is not only the memory of the closest person that is dear to her. She is proud of everything that Aleksandr Kishchenko has done and wants his creative heritage to reach his descendants, which for the artist meant all the people of the planet.

During his lifetime, the People’s Artist of Belarus, embodying his most ambitious ideas, dreamed of shocking, stunning the world.

Yes, he realised his talent in different genres: from easel painting to monumental mosaic compositions and unique tapestries. But stories and poems that are not yet known to the general reader remained in the creative heritage of the master. ‘The creator must write time, drawing with a brush the azure of the skies and the pollen of flowers, looking into the blue eyes of the lakes...’ — these are his lines. Nina Kukhareenko says that the composition of quatrains was for Aleksandr Kishchenko, as it were, a preface to each new work of fine art, his ‘style’, if you like. The word, dictated by inspiration, helped to tune in to the embodiment of the idea in colour.

She recalls with excitement the opening in the Minsk pavilion of Belexpo in 1998 of an exhibition dedicated to the anniversary of her husband’s death, “The demonstration of the Tapestry of the Century turned into a solemn, exciting action: choirs sounded, candles burned, and the tapestry slowly unfolded from the roll and rose up. Its fragments were gradually revealed: the majestic image of Jesus Christ, the Madonna with a child, the fallen angel Antichrist, symbolising, as Kishchenko himself said, all of us, unbelievers... About a hundred well-known political, creative, religious figures who determined the appearance of the 20th century appeared before the eyes of the audience, allegorical characters invented by the author: the woman of the Universe, the man of the Universe...”

Nina Kukhareenko, being a professional artist herself, helped her husband create the *Tapestry of the Century* at the ‘technical’ stage, when preparing sketches on cardboard, which the Borisov craftsmen subsequently worked on. And today, with great concern, she is worried about the fate of this, in her opinion,



world masterpiece. At one time, she was the muse of Aleksandr Kishchenko, whose image he painted from picture to picture. She was his student and assistant. She was a friend and wife, that is, that huge resonant space in which the high creative string of the great artist is best, "He painted me a lot because he loved me. When the son was born, he painted us together. He said: you need to paint what you love and understand. He loved to paint both nature and still lifes. Sometimes I asked him: 'Here you paint me, time after time, aren't you tired of my appearance yet?'. And he told me 'I just take your image, which is clear to me, in order to quickly find my idea on the canvas.'"

"Did your son Maxim adopt a creative streak from his parents or does he have other interests?"

"He learned a lot from his father. In general, Maxim is an optimist. If I'm worried about something, then Maxim doesn't. I didn't want him to go into this realm. Because only talented people should go to it. For example, some artist can prepare his son or daughter, and they enter the institute. And then most often it happens that a person does not find himself or herself in the profession or he (or she) is just a bad artist. Maxim could not live without creativity. And at the age of eight or nine, he began to write little notes about sadness, about the sun... And after that he could no longer live without lines. Poetry images themselves come to him. He did not receive professional training, but his thinking is figurative, extraordinary. This is an element of talent, which, I believe, was inherited by my son."

Deserved right to unique view

He would have turned 90 this year. The exhibition Heaven and Earth of Aleksandr Kishchenko was timed to coincide with the anniversary at the National Art Museum of Belarus. He has not been in this world for more than 25 years, but his memory is alive, as is his art, which still leaves grounds for reasoning about the author's view and the creator's purpose. And he was a very bright author.

He was and remains, as evidenced by the works. In the days of socialist realism, Aleksandr Kishchenko managed to surprise with colours in painting, which gave it amazing expression, and it seemed logical: who could dispute the joy and admiration for life in the post-war period. In his work, he allegedly paid tribute to world trends, but he did it in such a way that, first of all, the personality of the creator himself, who was passionate about art, was in sight.

He was not afraid of brightness in art, he knew how to use it in such a way that he had to agree: the world is actually colourful. The artist has the right to the author's opinion. This was true not only for painting, but also for the monumental works of Aleksandr Kishchenko, which can be seen on the streets of Minsk without even realizing it: a mosaic of skyscrapers near the Vostok metro station, on Yubileinaya Square or on the wall of the Tourist Hotel. ***In the monumental art of Belarus, his role is very significant, and not only as a creator, but also as a teacher who trained specialists at the Department of Monumental and Decorative Art of the Belarusian Theatre and Art Institute. Then the department, founded by Gavriil Vashchenko, was just beginning to work. Aleksandr Kishchenko, who came to Belarus from Ukraine, responded to his invitation to work. There he studied at the Lviv Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts (as did Vashchenko, by the way). But he came to the institute after working for a couple of years as a painter at the Azovstal plant. The large paces did not frighten him, but he wanted to fill them meaningfully and tastefully. This is about the fact that there are no insignificant episodes in life, they lay the line that we usually call fate. The fate of a young man, born in the Voronezh Region of Russia, led to the fact that after studying in Ukraine, he fulfilled his potential***



in Belarus. He became the People's Artist of Belarus. Twice his works were awarded the State Prize of Belarus. There was a reason for that: a lot of building was then built, the work of muralists was in demand, and Aleksandr Kishchenko was very active and hardworking.

This can be understood from the exhibition Heaven and Earth of Aleksandr Kishchenko, where among the works of painting, there was also that direction of creativity, thanks to which the master's name was entered in the Guinness Book of Records. This, of course, is about tapestries, in which he was an example for Belarusian masters. But one should not expect and see here the most resonant work of Kishchenko *Tapestry of the Century*, it is too big. But perhaps this is for the best in this format of the exhibition, because such a work would take on the main attention, making you think about history from the creation of the world to the present day, about the people who influenced it at different times, about good and evil fighting in the world. And here the task was different — to show a distinctive creator. But at the entrance, I still met a tapestry, on which the waves revealed the secrets of the sea depths, marvellous creatures that looked at the audience with interest. Each of those who came to the exhibition also had to discover the spaces and depths of Kishchenko's art.

However, the exhibition of the artist, whose name is associated with monumentalism (and it turned out to be not small), nevertheless went more into the human dimension. No wonder it had a lot of portraits. Here there was a feeling of warmth that the earth gives birth to, giving shelter to people. And colours!.. Kishchenko knew how to use them. What kind of person he was is evidenced by photographs, publications presented by the artist's family, as well as from the collection of the National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus, which today contains part of the creative heritage of Aleksandr Kishchenko, but his works are in the collections of various museums in the country.

In the work of Aleksandr Kishchenko, you can see different trends: avant-garde, cubism, expressionism, fauvism... He is Modigliani, and Matisse, and Van Gogh at the same time. In his paintings, there are elongated faces and eyes full of sadness, naive, as if painted by a child's hand, still lifes, juicy sunflowers... The master changes from work to work, but at the same time he always remains a tireless experimenter, innovator and dreamer. He was cramped within the framework of one, once chosen, form of self-expression. He showed himself in many ways: easel painting, ceramics, sculpture, mosaics, poetry — Kishchenko's talent could be enough for several creators. But the tapestry took the main place in his life.

Requires separate explanation

How did it happen that Kishchenko became the founder of the new Belarusian tapestry? This type of art came to our region from Europe in the 18th century. Then tapestries decorated and insulated the walls of palaces and castles. They were intended for both front rooms and residential premises. Of course, only the richest could afford such carpets. Our manufactory producing tapestries was owned by the Radziwills. The tapestries depicted landscapes, historical, battle, religious scenes, hunting. But over time, this direction of arts and crafts was almost forgotten.

Kishchenko undertook its revival in the 1970s. At the beginning of the decade, a tapestry shop was opened in Borisov on the basis of the applied arts complex of the Artistic Fund of the BSSR. The carpets-pictures created later can hardly be called traditional tapestries. Those were completely new in terms of plot and presentation of the work. The crown of work for several decades was the *Tapestry of the Century*.



“In tapestry, an art that, it would seem, was not initially adapted to convey subtle human thoughts, feelings, passions, I am trying to prove that the usual, historically established definition of it as a purely decorative art has nothing to do with my works in the field of weaving. In a tapestry, with the desire and talent, everything can be perfectly expressed: from simple earthly things to cosmic fantasies,” claimed Aleksandr Kishchenko.

The *Tapestry of the Century* is an exotic and elusive work. Many have heard of it, but few have seen it. For more than a quarter of a century of existence (created in 1994), it has been exhibited only seven times. The last one was in Minsk in 2014. Then about two thousand people managed to see it close up — nothing on a national scale.

In addition to the fact that the tapestry is listed in the Guinness Book of Records, it has been given the status of a historical and cultural value, which means it is recognised as a national treasure. Despite this, there was no permanent place for the giant. Its presentations were held in the MinskExpo and BelExpo halls, which were also poorly adapted to such an extraordinary exposition. The lower part of the canvas had to be laid on the floor.

At the same time, the *Tapestry of the Century* seems to have been deliberately invented for tourists. Firstly, the largest in the world — a visitor can come to look at it and take away a memorable picture in a smartphone. Secondly, it was created in an expensive and representative, but already obsolete, endangered, as a rare species, technique. Thirdly, woollen cloth, comparable in area to the facade of a six-story building, was made by hand, and this is especially valuable in our automated age.

Fourthly, the whole world, the whole 20th century, is there! Why don't the Americans come to see Bill Clinton, the British to see Queen Elizabeth II in a carriage, the Cubans to see Fidel Castro, the French to see Charles de Gaulle? And they all exist simultaneously in Kishchenko's cosmic matrix, in which the last century is a moment, here and now. And at the same time it is the whole Universe, eternal and boundless.

“Tapestry of the Century is perhaps my swan song. But rather, it is an opera of our tragic time. This is a concentration not only of my strength, but also of weavers, artists, statesmen and just people who helped me. This is a gigantic, unimaginable work! I worked for more than 5 years, there are a hundred figures on it. We judge past centuries by art. Art is like a spring. If it is clean, then the person will be healthy. There will always be hope,” the author argued in the 1990s on the set of one of the documentaries.

Tapestry Chernobyl — a gift from Belarus to the UN

When the Chernobyl disaster shook the Soviet Union, it was Aleksandr Kishchenko who was asked to create a monumental tapestry in memory of the tragedy, which was intended as a gift



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The Tapestry of the Century is a philosophical epic. Discourse on the theme of eternity and space, through which the ship of mankind floats. Along with portraits of famous people of the 20th century, there are Titans, the Son of God, as well as the portraits of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko and the author of the work Aleksandr Kishchenko, woven in the tapestry. The height of the Tapestry of the Century is 19 m, the width is 14 m. The weight of the work is 286 kg. The length of the thread is 806 km. Woven by hand from natural sheep wool. The tapestry was created within 5 years.

11 weavers worked on it.

Currently, the Tapestry of the Century, which, due to its size, weight and uniqueness, is included in the Guinness Book of Records, is stored in the National Art Museum of Belarus. This is a unique work of arts and crafts, there is nothing like it in the world. It is a pity that the architects of some buildings did not initially think over, did not take into account the fact that Belarus has such a masterpiece. According to Vladimir Prokoptsov, who until recently was the director of the National Art Museum, the Tapestry of the Century could also be in the Palace of Independence, if the architects had designed an appropriate wall at the initial stage. "It would be very appropriate there. By power, by strength, by talent, no one will make such a tapestry now. Moreover, all the well-known politicians of the 20th century are depicted there," said Prokoptsov.

for the UN. Thus was born the idea for the *Chernobyl* tapestry, which takes its place on the third floor of the United Nations Headquarters in New York. It was created literally in seven months — a negligible time. Borisov weavers worked 10 — 12 hours a day in order to be in time. Kishchenko himself did not think that overnight he became the most recognisable Belarusian artist in the world, that his paintings would end up in the collections of presidents and prime ministers, that for this work he would be given the title of People's Artist...

The theme of the tapestry was determined by life itself, the urgent need to remind humanity again and again of the tragedy that befell the long-suffering Belarus and its people. After all, more than two million people live in the affected areas — more than one fifth of the population of Belarus.

Remembering the words of Aeschylus 'art is the eyes of the nation', Aleksandr Kishchenko said at the solemn ceremony of handing over the tapestry, ***"I brought you the eyes of my Belarus." These eyes reflected pain and hope, wisdom and anxiety.***

According to the laws of decorative art, the artist does not depict the horrors of the Chernobyl tragedy, but only associatively — with colour contrasts, confrontation between round and sharp planes — evokes a feeling of anxiety, danger, warning...

Chernobyl is a tragic example, a reproach and a lesson to the world: a person destroys the universal harmony with his pride and pays hard for it. This thought expands the theme of Chernobyl. It acquires a planetary sound and is embodied in a complex figurative system of symbols.

In large and small circles, as if in the hallmarks of icons, there are fragments of the 'life' of the Belarusian Earth from antiquity to the present day. The tripartite nature of the compositions goes back to the folded icon.

In the Past are the origins of national culture: initial letters from the books of the great educator Francysk Skaryna, a girl with a candle — a sign of the eternal life of the soul.

IN THE PRESENT — a disaster, A rooster crowed about it. Indomitable fire erupted from the circle and the man's hands. Its tongues — snakes — are like the hair of the goddess of vengeance Erinyes, George the Victorious from an ancient icon kills a snake with a spear, and a Belarusian boy today prays to heaven for mercy for unborn lives that a burnt stork will not bring. As if from the coat of arms of the 16th century, the Virgin Mary of Minsk, the patroness of the city, descended to protect it from harm again.

In the FUTURE — hope for life. Its symbols are: the modern Madonna and Child, sacrificial and eternal, like a pagan sun nearby; the piercing light melody of a musician boy; bowl with generous gifts of the earth.

In the confrontation between tragedy and hope lies the inner tension and balance of the entire composition. Seraphim-archangels carry the news not good, but bitter; crosses, like tombstones; the pain of the earth is unbearable, since hitherto dumb fish are screaming. But the cross is also a model of the world; and the windows into it are fragments of the cosmos, and the birds are living life. A diagonal of flying Madonnas breaks into the static of vertical figures, as if petrified with horror, giving rise to the illusion of volume.

The confrontation between the forces of life and death continues in colour: black planes of death, yellow flashes of anxiety are pacified by barely distinguishable sparks of red (in the Belarusian ornament, red is a symbol of blood in the veins — life), blue — hope and the dominant white — a symbol of the Birth of New Life. So, in a monumental textile picture, more than forty square meters in size, skilfully woven, as if painted with the thinnest brush, a



kind of portrait of Belarus appeared, with its rich history, modern misfortune and great hope.

For more than a quarter of a century, the artist has not been in this earthly life, but his works retain spiritual and artistic breadth, generosity, strength, and attention to them remains stable. The features of easel art in the monumental and monumental in the easel, the breadth of stylistic reminiscences, manifestations of the people's worldview in professional art, the combination of elegance and democracy determine the ambiguity, layering, spectacularity of his works and arouse the interest of a wide variety of viewers.

Heaven and Earth of Aleksandr Kishchenko

He rotated in high artistic circles, had all sorts of awards and titles, brought up a whole generation of talented monumental painters, but at the same time he always remained on his own, outside the framework and directions. Original, hot, impetuous — Aleksandr Kishchenko did not know fatigue at all, did not know how to relax and seemed to be afraid of not having time to fulfil everything that he had planned. Painting, mosaics, tapestries — he was interested in absolutely everything. And he was one of the few who managed to go beyond the exhibition halls and fit his works into urban landscapes. Coloured mosaic panels on skyscrapers in the metropolitan microdistrict, the famous *Partisans* on the facade of the Tourist hotel and the triptych *Hymn to Labour* on the ends of residential buildings in Novopolotsk — Kishchenko easily combined high art and national colour.

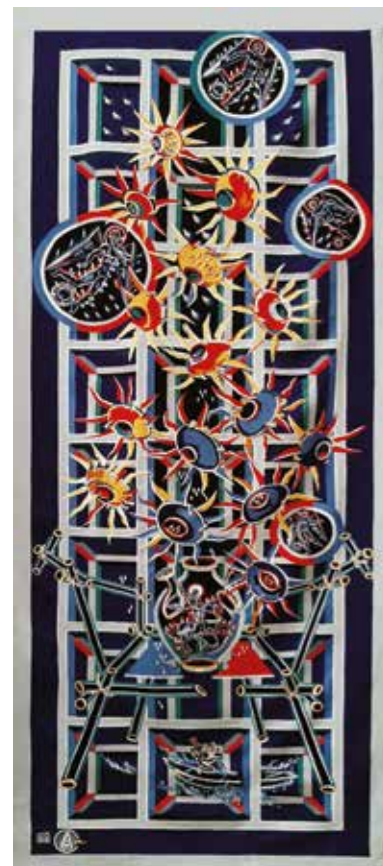
This year, the People's Artist of Belarus could have turned 90 years old. At the National Art Museum, the anniversary date, of course, was not ignored.

Forty paintings and two tapestries — the exhibition *Heaven and Earth* of Aleksandr Kishchenko turned out to be moderately chamber, but at the same time revealing the artist as one of the most powerful figures of national art of the 20th century. And Kishchenko took into his art what inspired him and corresponded to his own point of view. Even in his youth, he began to be fascinated

by ancient philosophy, the idea of man's belonging to the Cosmos. He accepted the Universe as an eternal and unified whole — this is how the style of the artist was formed, which he himself later defined as 'universal realism'.

Like all inquisitive great masters, Aleksandr Kishchenko studied the experience of world art: ancient Greek, ancient Egyptian, Renaissance, and this eventually led to a certain personal result. He felt everything that happens on Earth as part of the universe, outer space. Therefore, in all his works of the last decade of his life, hatches are visible, as if arches open into space, stretching into infinity — all these elements have become fundamental in his work.

For the first time Kishchenko showed his works in Minsk in 1966 at the republican youth exhibition. They included *The Circus Boy* — a small canvas, which the artist's widow Nina Kukharenska kindly provided for an exhibition at the National Art Museum. In general, it is noteworthy that the exposition contains only four works from the museum fund. Everything else is from



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the collection of the artist's family. As the museum staff noted, it was more interesting to show what has been kept in the family all these years. These paintings are not publicly available; they were brought from the workshop especially for the exhibition.

But after the end of the exhibition, three works remained in the funds of the National Art Museum — such a gift to the museum

was made by the artist's widow Nina Kukhareenko.

By the way, among the documents presented at the exhibition, one could see a photograph of the artist's father Maxim Yakovlevich. Once in the documents, Aleksandr Kishchenko was assigned the wrong middle name — Mikhailovich, for many years he was going to correct the mistake, but did not have time. In memory of his father, who died heroically in battle in 1943, the artist named his youngest son Maxim.

Many viewers have repeatedly noted that the characters of Kishchenko's portraits do not look like themselves in life, but at the same time they are very recognisable. This is due to his approach to models. Aleksandr Kishchenko believed that the artist should not carefully copy and transfer absolutely all the features to the canvas. You need to capture the essence, understand the person — and already build a portrait on this. Interpret, removing all unnecessary, secondary.

The artist also worked on a portrait of the People's Artist of the USSR Yelena Obraztsova. A diva with a chic bouquet in her hands — this picture undoubtedly stood out among other

works. It is known that Kishchenko met the famous singer in Minsk when he was working on tapestries for the Opera and Ballet Theatre. Obraztsova at that time was just on tour in the Belarusian capital. And already on the first acquaintance, the artist invited the singer to the workshop to paint her portrait. In the late 1970s, having found time, she came with her family to visit the artist in his small homeland in Boguchar. The result of that trip were two portraits. But the main woman and Muse of the master is, of course, his wife Nina. He painted her a huge number of times, moreover, her features are guessed in many female images.

Creative space of the artist

So, without a doubt, Aleksandr Kishchenko is an intellectual artist of the European level. His works are widely known not only in our country, but also far beyond its borders. He made a real breakthrough in the field of visual culture of our time. He implemented his natural talent and truly cosmic thinking in Belarus, in his second homeland, where he lived most of his life. The artist stood at the origins of the formation of the school of monumental art in Belarus and was one of the founders of the school of the national modern tapestry.

Kishchenko's talent as an easel painter, who brilliantly mastered all the laws of drawing, composition, and colour rhythms, was revealed no less clearly. It is this facet of the artist's talent that was expressively demonstrated at the current exhibition.

The exposition presented the genre and thematic polyphony of Aleksandr Kishchenko's easel art. These are multi-figure compositions, portraits, still lifes, which touch upon social issues, reveal the themes of the coexistence of an ideal Man and the Universe, rethink biblical and mythological motifs. The organisers of the exhibition included in the exposition both well-known textbook canvases of the master, and works that have never been shown to the general public before.

At the end of the 1970s, his own plastic system of 'cosmic' construction of space was finally formed, which he himself called 'universal realism', based on the interaction of two principles: the symbolism inherent in the techniques of monumental and decorative art, and the realistic persuasiveness of the easel work. In his paintings, he acts as a real director of his own universal performance on the planetary stage, where people, characters, objects, and means of expression 'play' their parts on an equal footing. The master managed to achieve a perfect artistic form, in which his main idea was ideally embodied: everyday life can become a real launching pad for creative cosmism. The scale of thinking allowed the artist to keenly feel the actual problems of the era and embody ideas in his own poetic-philosophical plastic language.

Aleksandr Kishchenko belongs to the category of geniuses who are ahead of their time by many decades. It seems that many of the artist's findings in the space of plastic arts have not yet been truly comprehended today. This is the name that Belarusians can and should be proud of. His work captivates, captivates, excites the mind. It encourages reflection and gives rise to a rich emotional palette in the soul.

Veniamin **Mikheyev**



СЯБРОЎСТВА НЕ НА СЛОВАХ

Каштоўнасць чалавечых адносін паміж беларускім і расійскім народамі можна было лёгка адчуць на рэспубліканскім свяце “Купалле”, што прайшло ў пачатку ліпеня ў аграгарадку Александрыя Шклоўскага раёна.



Надзейныя адносіны паміж Беларуссю і Расіяй у сваім развіцці перапынку не ведаюць. Яны ўзмацняюцца на самым высокім узроўні праз рэгулярныя сустрэчы прэзідэнтаў. Плённа супрацоўнічаюць кіраўнікі рэгіёнаў, прадпрыемстваў. На тое звяртаў увагу і Прэзідэнт Беларусі Аляксандр Лукашэнка ў відэазвароце да ўдзельнікаў пленарнага пасяджэння X Форуму рэгіёнаў Беларусі і Расіі, які прайшоў у чэрвені ва Уфе. Беларускі лідар падкрэсліў, што падмурак супрацоўніцтва паміж Беларуссю і Расіяй закладзены грунтоўны. “Гэта і разнастайныя гандлёвыя філіялы беларускіх кампаній, якія дзейнічаюць у суб’ектах Расійскай

Федэрацыі, а таксама гандлёвыя сеткі, што рэалізуюць прадукцыю са знакамі «Зроблена ў Беларусі», якую любяць і ведаюць. Многія важныя аб’екты на тэрыторыі Расіі ўзведзены рукамі беларускіх будаўнікоў. І ў буйных расійскіх гарадах, і ў прамысловых цэнтрах, і на ўзроўні рэгіёнаў, у тым ліку аддаленых, за Уралам, у Сібіры, Хабараўскай краі, на Камчатцы беларускія тавары і кампетэнцыі добра вядомыя і запатрабаваныя”, - адзначыў Аляксандр Лукашэнка. Але, па словах Прэзідэнта, самая вялікая каштоўнасць - найтанчэйшыя капіляры чалавечых адносін, гісторыя, бліжняя культура, менталітэт, традыцыйны погляд на



сям'ю, шанаванне старэйшых, велізарныя перспектывы і падтрымка моладзі.

Вынікі гандлёва-эканамічнага супрацоўніцтва можна ўбачыць у лічбах тавараабароту, колькасці выпушчанай прадукцыі і эфекце ад сумесных праектаў. А наыве ўбачыць каштоўнасць чалавечых адносін паміж беларускім і расійскім народамі можна было на рэспубліканскім свяце “Купалле”. Фэст у Александрыі аб'яднаў не толькі беларусаў, але і нашых найбліжэйшых суседзяў. На купальскім полі было шмат расійскіх дэлегацый, прысутнічалі кіраўнікі расійскіх рэгіёнаў, у тым ліку з Сібіры, прыехалі нашы найбліжэйшыя суседзі з Бранска і Смаленска. Таксама ў Александрыі сабраліся расійскія творчыя калектывы, майстры і ўмельцы. “Пра такое шырокае прадстаўніцтва, тым больш у Год міру і стваральнай працы, можна было толькі марыць”, - заўважыў падчас свята кіраўнік Адміністрацыі Прэзідэнта Ігар Сергеенка.

Асноўным пасылам “Купалля ў Александрыі” стала сяброўства і яднанне Беларусі і Расіі. Грандыёзна дадзены пасыл прадэманстраваў канцэрт “Саюзныя зоркі ў гасцях у Александрыі”, які сабраў на адной сцэне расійскіх і беларускіх выканаўцаў. Сярод іх - народная артыстка Расіі Надзея Кадышава і заслужаны артыст Беларусі Руслан Аляхно.

“Мы будзем сучаснасць. І ў нас усё атрымаецца”

Сёлета свята ў Александрыі пабіла рэкорд – сабрала 80 тысяч чалавек. Быў перасягнуты яшчэ адзін рэкорд – на “Купалле” прыехалі дэлегацыі з 20 рэгіёнаў Расійскай Федэрацыі, — пяць на чале з губернатарамі. Александрыю таксама наведалі дэлегацыі на ўзроўні кіраўніцтва заканадаўчага сходу і іншых органаў дзяржаўнага кіравання Расіі. Яркі фестываль – магчымасць не толькі добра правесці выхадны

дзень, але і ў неформальнай абстаноўцы абмеркаваць рабочыя пытанні і ўмацаваць дзелавыя зносіны: прынамсі, сябры ж сустракаюцца не толькі ў высокіх кабінетах. «Свята ў Александрыі маштабнае і з кожным годам збірае ўсё больш сяброў. Вельмі важна, калі людзі, асабліва маладыя, маглі мець зносіны, размаўляць на сваёй мове, абмяркоўваць праблемы, сваё бачанне таго, як яны будуць уладкоўваць сваю краіну. І сёння тут прысутнічае моладзь з беларускага і расійскага боку. Губернатар Магілёўскай вобласці мне раскажаў, што яны ствараюць сем'і. Гэта ж выдатна», — падзяліўся ўражаннямі губернатар Бранскай вобласці Аляксандр Багамаз. Ён прызнаўся, што з нашай краінай яго звязваюць не толькі рабочыя пытанні. Аляксандр Багамаз раскажаў, што тут жывуць яго сваякі, сябры. «Беларусь для мяне — гэта добрыя ўспаміны, добрае мінулае і добрае цяперашняе. Нашы народы на ўсіх узроўнях, пачынаючы ад простага чалавека і заканчваючы Прэзідэнтам, захавалі паважлівыя адносіны адзін да аднаго, разуменне таго, што мы патрэбныя адзін аднаму і разам можам дабівацца высокіх поспехаў. І мінулы год гэта паказаў. Калі ўзяць тую ж эканоміку, то ў мінулым годзе ў нас вырас тавараабарот з Рэспублікай Беларусь, у тым ліку з Магілёўскай вобласцю. І сёлета ён павялічваецца на фоне леташняга росту. А лічбы — гэта эканоміка. І я ўпэўнены, што ўсё будзе добра. Асноўнае, каб мы разумелі, што нельга забыцца на мінулае, таму што без мінулага няма сучаснасці, без сучаснасці няма будучыні. Мы сёння будзем сучаснасць. І я ўпэўнены, што ўсё ў нас атрымаецца. І ўсё будзе



добра», — падкрэсліў губернатар Бранскай вобласці.

Губернатар Курскай вобласці Раман Старавойт, у сваю чаргу, заўважыў, што зараз нашы краіны перажываюць складаны перыяд. А сябар, як вядома, пазнаецца ў няпростыя часы, у бядзе. «Сёння вельмі важна аказваць адзін аднаму падтрымку. І мне здаецца, што сяброўства толькі мацнее, калі складваюцца ўзаемавыгадныя сувязі», — сказаў ён.

Непаўторны каларыт свята

Спалучыць прыемнае з карысным у гэтым годзе Александрыі маглі на выстаўцы-кірмашы «Абярэг міру і саюзнага адзінства», які стаў самай папулярнай лакацыяй свята. Мерапрыемства,

якое праходзіла пад патранажам Саюзнай дзяржавы, упершыню стала яркім элементам свята ў Александрыі. На некалькі соцень метраў расцягнуўся горад майстроў, што прадставілі свае работы. Яго госці на свае вочы змаглі пабачыць сілу чалавечага таленту. Чаго тут толькі не было! Кожная вобласць Беларусі прадставіла свае найлепшыя здабыткі. А паколькі кожны раён нават у традыцыйныя рамёствы прыносіць свае адметнасці, атрымаўся незвычайны экскурс, які дапамог іншымі вачыма паглядзець на звыклія нам рэчы. Напрыклад, ткацтвам займаюцца





■ У гасцях у Александрыі - заслужаны артыст Расіі Стас Міхайлаў



амаль у кожным раёне, але вырабы паўсюль вылучаюцца сваімі колерамі і ўзорамі. Маларыцкія строі кардынальна адрозніваюцца ад Мазырскіх. І тую разнастайнасць можна было ўбачыць у Александрыі. Майстры Гродзенскай вобласці акрамя свайго погляду на традыцыйныя рамёствы – ткацтва, саломаліценне, выцінанку – прадставілі ўнікальную тэхналогію велікодных вербачак. Кампазіцыя складаецца з трох галінак, упрыгожаных высушанымі кветкамі, травой і каласамі. Уся канструкцыя падфарбоўваецца прыроднымі пігментамі. Гэта выразны сімвал трыадзінства – тры вербныя галінкі злучаюцца разам і ўпрыгожваюцца трыма расліннымі ярусамі.

Свае багацці найбольш шырока прадставіла гаспадыня свята — Магілёўская вобласць, паказаўшы, што нават адзін рэгіён вельмі багаты на разнастайныя таленты. Кожны раён паказаў уласную «фішку». Так, хоцімскі ладзіў выстаўку сваіх абярэжных паясоў, тым самым падтрымліваючы галоўную ідэю свята – нацыянальныя абярэгі. Асіповіцкія майстрыхі нават далі майстар-клас па ткацтве, а майстры — па ганчарнай справе. Бабруйшчына парадавала наведвальнікаў "Горада майстроў" музыкой, выконваючы народныя беларускія песні. Дэлегатыя Кіраўскага раёна разгарнула сапраўдную кіраўскую сядзібу з усімі арыбутаў сельскай хаты. Гэта лакацыя дакладна стала адной з самых папулярных і каларытных фотазон свята. Клімавічы частавалі ўсіх мёдам і раскрывалі сакрэты бортніцтва. А Глускі раён здзіўляў вырабамі з саломы. На бялыніцкім падворку ззяла вялікае абярэжнае сонца, кожны прамень якога быў выкананы з традыцыйнага беларускага ручніка. Як памятаем з гісторыі,

для кожнай важнай падзеі ткалі асаблівы ручнік, з адметным арнамантам. Усё тое хараство было сабрана ў Бялыніцкім сонцы. Там больш, што аснову гэтай экспазіцыі складалі ручнікі, якія былі знойдзеныя на тэрыторыі Бялыніцкага раёна, у тым ліку копіі старажытных работ. Бялыніцкі раён таксама прэзентаваў старажытны вясельны абрад, у цэнтры якога, зразумела, таксама быў ручнік.

Такім чынам, усяго за адзін дзень у гасцей свята была магчымасць вывучыць гісторыю і геаграфію роднага краю. Зрэшты, не толькі роднага. Александрыя змагла паказаць хараство і суседзяў. Госьці свята мелі магчымасць, не пакідаючы межы Шклоўскага раёна, пазнаёміцца з цікавінкамі рэгіёнаў Расіі. Падчас свята жыхарамі "Горада майстроў" стала больш за 80 умельцаў з розных, нават самых далёкіх, куткоў краіны-суседкі. Кожны з іх прыехаў не з пустымі рукамі і таксама паказаў свае набыткі. Свядлоўская вобласць прадэманстравала ўральскія лакавыя роспісы па метале, мастацкую апрацоўку бяросты. Адметнасцю гасцей з Калугі стала традыцыйная хлуднеўская гліняная цацка. Арэнбург паказаў, вядома



ж, свае пуховыя хусткі. Архангельск здзіўляў халмагорскім разьбярствам па косці і частаваў традыцыйнымі пернікамі. Варонеж прывёз матрошку, Ніжні Ноўгарад — хахламскі роспіс, жбанікаўскую гліняную свістульку. На дагестанскім падворку можна было ўбачыць вырабы з серабра, дывановыя вырабы, упрыгожаныя прыроднымі фарбамі. Таксама майстры гэтага рэгіёна прадставілі ўнцукульскія мастацкія вырабы з дрэва з арнаментальнай насечкай. Ленінградская вобласць паказала рускую народную абрадавую ляльку, аяцкую кераміку, роспіс па дрэве ў волхаўскім стылі і пляценне ў тэхніцы дэкаратыўнай бярысты. Кабардзіна-Балкарыя дэманстравала вырабы з авечых шкур і футровыя пано.

Некаторыя творцы не першы раз прыязджаюць у Александрыю. Напрыклад, майстар школы народных рамёстваў "Арцель" з Курска Юрый Чапелеў быў на свяце пяць гадоў таму. Ён адзначыў, што яму вельмі цікава пагутарыць з беларускімі ўмельцамі, абмяняцца вопытам. "Беларусь заўсёды здзіўляе колькасцю промыслаў і талентаў. Свята Купалля ў Шклоўскім раёне мае яшчэ і глыбінны сэнс. Александрыя кожны год не проста збірае сяброў - яна аб'ядноўвае народы. У сучасных рэаліях гэта значна і вельмі важна", - падкрэсліў майстар.

Умельцы з Пскоўскай вобласці прывезлі ў Беларусь дзіўны тавар – розныя драўляныя цацкі, штампікі па тканіне, драўляныя шкатулкі, тэкстыль і ўпрыгажэнні. А "драўляная жамчужына" Пскоўскай калекцыі – драўляны



глобус Беларусі. Арыгінальны твор выканаў майстар Іван Чарапінскі. Таццяна Крыскіна нарабіла драўляных цацак, якія на Пскоўшчыне раней лічыліся абярэгамі. Спецыяльна для свята ў Александрыі майстрыха стварыла мноства штампікаў для тканіны, асноўным элементам якіх сталі традыцыйныя арнаменты па матывах беларускіх вышывак. Таццяна Крыскіна прызнаецца: спецыяльна для такой работы давялося вывучыць гістарычны бок тэмы. "Самае цікавае, што, паглыбляючыся ў пытанні арнаменту, я знайшла шмат брацкага і агульнага ў нашых народаў. Бо ўся гісторыя народаў захоўваецца ў іх вырабах. У нас з вамі агульная гісторыя, агульныя карані", - падкрэсліла яна. «Купалле» ў Александрыі кожны год напоўненае непаўторнай атмасферай, традыцыямі і абрадамі, яркай культурнай праграмай. На святочных лакацыях было сабрана ўсё самае лепшае, што ёсць у нашай краіне і што можа быць цікава яе гасцям. Галоўным аtryбутам, зразумела ж, стаў купальскі вянок. Дакладней будзе сказаць, безліч яго варыяцый з нязменным элементам — кветкай папараці. Лейтматывам свята сталі традыцыйныя беларускія абярэгі. Ад іх разнастайнасці разбегаліся вочы, бо ў кожнага рэгіёна свае абярэгі. Таму любы госць свята мог набыць сабе на памяць і на ўдачу абярэгі на свой густ – з дрэва, гліны, саломы, бісеру, тканіны і мноства іншых матэрыялаў. А самае галоўнае, што ўсе абярэгі аб'ядноўвае самая моцная сіла ў свеце – сіла любові, дружбы і ўзаемаразумення паміж людзьмі. А значыць, і паміж народамі.

Валерыя **Сцяцко**

НЯСТОМНЫ ВАНДРОЎНІК

Сёлета споўнілася 140 гадоў з дня нараджэння лаўрэата Дзяржаўнай прэміі Беларусі, заслужанага дзеяча культуры БССР, таленавітага беларускага пісьменніка Янкі Маўра. Івана Міхайлавіча Фёдарова (сапраўднае прозвішча аўтара) называюць патрыярхам беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры, адным з яе заснавальнікаў.

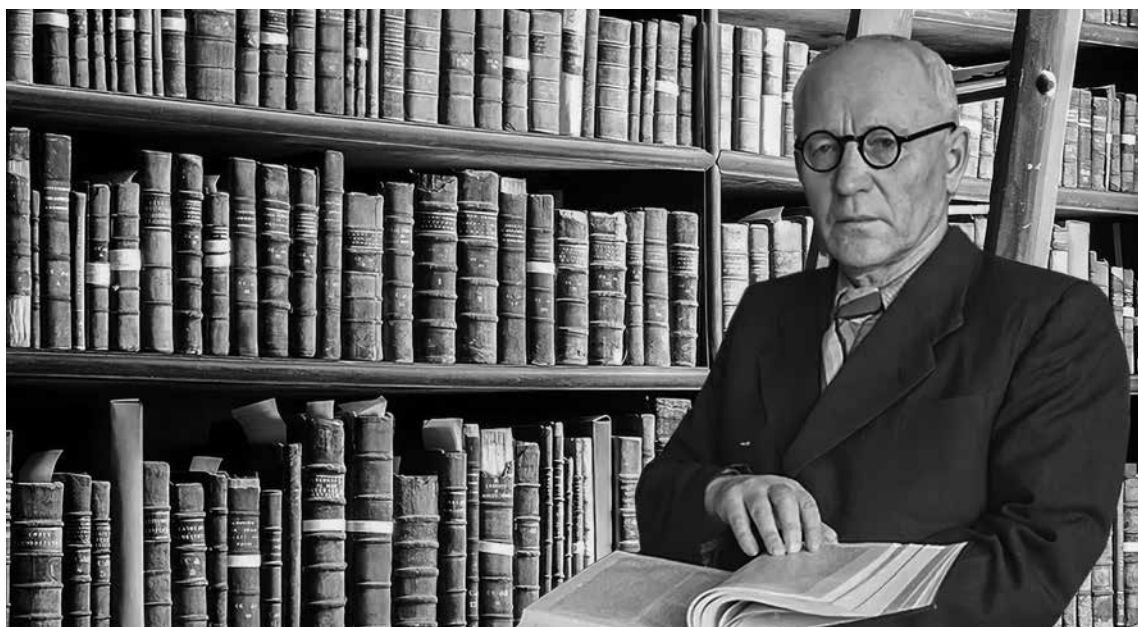
Ён развіваў айчыны прыгодніцкі жанр, стварыў першую беларускую навуковую фантастычную аповесць. Янка Маўршматзрабіў для папулярнага беларускай дзіцячай кнігі, садзейнічаў наладжванню літаратурных сувязяў паміж краінамі. Дарэчы, на гэты год прыпадае і стагоддзе з пачатку літаратурнай дзейнасці пісьменніка. Менавіта ў 1923 годзе ў друку выйшлі яго першыя фельетоны. Сваю ж першую аповесць “Чалавек ідзе” Янка Маўр напісаў ва ўзросце 44 гадоў. На апавяданнях, аповесцях і раманах гэтага пісьменніка ўжо вырасла не адно пакаленне. Янка Маўр быў настаўнікам, таму выдатна ведаў, як уразіць юнага чытача. Да таго ж у сваіх творах ён стараўся абудзіць у хлопчыкаў і дзяўчынак цікавасць да пазнання свету. Разам з яго героямі дзеці даведваліся пра гісторыю, жыццё ў іншых краінах, захапляліся прыродай. Яго аповесць “Палескія рабінзоны” адкрывала дзецям вочы на тое, што аматарам прыгод не трэба марыць пра выключна экзатычныя краіны. Яшчэ столькі адкрыццяў можна зрабіць на сваёй зямлі! Аповесць “ТВТ”, у якой пісьменнік паказаў юных інжынераў і вынаходнікаў, была высока ацэнена Максімам Горкім. Пра папулярнасць яе ў чытачоў сведчыла тое, што ў многіх беларускіх школах і нават аддаленых кутках Савецкага Саюза ствараліся гурткі “таварыства ваяўнічых тэхнікаў”. Янку Маўра іншы раз папракалі, што яго аповесць падобная на кнігу Аркадзя Гайдара “Цімур і яго каманда”, хоць “ТВТ” была напісана раней на

шэсць гадоў. Проста так атрымалася, што першае яе выданне чытачы не заўважылі, а вось другое, якое пабачыла свет у 1948 годзе, атрымала вялікі рэзананс.

Безумоўна, і сёння творы Янкі Маўра могуць паспяхова выкарыстоўвацца ў выхаваўчым працэсе, пра што заўважылі ўдзельнікі круглага стала, які прайшоў у Дзяржаўным музеі гісторыі беларускай літаратуры. Падчас яго праўнучка пісьменніка, галоўны захавальнік фондаў Дзяржаўнага літаратурна-мемарыяльнага музея Якуба Коласа Васіліна Міцкевіч заўважыла, што нашчадкі робяць вельмі многа для захавання і папулярнасці творчасці. Яна ўзгадала кнігу Наталлі Міцкевіч “Доўгая дарога ад дома Янкі Маўра да дома Якуба Коласа”, якая была надрукавана ў Выдавецкім доме “Звязда”. З яе можна даведацца пра Маўранетолькі як таленавітага пісьменніка, але і як кляпатлівага бацьку, цікавую асобу.

У музеях і архівах яшчэ захоўваецца багата розных дакументаў, невядомых шырокаму колу даследчыкаў, ёсць пытанні, на якія трэба знайсці адказы, напрыклад, ці захаваўся рукапіс некаторых п’ес пісьменніка. Наспеў час для выдання збору твораў класіка, у тым ліку яго эпістальнай спадчыны. Новыя звесткі, сабраныя пра пісьменніка, могуць быць выкарыстаны ў разнастайных пазнавальных праектах.





У Дзяржаўным музеі гісторыі беларускай літаратуры да першага кастрычніка будзе працаваць літаратурна-дакументальная экспазіцыя “Капітан далёкіх вандровак”. Арганізатары выставы прапануюць наведвальнікам выправіцца ў падарожжы разам з Янкам Маўрам і героямі яго літаратурных твораў. Таму цэнтральным мастацкім вобразам экспазіцыі выступае лодка. Вызначаны чатыры тэмы падарожжаў, першае з іх накіравана ў глыбіні стагоддзяў (тут будзе ўзгадвацца аповесць пісьменніка “Чалавек ідзе”, у якой ён апісаў першабытны час). Пасля можна будзе выправіцца ў экзатычныя краіны і ўгадаць такія творы, як “Сын вады”, “У краіне райскай птушкі”, “Амок”. У трэцяе падарожжа па роднай Беларусі можна выправіцца з “Палескімі рабінзонамі”, і апошняе вандроўка запрашае ў будучыню на “Фантамабілі прафесара Цылякоўскага”.

Экспазіцыя служыць для правядзення інтэрактыўных экскурсій для дзяцей, у той жа час выстаўка змяшчае багата цікавай інфармацыі для любога наведвальніка. Тут прадстаўлены рукапісы, кнігі, лісты, фатаграфіі, дакументы, шматлікія асабістыя рэчы Янкі Маўра, з многімі з якіх звязаны асабістыя гісторыі жыцця пісьменніка. Напрыклад, у экспазіцыі размешчаны партрэт Янкі Маўра, зроблены мастачкай Алай Замай і фотаздымкі, на якіх паказана, як гэта работа стваралася і які пры гэтым быў настрой у Івана Міхайлавіча. Тут можна пабачыць і матэрыялы, звязаныя з эспіранцкім рухам, актыўным удзельнікам якога быў сам пісьменнік. Ён нават вёў перадачу для тых, хто вывучаў гэтую штучную мову.

Разам з галоўным упраўленнем па адукацыі Мінскага абласнога выканаўчага камітэта і Мінскім абласным аддзяленнем грамадскага аб’яднання “Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі” музей правёў творчы конкурс: “Янка Маўр: вандраванне па зорках” для навучэнцаў устаноў агульнай сярэдняй адукацыі і дадатковай адукацыі дзяцей і моладзі Мінскай вобласці. Конкурс праходзіў у трох намінацыях: “літаратурная творчасць” (вершы, апавяданні, эсэ), “выяўленчае мастацтва” (ілюстрацыі да твораў пісьменніка, малюнкi, прысвечаныя мясцінам, звязаным з яго жыццём і творчасцю), інсцэніроўка (стварэнне мініяцюр па творах класіка). Арганізатары і ўявіць не маглі, што ў ім возьмуць удзел больш за тысячу юных чытачоў, і гэта толькі з Мінскай вобласці! Такая актыўнасць безумоўна сведчыць пра тое, што творчасць Янкі Маўра запатрабаваная і ў наш час. Да святкавання юбілею далучыліся таксама іншыя ўстановы. Прысвечаныя пісьменніку выстаўкі праходзяць у Нацыянальнай бібліятэцы і ў Віцебскім абласным краязнаўчым музеі. Да 140-годдзя Янкі Маўра і 95-годдзя напісання яго твора “Сын вады” канал “Культура” Беларускага радыё праводзіць конкурс чытальнікаў “Белая птушка”, далучыцца да якога могуць школьнікі, студэнты, сем’і і нават дарослыя, якія ў дзяцінстве захапляліся творчасцю пісьменніка. Удзельнікам неабходна агучыць фрагменты твора Янкі Маўра, зрабіць аўдыё ці відэаролікі. Прыём заявак працягнецца да канца жніўня. Аўтары лепшых запісаў змогуць пачуць сябе ў радыёэфіры.

Ганна Трошына

ТАКІ РОЗНЫ МІНСК

Госці, якія не раз прязджаюць у сталіцу і маюць час на тое, каб паходзіць па яе вуліцах, праспектах і парках, кожны раз адкрываюць нешта новае. Так, тут можна сустрэць элементы розных эпох, культур, нават даведацца, якімі былі мары гараджан. А колькі адкрыццяў вас чакае, калі вы зойдзеце ў Музей гісторыі горада Мінска, дакладней, пройдзецеся па ўсіх яго дзесяці філіялах. Большасць з іх размешчана ў цэнтры горада, у тым ліку Мінская гарадская ратуша і мастацкія галерэі, прысвечаныя творчасці асобных мастакоў. У кожным з гэтых невялікіх музеяў вас чакаюць непаўторныя экскурсіі. Вы будзеце вывучаць новыя старонкі з гісторыі горада, адкрываць яго таямніцы, зазіраць у дамы мінчан, знаёміцца з побытам розных часоў, прымяраць на сябе пэўныя ролі, а можа і ўзгадваць пра гады свайго дзяцінства і маладосці. Музейшчыкі распрацавалі праграмы з рознымі інтэрактыўнымі элементамі, гатовы падстроіцца пад любога гасця. Тут нават прыдумалі, як завабіць у музей пераборлівых школьнікаў: ім прапануецца квэст на сюжэт “Гары Потара”. Дзеці, якія расшыфроўваюць чароўныя пасланні, нават не паспяваюць заўважыць, як непрыкметна іх знаёмяць з археалогіяй, гісторыяй горада, музейнымі прадметамі. А ці думалі вы раней, што музей можа стаць выдатным месцам для рамантычнага спаткання, вывучэння бальнага этыкету, творчых сустрэч, канцэртаў, пленэраў, пазнавальных лекцый, экспазіцый на аснове прыватных калекцый, ажыццяўлення праекта “Лячэнне мастацтвам”, у рамках якога праводзяцца заняткі для людзей з абмежаванымі магчымасцямі. Разам з Нацыянальным агенствам па турызме давайце паспрабуем адказаць на пытанне “Дык, які ён, наш Мінск?”

Мастацкі

Музей гісторыі горада Мінска яшчэ даволі малады. Ён пачаў працаваць з 2010 года. Тады ў гістарычным цэнтры на тэрыторыі Верхняга горада адкрылася яго першая экспазіцыя, якая была прысвечана народнаму мастаку Беларусі, ганароваму грамадзяніну Мінска Міхаілу Савіцкаму.

Творцу, які мае званне Героя Беларусі, прапанавалі самому выбраць будынак, дзе будуць размяшчацца яго работы. Міхаіл Андрэевіч спыніўся на былым сядзібным доме XVIII стагоддзя, які знаходзіцца на плошчы Свабоды. Рэстаўрацыя будынка вялася з улікам таго, што тут размесціцца мастацкая галерэя, а частка памяшканняў будзе адведзена пад музей, у якім прадстаўлены гарадскі побыт канца XVIII – XIX стагоддзяў. На жаль, Міхаіл Савіцкі да адкрыцця пастаяннай экспазіцыі не дажыў.

Між іншым, у 2012 годзе за афармленне мастацкай галерэі калектыў музея атрымаў высокую ўзнагароду – спецыяльную прэмію Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь дзеячам культуры і мастацтва.

Нарадзіўся Міхаіл Савіцкі ў 1922 годзе. Сваю мару стаць мастаком змог ажыццявіць толькі ў пасляваенныя гады. Спачатку ён скончыў Мінскае мастацкае вучылішча, а пасля Маскоўскі мастацкі інстытут імя В. І. Сурыкава. Настаўнікі казалі пра яго, што ён вучыўся ва ўсіх – у педагогаў, мастакоў папярэдніх пакаленняў, сваіх аднакурснікаў. У Савіцкага была фенаменальная памяць. Калі яго калегі пасля малявання з натуры разыходзіліся, ён заставаўся маляваць далей, узнаўляючы дэталі, які паспеў запомніць. У далейшым у яго майстэрні ніколі не было натуршчыц, бо мастак лічыў, што тыя добрыя, толькі для таго, каб вучыцца маляваць, а перадаць жыццё, эмоцыі яны не могуць. Кожную карціну ён прадумваў ў галаве, знаходзіў незвычайныя вобразы і падыходы. Гэта быў шматгранны майстар, мастак-філосаф, які выбіраў для сваіх работ вельмі складаныя тэмы. Яго часам нават называлі майстрам “суровага стылю”, “цёмных фарбаў”. Сусветную вядомасць Савіцкаму прынеслі карціны “Партызанская мадонна”, якая выстаўлялася на Усесаюзнай выстаўцы і была набыта Трэцякоўскай галерэяй і “Партызанская мадонна Мінская”. Рэпрадукцыі гэтых работ увайшлі ў падручнікі і энцыклапедыі, друкаваліся ў шматлікіх альбомах і часопісах. Серыя “Лічбы на сэрцы”, над якой Савіцкі працаваў



■ Мастацкая галерэя Міхаіла Савіцкага. Першы паверх адведзены пад экспазіцыю, прысвечаную “Мінску губернскаму”



якой працаваў народны мастак, – “Скобраўка – 1944”. У ёй ён хацеў распавесці пра дзіцячы канцлагер, дзе малых выкарыстоўвалі ў якасці донараў. Многія юныя вязні пасля гэтага паміралі. Дадзеную работу мастак не паспеў закончыць...

Яшчэ адна “цяжкая” тэма, якую паказваў мастак, – Чарнобыльская трагедыя. Напрыклад, карціна “Крыж надзеі” дакладна перадае эмоцыі, якія перажывалі

людзі, калі ім трэба было пакідаць родныя мясціны.

Мастацкая галерэя Міхаіла Савіцкага дазваляе паглыбіцца ў эпоху. У дзесяці залах прадстаўлена больш за тысячу экспанатаў: творы жывапісу, фотаздымкі, дакументы, узнагароды. Экспазіцыя знаёміць з асноўнымі этапамі творчасці мастака з канца 1950-х да 2010 года. У гэтых залах праводзяцца разнапланавыя экскурсіі. Здавалася, складаная, суровая творчасць Савіцкага не падыходзіць для паказу дзецям, але тут багата работ, ідэі якіх будуць зразумелыя юным наведвальнікам. Напрыклад, можна звярнуць увагу школьнікаў на фарбы і тэхнікі, якімі карыстаўся мастак, разгледзець з імі карціны, выкананыя ў розных жанрах (бытавы, гістарычны, рэлігійны,

партрэт, пейзаж). Дзеці даведаюцца, што ў майстэрні Савіцкага заўсёды былі яблыкі, паразважаюць, чаму мастак так многа ўвагі ўдзяляў тэме хлеба. Пад час гульні “Я – ілюстратар” малыя заўважаць, якія ідэі прыходзілі мастаку, калі ён афармляў дзіцячыя кніжкі, і паспрабуюць самі прыдумаць малюнкi на пэўныя сюжэты.

У склад Музея гісторыі горада Мінска таксама ўваходзяць Мастацкая галерэя Леаніда Шчамялёва і майстэрня-музей Івана Міско, якога часта называюць “касмiчным скульптарам”. Ён з’яўляецца аўтарам цэлай галерэі скульптурных партрэтаў пакаральнікаў космасу, сярод якіх – пераважная большасць касманаўтаў Савецкага Саюза, у тым ліку нашы землякі Уладзімір Кавалёнак, Пётр Клімук і Алег Навіцкі.

Губернскі

Турыстам, якіх больш цікавіць дарэвалюцыйнае жыццё, падыдзе тэматычная экскурсія “Раскоша за зачыненымі дзвярыма”.

У будынку, дзе размешчана Мастацкая галерэя Міхаіла Савіцкага, першы паверх адведзены пад экспазіцыю, прысвечаную “Мінску губернскаму”. У музеі адноўлены інтэр’еры XIX стагоддзя, прадстаўлена старадаўняя мэбля і рэчы, якімі маглі карыстацца гаспадары сядзібы. Турысты пабываюць упараднай зале, бібліятэцы, працоўным кабiнеце гаспадара, у

у 1974-1980 гадах, не мае аналагаў па складанасці, маштабнасці мастацкіх задач. Яна напісана на аснове ўспамінаў пра тых жахі, якія ён асабіста пабачыў і перажыў у нямецкіх канцлагерах. Узяцца за такую тэму праз амаль 30 гадоў пасля вайны ён вырашыў, калі пачуў ад свайго знаёмага, які таксама прайшоў праз канцлагеры: “Ці расказаў ты што-небудзь пра ГЭТА?”

Міхаіл Савіцкі ў адным з інтэрв’ю прызнаўся, што, ствараючы цыкл “Лічбы на сэрцы”, задаваў сабе пытанне, што павiнен адчуць чалавек, які пабачыць такія карціны. І сам жа знайшоў на яго адказ – шок.

У адной з залаў музея адноўлены выгляд майстэрні мастака, сюды перададзены яго інструменты і рэчы. Тут можна пабачыць адну з апошніх карцін, над



інтэрактыўнай форме пазнаёмяцца з побытам шляхты. Напрыклад, наведвальнікі музея тут могуць атрымаць запрашэнні на ўмоўную вячэру і карткі, на якіх напісана меню. Турыстам застаецца толькі знайсці ў экспазіцыі посуд, з якога маглі падавацца тыя ці іншыя стравы. А яшчэ ў музеі можна пазнаёміцца з бальным этыкетам, навучыцца перадаваць “пасланні” пры дапамозе веера.

У 2002–2004 гадах была адноўлена гарадская ратуша – на тым месцы і ў тым выглядзе, які яна мела ў сярэдзіне XIX стагоддзя. Тут прадстаўлены два выставачныя праекты “Мінск у гістарычнай прасторы. Картаграфічны кабінет” і “Мінск сярод сяброў. Гарады-пабрацімы сталіцы Беларусі”. У ратушы праходзяць лекцыі па гісторыі горада і творчыя сустрэчы, урачыстыя мерапрыемствы, канцэрты, адкрываюцца Дні горада. Тут узнагароджваюць гараджан, якія адзначаны званнем “Мінчанін года”, сустракаюць удзельнікаў міжнародных форумаў.

Рамесніцкі

На тэрыторыі, дзе раней знаходзіўся Бернардынскі манастыр, створаны археалагічны музей. Асобныя

будынкі адведзены пад экспазіцыі “Карэтная” і “Мінская конка”. Дадзеныя плошчы дазваляюць паказаць гісторыю старога адміністрацыйнага цэнтра, у які Верхні горад ператварыўся ў XVI – XVIII стагоддзях пасля атрымання Магдэбургскага права. А ў больш старажытныя часы тут знаходзіліся гандлёва-рамесніцкія рады.

Археалагічная экспазіцыя пабудавана над раскопам, на якім вяліся даследаванні ў 2007–2008 гадах. Так, унутры музея можна пабачыць рэшткі фундаменту бернардынскага манастыра. Цэнтральная экспазіцыя стылізавана пад вуліцы старога горада. Сёння тут праводзіцца пілотная праграма “Горад рамёстваў”, якая паказвае, што праз музейныя прадметы можна даведацца, чым жыў горад, якія прафесіі былі ў ім запатрабаваныя.



Рамантычны

Здавалася, ну што можна рабіць у музеі, які займае адну невялікую залу. І тым не менш у ім можна “завіснуць” нават на гадзіну. Музей мінскай конкі знаёміць з першым гарадскім транспартам – вагончыкамі, якія па рэльсах цягнулі коні.

Супрацоўнікі музея запрашаюць гасцей у віртуальнае падарожжа. Вагон мінскай конкі, рэканструяваны ў натуральную велічыню, можа



■ 8 верасня ў адрэстаўраваным будынку на тэрыторыі Ракаўскага прадмесця адкрыўся выставачны праект Музея гісторыі горада Мінска "Маё імя - Мінск", прысвечаны 955-годдзю сталіцы і Году гістарычнай памяці.



ўмясціць каля дзясятка "пасажыраў", якія падчас "прыпынкаў" зазіраюць у вітрыны крамаў і аптэкі, што існавалі ў канцы XIX стагоддзя.

У 2020 годзе, калі людзі пазбягалі месцаў масавага скаплення, бо асцерагаліся каранавірусу, музейшчыкі распрацавалі рамантычную праграму, якую гатовы былі праводзіць для пар закаханых, – "Рух Мінск-Парыж". Гэта экскурсія, напоўненая інтэрактыўнымі элементамі, калі гасцей сустракаюць тэатралізаваныя персанажы, мамы, гучыць французская музыка, круціцца няное чорна-белае кіно. Са здзіўленнем госці даведваюцца, як многа агульнага ў Мінска з Парыжам. Аказваецца, не так проста адрозніць, на якіх старых фотаздымках паказаны беларускі горад, а на якіх – французскі. Экспанаты сведчаць,

што мясцовыя гараджанкі мелі ў сваім гардэробе сукенкі і абутак з Парыжа, карысталіся замежнай касметыкай, маглі глядзець аб'ёмныя здымкі пры дапамозе стэрэаскопа...

Настальгічны

З верасня мінулага года на тэрыторыі Ракаўскага прадмесця ў адрэстаўраваным будынку пачалі працаваць новыя музейныя залы. Выставачны праект "Маё імя – Мінск" вяртае наведвальнікаў у XX стагоддзе. Карціны мастакоў, прадстаўленыя ў экспазіцыі, знаёмяць з беларускімі прадпрыемствамі, побытам і месцамі адпачынку гараджан. Музейшчыкі прызнаюцца, што стараліся напоўніць прастору экспанатамі, якія дапамогуць наведвальнікам узгадаць савецкія

часы, пазнаць у карцінах родных, дакрануцца да рэчаў, створаных ў XX стагоддзі, падзяліцца ўспамінамі, як апрадаліся, якую музыку слухалі.

"Савецкі" Мінск цікавы і юным наведвальнікам. Малым падабаецца экскурсія "Дзяцінства без гаджэтаў", калі яны могуць перанесціся ў той час, калі раслі іх бабулі і дзядулі. Малыя разгадваюць загадкі, маляюць, глядзяць савецкія мультфільмы і дыяфільмы.

Асобная інтэрактыўная праграма, што праводзіцца ў музеі, звязаная з папулярнымі савецкімі фільмамі. У экспазіцыі шмат прадметаў, з якімі ўзаемадзейнічалі героі любімых кінастужак.

Яўген **Кручкоў**
Фота Лізы Голад

САКРЭТЫ БАБУЛІНАЙ КАЗКІ

Цэнтр даследаванняў беларускай культуры мовы і літаратуры Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук правёў III Міжнародны форум даследчыкаў беларускай казкі і міфалогіі. Разам з айчыннымі вучонымі ў ім бралі ўдзел даследчыкі з Расіі, Польшчы, Эстоніі і Абхазіі.

Падчас канферэнцыі і круглых сталоў абмяркоўваліся пытанні, звязаныя са збіраннем, вывучэннем, асэнсаваннем казачных і міфалагічных сюжэтаў.

Выступоўцы ўдзялілі ўвагу і такім пытанням, як асаблівасці сучасных казак, роля гэтага віду народнай творчасці ў фарміраванні нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці, інтэрпрэтацыі фальклорнай спадчыны ў выяўленчым, тэатральным, музычным, экранным мастацтвах і медыяпрасторы.

Час адкрыццяў

Форум не абмяжоўваўся выключна выступленнямі дыскусіямі даследчыкаў, ён больш быў падобны на яскравы фестываль.

У рамках форуму прайшлі круглыя сталы і канферэнцыі, выстаўкі дзіцячых малюнкаў, зробленых па народных казках, майстар-класы, прагляд відэаролікаў і фільмаў, сустрэчы з носьбітамі народных традыцый.

Ну і якая ж казка без тых, для каго яна спрадвеку стваралася! На форуме выступілі пераможцы дзіцячага конкурсу выканаўцаў беларускай казкі. Хлопчыкі і дзяўчынкі здымаліся ў відэароліках, якія пасля выкладаліся ў сацыяльныя сеткі (Tik Tok, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube ды іншых) з адпаведнымі хэштэгамі. Прафесійнае журы ацэньвала творчыя здольнасці канкурсантаў, іх уменне прыпаднесці сюжэт, перадаць эмоцыі, гатоўнасць імправізаваць і нават пошукавыя

здольнасці – некаторыя выканаўцы расказвалі аўтэнтычныя казкі, якія пачулі ў мясцовасці, дзе яны пражываюць.

Традыцыйна на форуме прайшоў круглы стол з пісьменнікамі, якія сёння праз свае творы падаюць дзівосны свет. Яны прыдумваюць новых герояў, ствараюць захапляльныя сюжэты і ведаюць, як няпроста ў наш час заваяваць любоў маленькага чытача. Таму ў сучасных кнігах з казкамі можна знаходзіць гульні, пазнавальную інфармацыю, QR-коды. Ствараюцца і кніжкі-перакруткі: калі адкрываеш яе



з аднаго боку – чытаеш адну гісторыю, а захочацца пачаць з канца – убачыш, што там надрукаваныя новыя прыгоды. Пры жаданні можна напісаць галоўным героям сучасных казак, убачыць іх на кніжных фестывалях. Пісьменнікі праводзяць з дзецьмі сотні сустрэч – на кніжных выстаўках, у бібліятэках, навучальных установах. Пры гэтым не проста ідуць да дзяцей са сваімі кнігамі, а праводзяць конкурсы і віктарыны, нават ладзяць цэлае шоу, імкнучыся не звычайна прадставіць. Напрыклад, адна з самых папулярных сучасных дзіцячых пісьменніц Кацярына Хадасевіч-Лісавая прыходзіць на дзіцячыя сустрэчы ў касцюме чароўнай феі. Па казцы Алены Масла “Лагодны

воўк” зняты мультык, які атрымаў ужо неадну ўзнагароду на розных конкурсах анімацыйных фільмаў. На круглым сталё пісьменнікі нават спрачаліся, ці трэба сёння так “выкладацца”, альбо лепш застацца ў цені, магчыма, тады асоба пісьменніка будзе для юнага чытача больш загадкавай, так бы мовіць, “сакральнай”.

Сучасныя аўтары працягваюць казачныя традыцыі, у іх кнігах таксама адбываюцца чароўныя пераўтварэнні, маляўніча апісваецца прырода, даносяцца дзецям паслы пра тое, што трэба расці сумленным чалавекам і што дабро заўсёды перамагае. Пісьменнікі праз сваю творчасць папулярызуюць і народныя здабыткі. Яны вывучаюць гісторыю і культуру, падарожнічаюць па Беларусі, уводзяць у свае сюжэты міфалагічных і казачных персанажаў.

Народная энцыклапедыя мудрасці

“Казка, якая складвалася ў выніку шматвекавай калектыўнай творчасці адлюстроўвае менталітэт народа, яго філасофскую, эстэтычную, духоўную культуру. Традыцыйная казка ўзнікла і развівалася ў звычай прасторы – на зямлі і ў паўсядзённай гаспадарчай дзейнасці і клопатах. Яна ўтрымлівае ў сабе светапогляд, маральна-эстэтычныя каштоўнасці, пазітыўныя кірункі нашага жыцця”, – заўважыў у сваім прывітальным слове да ўдзельнікаў форуму старшыня прэзідыума Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Уладзімір Гусакоў. Сёння, калі традыцыйная казка ўсебакова даследавана, важна зрабіць усё магчымае для таго, каб яна працягвала выхоўваць наступныя пакаленні.

Казка ў старыя часы была не толькі дзіцячай забавай. Яе любілі паслухаць і дарослыя. Даследчыкам удалося знайсці інфармацыю, што ў XIX стагоддзі майстра-казачніка маглі запрашаць у арцель лесарубаў, якія распрацоўвалі зімовыя дзялянкі. У цёмны час у леснічоўцы ён забаўляў

работнікаў чароўнымі гісторыямі, за што атрымліваў надрэнны заробак. Доўгімі зімовымі вечарамі, калі моладзь збіралася разам, таксама гучалі казкі і паданні.

Нашы сучаснікі шукаюць і знаходзяць новыя магчымасці і сродкі для папулярызацыі традыцыйнай беларускай казкі. Яна падаецца праз кнігі, відэаролікі, аўдыёзапісы, анімацыю, кінематаграфічныя і рэкламныя творы, выяўленчае мастацтва, тэатральныя пастаноўкі, фестывалі. Нават заняткі дэкаратыўна-прыкладной творчасцю дапамагаюць прасоўваць казку.

Напрыклад, падчас форуму прайшлі майстар-класы па вырабце аказсаломы і набіванцы. Пры дапамозе сучасных матэрыялаў, напрыклад, фарбаў па тканіне і самаробных пячатак, можна рабіць на сурвэткі, торбачкі, вопратку адбіткі ўзораў з маляванак і распісных куфраў, персанажаў беларускіх казак. Народны майстар, загадчык аддзялення выяўленчага дэкаратыўна-прыкладнага мастацтва Нацыянальнага цэнтра мастацкай творчасці дзяцей і моладзі, кіраўнік студыі “Бусляня” Вольга Хачкова нават распрацавала наборы творчасці, з дапамогай якіх можна зрабіць падарункі ў нацыянальным стылі.

Даследаванні ніколі не спыняюцца

Беларусам удалося захаваць багатую спадчыну. Яе збіраннем і вывучэннем этнографы, фалькларысты, мовазнаўцы і літаратары актыўна займаюцца пачынаючы з XIX стагоддзя. Аднымі з першых, хто запісваў

народныя казкі, легенды і паданні, былі Аляксандр Сержпутоўскі, Павел Шэйн, Еўдакім Раманаў, Адам Багдановіч.

Працягваюць “паляваць” на казку і сучасныя даследчыкі. Так не адзін раз фалькларысты прыезджалі ў вёску Магільнае Уздзенскага раёна да казачніцы Лідзіі Цыбульскай. З пяці дзяцей, якіх выходзілі яе бацькі, яна адзіная пераняла ўменне расказваць казкі так, як раней рабілі яе матуля і дзядуля. Яна не проста пераказвала сюжэты, але і імправізавала, дадавала дэталі, уплятала ў апавед песні, укладала душу, захапляла слухачоў. Сюжэты, якія яны выкарыстоўвала, нягледзячы на тое, што былі шырока распаўсюджаныя на Беларусі, ужо нікалі з вуснага бытавання. Запісаныя за бабуляй залацінкі народнай творчасці і яе манера выканання ўнесены ў Дзяржаўны спіс нематэрыяльнай гісторыка-культурнай каштоўнасці. Жанчыны ўжо няма, але яе справу працягваюць дзеці. Казкі з яе рэпертуара выконваюцца на конкурсах і фестывалях апавядальнікаў, запатрабаваныя ў гуртках, дзе вывучаюць фальклор.

У выніку экспедыцый, якія працягваліся каля 20 гадоў, калі вучоныя даследавалі сучасны стан народнай спадчыны, пабачылі свет 10 кніг серыі “Традыцыйная мастацкая культура беларусаў”. Вывучаўся народны і сямейны календар, традыцыі, абрады, тэкстыль і, канешне, казкі. Даследчыкі засталі носьбітаў, якія нарадзіліся яшчэ ў 1901 годзе, як Ганна Казлова з вёскі Шуміліна, пазнаёміліся і з больш маладзейшымі казачнікамі.

Ехаў казачнік Бай...

Адзін з самых вядомых беларускіх казачнікаў Аляксандр Галкоўскі жыве ў вёсцы Судзілы Клімавіцкага раёна, яму даводзілася прадстаўляць Беларусь і на міжнародных фальклорных мерапрыемствах у Расіі. Баяць – пераказваць казкі, спяваць, дзяліцца ўспамінамі пра традыцыі і былое жыццё вёскі – ён можа гадзінамі.

На форум даследчыкаў беларускай казкі ў Акадэмію навук прыехала яшчэ адна знакамітасць з вёскі

Пагост, стваральніца калектыву “Міжрэчча” – Кацярына Панчэня. Жанчына з’яўляецца ганаровым грамадзянінам Жыткавіцкага раёна. Яна – захавальніца абрада Юр’я, які ўвайшоў у спіс ЮНЕСКА.

Іван Супрунчык з вёскі Цераблчы Столінскага раёна для таго, каб захаваць традыцыі і культуру сваёй малой радзімы, стварыў унікальны музей. Мужчына вядомы як адзін з прадстаўнікоў інсіднага мастацтва – ён вырабляе неверагодныя драўляныя скульптуры. Калі глядзіш на іх, цяжка паверыць, што яны створаны толькі з дапамогай сякеры.

Лілія Рэзкіна, начальнік аддзела традыцыйнай культуры Віцебскага абласнога цэнтра народнай творчасці, шмат часу ўдзяляла таму, каб сабраць звесткі па фальклору. Аднак, каб традыцыі жылі, іх мала проста запісаць. Сёння жанчына сама расказвае казкі.

Не першы раз на сустрэчу з вучонымі прыехала і Людміла Глухатарэнка з вёскі Санюкі Ельскага раёна. Яна падзялілася казкай, якую пачула, калі была яшчэ чатырохгадовай дзяўчынкай. Ужо з такога юнага ўзросту пачала пераказваць казкі іншым.

Хочаце даведацца, як мядзведзь стаў касалапам, чаму на асіне трасецца лісце і пра што крычыць сава? Выпраўляйцеся ў вёску Прудок Мазырскага раёна да Наталлі Прус, якая пазнаёміць з казкамі, якія захаваліся ў тых мясцінах, дзе жылі бортнікі.

Беларускай казка, якая перадавалася праз пакаленні, узбагачаецца новымі сюжэтамі. У ёй схаваны падказкі пра тое, як жылі людзі, пра што марылі, як ставіліся да ўсяго жывога, узаемадзейнічалі ў сацыюме. Акадэмік-сакратар аддзялення гуманітарных навук і мастацтваў НАН Аляксандр Каваленя ўпэўнены, што казка ніколі не страчвае актуальнасці: “Яна мае акрэсленую сістэму каштоўнасцей каардынаты. Зло заўсёды павінна быць пакараным, праўда перамагае хлусню. За свае словы і нават думкі трэба трымаць адказ. Так адбываецца і ў жыцці”.

Алена Вайцяховіч
Фота Яўгена Пясецкага





Дарогамі Памяці і Славы

На Буйніцкім полі падчас акцыі «Звон смутку» быў дадзены старт міжнароднаму маладзёжнаму ваенна-патрыятычнаму праекту «Дарогамі Памяці і Славы», які сёлета аб'яднаў моладзь Магілёўскай, Смаленскай, Бранскай, Ленінградскай, Астраханскай абласцей і Хабараўскага краю.

«Сімвалічна, што ў Год міру і стваральнай працы моладзь Беларусі і Расіі аб'ядналася, каб разам прайсці дарогамі памяці, па месцах баявой славы нашых герояў-пераможцаў. Дзякуючы таму, што сёлета да нас далучыліся дэлегацыі пяці рэгіёнаў Расійскай Федэрацыі, гэты праект ператвараецца ў адну з самых маштабных і значных маладзёжных ініцыятыў Магілёўскай вобласці», — заўважыў намеснік старшыні Магілёўскага аблвыканкама Валерый Малашка.

Праект праводзіцца другі раз. Першапачаткова ён задумваўся як абласны, але хутка перарос межы рэгіёна. Як распавёў першы сакратар Магілёўскага абкама ГА «БРСМ» Аляксандр Саксонаў, у праекце ўдзельнічае больш за 60 чалавек. «У гэтым годзе наш праект атрымаў другое дыханне і стаў міжнародным. Вельмі значна і сімвалічна,

што ў шлях мы адпраўляемся менавіта з Буйніцкага поля, бо гэта месца — сімвал сілы і доблесці, патрыятызму і смеласці ўсяго савецкага народа. Тут стаялі плячом да пляча беларусы і расіяне. А сёння ў незалежнай і квітнеючай краіне мы стаім тут з нашымі сябрамі з Расіі і разам аддаём даніну памяці нашым продкам, схіляем галовы ў памяць аб іх, дзякуем за тое, што яны падарылі нам наша сучаснасць», — сказаў ён. Удзельнікі праекта наведалі памятныя месцы рэгіёна, праводзілі тэматычныя сустрэчы і круглыя сталы з моладдзю, удзельнічалі ў патрыятычных акцыях, мітынгх, розных актыўнасцях.





У фокусе – экалагічны турызм

На базе Нацыянальнага парку «Нарачанскі» прайшло пасяджэнне Каардынацыйнага савета па распрацоўцы і рэалізацыі сумесных праграм супрацоўніцтва паміж органамі дзяржаўнага кіравання і Беларускай праваслаўнай царквой. У мерапрыемстве прынялі ўдзел міністр прыродных рэсурсаў і аховы навакольнага асяроддзя Андрэй Худык, Упаўнаважаны па справах рэлігій і нацыянальнасцяў Аляксандр Румак, Мітрапаліт Мінскі і Заслаўскі, Патрыяршы Экзарх усяе Беларусі Веніямін, святары, а таксама прадстаўнікі розных арганізацый і ведамстваў.

На адкрыцці пасяджэння міністр прыродных рэсурсаў і навакольнага асяроддзя Андрэй Худык адзначыў, што прыродаахоўная палітыка знаходзіцца ў фокусе ўвагі кіраўніка дзяржавы, расказаў аб дасягненнях краіны ў гэтай сферы, а таксама падкрэсліў значны ўклад Беларускай праваслаўнай царквы ў вырашэнне экалагічных праблем, такіх як добраўпарадкаванне і азеляненне тэрыторый, адкрыццё экасцежак, правядзенне экэкскурсій.

Мітрапаліт Мінскі і Заслаўскі, Патрыяршы Экзарх усяе Беларусі Веніямін падкрэсліў, што пераўтварэнне прыроды павінна пачынацца з пераўтварэння душы: «Беларуская праваслаўная царква прытрымліваецца пераканання, што поўнае пераадоленне экалагічнага крызісу ва ўмовах крызісу духоўнага немагчыма. Антрапагенная аснова экалагічных праблем заключаецца ў тым, што чалавек змяняе свет у адпаведнасці са сваім унутраным светам».

На пасяджэнні былі заслуханы даклады аб развіцці экалагічнага турызму.

Александрына **Паршына**

Спадчына назаўсёды

У Беларускім дзяржаўным музеі гісторыі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны прайшло пасяджэнне Камісіі па выяўленні, вяртанні, сумесным выкарыстанні і ўвядзенні ў навуковы зварот культурных каштоўнасцяў, якія знаходзяцца за межамі Рэспублікі Беларусь.

Вынікі работы камісіі ў першым паўгоддзі 2023 года падвёў намеснік міністра культуры, сустаршыня Сяргей Саракач. Ён паведаміў, што за апошнія паўгоддзе ў Беларусь вернутыя 174 арыгінальныя культурныя каштоўнасці, 25 электронных копій, сярод якіх – кнігі, фотаздымкі, творы мастацтва. У навуковы зварот таксама паступіла 120 архіўных дакументаў. Падрыхтавана 9 зваротаў у адрас дыпламатычных прадстаўніцтваў Беларусі.



Бязвіз для балельшчыкаў

З 4 па 14 жніўня ў Беларусі пройдуць II Гульні краін СНД. Ужо больш за дзеве тысячы спартсменаў з 18 краін прайшлі акрэдытацыю для ўдзелу ў спартыўных спаборніцтвах.

Наша краіна мае вопыт арганізацыі буйных спартыўных мерапрыемстваў, але ўпершыню ў падрыхтоўцы задзейнічаны ўсе рэгіёны. Прымаць гасцей, якія гатовы пазмагацца за званне лепшых у 20 відах спорту, будуць 11 гарадоў. У Брэсце пройдуць спаборніцтвы па плаванні і гандболе, у Гродне – па цяжкай атлетыцы і хакею на траве, у Віцебску – па тайскім боксе, у Оршы – па боксе, Магілёве – па каратэ і старальбе з лука, у Гомелі – па дзюдо, у Жлобіне – па самба, у Маладзечне – па пляжным валейболе, у Барысаве – па мініфутболе, у Салігорску – па вольнай, грэка-рымскай і жаночай барацьбе. У сталіцы будуць арганізаваны спаборніцтвы па 9 відах спорту.

Для рэгіёнаў такое маштабнае мерапрыемства – выдатная магчымасць паказаць сваю спартыўную інфраструктуру і турыстычны патэнцыял.

Кіраўнік дзяржавы падтрымаў прапанову Міністэрства спорту і турызму аб увядзенні бязвізавага рэжыму для балельшчыкаў, якія прыбудуць у нашу краіну на час правядзення II Гульняў краін СНД.

