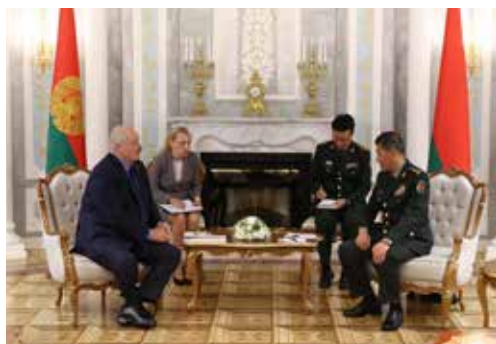


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**Executive Secretary:**

Valentina Zhdanovich

**Design and Layout by**

Boris Gerchikov,  
Alina Fasevich

**Editorial office address:**

220013 Minsk, Belarus,  
19 Zakharova Street  
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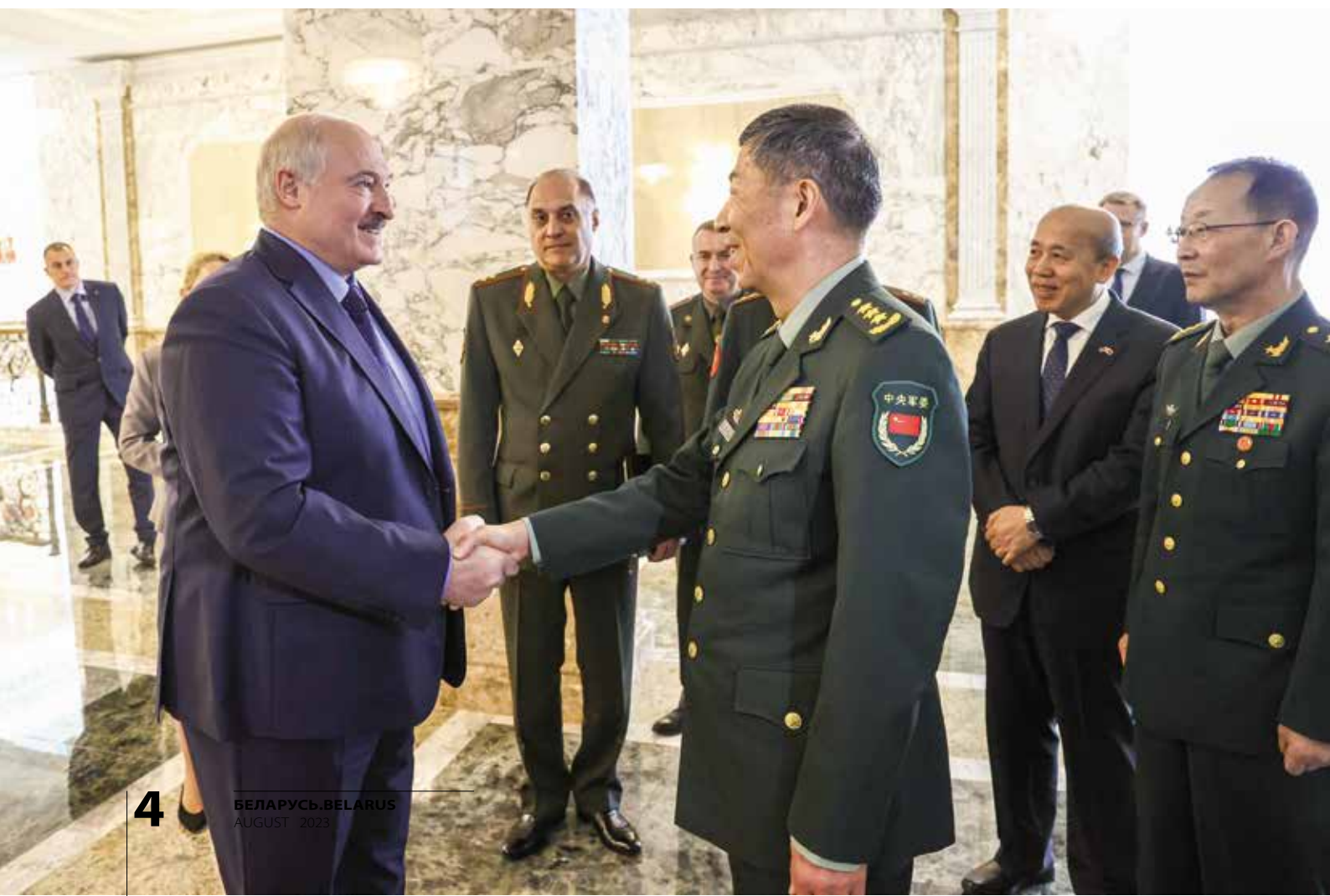
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## AN UNSPOKEN DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE ARTIST AND THE VIEWER



# PRINCIPLES OF REAL EFFECTIVE INTERACTION





# P

## President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko met with the Minister of Defence of China, Colonel-General Li Shangfu. It should be noted that this was the first visit of the head of the military department of the PRC to Minsk.

*The high level of Belarusian-Chinese relations has not surprised anyone for a long time, but is accepted as a real reality. The most active cooperation between the two countries is carried out in many areas. In particular, it is noticeably manifested in the military and military-technical spheres. Another thing is that information about the details of this direction does not always fall into the public space. Meanwhile, the contacts here are very intensive, and they consist not only in the regular exchange of visits of relevant delegations.*

Today, specific projects are being implemented through the military departments of Belarus and China, joint trainings are being held, and educational initiatives are being developed. And at the core is the similarity of views of Minsk and Beijing on the global agenda. It is not for nothing that at the meeting with a member of the Central Military Council, the State Council, the Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of China, Colonel General Li Shangfu, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, "The main ideas of the current and future, promising world order of the People's Republic of China and Belarus absolutely coincide. We have been demonstrating this with you over the past three decades... All our cooperation, and it is very significant (we did not hide it from anyone), will in no case be directed against third countries. We don't need it. We need to secure our states and our peoples."

### When ideas match

Warmly welcoming the guest, the President of Belarus noted that Li Shangfu is currently the most media person. Aleksandr Lukashenko explained, "Your activity, the activity of the People's Republic of China in promoting its interests, the main ideas on the world order, is heard by the whole world today."

At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko made an important and significant clarification about the fact that the main

### Aleksandr Lukashenko:

***"We have been demonstrating this with you over the past three decades. We are absolute supporters of a multipolar world, territorial integrity and unity of the borders and territories established after World War II. We are for non-interference in the internal affairs of states. In a word, the entire palette on which China's foreign policy is based is also inherent in our leadership."***

ideas of the current and future, promising world order in the People's Republic of China and Belarus absolutely coincide, "We have been demonstrating this with you over the past three decades. We are absolute supporters of a multipolar world, territorial integrity and unity of the borders and

## CONTEXT

territories established after World War II. We are for non-interference in the internal affairs of states. In a word, the entire palette on which China's foreign policy is based is also inherent in our leadership."

The Head of State noted that Minsk has supported and continues to support China in all its aspirations for more than thirty years, and specified why, "Because we consider the domestic and foreign policy of the People's Republic of China to be absolutely fair, aimed at the peaceful resolution of all disputes and conflicts. But, unfortunately, through no fault of ours, the world today is absolutely unstable. Very powerful turbulent events are taking place in the world. And we have to be strong. Because it so happened that strength is always respected."

### Trusting relationship is at the core

The President of Belarus drew attention to the fact that in politics both countries are based on a strong economy and powerful

The Head of State also asked to convey good wishes to the wife of the Chinese leader, Peng Liyuan.

### Emphasis on strengthening cooperation

The Minister of Defence of the PRC, in turn, thanked the President of Belarus for the opportunity to meet in person and conveyed warm greetings and best wishes from President Xi Jinping, "You are a far-sighted political and strategic leader, you are greatly loved by the Belarusian people. You lead Belarus and achieve great success in the prosperity and development of your country. Let me express my sincere and deep respect for your significant contribution to peace and development throughout the world."

Li Shangfu mentioned Aleksandr Lukashenko's state visit to China earlier this year, noting that important agreements were reached at the level of the two leaders of the countries to further strengthen bilateral cooperation, including in the military sphere, "The purpose of my visit to Belarus is precisely the implementation of important agreements at the level of the heads of our states and the further strengthening of bilateral military cooperation."

### FACT

*The development of military-technical cooperation with China has been carried out since 1995. To date, all the necessary contractual and legal basis for bilateral cooperation has been formed. Interaction between the Ministry of Defence of Belarus and the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of China is carried out in accordance with the Agreement on Military Cooperation dated May 13th, 2010.*

*From 2013 to 2020, 10 high-level military delegations visited the PRC and 13 such delegations visited the Republic of Belarus.*

*In 2011, 2015, on the territory of Belarus, and in 2012, 2018 in China, joint anti-terrorist trainings were held by units of the special operations forces of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus and units of the airborne troops of the Chinese Air Force. These events made it possible to exchange experience, coordinate the Belarusian and Chinese units, create a foundation for the further development of Belarusian-Chinese relations in the field of joint training of troops.*

*In 2012, during the visit of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Belarus to China, an agreement was reached on the annual holding of joint exercises (trainings).*

*In the period from August 3th to 18th, 2018, a joint Chinese-Belarusian anti-terrorist training (exercise) **Attacking Falcon 2018** was held in China. The next training (exercises) on the territory of Belarus at the initiative of the Chinese side has been postponed to 2024.*

Vladimir **Khromov**



diplomacy. Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed gratitude to Li Shangfu for his support in the field of military-technical and military cooperation, while stressing, "In this regard, we primarily rely on our friends. And above all, the Russian Federation and China."

The Head of State pointed to the importance of the first visit to Belarus of the Chinese Defence Minister. The President said to the guest, "All our cooperation, and it is very significant (we did not hide it from anyone), will in no case be directed against third countries. We don't need it. We need to secure our states and our peoples."

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that he had good and friendly relations with President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping, "I have the utmost respect for my friend. We have known him for a long time. On behalf of the Belarusian people, I kindly ask you to convey the warmest and best wishes to them for all that China has recently done for Belarus."



**Could the start of the special military operation (SMO) in Ukraine have been avoided? Which side needs negotiations now? Who needs peace the most and who can stop the bloody military conflict in the region? How do Europeans feel about the conflict? What future awaits the southern neighbours of Belarus and what lesson should the western ones learn? About the personal experiences of politicians and much more — in the as always frank statements of Aleksandr Lukashenko, this time in an interview with Ukrainian journalist Diana Panchenko. Here are the most relevant, in our opinion, excerpts from it.**

Aleksandr Lukashenko promised this meeting two years ago, during the Big Conversation, and he kept his word. Much has changed during this time. Therefore, it is not surprising that the interview became a big conversation about Ukraine. For about two hours, the President answered questions about what worries politicians and ordinary people in our region most of all today — about peace and war.

### **On the events that preceded the start of the SMO**

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to such an important point, “We are accused of helping start the war here. No, the war was already on. And the Ukrainians unleashed this war against Belarus. First of all, the economic war. You have announced a blockade to us in the southern direction. You didn’t let our planes in before the Europeans did. You did not allow our cargo to pass, and then, in general, thousands of wagons with mineral fertilizers, which we loaded here in the port of Odessa, were arrested. Then you captured 73 or 74 people, heavy trucks, captured guys, killed

several people, and I had to carry out a special operation to free them. I released them all. But I announced this, that if you do not return the people, I will be forced to conduct a special military operation on your territory, limited in order to take the guys away. We took them, you didn’t even notice that we took them. Only when they showed it in Minsk did you see it.”

The President of Belarus stressed, “That is, we behaved very carefully. We have not committed any acts against you: neither economic, nor political, nor diplomatic. We behaved in a very dignified manner. And why Putin began to withdraw troops to the Far East through Kyiv, ask Zelenskyy this question. He will answer you faster, but accuse me of Putin going to Vladivostok via Kyiv... You can ask Putin.”

### **On the possibility of avoiding war**

The President firmly believes that war should have been and could have been avoided at any moment. Moreover, he emphasises that both then and now it can be stopped, “You know that I was at the epicentre of all this and sometimes I say that I, like a kid, ran between Poroshenko and Putin. He will say something — I’m going to Poroshenko, Poroshenko something — I’m going to Putin. So I was aware of all the questions.”

The Head of State recalled the moment when it was agreed that the Ukrainian Constitution would be amended on the special status of the LPR, DPR, “Then we came to the fact that elections to local authorities were to be held there. This is what stuck in my memory. I tell you absolutely frankly what you do not know and no one has heard. We discussed these issues - Poroshenko with Putin, but not together, but separately. But I remember the conversation with Putin. I told him: ‘Listen, it’s a good option, why not? So that





gradually, over the course of a year, two, three, this territory would not be disputed there, and so on. Which variant? Well, hold these elections. Poroshenko tells me this: 'Why should I hold elections? They will be held under the control of Russia.' I told him: 'Petro, well, this year, supposedly, they will be held under the control of Russia. This can be negotiated.' And I suggested to them: 'I will hold elections there. I will do as you agree — Putin, Poroshenko. And I'll do it as you decide.' Refused. Poroshenko refused. Putin agreed to everything."

Aleksandr Lukashenko explained why he remembered it so well, "I thought so: well, this year, they will hold elections, the second year, the third year. You already know in Ukraine what elections are. And calmly, quietly... The hryvnia will go there, you will control this territory. But he was afraid that the wrong ones would be chosen there. I tell you frankly, there was such a conversation. Well, not those this year, but you are closing the border here, this is all inside Ukraine. Not those who were needed were chosen, the people chose. Those would be chosen next year. This is how the conversation went. And then the issue had to be resolved.

Moreover, the Minsk agreements. Everything is agreed here. It was necessary to comply with these Minsk agreements. But they were not observed, and I understand that no one was going to comply with them."

"And Russia was going to fulfil the Minsk agreements?" sounded the question.

"100 percent. You cannot reproach it that it was not going to, you do not have the facts for this. And the fact that Ukraine has not complied with the Minsk agreements is confirmed by a lot of facts."

### On attitude towards Ukraine

The President spoke about his sincere feelings for the Ukrainian land, "I love Ukraine immensely. Because my roots are there. It's personal. I love and loved Ukraine very much. I remember my eldest son was small, I got into the car and drove the Leningrad-Odessa highway, stopped in the fields and looked at this beauty. In Soviet times. I sincerely love this country and these people. Even like some (they say): Westerners, Westerners, these Western nationalists. When I worked as the director of an agricultural enterprise, they came to me every year to earn money. They needed grain, because you can't grow much in the Carpathians. Such hard workers, I always set them as an example. And they always transported twice as much grain on their transport, there, to Western Ukraine, than they earned. The greatest respect for these people, including Western ones. So I went there and always treated Ukraine with love. And I still feel exactly the same way, no matter how they mould me out of there, not the Old Man, but some kind of bastard. Time will pass — people will figure everything out."

Aleksandr Lukashenko spoke about his last conversation with Vladimir Putin about Ukraine, "We have been sitting together for a long time, the last time we met in St. Petersburg, then on Valaam, he sits and says: 'You know, it's bad that we collided, two peoples. And you are involved. Well, the Slavs...' And he says, so thoughtfully, I hand over the information: 'No one thought so to subdue, enslave, deprive Ukraine of its independence. Well, we didn't need it. But it was necessary to behave accordingly and not create problems for us'.

And I have nothing to object to him, although we usually argue, object to each other. What to object? On the contrary, I supported him. I say: 'Listen, okay, Russia, such and such ... But why were economic sanctions and other things imposed against us? Closed the sky. Ukraine. Why did it have to be done when the Americans and Europeans hadn't done it yet? Why did you run ahead of the locomotive?' Here is such an ordinary conversation for no reason at all ... Why did they behave like that? And I saw how they behaved. Starting with Leonid Danilovich Kuchma. I am unique to you."

"One hundred percent!" supported by the journalist.

The President noted that he had seen everything that was happening for 30 years and had something to do with it, "It all started, unfortunately, with Leonid Danilovich Kuchma."

### About 'imperial ambitions'

Diana Panchenko asked the Head of State about his opinion about Vladimir Putin, drawing attention to the fact that people who work with the Russian President speak of him as a person who calculates everything a few steps ahead. At the same time, the thesis is being actively promoted in Ukraine that everything that is happening now between Ukraine and Russia is 'Putin's imperial ambitions' or 'Putin has gone crazy'.

Aleksandr Lukashenko's opinion on the last remark is unequivocal, "The fact that Putin has not lost his mind is one hundred percent I can say. The fact that some kind of imperial manners — I did not observe this. But I myself think that the heads of large states hold themselves high. I can think as a person. This also applies to the United States of America. What's wrong? There is no way to measure what they want and what they do. Russia is a huge empire,

what can I say. Of course, this leaves its mark on the character of a person. Chatter, full of fakes and fiction, that Putin is rushing. Especially now.”

### About the experiences of Vladimir Putin

The journalist clarified how Vladimir Putin, purely humanly, experiences this and whether he shares these experiences. According to the words of the President of Belarus, in communication there is always something ‘inaccessible and in your pocket, in your bosom’, it’s not for nothing that they say that someone else’s soul is darkness. However, he noticed this, “What he experiences in connection with these events (the situation is not easy), as an absolutely adequate, experienced person who really, analysing, tries to look ahead, calculates ... He had such a life. He is a man, consider a military man, he had a life and work where it was necessary to calculate a lot in advance. He really counts. But he never, I’m sure, never thought that it was necessary to enslave someone, then Ukraine, then Belarus, something else. This is nonsense. And he is a very careful person. He will not do anything just for nothing. He will take a step, then he will toil for a long time and see if it is worth taking the second step. Therefore, the fact that he would do something in ten steps, bypassing nine, attacking Ukraine, is nonsense. Walked step by step.”

### On the request of the president of Russia

The Head of State also said that during the first telephone conversation with Volodymyr Zelenskyy after the start of the SMO, he noted that it was not worth arguing over the phone. However, then Aleksandr Lukashenko said the following phrase to the Ukrainian leader, “Remember, the war is in your state. Not today, tomorrow they will ask you why you, on your land, are at war. Why didn’t you prevent this war, no matter how difficult it was. So it needs to be clarified there. But the war could have been prevented. Because I was all the time between you and Russia and saw this opportunity. The most striking illustration is the meeting here (in Minsk) of the Normandy Four. That’s it, we agreed, and if we agreed, let’s act in this direction. Why didn’t they?”

“When did Putin first tell you that he was planning to start the SMO?” the next question is from Diana Panchenko.

“Have you seen him perform on TV? Me too,” Aleksandr Lukashenko pointed out. He assured that on the eve of hostilities there was no talk of starting a war with the Russian President, “The only thing is that in a few days or a day we met with him in his country residence and discussed the situation that had developed. He told me verbatim (this is the first time I’m telling you about this): ‘Listen, Sasha, you know, there is such situation ... If, God forbid, something happens, we are allies’. Of course, allies, everyone knows our treaties: someone is fighting against Russia — we are entering the war, against Belarus — they are entering the war. We have actually created a single army here. ‘If suddenly something happens ...’ I say: ‘Listen, what can happen?’ ‘Well, anything is possible. Cover me, please.’”

Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled his statement in the early days of the SMO that our country does not get involved in the conflict and can do little to help, since Russia can cope with anyone anyway. But then the President of Belarus clearly stated, “We will not allow

Russians to be shot in the back. This was due to Putin’s request ‘you cover me, please’. Most likely, he was afraid of a blow in the back from the west.”

### On plans to ‘take Kyiv in three days’

Diana Panchenko recalled the interview of Aleksandr Lukashenko to Russian journalist Vladimir Solovyov, which took place on February 4th, 2022. In it, the President stated that in the event of a war between Russia and Ukraine, ‘everything will last 3-4 days, there will be no one to fight there’. Hence the next question: was there a plan to ‘take Kyiv in three days’?

The Head of State replied that the assessment of three to four days was figurative, but it really was a matter of several days, “If the Russians occupied Kyiv, can you imagine what kind of war it would be for you. The war would have ended by now.”

“There is a very important point here: everyone in Ukraine is sure that Zelenskyy defended Kyiv and that the Ukrainian army repelled the invasion, so the Russians withdrew,” the journalist explained.

The President shared his position on this matter, “A fairy tale and



nothing more! But all this was probably created by the media and by Zelenskyy himself to show heroism.”

“And how is it really?” Diana Panchenko asked.

Aleksandr Lukashenko explained that he found himself ‘between Putin and some forces in Kyiv’ who had already agreed not to fight in order to survive, “And I had a conversation with Putin in connection with this. I say: ‘War is war, but in order for the war to end, of course, it is necessary to take the capital’. And Putin tells me the following: ‘You know, this can be done. Immediately. Instantly. But a lot of people will die’. What’s the matter? The first thing he told me was that they (the Ukrainian military) are bringing MLRS guns (multiple launch rocket system), not only tanks, into the streets by direct fire, they are hiding behind kindergartens and hospitals. How, he says, to fight in the military with them? ‘Here we are doing a targeted operation. We are on the outskirts of Kyiv. We can’t beat like them. Without discrimination.’ That is, he was worried that he would have to fight in such a way that there would be nothing left in the place of the school.”

## DETAILS



■ March 2022. Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Belarus did everything possible to continue the Russian-Ukrainian negotiations.

The President recalled the meeting with Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kuchma after the first referendum in our country, when Boris Yeltsin asked the Belarusian President to help his Ukrainian colleague 'make a normal Constitution and hold a referendum', "I say: 'Seriously, I'm ready'. And together with your specialists, with Kuchma at the time, we developed a draft Constitution. It was more, let's say, democratic than it is here and in Russia. But something similar. This

The Head of State added that the Ukrainian army still continues to use civilian facilities in which there are people, giving preference to those where children are located. That is why Vladimir Putin did not agree to hit Kyiv, where there are many such objects. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, another would have objected to the Russian leader, saying that there is a war going on, and we must continue it. And added, "He was telling the truth when he said 'we haven't started yet'. Then, I will not talk about the reasons, you probably know, the troops that were on the outskirts of Kyiv left. And no Zelenskyy defeated anyone there. Putin then withdrew these troops. How did he (Zelenskyy) protect? Did he defeat the Russian army there? No. Therefore, in vain he ascribes to himself this feat, which was not there. Putin withdrew these troops from Kyiv."

### On Zelenskyy in the cellar

Diana Panchenko did not hide her surprise, "You just said a sensational thing. I know the mood in Ukraine very well, and Zelenskyy's main propaganda is based on this. The fact that he, the first — not Yanukovich, did not run away, and second — he repelled the Russian attack."

Aleksandr Lukashenko was indignant, "He was sitting in the cellar at that time! Your Zelenskyy was sitting in the cellar at that time! He did not do anything. And the military saw how it would end."

The journalist asked the opinion of the Belarusian President: if Poroshenko, and not Zelenskyy, were the President of Ukraine, would the war start?

The Head of State noted that he often criticises Volodymyr Zelenskyy for inexperience, expressiveness, and character. The Belarusian leader is convinced that the previous occupation of the Ukrainian leader played a role. But once again he drew attention to the fact that troubles in Ukraine began since the time of Leonid Kuchma, when there was no single and definite course in the country.

discord, as it is now or then in Ukraine, would not have happened. This Constitution was prepared (we didn't hide that I was involved). Opinion polls indicated that Ukrainians would have voted for it. But time passed, nothing was done. In fact, the Constitution is ready, actually adopted by the people."

During the next meeting, Aleksandr Lukashenko told Boris Yeltsin that the Ukrainian leader did not want to work with the project, since the Verkhovna Rada would allegedly not approve it. Although, according to the Belarusian leader, no Rada will go against the people. Moreover, the Basic Law could be adopted in a referendum.

"That's where it all started," the President is convinced. "Kuchma, then Yushchenko, then Yanukovich... All this accumulated. And it all fell on an inexperienced, absolutely not a politician, a person alien to politics - on Volodya Zelenskyy — it all fell down. But even in the movie *Servant of the People* you openly promised. You saw these problems — oligarchs, thieves, crooks, and the situation around Ukraine, the most beautiful, richest country. You saw it all, you put it on your shoulders. Here, not only Zelensky should be blamed. Yes, he did not cope with this situation. And who had it easier? Was it easier for Putin when he became President? Or was it easier for Belarusians? We had nothing at all: no money, nothing."

### On the liability of Russia

Diana Panchenko asked if Russia was responsible for all this.

Aleksandr Lukashenko's answer is unequivocal, "Certainly! Russia is responsible for everything. For the collapse of the Soviet Union, when there was a fight there on a personal level as well. Now they say: 'Well, the Soviet Union would have collapsed anyway. And it's good that it broke up like that, there was a little blood.' How much blood do we have now? These wars went around the perimeter, it is still unknown how it will all end. Russia was the main state that glued, held, answered — the legal successor of the Soviet Union. Of course, Russia is also to blame. We are all to blame: Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and so on."



At the same time, the President is convinced, both Poroshenko and Zelenskyy had a chance to change everything. You could always sit down and think about how it would be better for your state and people.

### On the situation at the front

The President drew the attention of the journalist to the map he took with him, "I drew this map for you on purpose. Now Russia will grind you there. Living force and technology. Already those motivated and ideologically inclined Natsiks, as they were called, nationalists, strong ideological people are gone - they have all died already. Who is fighting here? Those whom you catch on the streets and bring here. They are not prepared. Well, a few soldiers. They can't handle this car. Russia has changed. Russia today at the front is the latest weapon. There are already enough drones. A completely different army. And the most dangerous thing: Russia has 250,000 volunteer corps — trained and now in reserve. Do you understand what 250 thousand is? At the front, the Russians now have less! And now they are sitting on the defensive with the Russians — and not because they cannot attack. Just don't. And you go as if you were stubbed or drunk, as they show the Germans in the movies, you go across these barricades. But you don't even reach the minefields. You are destroyed simply by the thousands! During the counteroffensive, 45,000 of you died and left there crippled. Your loss is one in eight. And 250,000 reserves, armed with the most modern technology, they will grind you down, and then they will do what you are most afraid of."

Demonstrating this on a map for clarity, the President of Belarus continued, "They will cut you off - here to Moldova, to Transnistria. What will you do next? And here the Poles rub their hands, pushed by the Americans. They will cut off your west - and you will have this piece (if any). That's what will happen to you - and there will be no such state as Ukraine."

Answering the question of a journalist whether this is a foregone conclusion, the Head of the Belarusian State replied, "If you don't stop now, it will. If you don't sit down at the negotiating table now... Russia is offering it, you don't want it. Well, if you don't want to, don't. The power of Russia is enough - and no West will help you in this regard. We must take our heads in our hands and act on the basis of realities, but act in the interests of this vast, beautiful territory..."

### On those who do not need peace

Diana Panchenko clarified which of the parties can negotiate today? And why are they for Zelenskyy, the West and Russia? The President's opinion on this matter is as follows, "There is no need to talk about the West today. Americans — yes, they do not need it. The longer the war goes on there, it is better for them: war is expensive, and by doing so they want to weaken Russia. And not just to weaken, but to kneel. But the Ukrainians, Zelenskyy need it? After all, the best people die. Ukraine does not need it."

"Ukraine — no, but Zelenskyy?" the journalist asked.

"You are correct," Aleksandr Lukashenko remarked. "Ukraine is not Zelenskyy, and Zelenskyy is not Ukraine. Zelenskyy is a 'hero', he travels around the world with a trident in a T-shirt and demonstrates his heroism. And they know how to praise, in the

West — remember how to Gorbachev: 'Gorby, Gorby!' And the Soviet Union collapsed. The same thing happens to him: 'Ah, Zelenskyy, ah, hero!'

You are hero? Whose novel are you the hero of? You are the hero of THEIR novel, but not of the Ukrainian people. And if the Ukrainian people today are drugged by their propaganda (there are no other points of view there, evidence of this is your position, if you appear in 'democratic' Ukraine, you will be imprisoned at best, and at worst you will simply disappear), then this will continue forever cannot."

The President added that he also monitors public opinion in Ukraine, and not from the standpoint of sociological surveys there, but from the standpoint of people's opinions, "And a lot of people are starting to give a real assessment of Zelenskyy. Therefore, he rushes about: to call elections or, taking advantage of martial law, to postpone them. That is, it is not a fact that Zelenskyy will win the elections, although you give him 90 percent of the rating. I'll be honest: if the elections are held in the near future, someone from the military will become president — Budanov or someone else. And people understand more and more that Zelenskyy must, to put it mildly, find a way out of this situation. So that the guys do not die. Mothers do not care how they save the life of her child: the main thing for her is to save her. What kind of patriotism and love for the Motherland can you talk about when your child's life is at stake? Therefore, the people in Ukraine are beginning to sober up. And many who left want to return. And the oligarchs — to earn money (and the war does not allow it). But the hawks in the West, read in the United States, need the war to go on. What is there? The Slavic peoples fight each other - well, let them kill each other, it is beneficial for them: by weakening Russia, you can get close to China. It is this game that Zelenskyy is playing, and it will end with the fact that the flourishing, beautiful and richest state of Ukraine will cease to exist."

### On the sobering of Europe

The Ukrainian journalist recalled that Aleksandr Lukashenko had previously made a statement that peace talks on Ukraine were possible this autumn. Noting that the absolute majority of the political forecasts of the President of Belarus came true, she also clarified the opinion of the Head of State regarding this forecast. And heard back, "Based on all my contacts recently, during this year, I must say that Western Europe — the Germans, the French, others (except the British, of course — those are under America) — don't need this war anymore. Big people say: the war is not in America, the war is in our house. And it must be finished. The Europeans are up to it. Yes, while they carry out commands (15 Leopards, etc.), but they are reluctant to give away military equipment! The West can no longer be called a 'single cement'. And they send signals to your President Zelenskyy, but Zelenskyy rested, because behind the main patron is the United States of America. That is, public opinion in the leading countries of Western Europe is slowly starting to drift — more and more people are speaking out against this war, because they also feel its harm on their wallets. Americans profit from the war. Therefore, there is no unity between Europeans and Zelenskyy in terms of this war. And if the Americans want, they will tip off Volodya Zelenskyy, Zelenskyy

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will go to these negotiations. How else? If there is no supply of weapons through Rzeszow and other points, there will be no war.” Why would Americans do this? To this clarifying question, the President remarked, “Because they will understand that Ukraine will not win, that it will lose. And if Ukraine loses and the Russians manage to advance where I have already said, the whole West will lose. Therefore, they need to give a signal at the right time: sit down at the negotiating table. And negotiations should begin without preconditions. This is a classic in any diplomacy — to sit down at the table and discuss everything: Crimea, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk. We sit down, develop an agenda, a list of issues. It is possible to return to the questions that were worked out back then, despite the fact that Russia was ready to discuss them. Of course, Russia will never go so far as to, as you say, ‘return Crimea’. It will not happen! I still doubt that here, in the east, it is possible to agree on something - but Russia is still ready to talk on any topic. But you, pushed by the Americans, do not want this yet. And do not understand that there is nothing more valuable than human life. And in your country during active hostilities, 1.5 thousand people die!”

### On the goals of the SMO and their implementation

And did his Russian colleague Vladimir Putin tell the Belarusian President about the circumstances under which he would consider that the goals of the SMO were fulfilled? Aleksandr Lukashenko answered this question as follows, “In this spirit, we did not discuss the topic with him. But I dare to express my position: the goals of the SMO have already been fulfilled to date. Ukraine will never be as aggressive towards Russia as it was before the war. Ukraine will be different. First, there will be more cautious people in power - smart, cunning, if you like, and intelligent. Who will be sure that the neighbours are from God, and it is necessary to build relationships with them. And the future Ukraine will not dance to the tune of the Americans. This is how I understand it. I am convinced that Putin also thinks so. What is happening is a great lesson not only for Ukraine, but for Russia as well. Yes, for us, for the whole world. And we are learning from this.”

The journalist recalled the existence of other assessments: that the situation in Ukraine has worsened since the start of the SMO, more people are dying in the Donbass, and Ukraine itself will soon receive fighter jets and other latest weapons. At the same time, the hatred of Ukrainians for Russians is becoming more and more — and was all this necessary in this case? Aleksandr Lukashenko is convinced, “Everyone is strong in hindsight, as the people say. All this was not seen as such, today we have grown wiser, learning from these events. Yes, everything you said is true. We have pissed off the people. But I always give an example: do you remember what the Nazis did in the (occupied) territories? And Bandera? But the wounds healed, the Soviet Union had good relations with Germany. After the collapse of the Soviet Union both Ukraine and Belarus, which was actually slashed and wiped off the face of the earth (during the war), built relations with Germany. And we are building it now. But you have to go for it! And the first step is to sit down at the negotiating table. The first day we will look at each other like animals - and then we will start talking. So it was in Gomel, in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, in Istanbul. At first it sparked

so that the fire blazed, and then specific issues were discussed. But the Americans told Volodya Zelenskyy: ‘Stop! Let’s fight!’”

### On the basis for negotiation

In June, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine Aleksey Danilov said that negotiations were already being prepared, while he did not rule out the participation of the Belarusian side in the negotiation process.

“Is this a veiled invitation to you to participate in these negotiations, if they take place?” the journalist asked the Head of the Belarusian state.

“This is not a question for me. We should ask Danilov,” Aleksandr Lukashenko said.

The President of Belarus noted that he had heard this statement, “We border on Ukraine, we are actually ‘co-aggressors’, as it is customary to say in you and in the West. Naturally, our interests are there, and our position should be heard. Therefore, I do not rule out that Belarus (at what level — this is not being discussed today) is obliged, should be involved in the negotiation process. Ukraine will only get a positive effect from this. As for the negotiations, they are not going on... Of course, they are going on. We have met with representatives of your authorities probably five times,” Aleksandr Lukashenko noted.

“When was the last time?” said Diana Panchenko.

The last time was a few months ago. After these negotiations were going on behalf of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. Topics — involvement in the future of Belarus in the war, will Belarus fight, will not be on the side of Russia from the north. And many other questions. The Ukrainian side has also recently been concerned about the potential use of nuclear weapons and the deployment of PMC Wagner in Belarus.” The Head of the Belarusian State stressed, “These questions have been piling up. But we had these contacts, we talked. We do not mind. And now there are proposals to continue this dialogue: ‘Let’s meet in Istanbul or in the Emirates.’ I say: ‘Guys, are you out of your mind? We border on you, please — come to Brest, wherever you want — to Gomel, Mozyr, anywhere, to Minsk, and we will organise a conversation with you. Why are you suggesting we go somewhere, to Turkey or to the Emirates?’ These are good countries, we don’t mind. But we can negotiate here.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, “Then Zelenskyy noticed some kind of threat to those who organised these negotiations (the so-called political competition), forbade them to conduct this dialogue. We know that these negotiations are being conducted with the Russians in Ukraine through special agencies, special services, including the military. And positions are being brought up: Russia-Ukraine, Ukraine-Russia. Ukrainians have contacts with us and contacts with them, with Russia. There is a basis for these negotiations. Let’s talk. But your politicians will play to the point that it is not Putin, not Russia — the military of Ukraine will overthrow this political elite headed by Zelenskyy. Look here. Because the military sees the futility of what is happening there.”

### On the entry of Belarus into the war

During the interview, the journalist asked Aleksandr Lukashenko whether there are circumstances under which Belarus can fully



■ During a joint training session of Wagner PMC and Belarusian units at one of the training grounds in the Minsk region.

### On the response to possible aggression

Speaking about the circumstances under which strikes against the Baltic countries or Poland can be launched from the territory of Belarus today, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasized that there can be only one threat - aggression against our country, "If Poland, Lithuania, Latvia begin aggression against our country, we will instantly respond with everything we have. You know we have something. And the blow will be unacceptable. We do not compete with them.

enter the war in Ukraine. The Head of the Belarusian State replied, "War? If you, Ukrainians, do not cross our border, we will never participate in this hot war. But we will always help Russia. These are our allies! 55 countries help Ukraine, and only Belarus openly helps Russia."

The President of Belarus said that the thesis of the Ukrainian authorities that Putin is inciting him to involve our country in the war is complete nonsense.

"It will not give anything, an additional 70 thousand troops will not give anything. They have enough manpower and equipment, so the involvement of Belarus will not give anything extra. You better tell me what it will give if we start fighting against Ukraine? Nothing!"

### On Ukrainian lands within Poland

Answering a question about the possible transfer of Ukrainian lands to Poland, Aleksandr Lukashenko said that most likely this would not happen. First of all, because the Ukrainians themselves will not allow it. Even if the incumbent President Zelenskyy is moving towards this.

«You made some kind of decision that Polish policemen and civil servants are almost equated with Ukrainians. The information field is warming up to this. Moreover, military units to help Ukraine have been created in Poland. If they come here, you can't turn them out of here, because the Americans are standing behind Poland. There will be Polish territory, why not accept them into NATO? It will already be Polish territory, they will lead to this. And part of Poland is already NATO. Therefore, everything is prepared for this. And you, the journalists, were the first to talk about it. What we politicians were just beginning to see, you said about it. For us, this is unacceptable, as well as for the Russians."

According to the Head of State, in order to prevent fragmentation of Ukraine in parts, it is necessary first of all to stop the war and do everything possible to preserve its integrity. And then talk.

Poland, Lithuania, Latvia — NATO is behind them. Of course, we understand that forces are incommensurable. But we will inflict an unacceptable blow on them, and they will receive unacceptable damage, damage. This is what our security concept is based on."

Aleksandr Lukashenko said that the nuclear weapons that are in Belarus will indeed not be used if there is no aggression against us. "If only an act of aggression is committed against us, an attack on Belarus, we will not hesitate, wait, and so on. We will use the full arsenal of our weapons for deterrence. Why? Belarus is not Russia to watch, to wait for something. It's a long way from Brest to Vladivostok, but with us this piece of land can be seized in a month, and nothing will be left. Therefore, we will not hesitate and watch.

As soon as aggression is against us, according to the plan (and I publicly approved the plans, but, of course, I did not tell you exactly what these plans will be), we will instantly respond with everything that we have. And we did not import nuclear weapons to scare anyone. Yes, nuclear weapons are a strong deterrent. But these are tactical nuclear weapons, not strategic ones. Therefore, we will apply it immediately, as soon as there is aggression against us," the President emphasized once again."

### On the use of nuclear weapons

At the same time, the Head of the Belarusian State drew attention to the fact that Belarusians are not crazy and would not want to use nuclear weapons. If aggression is not committed against the country, this will never happen.

"And the use of nuclear weapons under such conditions against Ukraine is not ruled out?" said the journalist.

"Against Ukraine, if it commits aggression against us, and not only nuclear weapons will be used. We have something besides nuclear weapons. And we will not warn you that if you cross the red lines, then we will strike at the decision-making centres. This will be done without warning. So don't touch us. We don't touch you, and



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you don't touch us. This applies least of all to Ukraine. This applies primarily to those madmen in the West who are already preparing there," Aleksandr Lukashenko said.

The President of Belarus expressed confidence that one of the lessons of Ukraine today can and should be avoided.

"Ukraine shows that war is a terrible thing. And NATO's war with Russia and Belarus is a world war with the use of nuclear weapons. It just won't work out like in Ukraine, this must be avoided. The West, I know for sure, really does not want a nuclear war. In this case, no one will be able to survive. Russia is the first country in terms of stockpiles of nuclear warheads. About the same in the US. Everyone will be involved, it will be hot. That's why nobody wants to die. Everyone wants to live the way we live and hope for the best. Even now I see no justification for the fact that this war is possible."

### About Wagner PMC

As for the thesis about the staged rebellion of the Wagner PMC, the President stressed that only madmen can talk about the staged, because this event caused enormous damage.

"This thesis appeared immediately. But, except for Ukraine, it does not accelerate anywhere. There was no performance here. The initiative to deploy Wagner PMC in Belarus came from me, and not from the leadership of Russia or anyone else. Moreover, this was discussed and decided at the time of negotiations with Yevgeny Prigozhin as one of the security guarantees. This was my suggestion. To extinguish this rebellion, the fire, it was necessary to accept any conditions, because God forbid the rebellion — it would be hot for everyone.

Maybe the Westerners, as you say, and the Americans were immediately delighted that there was a mutiny. And then they woke up and now they say: 'Thank God that this option did not pass'. Why? They were most worried about nuclear weapons - who would have them in their hands. At Wagner, at Zhenya Prigozhin? It wouldn't seem like much. Therefore, even our most bitter enemies did not want this development of events and this rebellion. And the fact that they would come to us was suggested at the time of my negotiations with Prigozhin. I didn't even discuss it with Putin when I offered it to him. Therefore, no Russia brought Wagner here. And then, turning around, because they went there, near Luhansk and Donetsk, where they had a base. They did not immediately come to Belarus. And only then they came to Belarus and began to settle down."

### On the riots in Russia

Diana Panchenko inquired about the opinion of the Head of State on the assertion that riots in Russia after the situation with the Wagner PMC are unlikely, as well as the myth that the war will end when Putin is overthrown.

"There will be no more of these rebellions for the foreseeable future. Russia would have coped with this so-called rebellion. It would cost a lot of blood. Up to the point that units would have been removed from the front, from certain units, but they would have coped. But this march itself says that this is impossible and unnecessary. Frankly, the next rebels, drawing conclusions from this rebellion, will be afraid to do so. As for the overthrow of Putin, what does Zelenskyy and his supporters want. Let them try. If

these problems are not enough for them, they will get even more. No one today will overthrow Putin anywhere."

### On advice for the President of Ukraine

Diana Panchenko also asked the President about advice for Volodymyr Zelenskyy, "I have very good information that, purely humanly, Zelenskyy was very difficult to perceive the deterioration of relations between you. Despite the fact that Ukraine imposed sanctions (against Belarus) faster than the EU. Do you have any words for him?

I have only words now. I would tell him: 'Volodya, the war is going on in your country, on your land. We must do everything to not get worse.'

Yes, what has happened has happened. Those who are to blame will have to answer for this. But today we must stop. It is necessary to stop the negative development of events, especially for Ukraine. And it will be negative primarily for Ukraine. This is the only thing I want to say to him today so that he can hear it. And from here start dancing."

### On the beginning of the collapse of Ukraine

The President also answered a question about what, in his opinion, and when things went wrong in Ukraine, "When did you start plundering Ukraine. If you want to preserve the integrity of a country, a process, a company, a situation, there must be unity, a core. This is primarily a state core. Like we have. We are constantly criticised for this vertical of power, dictatorship and so on. But it was precisely this, the vertical and, as you call it, dictatorship, discipline, order that contributed to the consolidation of the entire people around this pillar. And we managed to get through to people and bring what needs to be done. Including now. I often say: if you don't want to fight like Ukraine, let's work in the field. People hear it. They cite it. Simple people. The combine driver gets out of the combine and starts telling me this."

The Head of State noted that the process of plundering Ukraine developed gradually, "But it started when you started handing out tidbits to the oligarchs. And in this way you created a mass of centres, power centers, behind which the security forces also stood. People with machine guns and machine guns. Kolomoisky, Taruta, Firtash and others. I just remember these names. They also became militants, whom it was already difficult for the state to resist. Remember, Volodya Zelenskyy came to some part (military. - Approx. ed.), where he justified himself: 'I'm not a sucker'. Where they just talked to him ... When I heard this, I was terrified. This is generally unacceptable. Commander-in-Chief, well, anywhere. You, a journalist, a civilian, well, you could tell Zelenskyy what you see fit. But not a military man. And it has already come to this. That is, Ukraine was dispersed, divided. You started playing democracy. All choose to re-elect. And thus blurred the responsibility. But it all started with your privatization, thoughtless privatization. When in a day one person (either a convict, or a former convict, or someone else) became a billionaire. You have torn apart Ukraine and offended people. Ukrainians were terribly dissatisfied with that situation. And it all piled up. But it started from there — the economy was the basis for everything. You thereby destroyed the richest and most beautiful country. Then your flayers came into

politics. Your billionaires, oligarchs. They began to lift certain people upstairs. Well, then they began to give pieces of property to politicians like Poroshenko - take it. And they started giving up. And when a politician has a lot of money in his pocket, they are very tight and put pressure on him. Take the same Poroshenko. And, probably, they say that the current president has all the best in the West. Therefore, like this, slowly, you left the statehood, divided Ukraine for personal interests."

On the value of peace and understanding of this by Belarusians "Do the citizens of Belarus today understand what a valuable resource they have — peace?" the journalist asked. And she continued: what will happen to peaceful Belarus without Lukashenko? The President replied: not everyone understands the value of peace. He also commented on the second question, "Much depends on Lukashenko. In terms of how much I can help or allow the people to determine their future: presidential elections, parliamentary elections, the National Belarusian Assembly, and so on. Much of this, if not all, depends on me. And I have to do as it happened to me. Random, you might say. At 38 years old. Then, at this break, but the people made their choice. For 30 years this has weighed on me. The people believed me, I must die, but do it. Whatever it takes. I was promised billions of dollars, yachts, Nice, Cannes and what else is there. It didn't weigh me down. I was dependent only on people. And he did everything in the name of these people.

I have to do the same now. And if the people, contrary to what I would like, decide like this, then they will decide sincerely. After all, I have the power, I have to make it so that it is sincere. So that no one falsifies anything. The people have decided - well, God be with you. Then you will be responsible for it."

### On participation in the presidential elections

Will Aleksandr Lukashenko run for the next presidential election? Has a decision already been made, asked Diana Panchenko. The President replied, "I haven't made any decisions. Honestly. Maybe it's a careless attitude. But I have so many problems that I have to solve. When the time comes to make a decision, I will. But now it is necessary to endure, to endure, not to get into some kind of story, as they say. We must lead our people on this very thin brittle ice, so as not to fail. For me, this is the main thing now. And my future and future power depends on this. That's why I'm doing it. Honestly, I didn't think, and even in my narrow family circle with my children they didn't discuss this topic. Now is not up to it."

### On the future of Russia

The journalist quoted the words of the Head of State from an interview in 2020, where he stated that Vladimir Putin would leave the post of President until 2036 and 'find an option for people or a person to come to power who would continue the path of Russia's development'.

"Do you think there is such a person?" she asked.

"I think there is such a person," the President replied. "And if he doesn't see him now, he will see him soon. But the fact that Putin does not see him now, I think it is. Why? Because he does not think about it and does not look. There are many other problems that he needs to solve. Therefore, I think not. I think that Putin will be

the next president in Russia. Elections in six months. Putin has no rivals in Russia now."

### On what to do for Ukrainians

Speaking about the results reached by Ukraine and Belarus during the years of independence, Diana Panchenko noted that her country had lost 30 million people, industry and science. In Belarus, on the contrary, there is peace, GDP per capita is twice as much as in Ukraine. She asked the Head of State what Ukrainians should do to get everything back to normal.



The President firmly believes, "Ukrainians need to be aware of where you are now and who you are. If we do not realize this, then there is no need to do anything, we will not know what to do and in what direction to move. You know, there often (they say) Old Man, Old Man in Ukraine and so on. Sometimes I think about how I could help. And I think that if God forbid such a fate had fallen on me — now to do something in Ukraine, I don't even know what needs to be done. You need to sit down, dive in and think. That's why I don't want to give advice to Ukrainians on the spur of the moment. But, of course, it is banal — we must stop the war. When there is a war, when you are distracted and so many people die: relatives, friends — what can you think about? What kind of wealth? What about building a house, working on a plot, if you sit and think that tomorrow they will grab you on the street and drag you to the front? You will only think about how to avoid this fate. If you do not fight at the front, only those who can pay, get off the draft board. Everything is bought and sold. This is horror. Therefore, it is necessary to restore order on the principles that are accepted throughout the world. Normal human principles of justice and so on. Based on them, it is necessary to build this life from the bottom. And then you will face the oligarchs, then you will need to create a normal army that will fight not for one or two people, but to protect the people. Then you will understand that you need to build the economy, first of all, feed and clothe people."

Aleksey Fedosov

# BELARUS – BRAZIL: A NEW TRAJECTORY OF COOPERATION



**Aleksandr Lukashenko met with Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Republic of Belarus Bernard Jorg Leopold de García Klingl.**

**B**elarus is connected with this geographically distant country by quite dynamic trade and economic cooperation. Mutual trade is growing, despite the tough sanctions pressure. The President is confident that far from the full potential of cooperation has been exhausted. He recalled that trade and economic relations are the basis of any relationship. If both sides have a strong financial interest and a definite bond, then both political and diplomatic relations are built.

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*Brazil is traditionally included in the top 10 trade partners of Belarus. Last year, the trade turnover amounted to \$358.1 million, with a positive balance of \$149.6 million. In January—June 2023, trade in goods reached \$393.4 million (200.8 percent compared to the same period in 2022), with a positive balance of \$269.6 million. Potash fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and disinfectants are traditionally the main Belarusian export items.*



***Roadmap and invitation to the President of Brazil to visit Belarus. Mutually beneficial supplies — from tractors and potash to aircraft. This and many other things were discussed at the meeting of the Head of State with the Brazilian Ambassador.***

### The essence of specific proposals

Aleksandr Lukashenko is sure that the current meeting should result in agreements on specific areas of Belarusian-Brazilian cooperation, “If we evaluate the Belarusian-Brazilian relations, I must say that they can be much better. And politically. But above all in trade and economics. Because trade and economic relations are the basis of any relationship. If we have a strong financial interest and a definite bond, then both political and diplomatic relations will be built. As an ambassador, you understand this as well as I do,” the President of Belarus specified, addressing the Ambassador of Brazil. “We just have to agree with you as a result of today’s meeting on specific areas of our cooperation, which will bring our relations to a higher level.”

The Head of State said that in this regard he has a number of proposals, “I think that you will bring my proposals to the Government, your Parliament and, above all, President of Brazil Lula da Silva. And I beg you, as one of the main proposals today, to send a signal to your President that we are waiting for him in Belarus. At any convenient time for him. Better in winter. In order for him to see our winter nature. And during his visit, we could finally determine that road map or plan for our relationship.”

The President stressed the fact that the Belarusian leadership is extremely interested in this. The Head of State also emphasised the importance of the current meeting for both Belarus and Brazil.

### Brazil values relations with Belarus

In turn, the diplomat thanked Aleksandr Lukashenko for the meeting, noting that it was a great honour for him to meet with the Head of the Belarusian State and convey an invitation to

the President of Brazil to visit our country. The Ambassador noted that Brazil highly appreciates relations with Belarus, as well as the work that is being done in it, “We understand the importance of the region and the delicacy of the situation that has developed here. We also see the confrontation that is taking place today between Russia and Western states. Brazil is ready to take part in the dialogue, we also see you as a person who is not only very well versed in the current situation, but can also take part in this dialogue and contribute to resolving the situation,” stressed Bernard Jorg Leopold de García Klingl. The diplomat continued, “Of course, the President of Brazil, I am sure, will accept your invitation (to visit Belarus) with great gratitude. Because he knows how important it is today to discuss with you the solution to the situation that has developed. We understand what is at stake... We are sure that dialogue requires a common will, a common intent. My hope is that both you and the President of Brazil will be able to participate in this process.”

### Set up cooperation

The Ambassador of Brazil stressed the presence of a wide range of areas for the development of Belarusian-Brazilian cooperation. He told about it to journalists after the meeting with Aleksandr Lukashenko. The diplomat said that during this meeting, important aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed, “Of course, today we live in a rather difficult time, when heavy sanctions are imposed. Nevertheless, much has been done and said in order to overcome them and to deepen cooperation between our countries.”

According to the ambassador, issues of cooperation in the field of agriculture were discussed during the meeting. In particular, the possibility of supplying Belarusian tractors to Brazil. In addition, the issues of restoring the supply of Belarusian potash fertilizers to this country were discussed. As you know, Brazil is a major food producer in the world, and at one time Belarus supplied up to 20 percent of all potash fertilizers consumed by the country.

There is a mutual interest in the movement of a number of goods and in the opposite direction. Brazil, according to the ambassador, could supply Belarus with coconut products



**Bernard Georg Leopold de Garcia Klingl:**

*— Of course, today we live in a rather difficult time, when large sanctions are imposed. Nevertheless, much has been done and said in order to overcome them and to deepen cooperation between our countries.*

***Aleksandr Lukashenko invited Brazil to determine a roadmap for the development of relations and invited Lula da Silva to Minsk***

for chocolate production. In particular, for the well-known Belarusian enterprise Kommunar. In addition, the issues of Belarus’ purchase of Brazilian Embraer aircraft for the needs of Belavia were touched upon.

The Ambassador also noted the importance of interaction between the two countries in the field of education. In the near future, a delegation of representatives of Brazilian scientific circles is expected to visit Belarus to sign memorandums of cooperation with three Belarusian universities.

Aleksey Fedosov

# UNION IMPLIES MUTUAL BENEFIT

## Practical filling of ideas

That August week at the President of Belarus was full of working meetings. First, Aleksandr Lukashenko met with Russian politician and statesman Dmitry Rogozin. Starting the conversation, the Head of State drew attention to the fact that recently the guest 'completely disappeared from the radar, only meagre notes and messages in the media.' However, work continues: Dmitry Rogozin today oversees a number of important areas. Aleksandr Lukashenko noted, "You have a lot of ideas. I know about it. We are ready to use the entire potential of Belarus, scientific and practical, which exists, for this. If it is beneficial for us, for you. Well, in general, for our unity of Belarus and Russia."

The President made no secret of the fact that he was glad to meet and have the opportunity to discuss the whole range of issues that have accumulated lately. Addressing Dmitry Rogozin, the Head of State said, "Knowing you as an active person who cannot be somewhere away from the main events not only in the region, but also in the world, frankly speaking, I am ready to help your experience and knowledge come in handy for the benefit of our common ideas, which we share with you, and, moreover, for a long time. We have a single Motherland, and in the name of this, we simply have to work with you."

Rogozin thanked the President for the meeting and said that he was in Minsk on a short working trip. The Russian politician shared some plans, "There will be meetings in Minsk with representatives of the industry of the Republic of Belarus, my old friends, with whom we

**The partners express their readiness to make the most of all opportunities for the implementation of common plans**



have never lost our good relations. I will negotiate with them on a number of projects that are primarily related to the work of our scientific and technical centre. I think these are interesting things." As for infrequent mentions in the media, the guest assured, "I worked in the same way as before. In a different capacity, but with much greater potential and taking into account the enormous changes that are taking place in the world of technology."

## When interests coincide

And literally the next day the President had a meeting with the Governor of the Tomsk Region Vladimir Mazur. Among the topics for a substantive conversation are cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, industry, science and space, the policy of import substitution and advanced technologies as a factor of independence from the West.

Geographically distant Siberia for Belarus has always been and remains a close region. Belarusian goods and competencies are well known and in demand here. The leaders of the Russian territorial

units that are part of the Siberian Federal District, as well as the business delegation, are frequent guests in our country. Such active contacts in the end give a good result. For Belarus, one of the promising partners from Siberia is the Tomsk Region. Receiving the governor of the region, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised the fact that we have many mutual interests, and focused on the intensification of cooperation, "Trade turnover can and should be at least two or three times higher. There are plenty of growth points... I am convinced that together we can create the most advanced technologies, eliminating our dependence, Russia and Belarus, on the West."

### Real long-term plans

The key indicator of economic interaction is trade turnover. Yes, the Tomsk Region is not yet among the leaders among our partner regions of the Russian Federation, but last year there was a tendency for a noticeable increase in mutual trade, and it continues today. During the meeting, the President noted the significant potential for progress. Welcoming the guest at the Palace of Independence, Aleksandr Lukashenko said, "One of the promising Siberian partners for us is the Tomsk Region. The significant resource, industrial, tourist and intellectual potential of the region is of great interest to us."

By the way, last year the volume of mutual trade grew by almost 50 percent and amounted to nearly \$23 million. Positive dynamics is observed this year as well. For the first half of the year, growth is almost 30 percent. But it is absolutely clear that this is extremely small. Trade turnover can and should be at least two to three times higher. There are plenty of growth points.

The President called the Belarusian export of agricultural raw materials to the Tomsk Region one of the traditional foundations of economic cooperation. The Head of State also noted a number of other areas of cooperation.

In 2022, supplies of amino acids to the national biotechnology corporation began. This product is vital in animal husbandry,

***It is indicative that there are 25 cooperation agreements between the educational institutions of Belarus and the Tomsk Region, a number of joint research projects are being carried out. But the potential for interaction in education and science is far from being unlocked.***

and taking into account various kinds of pressure and sanctions from the West, it is very important that here we are moving away from external dependence. For the Tomsk region, the issue of modernising urban electric transport is also relevant. Belarusian trolleybuses are widely used here. However, Minsk has the opportunity to provide the region with the entire range of required equipment, including trams, buses and electric buses. Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that Mogilevliftmash can fully satisfy the region's need for elevator equipment both for new buildings and within the framework of elevator replacement programmes.

### Key to a successful future

Another mutually beneficial area for common work is agriculture. The President of Belarus stated that in recent years the Tomsk Region has achieved significant success in the agricultural sector, "We believe that our experience and high-quality technologies could also be in demand by you in animal husbandry, crop production, construction of dairy and grain drying complexes."

The Belarusian side is also ready to share technologies for the cultivation and processing of fibre flax, because the Tomsk Region, like Belarus, is a leader in this area.

The next point of growth is in industry. More than 60 percent of the territory of the Tomsk Region is occupied by forests, in addition, the region has colossal peat reserves. This wealth must not only be effectively used, but also managed to be preserved, especially from fires that have become more frequent in recent years. Belarusian specialists are ready to share their experience in the production of logging, fire and rescue equipment, peat extraction machines.

A special role in the socio-economic development of the region is assigned to the scientific and educational sphere: today the Tomsk Region is one of the three leaders in the national scientific and technological rating of Russia, and the city of Tomsk is called the student capital. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed, "Of course, high-quality education of young people and training of scientific personnel is the key to the successful future of any country."

It is indicative that there are 25 cooperation





## COOPERATION



### FACT

*Representatives of the Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics visited the Belarusian State Institute for Standardization and Certification (BelGISS). Director of BelGISS Aleksandr Skuratov told the guests in detail about the activities of the institute, the main results and development prospects. The Rector of the Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics Viktor Rulevskiy and the Director of its Nanotechnology Research and Education Centre Yevgeny Shesterikov got acquainted with the capabilities of BelGISS in conducting tests on the electromagnetic compatibility parameters of vehicles and industrial equipment, acoustic and other measurements, and visited the production site. The Rector of the Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, in turn, presented a range of university activities. The meeting became a kind of reconciliation of positions before the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in the field of standardisation, metrology, conformity assessment and information support between the Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics and BelGISS.*

agreements between the educational institutions of Belarus and the Tomsk Region, a number of joint research projects are being carried out. But the potential for interaction in education and science is far from being unlocked. However, partners must competently and rationally use the highest competencies of each other.

A good example of such intellectual cooperation can be the implementation by Russian scientists, together with the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and Belarusian companies, of a project to produce transistors for aerospace and special purposes. Given the sanctions pressure on both countries, this topic is particularly relevant today. And here Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasises, “I am convinced that together we can create the most advanced technologies, eliminating the dependence of Russia and Belarus on the West. I would like to emphasise that we are open to a substantive discussion in all areas of cooperation. You can be absolutely sure: if we promise something and agree on something, Belarus will definitely fulfil it.”

### There is a solid foundation

In turn, Vladimir Mazur did not hide the fact that he was very glad to come to Belarus again. He said that he had already visited our country last summer, when the Forum of Regions of Belarus and Russia was held in Grodno. At that time, he was still acting as head of the region. Now, after taking office as governor, he came with a solid delegation. These are representatives of different areas: science, breeding, the agricultural sector.

The Governor drew attention to the solid scientific and technical potential of the region, which opens up great prospects for cooperation, “We are the third in Russia in terms of scientific and technological development after Moscow and St. Petersburg. We have a large proportion of young scientists. Above the Russian average. This is confirmed by our winning positions

in the part of the federal project of engineering schools, which in Russia determines the most prepared universities for the implementation of this project. Three Tomsk universities won this right.”

### Go ahead and be competitive

In a conversation with journalists, Vladimir Mazur summed up certain results of the meeting with the Belarusian leader. And the first question from the media representatives: will it be possible to double the mutual trade turnover? The governor of the Tomsk region has no doubts about it, “Over the past year or two, we have increased (the volume of trade) by 30 percent. Twice is an ambitious task, but it can be solved. By virtue of the meetings held in the Grodno Region, in Minsk, we see that this task is feasible.”

The head of the Tomsk Region, for his part, told in what areas the cooperation of the region with our country will bring benefits to both parties. In the agrarian direction — starting from the acquisition of equipment, the supply of Belarusian components and ending with selection (new types of varieties of vegetables and grains). If we talk about science, there is also something to learn from Belarus and something to bring to the region. As for the policy of import substitution, which is now being actively pursued by both Belarus and Russia, Vladimir Mazur is convinced that today it is worth thinking in broader categories. Belarus has retained over the years science, high-tech approaches to certain industrial areas, just like Russia. Somewhere there are more competencies in Belarus, somewhere in Russia. And today it is better to talk not about import substitution, but about import advance or independence from imports. It's more appropriate. The parties have everything to move forward and be competitive with world standards in the field of high technologies.

Aleksandr Pimenov



# IS THE DOMESTIC AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY POSSIBLE? WHY NOT.

**The work of the main air harbour of the country, the development of aircraft repair, transport, energy industries and the new dream of the President. Details of the visit by the Head of State to Minsk National Airport and Minsk Civil Aviation Plant No. 407 OJSC**

Air transportation industry was almost the first to come under pressure from external sanctions. Even before the West began to introduce them en masse, a number of countries closed the sky for Belarusian carriers after the incident with the RyanAir aircraft. Actually, in connection with this, the aircraft repair industry could also be destroyed. Yes, both directions are in a difficult

situation. But the coherence of actions, a competent strategy and state support made it possible to survive. Obviously, this approach allows not only to stay afloat, but also to develop the entire economy as a whole. Moreover, Aleksandr Lukashenko firmly declares that a way out of any situation will be found. And domestic enterprises will not remain in trouble

## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

### Questions for the future

It is worth recalling that the passenger traffic of Minsk National Airport in pre-Covid and pre-sanction times reached five million people a year. Today, objectively, the indicators are lower, but it is necessary to work for the future. It is no coincidence that at this meeting with the President, the first thing discussed was the further development of the infrastructure of the country's main air harbour. Aircraft takeoff and landing are now carried out from one new runway. It began accepting jet liners in 2019. By the way, the presidential Boeing was the first to test it flying to China. It was decided to reconstruct the first runway. However, for now, only current repairs are underway. Despite the fact that under the current conditions one runway would be enough, Aleksandr Lukashenko demands not to forget about the first runway. This runway must also be in working order. It must not be abandoned. Moreover, at the request of the President, it must be in perfect condition.

In order to more clearly show the prospects of the Minsk National Airport, the aviators presented to the President a whole model — a miniature air harbour. Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Sivak paid special attention of the Head of State to the railway component. In particular, he spoke about plans to develop transport links with the capital and the cities of Smolevichi and Zhodino closest to the airport. It will be convenient not only for passengers, but also for employees, who are still delivered to enterprises located on the territory of the National Airport by bus. The principal approach of the President is to act first of all rationally, and at the same time for the future. While today, due to the prevailing circumstances, something is not needed, we must understand that tomorrow it will be in demand.

The full demand for the railway line, they promise the President, will come in 2027.

Another pressing issue for the future is the construction of a new terminal. It is planned to start building it again in four years. A closer perspective is the construction of car parking lots.

The Head of State also inquired about the operation of the airport under sanctions. In general, as the President was informed, the main

air harbour of the country, despite the existing difficulties, solves the problems that arise and is currently operating stably, there are no problems in providing materials and equipment.

### The team was saved

The President passed through the territory of the airfield. He looked at how the current repair of the first runway is being carried out. Along the way, the Head of State once again emphasised that the runway must be used in the future, it must not be abandoned. Further along the route is Minsk Civil Aviation Plant No. 407. In May, the enterprise celebrated its 70th anniversary. Until 2018, the plant was located literally in the centre of the city, but then it was moved to the territory of the Minsk National Airport. Here they are engaged in repair, maintenance, modernization of Soviet and Russian-made aircraft. However, they also work with Western jet liners. They also set a serious goal here — to become an integrated provider of aircraft maintenance and repair services in Belarus.

Director General of the Minsk Civil Aviation Plant Vladimir Pekarsky informed that the production capacities of the enterprise are fully utilised. The share of exports in the volume of revenue for the first half of the year is 98.8 percent. Another indicative figure: out of 1,400 specialised elements of the Tu-134 aircraft, 1,392 can be repaired at the plant. Now a complex for washing and painting aircraft is being built on the territory of the plant, and it is planned to complete the work in the first quarter of 2024. When the complex reaches its full capacity, the enterprise will be able to earn additional revenue in the amount of more than 13 million roubles, and export volumes will amount to 4 million dollars.

It is possible to achieve all the results and set ambitious goals only thanks to personnel. Vladimir Pekarsky drew the attention of the Head of State to such an important point, “Of the 140 buildings and structures in the old territory, in fact, no one was lost, all people and all competencies were retained.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko visited the aircraft maintenance and repair hangar, where he got acquainted with the work of production sites.

### Words of gratitude

Having inspected the production, Aleksandr Lukashenko met with representatives of the labour collectives of the plant and other organisations located on the territory of the National Airport Minsk. “Thank you for mastering the new plant,” the Head of State thanked the workers. Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled how the difficult decision to move the production site of the enterprise was made. There have been many proposals. Including the liquidation of the enterprise: some believed that it was not necessary, arguing that ‘some Soviet junk is being repaired here’. The Head of State noted, “I was assured that it was not necessary. I seemed to agree, but I asked those who made the proposal one question: what are we going to do with the people? Not just with people to keep busy. Of course, five thousand people would be occupied, this is not a problem. These are highly qualified people, that is you. Such people are very expensive. What will we do with them? Where will they go? There was no answer. Therefore, I decided to move that plant out of the Belarusian capital and place it here.”

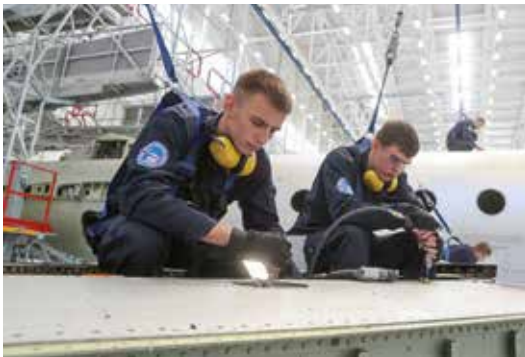
The construction of a new production site was under the special control of the President, and many were even ‘punished for slowing





**Aleksandr Lukashenko,**

*“The world is interdependent, and only madmen can destroy this dependence. Nothing will work for them. We’ll break through. They don’t need competitors, that’s why they put pressure on us in the first place. But this is a good evaluation for us.”*



down construction.’ The Head of State honestly admitted: he did not think that the plant would turn around like that. And so I was pleasantly surprised, “Just great. The main thing is that you have found your niches. You learned to do not only what you did there at the old plant, but also a lot of new things. You are engaged in import substitution. Therefore, I sincerely tell you: you are just great and I am very grateful to you for this. We will move in this direction. All the people responsible for the success should be identified and awarded.”

### **“We will find a way out of any situation”**

Aleksandr Lukashenko also advised workers to pay less attention to the pressure ‘which is being exerted by the frenzied West on our enterprises, including the airport, Belavia’, “We will find a way out of any situation. And we will not leave our enterprises in trouble.

When this frenzy started after RyanAir, I told the pilot of my plane: tell the guys that we will not leave them in trouble, and you tell me what to do on the next flight. He reported to me before the plane, we made decisions. Therefore, we will not leave anyone in trouble.”

### **President’s dream**

After inspecting the plant’s capacities, the Head of State shared his firm conviction that everything is just beginning. And in communication with labour collectives he said, “I would not even call it a plant: this should be treated as the beginning. This is the first step in this direction. We will do everything to

support repair and maintenance, and perhaps the creation and construction of our own aircraft. We will promote it.”

The President recalled that there are two such large sites in the country: a military plant in Baranovichi and a civilian one here. “If you master something from the military areas, I will only be grateful and support. If there is something for you, for civilians, I will also support it.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko shared his, as he put it, dream, which, perhaps one day, will become a reality, “Having created the production of cars, I have such a crazy idea (if I manage to start it during my presidential life) — if we manage to turn around and produce our own aircraft, I will be happy. So my new dream can come true. Here I have such a crazy idea to deepen the production of civil aircraft. We have mastered the repair, maintenance. There are practically no claims to you from customers. Let’s move on.”

### **Sky for everyone**

So, on a regular basis, flights to Minsk National Airport are now carried out by nine airlines. Domestic Belavia plus eight foreign carriers. There are sanctions. Vector — east and south. One of the Belavia pilots asks the Head of State how soon it will be possible to observe foreign airlines in the Belarusian sky, “Even tomorrow! We are non-aggressive people. We are not going to fight with anyone. We want to cooperate with everyone,” Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. “We are open for cooperation. Yes, now we live primarily off the East (Russia, China), but we must not forget about the high-tech West. They are nearby, they are our neighbours, and we cannot lose relations with them. We are ready for this, but taking into account our own interests. Believe me, the time will come (now there is such turbulence, in your language, the difficulties are great) — in 2024-2025, I am sure there will be serious changes, including in the world.” The Head of State recalled that even at the solemn meeting on the occasion of Independence Day, he instructed the Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to propose a plan of good neighbourliness and peace to the western neighbours, “And you have to talk to the Poles. I have instructed the Prime Minister to contact them. If they want, let’s talk, let’s build relationships. We



are neighbours, but neighbours are not chosen, they are from God. But they have parliamentary elections on October 15th, and, of course, they now need to escalate the situation in order to show that they properly armed and re-armed the country. Therefore, before October 15th, they are unlikely to make any significant changes that are beneficial to them and us. They demand and ask a lot from us, but we cannot agree to this, because it is contrary to our interests.” At the same time, according to Aleksandr Lukashenko, Poland does not escalate the situation in the region by itself — it is being pushed to this by the United States, “The Americans have staked on Poland. But the Poles are not stupid people. These are our people, the Slavs. They understand everything perfectly. Let’s wait and see.”

### The first Belarusian cosmonaut is known

Aviation is a step ahead of space. The Belarusian cosmonaut has been determined to go into orbit. Belavia flight attendant-instructor Marina Vasilevskaya has been appointed to the main crew for the flight to the International Space Station. When is the start? Will the plans break down due to some circumstances? Answering this question, Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled that the idea to send a Belarusian cosmonaut to the near-Earth space was once born during negotiations with the Russian leadership, “I told the President of Russia that the Belarusians somehow sat too long on the ground. Everyone flies, including Africans. Well done! But why don’t Belarusians fly?”

Further negotiations were already underway with Roscosmos, and its then head assured that he was ready to contribute to the implementation of the idea, but it was a woman who was needed. Aleksandr Lukashenko conveyed the essence of the answer of the Belarusian side, “Please. We are a women’s country. We have a women’s president, you might say. I don’t hide it. Let’s find a

woman. Found... We plan that it will fly in the first quarter of next year. Maybe in March. This is due to the accident on the ISS, so the deadlines have shifted. Yes, our girl will fly. The understudy is also defined.”

At the same time, the President emphasised that no circumstances could influence this.

### “It’s good, it’s ours”

Another question is from an employee of the Minsk Civil Aviation Plant. The man said that now, due to increased demand, one has to stand in line to buy a Geely car for several months, and asked about the future prospects of the brand (it was about plans to produce up to 60,000 cars).

“We will release them,” the President confirmed and added, “You have been standing in line for months — this is already a big step forward. In my time, they waited for years and could not buy. This is a big plus. But it’s bad that you have to stand in line. On the one hand. On the other hand, I am glad that there is a demand for this car. In the first months there were doubts. But I was hoping that people would still buy this car. It is good, it is ours. And with all the shortcomings (I often had to contact specialists on the issues of repair and spare parts), we still keep it under control and will promote this car.”

The Head of State spoke about further plans in this direction. About the fact that they agreed with the Chinese on the licensed production of their cars, “We identified, in my opinion, two brands. Therefore, we will have our own Belarusian car. If we are already hooked on this, then we will reach the production of our own absolutely, almost 100 percent Belarusian car. Quality car.”

### The second nuclear power plant is quite possible

During the conversation, the topic of renewal of the passenger transport fleet in the country was raised. Speaking of this, the





## IN THE SPOTLIGHT



President entered into more global reflections. The fact that we are going through an era not only of political transformations on a planetary scale, but also of a change in the economic structure. Energy issues are on a particularly topical agenda. Here Belarus is acting in line with advanced trends. Built its own nuclear power plant. What's next? Aleksandr Lukashenko shared his opinion on this matter, "We will switch to electric. It is not in vain that the nuclear power plant was built, and I am pushing you to ensure that you do not supply natural gas to your apartments, but electricity. There is enough electricity. The bosses think for a long time, but I have such a crazy idea: to build a second nuclear power plant in the east. Belarus will then be provided with everything necessary."

The President summed up: the country already has excess electrical power. For the long term: we can build factories, we can develop electric vehicles, which we are doing, housing using electricity... This is the most profitable, most efficient type of fuel, Aleksandr Lukashenko is sure. Concluded, "We will move in this direction. And there will be electric transport! You may have noticed that I pay a lot of attention to this. We started doing this a long time ago, and have not lost."

### Quality will stand the competition

As for the modernisation of the passenger transport fleet as a whole, Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that new public transport units are constantly being purchased for the needs of cities and regions, this process is especially noticeable in the capital. And it will continue. Moreover, domestic equipment is produced in Belarus.

At the same time, export deliveries of Belarusian passenger vehicles are also important. Although there are often ambiguous situations. The Head of State cited a recent case as an example, "Our buses are very popular. We are unable to meet the needs. Competitors begin to strangle us, referring to the fact that there is a fire in a bus in St. Petersburg, or something else... Now the state commission is working. I sent them to figure out what the issue is. Terrible competition, but we will withstand it. These are good quality buses."

At the same time, the President noted that if from somewhere there are signals supposedly that Belarusian buses are on fire, we have not had such cases:

"So what's the issue? There is an issue. You know that in our Russia there are many issues, but we will fight for these markets, and we will fight through quality. And at home, slowly (as far as funds allow, and this is primarily the budget), we will replace them (units of passenger transport)."

At the same time Aleksandr Lukashenko suggested, "It seems to me that soon you will no longer use public transport. We have an average of two cars per family in Minsk. And some people have three and four. Please, you are free to use them. At least someone will buy fuel. We have enough fuel, we may not even use it all."

### There is something to oppose

In those days, the 2nd CIS Games were held in our country, in which as many as 22 teams took part. Belarus has more than one and a half hundred medals, despite the fact that, as a rule, young people compete in competitions. Only Russia has more.

"Belarusian athletes are very well prepared and show good results. Maybe this is one of the reasons for their exclusion from international competitions?" asked the Head of State. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, the West is really afraid of competition, "They show their temper. They want to bend us like they always do. And that's just it. Because sport has long been a big politics. Therefore, they are pushing in all directions. But we endured, we persevered. The athletes in all sports give good results."

As a rule, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasises that participation in the Games is young athletes (with the possible exception of weightlifters, for whom the 2nd CIS Games are one of the stages of preparation for the World Championship), who must fully express themselves and show themselves in the future. Nevertheless, they give results. The President also answered the speculation that due to the lack of international competitions, the level of training of Belarusian athletes may decrease, "I said very simply: if you win against one country — against Russia, it will be a success. And we will pay you, we will support you, and so on. Win! And the Russians for us today, you saw, are the main competitors. And we haven't gotten to them yet. They are in first place, and they have two or three





### **“We will support children”**

One of the employees of the National Airport Minsk, a native of Donbass, thanked Aleksandr Lukashenko on behalf of the inhabitants of his native region, and especially children, for help and support. The guy himself lost his parents in the war, and therefore knows the price of peace like no one else. And I asked the President the following question: does our country plan to accept children from Donbass for rehabilitation in the future? The position of the Head of State here is adamant, “We planned, we plan and we will plan. And not only plan, but we will also support the kids. You see, they come here for silence. It is wild for them to be in the country and not hear these breaks, not see these deaths, this famine. And the fact that the Westerners are trying to stir up the situation in the world, first sue Putin, and now me, talking about criminal liability, is simply ridiculous. I am absolutely not worried about it. On the contrary, we understand that this is how it should be done.”

The President emphasised, “Children are not to blame for anything. And we agreed with Putin that we would finance these trips from the union budget. Russia and Belarus. We have done it and will continue to do it without looking at any reproaches. Let them figure out that children are being taken out of Ukraine, dismembered and organs removed. They are trying to treat their rich bastards. Let those be dealt with. We have treated and will continue to treat and support these children.”

The Aleksey Talai Foundation is dealing with the issue of improving the health of children from Donbass in Belarus. Aleksandr Lukashenko said from the bottom of his heart about Aleksey, “A heroic man. He mainly brings people with disabilities here. How not to help them? Let’s help people today — God sees it all. Somewhere to help us. Therefore, we will support children.”

***P.S. Aleksandr Lukashenko was presented with an exclusive Tu-134 aircraft steering wheel by the aviation industry workers. The Head of State was sitting at a similar meeting during his last visit to the Minsk Civil Aviation Plant No. 407. They explained: how a pilot controls an aircraft, how he makes people’s lives safe, and the President leads the Republic of Belarus. “I will drive!” Aleksandr Lukashenko promised.***

Vasily **Kharitonov**  
Photo: BelTA

times more gold medals. Therefore, there are no problems for athletes. The main thing is that they win medals at international competitions... This is psychologically very important.”

During a conversation with representatives of the aviation industry, Aleksandr Lukashenko spoke not only about cooperation between Belarus and Russia in the sports field, not only about the fact that Belarusian athletes participate in competitions in a neighbouring country, and Russians in our country, but also about an interesting initiative of Vladimir Putin, “I supported him and praised him for initiating the BRICS competition. These are Brazil, Russia, South Africa, China and India. There is one and a half billion and there is one and a half billion. We will immediately join these competitions there, and many countries will join.

And this Olympic movement, which is now (Bach leads), will fall apart. Because everyone is fighting for money, advertising. The more viewers, the more advertising for you, that’s money. Therefore, they are not fools there either, they understand that a few more steps like this and they will ruin this movement.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko compared the situation in sports with the situation in the aviation industry.

“They tried to talk to me about sanctions. But we don’t talk about sanctions at all. We should not pay attention to this. But the human head is like this: if you only load yourself with these sanctions, then you don’t need to work... You can refer that we have sanctions, it’s difficult, and so on. What will make it easier for you? Therefore, no sanctions! Yes, it’s not easy. Yes, it’s difficult. When was it easier? It has always been difficult. Because we are competitors. And it will be even more difficult for us. Because we have invaded the most intelligent and high-tech industries. Maybe you are lucky to some extent that everything fell apart and only one such plant competes with you,” the Head of State addressed the employees of Minsk Civil Aviation Plant No. 407. “But there will be competitors, we must defeat them. And these are people, this is education, these are personnel, these are workers who work here. Therefore, I do not see any problems with the preparation of athletes. Sooner or later they will have to return us to the international championship.”

# TIME TO LIVE

## Positive sentiment is recovering in the Belarusian economy

### THE CONTEXT OF THE MOMENT

An expanded meeting of the Board of the National Bank was recently held. Traditionally, a wide range of issues has been considered. However, some figures voiced in the reports are very interesting. Based on estimates of all macroeconomic indicators, the economy continues to adapt to the so-called new reality. And, importantly, sentiment among entrepreneurs, business leaders and consumers is starting to show a steady positive direction. And the mood for the modern economy means a lot.

#### Optimistic expectations

So, what was the most characteristic information that could be taken from the extended meeting of the Board of the National Bank? There is money in the country. In the banking sector in the first half of the year, the excess of rouble liquidity on average amounted to almost two billion roubles. Against the backdrop of declining inflation and the refinancing rate, there is an increase in lending to both the real sector and consumer lending. According to the results of the first six months of this year, loans totalling more than fifty billion roubles were allocated to legal entities and individuals, including long-term loans for more than ten billion. This is 80 percent more than in January-June last year. At the same time, the requirements of banks to the economy in dollars and euros are reduced.

The dedollarisation (and, in general, devaluation) of the credit market is gradually taking place. In recent months, products denominated in the national currency have outperformed even the Russian rouble due to attractive rates. If in June last year, the average interest rates on rouble loans from banks and the Development Bank for the corporate sector were at the level of 18.4 percent, then in June 2023 they decreased to 8.1.

In a word, the cost of credit resources is quite comfortable for business entities. Moreover, the financial and economic results in the real sector are very positive. Over the five months of this year, revenue from the sale of products of goods, works, services increased by 8.1 percent compared to the corresponding period of 2022, profit during this time amounted to 5.5, return on sales — 8 percent. Thanks to these results, a number of enterprises received their own funds for development, which reduced their need for direct bank lending.

But most importantly, positive economic sentiment and expectations are strengthening. The business climate index calculated by the National Bank is at the highest level in the last three years. This figure is especially high in industry. Demand for Belarusian products remains quite stable, which allows increasing production volumes. In the first half of the year, such an important macroeconomic indicator as investment in fixed assets showed positive dynamics: 107.2 percent compared to the same period in 2022.

## THE CONTEXT OF THE MOMENT

Inflationary expectations are falling. If in March last year they exceeded 16.7 percent, then in June this year they dropped to 10.9 percent. This is, of course, much higher than the actual figure. But expectations are always higher than the fact, in almost all states.

In addition, for the growth of positive expectations, a certain temporary transitional period is needed for people to psychologically adjust to a low level of price growth and this will be reflected in their moods and forecasts for the future. Nevertheless, in general, positive consumer sentiment is recovering. According to the National Bank, if in June last year 21.6 percent of citizens believed that now is a favourable time for making large purchases, now there are already almost 40 percent of them. The revival of consumer activity allows us to say that economic growth will be provided, among other things, by the growth of domestic demand.

### Difficult path of transformation

Of course, we cannot say that we have completely adjusted to the new realities. And the point, by the way, is not only in the sanctions, but in general in the endless uncertainty in the global economy. The era of globalisation has come to an end. But the interdependence of different regions from each other remains quite high. Which path will global supply and demand take? How will economic, trade, financial and other ties be built in a multipolar world? Now it's hard to guess. Therefore, all countries, without exception, are on the path of transformation. This process is also taking place in Belarus.

Today, the main GDP growth is provided by industry and agriculture. At the same time, for example, IT is not going through the best period. At least for now. The demand for digital technologies and services in the domestic market is huge. But the old scheme of outsourcing along the Western vector, once very effective commercially, is no longer flawlessly promising. Again, not only because of restrictions, but also the general situation: depression in Western economies, reduction in investment by large technological multinational corporations and increased competition in this market. Indian programmers burst into the international expanses, which, with a fairly high level of services, are among the cheapest in the world. Fortunately, in this country the population is approaching one and a half billion people, so it has enormous free labour resources to occupy key niches in the global outsourcing market and bring down prices on it.

Undoubtedly, you will have to be sensitive to changes. The world is too changeable today. However, it is very important that positive sentiment prevails in the economy. And this is the most powerful economic factor that allows us to overcome all difficulties.

### There is a positive trend

Timely measures taken by the Government made it possible to avoid the development of events according to a negative scenario last year: enterprises continued to work, people were protected from the sanctions strike, the state fully fulfilled its social obligations.

This year, the task is to move from the stage of adaptation and economic recovery to growth. And the results of work in the first half of the year are an indicator of how effectively we manage to solve this problem and where there are reserves for development.

Minister of Economy Aleksandr Chervyakov draws attention to the fact that following the results of six months, four most important parameters were met in excess of the established targets: GDP (102 percent with a forecast of 101.9), exports (an estimate of 109.4 percent with a plan of 102.9), real incomes of the population (103 percent with a forecast of 102) and the inflation rate (103 percent with a bar of no more than 106.9). We were slightly short on investments (107.2 percent against the forecast of 108.1), but the dynamics achieved — plus 10 percentage points to the pace of the first quarter — allows us to talk about a well-formed set of measures to boost investment, the relevant minister explained.

### Who's leading the way

As for the leaders of economic growth, industry is at the forefront. For six months, it added 6 percent, and in the 'net' June — 15.5.

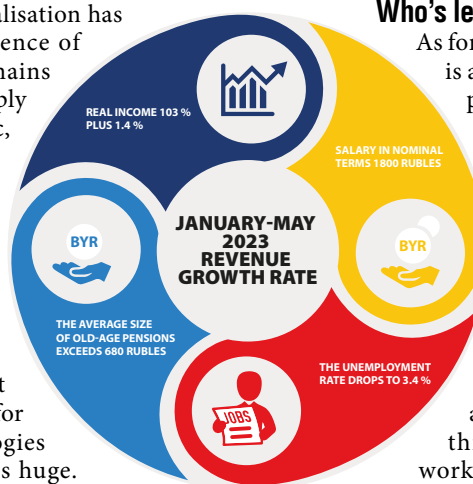
We have increased the production of cars by almost three times, trucks by 30 percent, forage harvesters and grain harvesters by more than 26 percent, TV sets by almost two and a half times, elevators, fabrics, clothes, shoes, and so on. It is important to note that the products did not go to the warehouse.

High rates in construction (gross value added in January — June 2023 amounted to 106.1 percent) are ensured through the implementation of contract work for major and current repairs (growth rate of 125.5 percent), landscaping, construction

and reconstruction of republican roads, water deironing stations and construction of housing within the framework of the state investment programme and regional investment programmes.

Social infrastructure is actively developing: within the framework of state programs, nine kindergartens, ten schools, five swimming pools, 53 hospitals and clinics, 12 sports and recreation centres, 23 sports facilities are being built. All this is a real investment in improving the quality of life of people, the head of the Ministry of Economy is convinced.

Continuing the topic of construction, the head of the economic department stated that the tasks for housing construction, including those with state support, were completed by all regions in the first half of the year, "In January — June 2023, 1,758.9 thousand square meters were put into operation (16.9 percent above the plan), of which about 30 percent were with state support (plus 13.2 percent to the plan)."





## THE CONTEXT OF THE MOMENT

Aleksandr Chervyakov also noted an increase in the contribution of domestic demand to economic growth compared to the first quarter of this year.

And here the retail trade plays a big role, which added more than 12 percent in the second quarter. In general, for the first half of the year, the growth amounted to 104.6 percent.

The catering sector is growing dynamically — by almost 12 percent in the first half of 2023. This is facilitated, on the one hand, by an increase in real incomes of the population, and, on the other hand, by a stable price situation, a wide product range and favourable conditions for consumer lending.

Wages, pensions and benefits are rising. In fact, inflation is at a historic low — 102.9 percent by June last year, 103 percent by December 2022. Consumer lending in the first half of this year increased by 1.5 times compared to the same period in 2022. And, undoubtedly, this trend indicates that society has adapted to new conditions. Belarusians have become more confident in planning for the future and are moving to the usual active consumer behaviour. At least that's what the minister thinks.

### The numbers are impressive

What else is indicative? The volume of exports increased by \$1.8 billion, or more than 110 percent compared to January — May last year. The balance of trade in goods and services is positive. The export of consumer (128.3 percent) and investment (121.9 percent) goods grows most actively. According to Aleksandr Chervyakov, such an increase is provided by physical volumes. And this fact already confirms that domestic products have found their consumers in the markets of friendly countries and are still in demand. So, in January — May alone, deliveries to Russia amounted to \$10.3 billion, which is comparable to the annual volumes in 2015 and 2016.

The share of Belarus in Russian imports is being restored. In 2023, it approached 9 percent, which is significantly higher than the average level of 5 — 6 percent over the past 20 years. Sales to China have reached the \$1 billion mark, already exceeding annual exports

through 2022. Accordingly, there are all prerequisites for reaching the target 2.2 billion.

### Investments make themselves known

Currently, the Government is pursuing a proactive investment policy aimed at creating new industries, modernising the industrial sector, and building infrastructure. For objective reasons, the external inflow of capital is currently limited. Therefore, the task was set to attract and effectively use internal sources, primarily the own funds of enterprises, the resources of banks, and the budget channel. And this approach is already bearing fruit. For example, in the first half of the year it was possible to reverse the negative trend of the last three years to reduce investment in fixed assets. They are growing rapidly. Based on the results of work for the first half of the year, investments in fixed assets amounted to 14.9 billion roubles, or 107.2 percent. At the same time, the purchase of machinery and equipment is financed to a greater extent. In other words, enterprises do not invest 'in walls', but in the active part of fixed assets, where added value is generated.

By the way, this year it is planned to implement 812 investment projects with an investment volume of 6.2 billion roubles. The centre of attraction of capital is the manufacturing industry. Investments are also made in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining, construction and transport. The implementation of 29 production investment projects has already been completed, three of them ahead of schedule. Work is actively underway to fulfil the instructions of the Head of State 'One District — One Project'. The list of projects has expanded significantly. Today, there are already about 156 projects, thanks to which more than nine thousand new jobs will appear in the regions.

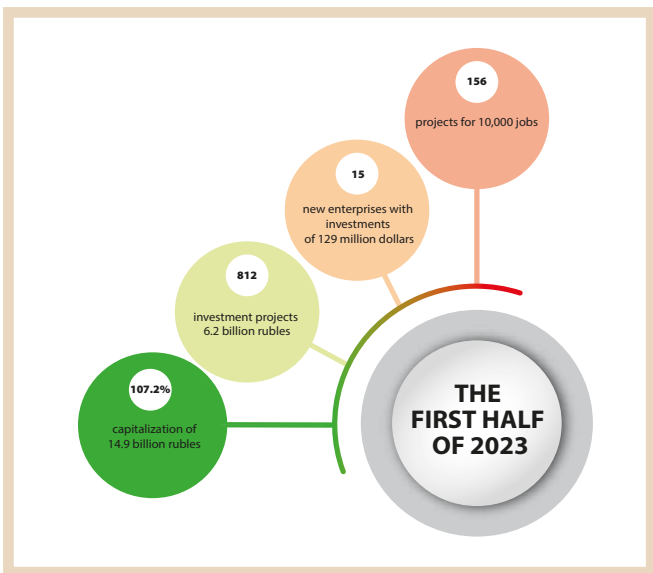
It is worth saying that investment work continues in free economic zones. From month to month, production and export volumes are growing here, and issues of diversifying supplies are being addressed. In the first half of this year, FEZ residents were replenished with 15 new enterprises with a total investment of \$129 million and plans to create over nine hundred new jobs.

### The economy is in the growth zone

Undoubtedly, increasing the income level of the population is a priority task for the Government. According to the results of January — May 2023, the growth rate of real disposable income amounted to 103 percent (plus 1.4 percent compared to January — April). Wages in nominal terms in the first half of the year approached 1,800 roubles, including 1,927 in June. In real terms, the growth was 7.4 percent. Such dynamics is provided by the growth of production and record low inflation rates. Labour pensions are increasing at an even faster rate — plus 12 percent in six months. The average retirement pension now exceeds 680 roubles. The situation in the labour market remains manageable. The unemployment rate in Belarus continues to decline. In the second quarter of 2023, in accordance with the methodology of the International Labour Organisation, it decreased to 3.4 percent.

To summarise, everything in general allows us to say that the Belarusian economy has recovered and entered the growth zone.

*Aleksey Fedosov*





# FOUNTAINS COME FROM DIFFERENT DEPTHS

## Belorusneft intends to produce a record volume of oil this year

**T**he plans of the oilmen of this production association for this year are about two million tons of black gold. And the results of the work in the first half of the year confirm that the ambitious height will be conquered. The previous record was set last year — then the subsoil of the Belarusian land gave 1 million 800 thousand tons of oil, which exceeded the volume of production by almost one hundred thousand tons in 2021. There has not been such an increase for twenty years. The increase in production is the result of drilling new wells, as well as restoring the necessary equipment and optimizing technologies.

### A justified approach to the case

It is known that oil fields are concentrated in the only oil and gas-bearing region of the country — the Pripjat Depression. It is located in the Gomel region and covers about thirty thousand square kilometers. Several new oil fields are discovered in Belarus every year. Now, for example, there are more than fifty of them in development.

According to Alexander Lyakhov, CEO of Belorusneft, last year was also successful in terms of drilling volume. More than two hundred thousand meters of penetration were provided. These are sixty wells built, of which more than a dozen are exploratory wells. Moreover, the maximum indicator for exploration drilling has been reached in thirty years. The pace is not decreasing this year either: in six months, the penetration amounted to 108 thousand meters, 31 wells were built. During the year, the penetration is expected to reach over two hundred thousand meters — this is a record drilling volume over the past 50 years.

It should be noted that more than thirty hydrocarbon deposits are located in the Rechitsky district. This year, it is planned to produce over a million tons of oil here. This figure will be the highest in forty years. There is also the only gas processing plant in the country in the district.

Everything that is extracted must be processed qualitatively and successfully sold — this is the approach to business in the Belorusneft company. Last year and the first half of this year were quite successful in the activities of the plant. Last year, for example, 75 thousand tons



of automobile gas and 45 million cubic meters of gasoline were sold in the country. The task for the next two years is to increase the volume of sales of these products the domestic market.

### Promising deposits

Two dozen more fields are located in the Svetlogorsk district, where the planned oil production for this year exceeds 400 thousand tons. In total, almost a thousand wells have already been drilled here, and nine more will be added to them this year. It should be noted that the exploration and development of the Ostashkovichskoye field, located mostly in the Svetlogorsk district, has been successfully conducted for many years. At the same time, the prospects for the discovery of new oil deposits in this area remain quite high, Belarusneft assured.

Black gold is also mined in one of the most remote corners of the Gomel region — the Oktyabrsky district. On its territory there is the third oil field in the country in terms of reserves and accumulated production — Vishanskoye. Only this year, his fund was replenished with a well with a depth of more than three and a half thousand meters. And the planned oil production here for the current year is over 130 thousand tons.

Eleven more hydrocarbon deposits are located in the Khoynik district. Last year, a little more than 112 thousand tons of oil were

produced here — the fourth result after Rechitsky, Svetlogorsk and Oktyabrsky districts. The planned production for this year is 106.5 thousand tons.

There are ten oil fields in the Kalinkovichi district. Drilling of several exploratory wells is planned to assess the resource potential of hydrocarbons within the Severo-Domanovichskaya Area. A preliminary assessment shows that there may be a sufficient amount of geological oil reserves in the bowels of the earth, that is, in the near future its production here will grow.

The central structural-tectonic zone of the Pripyat trough, located partly in the Khoyniksky district, is one of the main sites for drilling promising structures for the next five years. It is not for nothing that twelve structures with geological resources of more than seventeen million tons have been prepared here, drilling of about forty exploration and more than eighty production wells at the Hartsevskaya, Nurgaleevskaya, Moskvich and Beskopylnovskaya areas is planned. In particular, these facts give grounds to the general director of Belarusneft, Alexander Lyakhov, to speak with confidence about the same favorable prospect: in the coming years, oil production in the area will also grow.

### Digitalization is a profitable business

And here is another interesting point. Since March of this year, the center for integrated operations of the Rechitsaneft oil and gas production Department has launched pilot operation of the Digital Deposit intelligent system. And since July, its commercial operation began. "Digital Field" allows you to monitor changes in the main parameters online at any of the oil production facilities and make management decisions as efficiently as possible that will minimize losses during oil production, plan all issues related to its extraction and pumping, digitalization is also being introduced in drilling, gas processing, electric power, accounting of drill pipes and will gradually be cover other areas. In other words, Belarusneft aims to digitalize all the most expensive processes by 2025. And already today they are working here to improve and improve them.

### Be able to beat the competition

By the way, Belarusneft is developing a cluster for hydrocarbon production and oilfield services in Russia. Exactly ten years ago, the northern asset, the Yangpur Oil Company, was acquired. During this period, Belarusian oilmen in Yamal have significantly increased the volume of hydrocarbon production.

If we take the total equivalent of oil and gas, then almost a tenfold increase in volumes was achieved. For example, in 2013, Yangpur produced about 130 thousand tons of oil and gas condensate, and in 2023 this figure will exceed 400 thousand tons. Also this year, Belarusneft specialists are aiming to produce over seven hundred million cubic meters of natural gas and about 125 million cubic meters of associated oil in Yamal. Recently, representatives of Belarusneft have actively participated in the acquisition of new licenses for the production of hydrocarbons in Russia, despite the fact that this process is purely market-based, competitive. Nevertheless, the company plans that by 2025 the level of hydrocarbon production in oil equivalent in Western Siberia should reach the volume that oil workers receive in the Belarusian region.

Vladimir **Velikhov**



# STRICT COMPLIANCE STANDARDS



Belarus has one advantage that few countries can actually boast of: the reliable security of the consumer market. There is no place on it for goods that do not meet the mandatory safety requirements and the properties declared in the label. If such are identified, then their sale is prohibited, and in case of a threat to the life and health of consumers, a ban is issued on import and circulation on the territory of the country. Dangerous products are withdrawn from circulation. These are the rules of the game for everyone.

Domestic manufacturers clearly comply with all technical regulations: they were taught to do this. Of course, there are incidents, and unscrupulous companies come across. But these are rather exceptions. By and large, it is possible to add Tested in Belarus to our brand Made in Belarus. It must be admitted that it is from abroad that they are trying to bring not the safest products to us. And therefore is it not more logical to give preference to domestic? Still, our producers usually behave decently.

### Movement in a positive direction

Perhaps the prerequisites for a decrease in the level of safety and quality of goods on a global scale appeared during the pandemic. Interruptions with this or that product, excessive demand for some positions, lockdowns and stops with inevitable losses that entrepreneurs want to compensate one way or another, and not always in plausible ways... The work of regulatory, in other words, supervisory authorities during severe COVID restrictions in many regions was basically impossible. In addition, in a number of countries, moratoriums on inspections were generally introduced to stimulate business. The competent authorities could sometimes come only if they were sure that a real threat was being created to the life and health of consumers. In a word, we have what we have: the security of the consumer market, frankly, over the past two or three years has decreased on average across the planet. And scandals with poisonings constantly flare up in this or that country. Sometimes, alas, lethal.

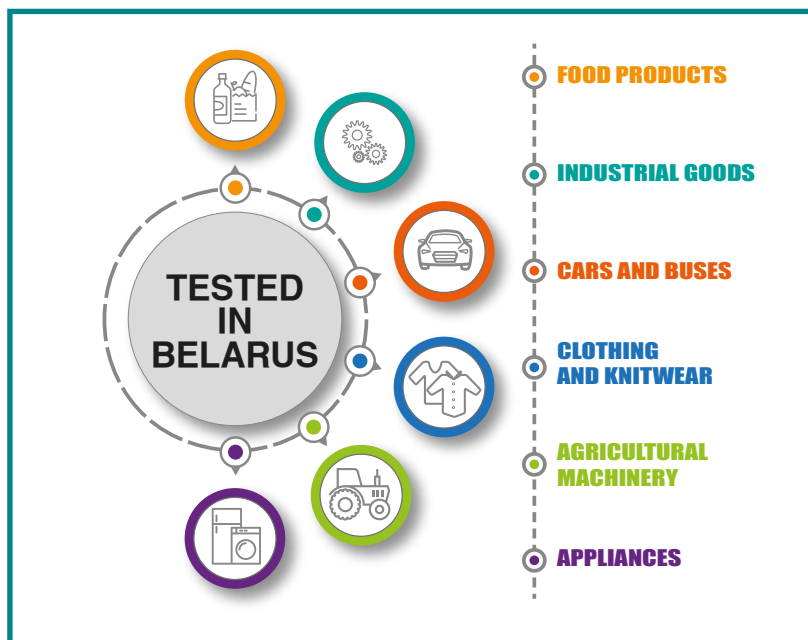
Technical regulations apply to all member countries of the EAEU. But the thing is that sometimes the severity of the requirements is offset by the possibility of non-compliance. Unfortunately, our colleagues in the union sometimes have quite a lot of loopholes. Market participants claim that their number increased after February last year, when, as part of countering sanctions, supply options for parallel imports appeared — primarily to Russia, and active processes began to replace some Western goods, raw materials, components with analogues from manufacturers from other countries. Many metamorphoses took place fast. Therefore, sometimes these products entered the territory of the EAEU without documents on compliance with safety requirements. Or there were documents, but the tests were not carried out in full, in violation of the methods. Or not carried out at all. Unfortunately, the gray market for certificates has not yet been eradicated in the EAEU. Although the process is moving in a positive direction. And not without the active participation of Belarus.

### Control is essential

The fact is that we have created an effective system of control over compliance with the rules of the game in the consumer market. Within their competence, supervision is carried out by the State Standardization Committee, as well as the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Food and Emergency Situations. Regional inspectorates of the State Standardisation Committee conduct inspections and monitoring, identify risky goods, appoint appropriate tests in the prescribed manner. Fortunately, due attention was paid to this area in the country, so a fairly powerful laboratory and research base has been created. Risk-based control: they are primarily concerned with business entities and suppliers who have a high probability of committing violations of the law.

Let's be honest: there are a lot of attempts to smuggle dubious products into our market. Last year, the inspections of the State Standardisation Committee issued more than 900 orders to ban the import and circulation of almost 1,500 dangerous products. During the same period, over three thousand conformity assessment documents were analysed. And more than eighty percent of them were issued with violations. One third of

**What is the advantageous difference between the domestic consumer market? Its safety. The country has built an effective system of protection against the penetration of hazardous products that do not comply with the technical regulations of the EAEU. In the first half of the year, more than 500 orders were sent to business entities that committed violations to ban the import and circulation of 826 types of dangerous products. Almost 500 documents on assessing the conformity of products with the technical regulations of the EAEU have been terminated. In general, the approach used in Belarus in market surveillance makes it possible to put up a reliable barrier to getting goods from unscrupulous manufacturers and suppliers on the shelves.**



these documents were annulled by the conformity assessment bodies themselves when errors were pointed out to them. The validity of more than a thousand documents was terminated on the territory of Belarus. The control over the withdrawal from circulation by business entities of identified hazardous products showed that more than half of them were disposed of. The rest was returned to suppliers or manufacturers, and only three percent was finalised to current standards and returned to circulation.

Inspection officers have many different stories to tell. There were attempts to import teas with unacceptable synthetic dye into the country. Sweets and soda, in the production of which substances prohibited by technical regulations were used. Often you have to deal with consumer fraud. For example, salmon caviar. Instead of natural eggs, an imitation with artificial filler was rolled into a jar. In addition, there were no conformity assessment documents. There are other similar examples. By the way, these are not Belarusian, but imported products.

### Reputation is not the least

Representatives of the State Standardisation Committee are convinced that attempts to import and sell products that are dangerous and do not comply with technical regulations not only endanger the health of consumers, but also pose a direct threat to national economic security. Improper imports create an environment of unfair competition in the consumer market. And it is often difficult for our respectable manufacturers to win. In order to ensure complete personal safety as a consumer, it is most logical not to be tempted by a low price, but to focus on a domestic manufacturer. Of course, Belarusian companies also have violations. But this is rather an exception. And our

conformity assessment services conduct product research before issuing the necessary documents with all responsibility. And they do not sell fake documents, risking their reputation.

The State Standardisation Committee clarified that without compliance with the technical regulations of the EAEU, the admission of products to the territory of Belarus is impossible. Systematic work is being carried out in this direction. As noted, 36 of the 47 existing technical regulations of the EAEU are within the competence of the State Standardisation Committee. If violations are detected in accordance with the law, restrictive measures are applied in relation to unsafe products and unscrupulous market participants. There were cases when some entities tried to sell products prohibited for circulation in the republic through Internet platforms. However, the employees of the State Standardisation Committee have developed and applied appropriate methodologies to identify such channels and prevent the sale of dangerous products on them. Large marketplaces, as a

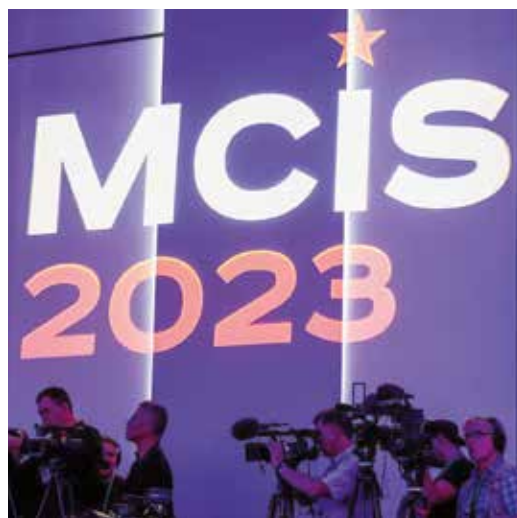
rule, block the entry of such goods to the Belarusian market at their level, including using the Dangerous Products open resource and the thematic Telegram channel.

### The essence of quality control

A lot of attention has been and is being paid to conformity assessment documents and the organisations that issue them. Today, the State Standardisation Committee knows in detail the specifics of the work of many conformity assessment bodies on the territory of the EAEU, they perfectly understand what research capabilities and what qualifications they have. They track which companies providing conformity assessment services really exist and work, and which ones are fake or do not exist at all. And the number of violations that are detected does not indicate that the products have become more dangerous, but about the quality of the work of specialised control services. Such violations can be attributed to latent ones: the more effectively the supervision system works, the more of them are detected. To some extent, through their activities, the employees of the State Standardisation Committee also influence the cleanliness of consumer markets in all EAEU states. According to the legislation of the EAEU, employees of the Belarusian State Committee for Standardization inform their colleagues in other countries about violations found in organisations that carry out conformity assessment. And they are taking immediate action. It is also important that a single regulatory framework is being developed within the framework of the EAEU to monitor compliance with product compliance with technical regulations.

Vladimir **Khromov**





# A LOOK AT THE SITUATION IN THE REGION AND IN THE WORLD



**The international situation remains unprecedentedly tense, all challenges and threats have become aggravated. President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko focused his attention on this important global aspect in his greetings, which he sent to the participants of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security.**

*In August, the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security brought together representatives from about eighty countries of the world. The main topics for discussion are the problems of regional security in the countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe. In greeting to the participants of the conference, Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed confidence that the current meeting is nothing but a significant stage on the path to building a new system of international security.*

## **On global and regional security**

The President of Belarus reminded that over the past decade such meetings and communication in the format of a multilateral dialogue on priority areas of ensuring global and regional security have become very popular and relevant. They make it possible

to exchange professional opinions, comprehensively assess the dynamics in all regions of the globe, compare the agenda on key issues of maintaining peace. And the current international situation, according to the President, remains unprecedentedly tense. Almost all known challenges and threats have become aggravated. The international law in the field of arms control was discredited. There are growing risks of the use of weapons of mass destruction, including provocations using nuclear and biological weapons. Aleksandr Lukashenko stated that information wars and cybercrime have become a powerful factor in economic and national instability for all states without exception. Today, the President of Belarus emphasized in his greetings to the participants of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security, a new type of weapon that undermines the system of international trade

## CURRENT AFFAIRS

and economic ties is various restrictive measures and sanctions, which have turned from an instrument of coercion to peace and security into a complex threat on a global scale.

Against this background, the Head of State emphasised, remaining a consistent supporter of ensuring peace and security, fulfilling its previously assumed international obligations, the Republic of Belarus, together with partners, as well as within the framework of the Union State of Belarus and Russia, makes every effort to strengthen cooperation in the fight against transnational challenges and various threats. By deploying tactical nuclear weapons on Belarusian territory, we adequately respond to the accelerated militarisation of Eastern Europe and the growth of US and NATO military activity. At the same time, this does not cancel the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Belarusian side in the interests of restarting the dialogue on European and global security issues on equal terms for the benefit of the entire planet — our common home, as Aleksandr Lukashenko noted.

### On the positions of a multipolar world order

So, to summarize the main points of the message, the President of Belarus focused on the reversibility of the situation that continues to escalate. On the one hand, it was pointed out that the deployment of Russian nuclear weapons was an adequate response to the accelerated militarisation of Eastern Europe and the growth of US and NATO military activity. On the other hand, the Head of State emphasizes that this does not cancel the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Belarusian side in the interests of restarting the dialogue on European and global security issues on equal terms. In other words, Belarus is not going to change its peace-loving policy and declares that it continues to adhere to rational views, but is not going to sacrifice its interests and sovereignty. Addressing the conference participants, Aleksandr Lukashenko expressed confidence that the next meeting in Moscow would serve to closely strengthen cooperation between states and peoples and become a significant step towards building a new system of international security.

The President of Russia, in turn, in a video message to the participants of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security, said that the West is doing everything to further inflame the conflict in Ukraine and draw other countries into it. "In what this 'pouring oil on the fire' results is clearly seen in the example of Ukraine. By pumping

billions of dollars into the neo-Nazi regime, supplying it with equipment, weapons, ammunition, sending its military advisers and mercenaries, everything is being done to further ignite the conflict, draw other states into it," said Vladimir Putin. According to him, today it is obvious that it is possible to reduce confrontation at the global and regional

levels, neutralise challenges and risks, strengthen trust between states and open wide opportunities for their development only by joining the efforts of the world community. The President of Russia stressed that the country has been and remains a firm supporter of a multipolar world order based on the priority of the norms and principles of international law, the sovereignty and equality of states, in creative cooperation and trust. Vladimir Putin also expressed confidence that the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security would contribute to the development of constructive cooperation between our peoples and states.

### Interaction in new realities

Traditionally, such conferences discuss a range of issues related to building a multipolar world and counteracting destructive tendencies. This time, over 800 delegates, including the defence ministers of Belarus, Russia and China, the Deputy Chief of the Iranian General Staff and the heads of military departments of more than twenty countries, gathered against the backdrop of a significant aggravation of the international situation. The heads and representatives of defence departments, international organisations, expert and political science communities were given the opportunity to exchange views on strengthening constructive interaction in the new realities.

The Belarusian delegation took an active part in the work of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security. The fact that it is necessary to move towards the formation of a new international security architecture based on the principles of law, justice and mutual consideration of the interests of all countries was stated at the conference by State Secretary of the Security Council Aleksandr Volfovich. He recalled that the focus of special attention in Belarus has always been and is such issues as the need to build multipolar relations, ensuring security, strict implementation of international obligations, as well as building trust between states. According to him, together with allies and partners, it is necessary to move towards the formation of a new international security architecture based on the principles of law, justice and mutual consideration of the interests of all states. Aleksandr Volfovich expressed confidence that the meeting within the framework of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security will serve to develop joint and progressive work towards expanding the global and meaningful dialogue on all the most important problems of regional and international security. Belarus has always stood for the indivisibility of security, the authority of international organisations, compliance with international norms and the development of a constructive dialogue. The State Secretary of the Security Council, answering journalists' questions at the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security, stressed that the country, participating in such serious representative forums as the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security, shows the importance of holding events, focusing on dialogue and discussion and development of unified approaches to ensuring security in the world and regions. According to Aleksandr Volfovich, this platform is an important, representative forum that allows annually gathering heads of international organisations, military departments from many countries of the world, representatives



of the scientific and expert community. As part of the event, they all share their visions of threats and challenges to global and regional security, methods of how to counter modern challenges and threats in such a difficult environment.

### The Importance of the multilateral format

Aleksandr Volfovich also emphasized the aspect that the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security is taking place in the context of a global redistribution of spheres of influence, an aggravation of the geopolitical and military-political situation, as well as in conditions when the unipolar world is collapsing and a multipolar world is being built and developed.

He drew attention to the fact that in his address to the conference participants, the Head of the Belarusian State emphasised the importance of a multilateral format for seeing the situation, developing ways to solve these problems for the benefit of the peoples' security. The President of Belarus expressed confidence that such a format of the event would bring together the views of many countries



on international security issues, as well as find ways to form a new system, which is very important.

The State Secretary of the Security Council noted that during their speeches at the conference,

the Minister of Defence of Belarus and the Minister of Defence of Russia voiced their concern about the

expansion of the militarisation of the NATO bloc in relation to the states that pursue their own independent policy. Aleksandr Volfovich emphasised that Belarus has always stood for the indivisibility of security, the authority of international organisations, compliance with international norms and the development of a constructive dialogue. "Peace and security are the most important and most valuable thing that nations need today. We see this in the example

of our closest neighbour, Ukraine. See what's going on there. The collective West is trying to destroy the people of this country with its own hands, regardless of anything. We have no right to allow this lawlessness on our land." The position of Belarus, which is laid down in the draft National Security Concept and the draft military doctrine being formed, will today allow us to work out steps to ensure the security of our country, Aleksandr Volfovich concluded.

### The country is forced to take action

The deployment of tactical nuclear weapons on the territory of Belarus is a forced measure that in no way threatens the security of Poland, Lithuania, or other countries. This was stated by State Secretary of the Security Council of Belarus Aleksandr Volfovich, answering journalists' questions at the site of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security. He noted that, despite the fact that Belarus stands for peace, good neighbourliness and mutual respect, seeing what is happening in the adjacent territory, namely in Poland, the country is forced to take strategic measures to ensure security, "We have already noted at the conference that the deployment TNW on the territory of Belarus is a forced measure, which in no way threatens the security of Poland, Lithuania, or other countries. Weapons will be used only when someone tries to encroach on the independent territory of Belarus."

Aleksandr Volfovich stressed that tactical nuclear weapons will be stored in the country in compliance with all standards in special warehouses:

He expressed the hope that it will never be applied, because there is a complete understanding of all the consequences.

Yes, the Belarusian side is a constant and invariable participant of the forum. And as it was said from the rostrum of an authoritative platform, today there is a need to build multipolar relations, ensure the indivisibility of security, rigorously fulfil international obligations, and strengthen confidence-building measures between countries. This was especially emphasised in his report by the Minister of Defence of Belarus Viktor Khrenin. Earlier, the Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation Sergei Shoigu noted that in 2023 the conference is being held in the context of a fundamental change in the military-political situation in the world, the formation and strengthening of a real multipolar world order.

The head of the defence ministry of Belarus drew attention to the fact that the liberal idea of globalization did not solve the problem of inequality of states and peoples. Moreover, the so-called countries of the 'golden billion' tried to use it to ensure their hegemony in

### VERBATIM

*State Secretary of the Security Council of Belarus Aleksandr Volfovich at the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security, "Despite the fact that Belarus stands for peace, good neighbourliness, mutual respect, respect for the interests of other states, seeing what is happening in the adjacent territory, primarily in Poland, the Baltic countries (deployment of new groups, the arrival of new weapons, putting new money into the budget countries), we are forced to take measures of a strategic nature, strategic deterrence to ensure security. The deployment of tactical nuclear weapons on the territory is a forced measure that in no way threatens the security of Poland, Lithuania, or other countries. It will be applied only when someone tries to encroach on the independent territory of the Republic of Belarus. Otherwise, these weapons will be stored in accordance with all rules and regulations in warehouses. And we hope that it will never be used. We understand the consequences of using these weapons."*



## CURRENT AFFAIRS

the model of a unipolar world, which would allow them to control the resources of the entire planet. In fact, we can talk about the establishment of a new neo-colonial regime on the planet. It is quite understandable that these efforts of the West generated a backlash in

the rest of the world — a transition from globalisation to protectionism of national interests.

According to Viktor Khrenin, many countries have now joined the fight. They firmly defend their civilisational identity, independence, sovereignty and the right to constructive interaction in a multipolar world. Today, this struggle has resulted in a

global confrontation between the West and the East on the territory of Ukraine. At the same time, the proxy war that unfolded there actually put the planet on the brink of a third world war, the minister said.

But some Western politicians, the head of the defence department noted, by their actions only continue to push the world into the abyss.

They still think in terms of the mother country and colonies, actually reviving the slave trade in a new form. For these modern neo-colonizers, their own citizens become a living commodity, Viktor Khrenin emphasised.

### About the situation in the near future

The head of the Belarusian military department proposes to consider the conflict now unfolding in Ukraine not as a local confrontation, but as a proxy war of the West against the global East, whose states are fighting for independence. The latest expansion of NATO is a kind of colonisation of new territories in order to use the population living there in a possible war with the East. And such a point of view during the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security was expressed by the Minister of Defence of Belarus, Lieutenant-General Viktor Khrenin. According to the head of the defence department, most of the heads of state and government controlled by Washington behave like medieval slave traders. “They offer to throw the peoples of their countries into the meat grinder of war for money. In our opinion, the latest expansion of the North Atlantic Alliance is also a kind of colonization of new territories in order to use the population living there in a possible war with the East. Moreover, the word ‘East’ here should be understood as all states that are ready to resist the West,” Viktor Khrenin noted.

According to the minister, the European power elites are focused only on a global war with the East. “There is no doubt about it. Indicative in this regard is the rhetoric of the participants in the July NATO summit in Vilnius. Despite the fact that many experts

call it a soap bubble in terms of expected fateful decisions, the hidden subtext of the statements made at the summit is clearly iconic. The outcome of the summit reveals the alliance’s plans for the development of the situation in the world in the near future. Speaking about the European contingent, it is worth saying that in their vision, Ukrainians should continue to die in battles, weakening Russia militarily,” Viktor Khrenin said. The head of the defence department stressed that the power elites of the European Union continue to zombify their citizens through the media, pursuing a hostile policy of dividing the Slavic peoples. The goal is obvious — to create conditions for the average European, or, as the head of European diplomacy Josep Borrell put it, an inhabitant of the ‘civilization garden’, was ready to fight and kill his eastern neighbours. And it is not for nothing that the creation of a 3,000-strong grouping of NATO troops with a high degree of combat readiness on the eastern flank of the alliance is declared. Viktor Khrenin came to the conclusion that this army would be intended not for defence, but for a surprise attack and cover for the strategic deployment of the main strike forces of the Western military-political bloc. According to the Minister of Defence of Belarus, there is an important nuance here. This army will be created mainly from the population of Europe. That is, the peoples of other states will die for American interests, and the Europeans do not even understand what fate is in store for them. Individual protests and speeches in France, Germany, Italy, Poland and other countries are rather exceptions to the rule. A large part of European society is influenced by propaganda and is calmly preparing to sacrifice itself for the sake of other people’s interests.

### Claims for global and regional dominance

The orientation of the Western elites to a large-scale war, according to Viktor Khrenin, is evidenced by steps to dismantle the international security architecture and arms control. Today, this system, which prevents the collective West from implementing aggressive and large-scale plans for military development, has been completely destroyed, the minister believes. That is, the hands are untied. And it is no coincidence that Poland announces plans to create the most powerful army in Europe. Other European countries are not far behind, increasingly resorting to militant rhetoric, the minister drew attention. The possibility of a direct military clash with NATO in the future is already obvious. The Minister of Defence of Belarus also drew attention to this during the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security. The head of the defence department noted that the aggressive nature of the military policy of the Western countries was no longer hidden behind the wording of the exclusively defensive orientation of military doctrines.



Doctrinal documents continue to consolidate claims for global and regional dominance, which is planned to be achieved through the use of military force. It is beginning to be regarded as the main means of upholding national interests. The threshold for making decisions on its application is reduced. Opponents are openly named in the strategic planning documents of Western states.

Today, the opponents of Western countries, according to the minister, are Russia, China and their friendly states, including Belarus. There is a clear understanding that such doctrinal attitudes are not born from scratch. In the West, intensive military preparations are underway. A lot of money is being invested in this. It must be borne in mind that in the capitalist world, no one will freeze their assets in weapons and

a bloated army just like that. Therefore, the conclusion can be made unequivocally:

the possibility of a direct military clash with NATO in the future becomes very obvious. To date, all masks have been dropped, the true plans of the West are openly heard from the lips of high-ranking officials, Viktor Khrenin stated.



### Passivity of international organisations and formats of cooperation

The countries neighbouring Belarus are preparing armed militants from among the criminals who escaped from Belarus in order to use them for military attacks on the republic. This statement was made during the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security by the Minister of Defence of Belarus. According to the head of the department, such formations themselves do not pose a significant threat from a military point of view. But military units and formations of Western countries can be involved under their flag, Viktor Khrenin noted. The Minister believes that from the point of view of international law it will be very difficult to convict them of participation in aggression. After all, in this case they will say that the Belarusians are fighting against the Belarusians, and the Russians against the Russians... In this situation, the Minister of Defence of Belarus draws attention, the passivity of international organisations in assessing such actions is depressing. They continue to close their eyes to the sponsoring of terrorists by Western states. The reason for this is clear: in fact, these international institutions have been privatized by Western countries to serve their interests. Most of the functionaries of these international organisations are controlled by Western governments. Viktor Khrenin is sure that such organisations help the West to pursue an appropriate policy, contributing to the formation of conditions for the use of military force against states striving for a more just world order.

The attempts of the West to bring discord into the Union State are connected with the integration efforts undertaken by Belarus and its allies, which destroy the plans of the US and the EU. The Minister of Defence also drew attention to this point during the conference on international security. In particular, the head of the defence department said that one should not be surprised why Belarus is an active participant in the integration processes within the CSTO and the CIS, and also seeks to join the SCO and BRICS. The country sees in these organisations alternative mechanisms for ensuring security through the unification of peoples, "We see that our integration efforts are breaking the plans of the West. It is no coincidence that attempts are being made to bring discord into the Union State, to tear countries apart from each other, to involve them in the Western neo-colonial model of behaviour."

The minister noted that within the framework of such aspirations, the allies are offered various alternative formats of cooperation, as well as economic and financial preferences. It is not worth repeating how dangerous, in the opinion of the Minister of Defence, the violation of unity in the formats of the CIS, CSTO and SCO is in the long term. By the way, the President of Belarus has repeatedly said that momentary benefits can later become the cause of a catastrophe. The current situation in the world leaves no doubt that the Belarusian Minister of Defence is sure that we must stick together, because the future largely depends on joint and consolidated work. Obviously, only those who remain united will be able to go through the difficult stage of the formation of a new world order with the least shocks. That is why there is more and more talk about the need to deepen integration, Viktor Khrenin emphasised.

The head of the defence ministry also added that Belarus is a peace-loving country, it is open for dialogue. However, in this situation, it is forced to adjust its military policy. In the near future, a new edition of the National Security Concept of Belarus will be adopted. In parallel, work is underway to update the provisions of the current military doctrine of the country. Even today, the thesis that everything will be done so that no one even tries to tell Belarusians how to live on their land runs like a red thread through the drafts of these landmark documents for the state. Our army is ready to repulse anyone who tries to encroach on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the Belarusian state and its allies, Viktor Khrenin assured the participants of the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security. But at the same time, the Minister of Defence concluded, we do not plan to attack anyone, we do not want to fight with anyone and are always ready for a substantive conversation. Dialogue must be resumed now, while there is still a way out of the impasse and another world war is not unleashed. The position of Belarus is unequivocal: stop the war by any means, then it may be too late.

### Elusive dominance and attempts to keep it

Russian forces are opposed not by Ukrainian troops, but by the collective West, which uses Kyiv for its own purposes. Relevant statements during the XI Moscow Conference on International Security were made by Russian Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu. The head of the Russian defence department, in particular, noted that today Russia is opposed not by the armed forces of Ukraine, but by the entire collective West, which has recently been joined by



Russia and Belarus are working together to strengthen military cooperation and eliminate emerging threats. One of the areas of such cooperation is the participation of Belarus in the work of the Army-2023 International Military-Technical Forum, which was held in the Patriot Congress and Exhibition Centre near Moscow on August 14th-20th, 2023. Belarus presented a wide range of defence industry products at the forum. Every year, this large-scale weapons exposition gathers the world's leading experts in the field of innovative developments aimed at ensuring security.

individual states of the Asia-Pacific region. The Defence Minister said that during the special military operation, the Russian army debunked many myths about the superiority of Western military standards. It became obvious, the speaker argued, that the use of Western weapons, supposedly advanced NATO methods of planning operations, methods of command and control of troops and training cannot provide superiority on the battlefield.

According to Sergei Shoigu, foreign advisers use Ukrainian soldiers to practice various options for conducting military operations. And with the use of Western models of weapons. The Russian minister is confident that '[Ukrainian President Volodymyr] Zelenskyy's regime is supplying manpower for these experiments'. At the same time, foreign advisers do not take into account the level of losses among Ukrainian military personnel. Despite the comprehensive assistance of the West, the armed forces of Ukraine fail to achieve results. An example of this is the publicised strategic counter-offensive. The skilful action of the personnel of the Russian armed forces, their coherence and high level of training make it possible to respond flexibly to the implementation by Kyiv of the plans of Western curators. The preliminary results of the hostilities show that Ukraine's military resource is almost exhausted, the Russian Defence Minister drew attention.

In an effort to maintain elusive dominance, the West is using a wide range of dirty tools, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said at the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security. Now on the agenda is the task of forming a truly democratic, multipolar world order based on universally recognized international legal norms, primarily the principles of the UN Charter, starting with the main thing — respect for the sovereign equality of states, i.e. the natural inalienable right of every nation to decide its own destiny, Sergei Lavrov believes.

The Western ruling elites do not disdain anything: neither forceful pressure and unilateral economic sanctions, nor defamation of dissidents in the global information space, the minister noted. A culture of cancelling everything and everything that does not fit into the Western vision of history and modern processes flourished, he stressed. In violation of the UN Charter, the Americans and their NATO satellites are trying to tell other countries with whom and

how to develop interstate ties, denying them the right to national interests and independent foreign policy.

Demonstrating blatant intolerance of dissent, the West seeks to usurp the prerogatives to shape the global agenda in all its aspects, the Russian Foreign Minister is sure. "In various regions of the world, Western geopolitical engineers directly provoke crisis situations — in the spirit of the concept of controlled chaos, in order to then, as they say, 'fish in troubled waters'. Look how unanimously the West is now reacting to the coup d'état in Niger, demanding the restoration of democracy by almost any means," Sergei Lavrov emphasised. At the same time, as the head of the Russian foreign policy department stated, Washington and its allies are not embarrassed that by their illegitimate actions they undermine global stability, create new risks, undermine supply chains, food and energy security. Today, the minister stated, the collective West, under the slogan of saving the neo-Nazi Kyiv regime, unleashed a hybrid aggression against Russia in the military-political, legal, economic, and humanitarian spheres. Numerous facts unequivocally confirm that the Anglo-Saxons and their helpers have been preparing the Kyiv regime for war for many years, pumping it with weapons and sabotaging the unanimously adopted UN Security Council resolution on a peaceful settlement by taking into account the legitimate interests of the inhabitants of Donbass, the head of Russia's foreign office made a categorical conclusion.

### Perspective interaction configuration

Special mention should be made of the speech at the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security by Chinese Defence Minister Li Shangfu. In addition to presenting a position already familiar to readers regarding China's peaceful aspirations, the head of the defence department said that the Celestial Empire plans to expand military cooperation with the SCO countries: Belarus and Iran. A very promising configuration of military cooperation is emerging. First, Viktor Khrenin visited Iran at the end of July, where he held a number of meetings and signed an annual cooperation plan. Now Li Shangfu has designated Belarusians and Iranians as promising partners in the defence sphere.

Vasily **Kharitonov**



# WE CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT

**The 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress, held in the Belarusian capital, brought together participants from more than thirty countries**

## Warn the world of the threat

The 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress gathered in Minsk on the initiative of the Belarusian Ministry of Defence to warn the world about the real threat of neo-fascism. It was also called upon to consolidate healthy international forces to counteract the spread of fascism and Nazism in the world. An important task of this large-scale forum was also the preservation of the historical truth about the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War. On the eve of the head of military delegations, representatives of the diplomatic corps, public figures visited memorable places for Belarusians. In particular, the place of mass burial of prisoners of war — prisoners of the former Stalag-352 concentration camp. Now the servicemen of the 52nd Separate Specialised Search Battalion of the Ministry of Defence are conducting search operations here. A prayer-requiem was also held in the crypt of the Temple-Monument in Honour of All Saints and In Memory of the Victims Who Served to Save Our Motherland National Memorial Complex. The plenary and section sessions of the congress were held in the Central House of Officers. Thematic exhibition expositions unfolded on the site near it. An interactive exhibition Partisans of Belarus was set up in the very hall of the Central House of Officers. The exposition is based on the documents of the unique Internet project of the Belarus Segodnya publishing house and the National Archives, materials of the Belarusian State Archive of Film and Photo Documents. Also, the participants of the





congress were presented with an exhibition of firearms from the times of the Great Patriotic War. The Patriots of Belarus public association presented *Book of Memory. Republic of Belarus* with information about burial places, monuments, as well as stories of participants and children of the war.

### Counteract the spread of fascism

The forum was attended by representatives of more than 30 countries: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. As for the invited diplomatic corps, it includes representatives of Brazil, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, Vietnam, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and other countries. The Congress was called upon to consolidate healthy international forces to counteract the spread of fascism and Nazism in the world. An important task was to preserve the historical truth about the Great Patriotic War and the genocide of the Belarusian people during its period.

The head of the Russian defence department expressed confidence that the anti-fascist congress in Minsk would help unite the efforts of progressive forces in the eradication of the ideology of Nazism. In his address to the forum participants, Sergei Shoigu said that the topic of the fight against Nazism is becoming more and more relevant every day. "I am sure that the 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress will contribute to uniting the efforts of the progressive forces of different countries in the eradication of the misanthropic Nazi ideology," the Russian defence minister said in a statement.

Among the congress participants were veterans of the Great Patriotic War, former juvenile prisoners of fascist ghettos and

concentration camps, who spoke first-hand about the inhumanity of fascism through the prism of personal experiences. Representatives of the clergy also took part in the 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress.

### You cannot be silent about this.

Today, when the geopolitical and military-political situation in the world is tense to the limit, it is of particular importance to hold such significant forums as the 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress. Such events show the whole world that there is a problem of international security and that not only Belarus and Russia are concerned about it. This was stated at the plenary session of the Congress by State Secretary of the Security Council of Belarus Aleksandr Volfovich.

"Less than 80 years have passed since the terrible events of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War, which brought many deaths and grief not only to the Soviet people. Do not forget how furiously the Nazis exterminated Jews, killed women and children, how they drained blood from children, cutting off their heels. This was done by fascist henchmen and those who stood next to them in the same ranks, the policemen. We were silent about this for a long time, considering that Belarus is an intelligent and calm country. But today the limit has come. If we do not talk about these historical facts, the world will really explode and approach the terrible line of world war in the full sense of the word."

Aleksandr Volfovich focused on the fact that today a real hybrid and information war has been unleashed. The countries of the collective West and America are trying to rewrite and turn history. The heirs of the fascists raise their heads and speak openly about fascism and neo-Nazism. Mankind, apparently, has forgotten how much trouble fascism brought to the world and who freed the world from the brown plague of fascism. Speaking about these facts of history, we are trying to remind the world community that fascism must be stopped. This is exactly what is being done today in the course of a special military operation by Russia on the territory of Ukraine. This is not a fight against the Ukrainian people, not a fight against Ukraine. This is a fight against fascism and neo-Nazism, which has raised its head. The world community began to forget that the Nazis, except for the Aryan race, did not recognise and respect anyone, the State Secretary of the Security Council of Belarus stressed. In turn, holding the congress will prove the



importance of issues related to ensuring international security, Aleksandr Volfovich is convinced, "We see how Europe is trying to rewrite history. Starting from the first grades in Western schools, they talk about the fact that the Second World War was won by the allied forces. The Americans are deliberately belittling the role of the Red Army, destroying monuments to the soldiers-liberators, and trying to put veterans of the Great Patriotic War on a par with the Nazis and neo-Nazis in the parades of Western Europe. This cannot be allowed. It is not for nothing that in our strategic projects, starting with the Constitution, the Concept of National Security, the Military



Doctrine, we lay the postulates of preserving the historical memory, independence of Belarus, preserving the Belarusian identity and the heroic deed of the Belarusian people.”

### Challenges require a strict response

In an environment where it was impossible to defend their interests by force, Western political elites stepped up the use of fascist tools to retain power, Defence Minister Lieutenant General Viktor Khrenin emphasised at the forum, “The challenges of the new millennium are connected with the revival of fascism, attempts not just to rewrite history, but to reverse the historical process. Considering themselves the masters of life, who are allowed everything, demonstrating to everyone and all their impunity, the Western elite is once again trying to format the world, planting ‘order based on rules’ on all those whom it considers ‘jungles’. And for this it uses fascist templates, cut out by Western civilization. They replaced Aryan standards with liberal democratic values. The filtering of peoples is carried out to meet the new standard through political pressure and blackmail, illegitimate sanctions, ‘colour revolutions’, rebellions and proxy wars.”

### Develop adequate protection

Today, more than ever, humanity is faced with the situation of the need to fight against fascism, Metropolitan Veniamin of Minsk and Zaslavl, Patriarchal Exarch of All Belarus, drew attention, “Why hasn’t humanity learned the most terrible lessons of history? Why did memory lapses occur in many nations? The answer is quite simple: because, artificially hiding behind the slogans of democracy and human rights, the modern Nazi regime is being encouraged, including in Ukraine. Memory is erased and the moral principles of the life of each individual and of all mankind are stolen. A monstrous global project is being implemented to reduce and decompose the world’s population. We are especially concerned about activities aimed at destroying the self-consciousness of peoples and changing their mentality. And this is done very subtly and imperceptibly: through the Internet, through mass culture, fashion. There is a degradation of the

individual, of entire nations and peoples, nationalism and fascism are only the worst manifestations of such a process. Our duty is to protect the people and the state from the destructive factors mentioned above.”

### According to the participants

*Viktor Goremykin, Deputy Minister of Defense of Russia — Head of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the RF Armed Forces*, “The collective West is not ready to put up with the formation of a multipolar world, it intends to defend its hegemony by all means, including military ones. In the context of an extremely sharp escalation of threats and NATO activity near the borders of the Union State, Moscow and Minsk are forced to take retaliatory measures. The most important of them is the deployment of non-strategic nuclear weapons of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.”

*Ilya Kiva, People’s Deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the 9th convocation, leader of the anti-fascist movement Patriots for Life*, “Every post-Soviet republic has been subjected to the expansion and aggression of the West. I can say with full responsibility: they tried to cultivate Nazism everywhere — in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine. Remember the nineties! But the consistent and systematic work of the leadership of Belarus and Russia made it possible to nip in the bud any attempts to revive and strengthen this criminal ideology. In Ukraine, unfortunately, there was no person in the leadership who would be devoted to his country and his people.”

*Luka Kastratovic, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Club of Generals and Admirals of Serbia, retired Major General*, “It is symbolic that the anti-fascist congress is being held in Belarus, which has been confirming its freedom since the Second World War even today, when the United States moved to Russia through Ukraine. The peoples of Belarus and Serbia perfectly understand and respect each other, they especially appreciate the actions of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko, who visited Serbia during the NATO aggression. We write books about it.”

*Ignatius Graham Mudzimba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Zimbabwe to Belarus*, “Unfortunately, the same thing is happening in Zimbabwe.

However, we do not call it neo-fascism, but neo-colonialism. We have gone through hard times in the fight against colonialism. Now we are an independent country. However, measures are still being taken to change this situation in order to have control over our resources. And for the people of Zimbabwe to become puppets in someone’s game. Therefore, of course, we support the progressive movement against neo-fascism and neo-Nazism.”



### From a congressional resolution

The 2nd International Anti-Fascist Congress, noting the urgent need for the collective efforts of the majority of states and peoples to combat neo-fascism, calls:

- ♦ the international community, and above all the United Nations, towards a comprehensive and objective assessment of the events taking place in countries where fascist ideology is being revived;
- ♦ representatives of political parties, public organisations and movements to unite into the United International Anti-Fascist Front for the sake of all living and future generations on the planet;
- ♦ representatives of the mass media to truthful and objective coverage of events taking place in the world, and unconditional condemnation of any manifestations of fascism, Nazism and chauvinism;
- ♦ to unswervingly expose the authors of the falsifications of the history of wars, the decisions of the political structures of the collective West to revise the lessons of the Great Patriotic and World War II;
- ♦ Improve international and national law that guarantees the unconditional punishment of fascist criminals and prevents the rehabilitation of fascism.

Aleksandr Pimenov





2<sup>ND</sup> CIS GAMES  
BELARUS  
2023

# THE MAIN INDICATOR IS THE ATTENTION OF THE AUDIENCE

**What do you remember  
about the 2nd CIS Games**



Charming Rysia the Lynx said goodbye to the athletes and spectators and went home to Belovezhskaya Pushcha, all the medals found their heroes, the organisers breathed a sigh of relief the 2nd CIS Games became history, an unforgettable, inimitable history. It's always sad to say goodbye. But how nice it is to keep bright moments in memory, funny photos in the phone's memory, and how useful it is to get the most valuable thing that can be – experience.



At the opening ceremony, President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that during the Games everyone will see not only our wonderful Belarus, but also the cultures of those countries represented by the strongest athletes. “Everyone will see the traditions of Belarus, the heroic history inherent in all the countries of the Commonwealth, the magical nature. Everyone will see modern arenas, strong athletes, bright fights and new records, and most importantly, great international interest in these Games,” said the Head of State. It all worked out that way. The interest was really great, because in addition to the sports countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, delegations from 13 more foreign countries arrived in Belarus. A total of 23 participating countries and the reputation of Belarus as an open and friendly country.

The 2nd CIS Games became a test for the whole country, for the first time a sports forum was held in all regions, each of the 10 cities became the capital of a sport that has rich traditions here. Before the start of the 2nd CIS Games, many more than once had questions: ‘how will it be’, ‘will the regions cope?’, ‘will there be spectators in the stands?’ and many others, caused not by doubts about the abilities of the regions, but by fears about the implementation of new ideas. The games showed that the doubts were in vain. Regions coped with their task. Gomel showed passion on the tatami, Zhlobin fell in love with sambo. Mogilev welcomed archery enthusiasts with warm weather and seasoned beauty of competitions, and then surprised them with the energy of karate. Brest confirmed the title of the handball capital and the city where swimmers succeed. Grodno continued the championship traditions in weightlifting and laid new ones in field hockey. For the first time, not a concert, but a Muay Thai competition was held in the Vitebsk summer amphitheatre; boxers dominated in Orsha. Molodechno, the city of the sun, confirmed



its status by holding a tournament in the most summer sport — beach volleyball. In the city of strong-willed people — Soligorsk, strong-bodied wrestlers performed. Minsk has become the capital of athletics, rhythmic gymnastics, volleyball, basketball, beach football, futsal and modern pentathlon. The holiday was felt by the whole country. “Judo competitions were held in Gomel — the stands were full. The stands at the weightlifting competitions are also full in Grodno. In Orsha, boxing competitions gathered full houses. A regular volleyball match was taking place in Minsk, the women’s and men’s teams of Belarus and Armenia were playing — the stands were completely filled. Competitions are held for people, and the most important indicator is the attention of the audience,” said the **Minister of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus Sergei Kovalchuk**.

The guests, who were able to get acquainted with several cities, especially liked the idea of holding a sports forum in different conditions. It was also appreciated by representatives of Azerbaijan,





which will host the 3rd CIS Games in 2025. Deputy Minister of Sports Mariana Vasilyeva said that the idea with different cities will continue in 2025.

The main action unfolded, of course, inside the sports arenas. But next to them there was something to do and what to see. There were fan zones in every city without exception. There was no limit to the imagination of the organizers: exhibitions of craftsmen, artists, quizzes for children and adults, book exhibitions, sports entertainment — there was everything and even more at the fan zones.

### The assigned tasks were completed

The motto of the Games 'Strong in Spirit, Strong in Game' has become the motto of each participant in the competition. And it gave its results — Belarus won 236 medals, including 48 gold, 78 silver and 110 bronze. In the medal standings, our country lost only to Russia, whose athletes collected 288 medals. And the main reward for all the fans was the unforgettable moments of the competition.

Is it possible to forget how the Belarusian handball players in the last minutes of the final match snatched victory from their rivals from Russia and won with a difference of one point — 38:37. "It was an amazing match," one cannot but agree with the Olympic champion Yuri Shevtsov. By the way, this game showed an example of the sports continuity of generations — Matvey Barbashinsky, the son of the

1992 Olympic champion Andrei Barbashinsky, was number 4 in the Belarusian team. It would be interesting to count how many people in the stands lost their votes that evening. Well, how else could it be in the handball capital? The youth team Belarus-2 also took advantage of such support, when in the match for 'bronze' it met with the team of Uzbekistan. The national team included handball players born in 2006. Despite the fact that the Belarusians are younger, they were able to impose a tough fight on their opponents. The result of the match — 40:39 — was decided literally in the last seconds. Spectators had time to stress well when the Belarusians almost missed the victory. But they didn't miss.

The women's team of Belarus was also on fire. The girls reached the final, where they met with the Russian team. Unfortunately, with the result of 28:34 they lost and became the silver medallists of the 2nd CIS Games.

The beach football team gave all Belarusian football fans a reason to rejoice. Three-time world champions — the Russian team at the II CIS Games took only third place, and Belarusians became champions! In the decisive match, they beat the strong Iranians with a score of 5:4. "The guys always say that they miss the drive, the atmosphere and, of course, the top teams that came to us. Therefore, in fact, we can say that this is a real world championship," noted the Chairman of the Belarusian Beach Football Federation Mikhail Botnikov.







The guests, who were able to get acquainted with several cities, especially liked the idea of holding a sports forum in different conditions. It was also appreciated by representatives of Azerbaijan, which will host the 3rd CIS Games in 2025. Deputy Minister of Sports Mariana Vasilyeva said that the idea with different cities will continue in 2025.

“In team sports, this is fantastic,” the Chairman of the Belarusian Basketball Federation, Maksim Ryzhenkov, did not hide his emotions. Belarusians won four medals in the 3x3 basketball tournament. The men’s team became the winner, the second men’s team won bronze medals. In women’s competitions, Belarusian teams took second and third places. Beach volleyball competitions turned out to be hot, bringing bronze to the men’s duet and silver to the women’s. Classical volleyball competitions also brought medals to Belarusian athletes — the youth team became the silver medallist, and the women’s team became the champion of the 2nd CIS Games. Field hockey was introduced in a new format — 5x5, which may be unusual for many athletes. But the Belarusians did not lose their heads, both the men’s and women’s teams became champions. In team sports, Belarusians were left without awards only in mini-football competitions — they took fourth place. But sport is sport. Something else is important here. Team sports in Belarus are not spoiled by victories in major international competitions. Therefore, the 2nd CIS Games not only presented medals to those who aspired to them, but also gave faith that strong youth is growing in the country.

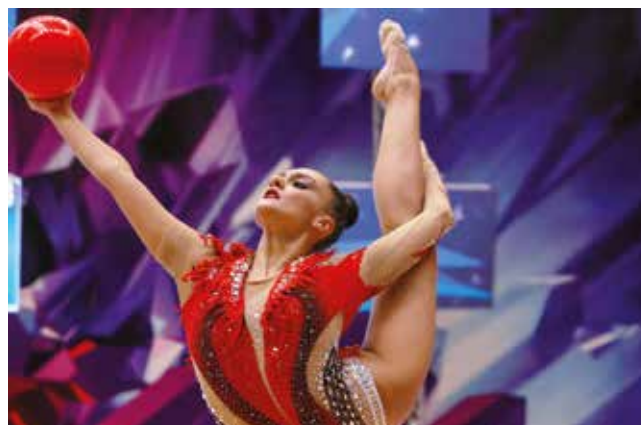
Domestic track-and-field athletics traditionally pleases with its success. And at the 2nd CIS Games, it surpassed all expectations. According to state track-and-field coach Igor Sivodedov, 96 percent of the team became winners of the 2nd CIS Games. Belarusian athletes won 39 medals, 11 of them gold. Athletes under 15 took part in the competitions of the Games of the CIS countries. Summer holidays for teenagers turned out to be completely different from those of their classmates. But these are athletes who set themselves big goals. However, according to Igor Sivodedov, it is too early to talk about their prospects in big-time sports. But the experienced eye of specialists saw the most gifted. “In our team today there are

a number of athletes who in the future can get into the team and perform well at international competitions. I think we will see them at the 2032 Olympics,” said Igor Sivodedov.

In Grodno, the city where two-time Olympic champion Aleksandr Kurlovich grew up, Belarusian weightlifters simply had no right not to win. And they won. Pavel Khodasevich, Petr Asayonak, Diana Moiseevich, Yegor Popov, Gennady Laptev — champions of the 2nd CIS Games. Belarusians have 22 medals in total. The performance



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of the 2008 Olympic champion Andrey Aryamnov, who took third place, made a splash. “There was a lot of support, it was even a little confusing. But the support is energising. The most important thing is that I started again at international competitions. I even hope for more in the future: the worse the start, the better the final,” the athlete shared with reporters.

Each type of martial arts has its own beauty and philosophy. Everyone was convinced of this during the 2nd CIS Games. “It can be seen that the federation is working, young people are working hard, there is a competitive environment. The hall is also excellent, filled to capacity. It turned out to be a real celebration of sports. I feel good and comfortable here,” Olympic champion Roman Vlasov shared his impressions of the wrestling competition. The Belarusian wrestling team has 21 medals: 6 gold, 7 silver, 8 bronze.

Belarusian judokas won one silver and seven bronze medals at the 2nd CIS Games. Therefore, as the coaches emphasised, they have a lot of work ahead of them. And this is very important, because now there is a change of generations in the national team. “At this age, adult wrestling is already visible in some athletes. Athletes of this age can be considered for preparation for the next Olympic Games. In 2028, they will be 21 years old, and 30 percent of athletes win medals at the Olympics and World Championships at this

age. These are young men who will represent our country in the next Olympic cycle,” said the head coach of the national judo team Andrey Kazusyonok.

“To be honest, we did not expect that we would achieve such success. When planning this event, we expected that we would have about four medals. And as a result of two days of uncompromising and bright struggle, we received 11 medals — 4 silver and 7 bronze,” summed up the results of the karate competitions, the Chairman of the Belarusian Federation, Aleksey Bogdanov. And that says it all. Sambo competitions in Zhlobin led the local authorities to think about opening a department for this sport here. Sambists in the city of metallurgists performed in the top ten — they collected 10 medals (6 bronze, two silver and two bronze). Belarusian boxers won two gold, seven silver and twelve bronze medals. And according to the head coach of the youth team Oleg Karakov, they did 150 percent of what they could. Belarusians have also won four gold medals in Muay Thai competitions.

The swimming team of Belarus won 32 medals at the 2nd CIS Games, including one gold, 11 silver and 20 bronze. From the main team, 20 athletes are with medals. Almost all improved their results. To understand the significance of this success, it is worth considering that this is the first international start for athletes. The





pentathletes did not disappoint either — Maria Gnedchik became the champion of the 2nd CIS Games, Mira Buraya took second place in the individual competition. And together the girls became winners in the relay. “The denouement of the final was great. I did not expect that the girls would fight for the first place with such a margin. There was hope, but given that they had injuries and there were no special loads, the hope was illusory. They showed courage, real sportsmanship. With a warm heart and a cold head, they showed themselves in all kinds of programs. It is very interesting to watch the competition from the stands. I even shed a tear when Masha finished. Masha did everything she could,” Anastasia Prokapenko, a five-time world champion and Olympic bronze medallist, watched the women’s competitions from the stands. According to her, the performance of the girls in the final gave her confidence and calmness in the future of the women’s pentathlon in our country.

The real sensation, as always, was made by the gymnasts. Alina Gornosko, Arina Averina, Lala Kramarenko performed on the carpet. Alina Kabaeva, Svetlana Khorkina, Yevgenia Kanaeva and other champions watched them from the stands. With such support, the athletes simply could not help but show beautiful gymnastics. And they showed it. Russian gymnast Lala Kramarenko won the individual all-around. In second place is Belarusian gymnast Alina Gornosko. Russian Arina Popova closed the top three. Belarusian gymnast Yelizaveta Zorkina stopped a step away from the podium. “In general, I like gymnasts from Belarus, they are very musical, they perform interesting tricks. They always have a special programme.



The whole team of such ballerinas,” said Yevgenia Kanaeva. And Alina Kabaeva admitted that she sincerely loves Belarusian athletes. Arrows also shot for gold. “We planned 17 medals for the 2nd CIS Games, including 8 personal ones. The plan turned out to be 100 percent fulfilled: oddly enough, this is the result we got from the main team — 8 individual awards and 17 in total,” said Viktoria Chaika, head coach of the shooting team. According to her, a small model of the Olympic Games was created at the 2nd CIS Games. Silver medals in the men’s and women’s team tournaments, in mixed doubles competitions from Belarusian archers were the best gift for the chairman of the Belarusian Federation Nikolai Marusov. And for all the fans.

2nd CIS Games were distinguished by an innovative approach to many things. But they kept one tradition typical of Belarus — the forum was held at a high organisational level. But the essence of sport is constant improvement. Minister of Sports and Tourism Sergey Kovalchuk drew attention to this, assessing the prospects for the Games of the CIS countries: “The Games that were held in Kazan two years ago were a test. Belarus has raised the bar, and it is at a fairly high level. In Azerbaijan, which will host them in two years, I think that by joint efforts we will bring the Games to an even higher level. This is interesting for both athletes and spectators, and for us, the officials who organize such events.”

And the importance of the Games of the CIS countries for their main characters — athletes drew attention to the 1972 Olympic champion in basketball Ivan Yedeshko. “Turning to young people, I want to say the following: sport will help you in life, help you become a professional in any field. Do you want to be the first? Do you want to be the best? Dreams come true in sports, and there should be only one dream — to become a professional in the chosen field...”

And the 2nd CIS Games became for their participants a big step towards the realisation of their dreams.

Valeria **Stetsko**

Photo by Viktor Ivanchikov



# IN TERMS OF THE INTENSITY OF THE STRUGGLE, THIS IS A MINI-OLYMPIC GAMES

## What guests say about the 2nd CIS Games



The 2nd CIS Games, with their open format, wide geography and exciting wrestling, caused a great resonance and received a lot of feedback from the direct participants — coaches and athletes. The games were also highly appreciated by the famous champions, who have had many major international competitions behind them. And sports functionaries, politicians, public figures saw in them a new experience.

“It was gratifying to see with my own eyes the stubborn desire of athletes from all participating countries to win, mutual respect with rivals in the arenas and friendship and support outside the stadiums. It is for this atmosphere that fans around the world are in love with sports! I’m not afraid to say that the 2nd CIS Games became a clear embodiment of the true Olympic values and set a high bar for other sports competitions. Belarus has once again shown at what high level multi-sport international competitions can be organised in this country!” noted the **Head of the Russia’s Olympic Committee Stanislav Pozdinakov**.

The 2nd CIS Games also had an important political significance. **Leonid Anfimov, Deputy Secretary General of the CIS**, drew attention to this. According to him, today the topic of sanctions



against Belarusian and Russian sports is in the air at all meetings and conferences. “The fact that 20 countries are participating in the 2nd CIS Games indicates that isolation did not occur and the blockade was broken by the participation of athletes in the Games. And this is the first sign that Belarus and Russia are not isolated and recognised by the international community. You don’t have to make big statements to show it. The participation of the CIS countries in the Games is a confirmation of this. When we were preparing for the Games, the main concern was not how we would conduct this forum, but whether the pressure exerted on Belarus and Russia would become a guide for action for the CIS countries. Indeed, we feared that many countries would not send teams. But that did not happen. And the holding of the CIS Games in the format that we see today proved once again that the efforts of our ill-wishers did not succeed,” said Leonid Anfimov. The Deputy Secretary General of the CIS said that the decision on the open format of the Games was made when developing the regulations in preparation for the 1st Games, which were held in Kazan in 2021. But even then it was emphasised that the CIS Games should by no means become a substitute for the Olympic

Games. “The goodwill of the Council and all the CIS member states, structures involved in the organisation of the Games, has borne fruit and more than ten countries that are not members of the Commonwealth have come to Belarus. And this will be a signal for other countries, an incentive to participate in the next CIS Games in Azerbaijan,” added Leonid Anfimov.

Deputy **Minister of Sports of Azerbaijan Mariana Vasilyeva** confirmed that the 3rd CIS Games, which will be held in 2025 in Azerbaijan, will be held in an open format. “A low bow to the Belarusian colleagues for such a high level of organisation of the Games. We knew that Belarusians are very hospitable people, and at the Games we were convinced of this once again. The idea of the CIS Games is that these Games are primarily for young athletes. But we saw a slight change in the format, and perhaps we will also follow this experience and allow adult athletes to participate in the Games. The third CIS Games will be held in the city of Ganja, the second largest city after the capital Baku, where a new sports complex is being built. We really liked the idea of holding competitions in the regions, and we will continue this too,” she said.

The 2nd CIS Games brought together the strongest athletes not only in the arenas, but also in the stands. Their young colleagues were supported by Olympic champions, famous athletes from different countries.

The main guest of the final day of the rhythmic gymnastics competition was the **Olympic champion Alina Kabaeva**. “I love the Belarusian team very much, I love Irina Yuryevna Leparskaya very much. And for a long time. In 1998, I first came to the European Championship. And my coach Irina Aleksandrovna Viner said that I need to get into the top thirty. And it just so happened that I won. When I performed well with the rope, Irina Aleksandrovna said that they would not give me a high mark, because the judge was Irina Yuryevna Leparskaya from Belarus. But Irina Yuryevna put me above her student, because I did very well, and I am very grateful to her for this,” said the champion. She compared the atmosphere that prevailed at the 2nd CIS Games with the atmosphere of the World Cup. “And it’s great that we are developing our magnificent sport together. Now I am waiting for the Belarusian gymnasts at my tournament in Shanghai,” emphasised Alina.

The **1992 Olympic basketball champion Irina Sumnikova** called the tournament ‘hit’. “Athletes gave their best in every match. It was a surprise for me how the basketball players kept at such a high level throughout the tournament. Everything is fine, everything is beautiful. It was evident that the teams were seriously preparing for this start. All teams were charged to win, and it was felt. According to the intensity of the struggle, it was as if a mini-Olympics. For a long time, we have not gathered like this, and there has not been such a basketball festival for a long time. Thanks to the Republic of Belarus, thanks to the Belarusian Basketball Federation, this holiday was held at the highest level. There was a holiday in the stands and for the athletes. I myself wanted to go to the grounds,” the champion shared her emotions.

Master classes from Olympic champions have become a bright and unforgettable element of judo competitions. **Olympic judo champion Tagir Khaibulaev** shared his experience. He admitted



that he did not expect to see many people in the stands at the competition. But it creates an atmosphere of celebration at the tournament. “Interest in the 2nd CIS Games is due to the fact that the competitions are similar to the Olympic Games. Many sports and competitions are held in different cities. Participation in such a competition for boys and girls is a rehearsal before competitions at an older age,” emphasised the champion.

Archery competitions in Mogilev have become special for the team of Turkmenistan. The bronze medal won by 15-year-old shooter **Ezismukhamet Sakhedov** was a great joy for the team. And a real happiness for his father **Vepa Sakhedov**, who is also the head of the national archery federation and head coach of the national team of Turkmenistan. “We really like Belarus, although we are here for the first time. Organisation at the highest level: delicious food, excellent welcome and hospitable people. I was impressed by the city tour — you have a really beautiful city. We were also pleased with the weather, it is much hotter here in Turkmenistan,” the father and son shared their impressions.

Excursions to the cities of Belarus were an obligatory item in the schedule of sports delegations. Sightseeing tours were held in each city that hosted the competition. The guests visited the most famous places in Belarus: the Brest Fortress, the Rumyantsev and Paskevich Palace in Gomel, castles in Grodno, Buynichy Field in Mogilev, Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Khatyn, the Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War and many others. Many sportsmen in Belarus for the first time. At the CIS Games, they not only achieved their goal, but also got to know the country. For example, **Muhammad Osama Bin Noman Khan**, an archer from Pakistan, succeeded in everything. “I was greeted well in Belarus, very good-natured people live here. Everything went well for me at the competitions, I showed a good result. I really liked the stadium where the competitions are held. I also really liked the competitions themselves, which became the main event of the year for me. Of course, participation in the 2nd CIS Games is a great achievement. But I hope that this will be one of the steps in achieving another important goal — to get to the Olympic Games.”

Valeria **Stetsko**

Photo by BelTA



# “ЧЫРВОНЫЯ ПЯЛЁСТКІ ПАПЛЫВУЦЬ ДА МАЙГО РОДНАГА ГОРАДА...”

Вершы кітайскіх студэнтаў

Кітайскія студэнты, якія вучацца ў Беларусі, вельмі таленавітыя і творчыя. У гэтым можна пераканацца, пазнаёміўшыся з творамі, напісанымі студэнтамі 3 курса факультэта журналістыкі БДУ. Іх тэксты нарадзіліся пад уплывам вобразаў сусветнай літаратуры, пра якія мы з імі разважалі падчас лекцый. Але, зразумела, у натхнёных радках прысутнічаюць і арыгінальнае вобразнае мысленне, і любоў да кітайскай культуры. У студэнтаў так добра атрымліваліся творчыя заданні, якія яны выконвалі па маёй просьбе, што я захацела пазнаёміць з вынікамі шырокае кола чытачоў. Некаторыя са студэнтаў прызналіся, што даўно пішуць вершы і нават мелі публікацыі ў Кітаі. Для некаторых гэта было першае самастойнае падарожжа ў вялікую краіну Паэзіі, і прыемна, што яно пачалося на Беларусі, якую недарэмна называюць краінай паэтаў. Магчыма, менавіта з першай публікацыі, якая адбылася на старонках беларускага друку, пачнецца творчы лёс будучага вядомага кітайскага паэта.

## “红色的花瓣飘 向我的家乡.....”

### 中国留学生的诗歌

在白罗斯留学的中国学生非常有才华和创造力。您通过白罗斯国立大学新闻系三年级学生的作品就可以体会到这一点。他们的作品是在世界文学形象的影响下诞生的，我们在课程中与他们进行了探讨。当然，这些充满灵感的作品既包含了原创的想象力思维，也包含了对中国文化的热爱。学生们按照我的要求完成了创作性任务，表现非常出色，因此我将成果介绍给广大读者。一些学生坦言，他们长期以来一直在写诗，甚至在中国已经发表了作品。对于另一些学生来说，这是第一次独立接触伟大的诗歌王国，很高兴它是从白罗斯开始的，白罗斯被称为诗人王国。这些可能的未来著名中国诗人的创作命运就从在白罗斯刊物上发表的第一首诗歌开始。



Чжан Вэй Лун

xxx

Поўня, як агністае кола,  
Сумуе па маім родным горадзе,  
Люструецца ў моры,  
Люструецца ярка.  
Ля мора я ўзяў гітару  
І хацеў сыграць песню  
Сваёй тугі па доме.  
Але я выпадкова падумаў пра бацьку.  
Маю першую гітару купіў для мяне  
Мой бацька.  
Я не ведаю,  
Як вецер і пясок трапілі  
праз акуляры...  
І кветкі побач плакалі таксама.

张伟龙

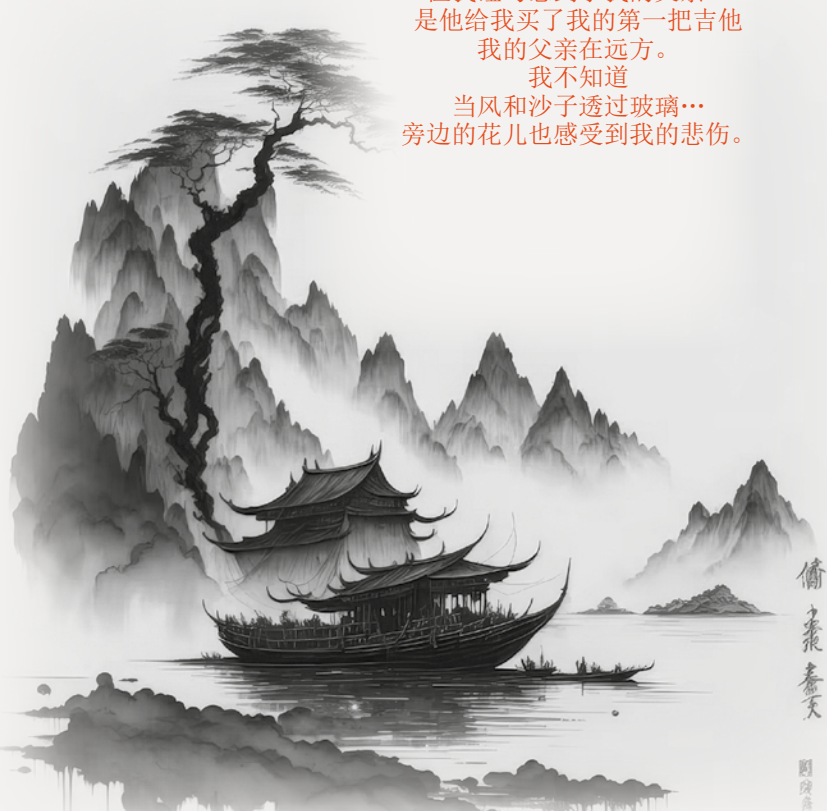
xxx

满月挂在天上  
我在想念我的家乡  
月亮倒映在海里  
它闪闪发光。  
我在海边拿着吉他  
并想演奏一首歌  
音乐充斥着对家的渴望。  
但我碰巧想到了我的父亲。  
是他给我买了我的第一把吉他  
我的父亲在远方。  
我不知道  
当风和沙子透过玻璃...  
旁边的花儿也感受到我的悲伤。

xxx

Гара ўрачыстая і мудрая.  
Дарога бясконца і імклівая.  
Камень нерухомы і непарушны.  
Птушка вольная і дзёрзкая.  
Зорка загадкавая і  
невывучальная.  
Яны дасканалыя спалучаюцца,  
Як тое, што з'яўляецца вечным,  
Як неацэнны скарб,  
Які ў сэрцы зямлі,  
Аб якім мараць усе.

这座山庄严而明智。  
这条路是无穷无尽的，  
是光明且温柔的。  
石头是不动的，是坚不可摧的。  
山中这只鸟是自由  
的，是凶猛的。  
星空的神秘永不褪色。  
它们完美地结合在一起，  
作为世间永恒的东西，  
像无价之宝，  
这是在地球的心脏，  
每个人都梦想的地方。



備  
之  
畫  
卷  
天

圖  
陳  
露

Ло Хэсіцзы

xxx

Святло ліецца цёплай пlynню.  
Кветкі распускаюцца на голлі.  
Час самы прыдатны.  
Я пасаджу сябе ў тваё сэрца,  
І тады мы разам схаваемся  
Ў складках часу.

x x x

光线倾泻在温暖的溪流中。  
鲜花盛开在冬青树上。  
这个时间是最合适的。  
我会把自己种在你的心里  
然后我们会躲在一起  
在时间的褶皱中

Фу Сіньпін

xxx

Аблокі, што адцяняюць  
блакітнае неба...  
Аблокі, што аточаныя  
зялёнымі гарамі...  
Аблокі, што люструюцца  
ў гладзі вады...

Воблака патрапіла ў вока.

付大脸不想减肥

云，描绘蓝天。  
云，缠绕青山。  
云，倒影水面。  
云，钻进眼帘。



Лінь Вэйюань

xxx

Забудзься на горасці свету  
І не думай пра ўчора і заўтра.  
У гэту цудоўную ноч  
Распусці кветкі ў сваім сэрцы.  
Вецер лагодна дзьме,  
і поўня марудна падае.  
Лес ціха слухае, дождж усё яшчэ ідзе.  
Я толькі хачу, каб ты  
Іграў для мяне музыку ў гэтым свеце.

忘记世事烦扰，也不去想昨天明天。  
在这美妙的夜晚，弹出心中的花。  
风轻轻的吹过，月慢慢落下。  
森林静静的倾听，雨还在下。  
只愿在这世界上，你  
为我弹一曲吉他。

Чжан Шаовэй

xxx

Улетку мора свабодай дышае,  
Рыбы гуляюць у воднай плыні,  
І ў табе нараджаецца душа,  
Якая хоча ляцець высока,  
Як сняжынкі ў зімовы дзень.

Але толькі рыба ведае,  
Што значыць свабода,  
Калі яна плыве ў глыбінях мора,  
Дзе няма ні клопатаў, ні бед,  
Толькі чысціня і прыгажосць.

І ты жадаеш плысці гэтак жа глыбока,  
Каб адчуць гэтую свабоду,  
Якую ведаюць толькі рыбы,  
Што плывуць у марскіх глыбінях.

夏天的海洋在自由的呼吸着，  
鱼儿在流水中嬉戏，  
内心深处诞生了想法，  
想要飞的更高，  
就像冬日的雪花。

但只有鱼知道，  
什么是自由，  
当她在大海深处游行，  
那是一个没有烦恼的地方，  
那里只有纯洁和美丽。

你想游到同样深的地方，  
去感受这种自由，  
只有鱼知道，  
在海的深处游行。

Чэнь Шуай Юй

Бесклапотны

Бярэш пярэ, каб капнуць тры  
тысячы кропель чарніл.  
Трохметровая слава падае з гары —  
Гэта часовы госць у свеце смяротных.

Але лёс танчэйшы за паперу.

Час

Калі ўзыходзіць сонца,  
Час — як быццам каханне  
і сонечнае святло  
Зліваюцца ў адно.  
Калі сонца сядзе,  
Здаецца, што час вяртаецца  
Разам з сонцам.  
Але напраўду час вечны і бясконцы.  
Ён ніколі не спыніцца,  
Ён ніколі ні з чым не зліецца.  
Бясконцыя кветкі  
расцвітаюць і вянуць,  
Бясконцыя лісты зелянеюць  
і жаўцеюць.  
Час проста ідзе ціха. Без адзінага гукі.

逍遥

你起笔滴落三千墨，  
三米荣耀从山上坠。  
却是红尘中的过客，  
但缘分终归薄于纸。

时间

当太阳升起  
时间就像爱和阳光  
合而为一。  
当太阳下山时  
时光仿佛倒流  
与太阳同在。  
但时间是永恒的，没有尽头的。  
他永远不会停止  
他永远不会与任何东西融合。  
无尽的花开花落  
无尽的叶子变绿变黄。  
时间只是静静地流逝。  
一声不响。



Ван Шо

Вершнік, які тужыць па доме

Пад яркім святлом месяца  
Вершнік глядзіць на лютню  
ў разбураным доме.  
Вершнік глядзіць на лютню і плача.  
Гэта лютня з яго роднага горада.

Ён вельмі сумуе па родным горадзе.  
Вершнік спадзяецца туды вярнуцца.  
Ах, мой родны горад, па якім я сумую!

皎洁的月光下  
骑士注视着破屋里的吉他  
骑士望着吉他哭泣  
这把吉他来自他的故乡  
他是如此的想念自己的故乡  
骑士希望希望可以回到故乡  
啊 故乡 多么想念的地方!

У Чжэнь

xxx

Добрыя часы заўсёды кароткія.  
Дождж за акном.  
Вялікае дрэва гайдаецца на вятры.  
Я нашу швэдар, які мне звязала мама,  
Калі я з'язджаў з дому.  
Калі я выходжу,  
Постаць маці марудна знікае  
ў ружовым сонцы,  
Якое заходзіць.

吴震  
美好的时光总是短暂的。  
窗外下着雨。  
一棵大树在风中摇曳。  
我穿着母亲为我织的毛衣离开了家。  
离别的的时候，  
妈妈的身影慢慢消失，  
在粉红色的夕阳下。





Лі Юйчэнь

xxx

Сланечнік у вазе  
Свеціць жоўтым святлом.  
Гітара на сцяне  
Нагадвае пра лета.  
Віно і цыгарэта ў руках паэта.  
Ён піша пра каханне і сваю мару.

Ян Мэнтун

xxx

Сланечнік засох у куце.  
Віно з кубка выпіта.  
Гук гітары сціхае.  
І попел цыгарэты  
Расыпаецца па зямлі.

Але я ўсё яшчэ чакаю  
Цябе тут.

Сюэ Цзіна

xxx

Ружовы дождж за акном не сціхае.  
Адзінота апрагнаецца на  
цела, як швэдар.  
Дрэвы такія маўклівыя,  
Калі трэба знайсці сэнс жыцця.

杨梦彤  
向日葵枯萎在角落，  
杯子里的酒已经喝完，  
吉他声音渐行渐远，  
香烟灰烬散落一地，  
我却还在这里等你。

薛吉娜  
窗口外粉红雨不停，  
孤独像针织套衫般缠身。  
树木如此静默不语，  
生命中的意义何时寻。

xxx

На далёкім Месяцы  
Поўна чырвоных кветак.  
Калі прыйдзе вясна,  
Чырвоныя пялёсткі паплывуць  
Да майго роднага горада.  
На каменнях роднага  
горада сядзіць дзіця,  
Дзіця збірае крохкую вясну  
І іграе мелодыю,  
Якая ляціць на Месяц...

2. 在遥远的月亮上  
开满了红花。  
春天来的时候  
红色的花瓣飘向我的家乡。  
一个孩子坐在他家乡  
城市的岩石上，  
孩子收集短暂的春天，  
用吉他弹奏了一首曲子  
飞向月球。

Ма Дучуань

Сланечнік

П'ём віно з аднаго кубка.  
Цудоўнае гранне яе гітары.  
Мой позірк, як сланечнік за сонцам,  
Ідзе следам за ёю.  
Запальваю для яе цыгарэту.  
Усміхнецца і скажа мне:  
“Я твайго сэрца не хачу”.

马度川  
丈菊

啜啜饮兮  
袅袅其歌  
丈菊生兮  
灼灼我目  
烟花芳兮  
请与佳人  
佳人谔兮  
弗足与共

Ван Ін

Гук

У гэтым свеце хаосу  
Кожная рэч мае свой уласны гук.  
Гітара дае хрумсткі гук.  
Кубак дае звонкі гук, калі  
яго ўздымаюць.  
Рост сланечніка гучыць  
Незвычайнай цішынёю.  
Цыгарэты гучаць агнём.  
Віно гучыць як вада,  
Калі яно выліваецца...

王莹

在这个混沌的世界，  
每个事物都有它自己的声音。  
吉他会发出哗啦啦的响声，  
茶杯拿起会发出清脆的响声，  
向日葵的生长是最特别的无声，  
点起香烟来的点燃声，  
倒出葡萄酒的水声。  
声声入耳。





xxx

Як поўня, я яркі-яrkі,  
Калі ты прыйдзеш.  
Я цёмны-цёмны,  
Калі ты сыдзеш.  
Як кветкі, я квітнею-квітнею,  
Калі ты глядзіш.  
Я звядаю-звядаю,  
Калі ты адводзіш вочы.  
Як камень, я моцны-моцны,  
Калі ты хаваешся за мной.  
Я раструшчаны-раструшчаны,  
Калі ты не верыш мне.  
Як гітара, я спеўны-спеўны,  
Калі адпачываеш са мной.  
Я ціхі-ціхі,  
Калі адварочываешся.  
Як дзіця, маё каханне  
рухае і жвавае,  
Калі я цябе сустракаю.  
Маё каханне памірае маладым,  
Калі ты развітваешся са мной.

\*\*\*

如明月般，我皎洁夺目  
当你款款而来  
我暗淡无光  
当你转身离开

如鲜花般，我恣意招展  
当你投我以目  
我枝折叶落  
当你避而不见


如巨石般，我坚不可摧  
当你以我为盾  
我风雨飘摇  
当你不再信任我

如吉他般，我欲高山流水  
当你我一同小憩  
我缄默如冰  
当你一去不返

如新生般，我的爱朝气蓬勃  
当我遇到你时  
而我的爱也如新生早天那样  
当你对我说再见时



Людміла Рублеўская, паэтэса,  
пісьменніца, журналіст.



# АЛЕКСАНДР ТВАРДОВСКИЙ. ТАКИМ ЕГО ПОМНЯТ СОВРЕМЕННОИКИ.

## ALEKSANDR TVARDOVSKY. THIS IS HOW HIS CONTEMPORARIES REMEMBER HIM.

*There are almost no (or, perhaps, if something is published, then it is completely imperceptible, in small circulations, in publishing houses, which, perhaps, are not very interested in what they nevertheless publish for the customer, the payer of this or that book project) collections of memoirs about writers published. We will not delve into the analysis of why this happened. Many things that are obvious to our magazine readers, the writing community itself, are understandable. Recall that such a tradition existed for many decades. The evidence is the publications of the middle of the last century, publications of the 1970s, and even of the 1990s... Being a person of another generation, shaping, analysing my book-collecting preferences in a serious way by the middle of the 1990s, I find such books — collections of memories — only in second-hand departments and second-hand bookshops. And there are a little more than a dozen of them lined up on the shelves of my library. Memoirs of colleagues, friends, close people, relatives about Korney Chukovsky, Konstantin Paustovsky, Samuil Marshak... And as the most cherished, as a real bibliophile relic — the book Memoirs of A. Tvardovsky.*

*Почти (или, может быть, если что-то издается, то совсем незаметно, малыми тиражами, в издательствах, которым, возможно, и самим не очень интересно, что о них все-таки издадут для заказчика, плательщика того или иного книжно проекта) не выходят в свет сборники воспоминаний о писателях. Не будем углубляться в анализ, почему так произошло. Многие вещи очевидные и нашему-то, журнальному, читателю, самому писательскому сообществу понятны. Напомним разве что, что такая традиция была, существовала многие десятилетия. Как свидетельство — издания середины минувшего века, издания 1970-х и даже еще изредка 1990-х... Будучи человеком другого поколения, формируя, нащупывая свои книгособираТЕЛЬские пристрастия по-серьезному уже к середине 1990-х годов, я только в букинистических отделах и букинистических магазинах нахожу такие книги — сборники воспоминаний. И выстроилось их на одной из полок моей библиотеки всего-то чуточку больше десятка. Воспоминания коллег, друзей, близких людей, родственников о Корнее Чуковском, Константине Паустовском, Самуиле Маршаке... И как самая дорогая, как настоящая библиофильская реликвия — книга "Воспоминания об А. Твардовском".*

Конечно же, в книжном магазине рука за ней потянулась еще и потому, что собирал и собираю всё, что на глаза попадается об авторе “Василия Тёркина”, все издания его немеркнувшей и сегодня великой поэмы о Солдате. Твардовский в Великую Отечественную войну служил в газете 3-го Белорусского фронта “Красноармейская правда”, в которой печатались и отдельные главы поэмы. Правопреемник этого издания – нынешняя “Белорусская военная газета” – печатный орган Министерства обороны Республики Беларусь. Кстати, как идея – почему бы к 80-летию Великой Победы и соответственно к 115-летию Александра Твардовского, военного корреспондента, солдата слова, освобождавшего Беларусь от фашистов, не издать в Минске его поэму “Василий Тёркин”. Можно издать даже на двух языках – в оригинале и в переводе на белорусский язык. Или вообще лучше осуществить этот проект к 80-летию освобождения Беларуси от немецко-фашистских захватчиков, которое наше страна будет отмечать уже в 2024 году...

Книга “Воспоминания об А. Твардовском” была выпущена в “Советском писателе” в 1978 году. Умер Александр Трифонович 18 декабря 1971 года. Многолетний главный редактор “Нового мира”, руководивший редакцией журнала в 1950 – 1954 и потом в 1958 – 1970 годах, был отстранен от главного дела своей жизни, как пишут историки, за попытку печатания поэмы “Тёркин на том свете”, публикацию в “Новом мире” публицистических статей Владимира Померанцева, Фёдора Абрамова, Михаила Лифшица, Марка Щеглова... Конечно же, был отстранен в результате “видовой” политической борьбы в целом, борьбы, в которой в советское время, особенно в 1950–1980 гг., художественная литература значила достаточно много, наверное, не меньше, чем нынешние ТГ-каналы и прочие проекты социальных сетей, цифровизации. Издательские данные на последней странице подарили нам, читателям книги, которая вышла в 1978 году тиражом 50 000 экземпляров (много? Да, для нынешнего времени – много. Но остались в истории книгоиздания и другие примеры: “Воспоминания о М. Исаковском” вышли – в 1986-м – тиражом 100 000 экземпляров. “Воспоминания о Сергее Есенине” – второе издание, 1975 год – тиражом 100 000 экземпляров), была запланирована к выпуску на два года раньше. Цитата: “План выпуска 1976 г. N 10». Уточнение достаточно интересное...

47 авторов представлены в книге отдельными статьями, очерками, заметками. И еще – подборка «Из писем и откликов», в которую по желанию, вероятно, составителя (а это – М. И. Твардовская, супруга поэта) вошли те тексты, которые отдельно было нецелесообразно выставлять. Наверное, при их публикации были и какие-то сокращения... Кстати, в этой подборке помещено и короткое воспоминание Якова Герцовича, написание которого датировано 1972 годом. Герцович – фигура в белорусском литературоведении известная... Читаем во втором томе библиографического энциклопедического словаря: «... Формирование его литературного вкуса выпало на 30-е годы, что повлияло в дальнейшем на его критическую

Of course, in the bookstore, my hand reached out for it also because I collected and collect everything that catches my eye about the author of Vasily Terkin, all editions of his unfading and great poem about the Soldier. Tvardovsky served during the Great Patriotic War in the newspaper of the 3rd Belorussian Front Krasnoarmeyskaya Pravda, in which individual chapters of the poem were also published. The legal successor of this edition is the current Belorusskaya Voennaya Gazeta — the press organ of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Belarus. By the way, there is an idea: why not publish his poem Vasily Terkin in Minsk on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Great Victory and, accordingly, the 115th anniversary of Aleksandr Tvardovsky, a war correspondent, a soldier of the word who liberated Belarus from the Nazis. You can even publish in two languages — in the original and translated into Belarusian. Or is it even better to implement this project on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders, which our country will celebrate as early as 2024...

The book Memories of A. Tvardovsky was published in Soviet Writer in 1978. Aleksandr Trifonovich died on December 18th, 1971. The long-term editor-in-chief of Novy Mir, who led the editorial office of the magazine in 1950-1954 and then in 1958-1970, was removed from the main work of his life, as historians write, for trying to print the poem Terkin in the Other World, publication in Novy Mir of publicistic articles by Vladimir Pomerantsev, Fyodor Abramov, Mikhail Lifshitz, Mark Shcheglov... Of course, he was removed as a result of the ‘targeted’ political struggle in general, a struggle in which in Soviet times, especially in the 1950s-1980s, fiction meant quite a lot, probably no less than the current TG channels and other projects of social media, digitalisation. The publishing data on the last page gave us, the readers of the book, which was published in 1978 with a circulation of 50,000 copies (a lot? Yes, for the present time — a lot. But other examples remained in the history of book publishing: Memoirs of M. Isakovskiy came out in 1986 with a circulation of 100,000 copies. Memories of Sergei Yesenin — second edition, 1975, 100,000 copies). It was scheduled for release two years earlier. Quote, “Plan for the release of 1976 No. 10.” The clarification is quite interesting...

47 authors are represented in the book by separate articles, essays, and notes. And yet — a selection of From Letters and Responses, which, at the request, probably, of the compiler (and this is M.I. Tvardovskaya, the wife of the poet) included those texts that it was not advisable to exhibit separately. Probably, when they were published, there were some abbreviations... By the way, this collection also contains a short memoir by Yakov Gertsovich, the writing of which is dated 1972. Gertsovich is a well-known figure in Belarusian literary criticism... We read in the second volume of the biobibliographic encyclopedic dictionary, “...The formation of his literary taste fell on the 30s, which later influenced his critical activity. In his assessments, Y. Gertsovich often proceeded from simplified vulgarising schemes, considered a work of art as an illustration of a particular social problem...” Here are just the titles of his articles and reviews regarding the work of Uladzimir Karatkevich and Vasil Bykau: Searches, Finds, Losses (1962; about the novel It Cannot Be Forgotten), There Are No Two





Truths... (about the story of Vasil Bykau The Dead Don't Feel Pain and the book of the people's writer One Night)... Other examples can be given... During the Great Patriotic War, Ya. Gertsovich was a correspondent for the newspapers of the Western Front, and then the 3rd Belorussian ... He was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Patriotic War, 2nd degree. The collection of memoirs about Tvardovsky contains a fragment of an essay or article by Yakov Gertsovich about meetings with the author of Vasily Terkin. I did not find this publication in the Belarusian bibliography. Perhaps the literary critic did not

деятельность. В своих оценках Я. Герцович часто исходил из упрощенных вульгаризаторских схем, рассматривал художественное произведение как иллюстрацию к той или иной социальной проблеме...» Вот только названия его статей и рецензий, касающихся творчества Владимира Короткевича и Василя Быкова: «Поиски, находки, потери» (1962; о романе «Нелюба забыць»), «Двух правд не бывает...» (о повести Василя Быкова «Мёртвым не болит» и книге народного писателя «Адна ноч»)... Можно приводить и другие примеры... Во время Великой Отечественной войны Я. Герцович был корреспондентом газет Западного фронта, а затем 3-го Белорусского... Был награжден орденами Красной Звезды, Отечественной войны II – степени. В сборнике воспоминаний о Твардовском помещен фрагмент очерка или статьи Якова Герцовича о встречах с автором «Василия Теркина». В белорусской библиографии я этой публикации не нашел. Возможно, литературовед и не публиковал отдельно воспоминаний о Твардовском в Беларуси, а написал специально для московского сборника, каким-то образом узнав о его формировании. Да и практика тогда была такая – создавались в СП СССР мемориальные комиссии, одной из главных задач которых вставал вопрос об сборе, издании книги воспоминаний. Читаем у Герцовича: «Александр Трифонович Твардовский пришел в редакцию фронтовой газеты «Красноармейская правда» несколько позднее других московских писателей. Меня с ним познакомил тогда еще молодой прозаик Евгений Воробьев. Он представил меня как бродягу-пешехода, которого не берут никакие пули и осколки. Александр Трифонович пошутил:

– В каком смысле не берут – отскакивают или не долетают? Уточнять мы не стали. Заговорили о редакционных делах, о положении на фронте.

Чувствовалось, что поэт за короткое время хорошо познакомился с комплектом газеты и знал, чего можно ожидать от каждого из корреспондентов. Ему не нравилось, что мы слишком увлекаемся внешним описанием героизма,

publish separate memoirs about Tvardovsky in Belarus, but wrote specifically for the Moscow collection, somehow learning about its formation. Yes, and the practice then was like this — memorial commissions were created in the Writers' Union of the USSR, one of the main tasks of which was the collecting and publishing of a book of memoirs. We read from Gertsovich, "Aleksandr Trifonovich Tvardovsky came to the editorial office of the front-line newspaper Krasnoarmeyskaya Pravda somewhat later than other Moscow writers. I was introduced to him by the then young prose writer Yevgeny Vorobyov. He introduced me as a vagabond, who is not taken by any bullets and shrapnel. Aleksandr Trifonovich joked, "In what sense do they not take? Do they bounce or do not reach?"

We did not elaborate. We started talking about editorial matters, about the situation at the front.

It was felt that the poet became well acquainted with the set of the newspaper in a short time and knew what to expect from each of the correspondents. He did not like that we were too carried away by outward descriptions of heroism, the purely battle side of the matter: the first man went on the attack, skilfully operated with a bayonet and a grenade, and rescued his comrades. And what about the mood of a person, his spiritual impulses, the most difficult experiences that preceded the minutes of fighting inspiration? After all, it's not robots that pull the trigger, climb into the thick of battle, but living people, and each of them is a whole world, the knowledge of which is our main duty. From my essays and correspondence, he singled out the lyrical miniature A Soldier Remains a Soldier, printed before Tvardovsky came to our editorial office.

At one of the editorial meetings, Aleksandr Trifonovich, with his usual tact, but quite weightily and convincingly, criticised the editorial office for the fact that it rarely addresses the heart of a soldier..»

And one more thing - from the memoirs of Y. Gertsovich, "We, the correspondents, were asked where, in which regiment, on which section of the immense front, the paths of the magician of the word Aleksandr Tvardovsky and the experienced, truly

чисто батальной стороной дела: первым поднялся в атаку, умело действовал штыком и гранатой, выручал товарищей. А настрой человека, его душевные порывы, сложнейшие переживания, предшествовавшие минутам боевого вдохновения? Ведь не роботы же нажимают на спусковой крючок, лезут в самое пекло боя, а живые люди, стриженные ребята, и каждый из них – это целый мир, познание которого является нашей главной обязанностью. Из моих очерков и корреспонденций он выделил лирическую миниатюру «Солдат остается солдатом», напечатанную до прихода Твардовского в нашу редакцию.

На одном из редакционных совещаний Александр Трифонович с присущим ему тактом, но достаточно веско и убедительно критиковал редакцию за то, что она редко адресуется к сердцу солдата...

И еще – из воспоминаний Я. Герцовича: «У нас, корреспондентов, спрашивали, где, в каком полку, на каком участке необъятного фронта, сошлись пути волшебника слова Александра Твардовского и бывалого, подлинно русского бойца Василия Теркина? Не так легко было объяснить людям, что Теркин – собирательный образ, имеющий своих прототипов везде, где ни на минуту не стихает смертный бой «ради жизни на земле». Александра Трифоновича эти наивные вопросы фронтовиков не удивляли – он достаточно глубоко знал солдатскую душу. Но однажды разволновался и он: вольнонаемный сотрудник газеты, московский журналист Володя Аринич видел в одном медсанбате тяжело раненного бойца... Василия Теркина, тезку вымышленного героя, человека такой же неповторимой судьбы. Ехать в медсанбат не имело смысла, раненых там не задерживали и при первой возможности отправляли в госпитали. Но душа поэта, по его признанию, рвалась к этому всамделишному Василию Теркину...»

В «общей» подборке – и текст народного писателя Василя Быкова, в чьей творческой судьбе «Новый мир» и лично Александр Трифонович Твардовский сыграли особую роль, помогло художественному установлению, помогут утвердиться как великому писателю, не взирая на множество самых разных помех... Адрес и дата написания: «Минск, 1972». Воспоминания эти достаточно известные, публиковались и на белорусском и на русском языках, о своих отношениях с великим русским поэтом белорусский прозаик, который, как и Александр Трифонович, был также удостоен за свое творчество Ленинской премии – пожалуй, самой высокой в советское время награды за литературный труд, Василий Владимирович рассказал и в книге воспоминаний... Но все-таки процитируем то, что вошло в книгу «Воспоминания об А. Твардовском» издания 1978 года: «... случается, что даже самые многоопытные и мужественные из людей готовы спастись <...>, растеряться, надолго впасть в уныние. А что уж говорить об авторе двух-трех жиденьких книжонек, только что обретшем свое литературное имя...

И вот в такие минуты горестных уныний, как раз в канун майских праздников, пришел из Москвы небольшой конверт с редакционным грифом и поздравительной открыткой внутри – обычное редакционное послание автору перед

Russian fighter Vasily Terkin converged? It was not so easy to explain to people that Terkin is a collective image that has its prototypes wherever there is the mortal battle 'for the sake of life on earth'. These naive questions of the front-line soldiers did not surprise Aleksandr Trifonovich — he knew the soldier's soul quite deeply. But one day he also got excited: a civilian employee of the newspaper, Moscow journalist Volodya Arinich saw a seriously wounded soldier in one medical battalion ... Vasily Terkin, the namesake of a fictional hero, a man of the same unique fate. There was no point in going to the medical battalion, the wounded were not detained there and were sent to hospitals as soon as possible. But the soul of the poet, according to his confession, was eager for this real Vasily Terkin..."

The 'general' selection includes the text of the people's writer Vasil Bykau, in whose creative destiny Novy Mir and personally Aleksandr Trifonovich Tvardovsky played a special role, helped his artistic development, helped to establish himself as a great writer, despite the many different obstacles... Address and date of writing: Minsk, 1972. These memoirs are quite well-known, published both in Belarusian and Russian, the Belarusian prose writer, who, like Aleksandr Trifonovich, was also awarded the Lenin Prize for his work (perhaps the highest award for literary work in Soviet times), also talked told in the book of memoirs about their relationship with the great Russian poet... Nevertheless, we will quote what was included in the book Memoirs of A. Tvardovsky of the 1978 edition, "... it happens that even the most experienced and courageous of people are ready to give up <...>, to be confused, to fall into despair for a long time. And what can we say about the author of two or three little books, who has just acquired his literary name..."

And in such moments of sorrowful despondency, just on the eve of the May holidays, a small envelope arrived from Moscow with an editorial stamp and a greeting card inside — the usual editorial message to the author before the annual holiday, several lines typed on a typewriter with an expression of greetings, below which there were the following words in a characteristic angular handwriting:

'Everything will pass, but the truth will remain.

A. Tvardovsky'

I don't know, maybe there really wasn't anything unusual in all this, perhaps it was all just a usual gesture of courtesy, but for me at that moment this line shone with fiery letters in the sky, sparkled with the beacon's inviting beam, announcing to the lost traveller about his salvation. Really, how easy it is!

As long as at least one person in the world is alive, the burning need for truth will not disappear in the world, which invariably illuminates the intricate labyrinth of his being, showing him the way to freedom and a better future. With truth, everything is possible; without it, nothing is possible. Without truth there is no movement, without it there is stagnation, death, decay...

Everything will pass, the truth will remain! What great wisdom is contained in these four words of an ancient folk statement..."

Separate pages of the book Memories..., which I so loved, are materials authored by Belarusian writers Maksim Luzhanin (Twin Cities), Piatrus Brouka (He Is Also Ours, Belarusian), Arkady Kuleshov (Warsaw Road, this is a poem translated into

годовым праздником, несколько напечатанных на машинке строчек с выражением приветия, ниже которых характерным угловатым почерком было дописано:

«Все минется, а правда останется.

А. Твардовский».

Не знаю, может, во всем этом и впрямь не содержалось ничего необычного, возможно, все это – обычный жест вежливости, но для меня в тот момент эта строчка огненными буквами засияла на небосклоне, сверкнула призывным лучом маяка, возвещавшим заблудшему путнику о его спасении. Действительно, как это просто!

Пока жив хоть один человек на свете, не исчезнет в мире жгучая необходимость в правде, неизменно освещающей человеку запутанный лабиринт его бытия, указывающей ему путь к свободе и лучшему будущему. С правдой возможно все, без нее невозможно ничего. Без правды нет движения, без нее застои, гибель, тлен...

Все минется, правда останется! Какая великая мудрость заключена в этих четырех словах древнего народного утверждения...»

Отдельные страницы так полюбившейся мне книги «Воспоминаний...» -- это материалы, авторами которых являются белорусские писатели Максим Лужанин («Побратимы»), Петрусь Бровка («Он и наш, белорусский»), Аркадий Кулешов («Варшавский шлях»; это – поэма, переведенная на русский язык Яковом Хелемским; поэма, которую народный поэт Беларуси посвятил своему настоящему другу – великому русскому поэту Александру Твардовскому).

Покуда в теле теплится душа,  
Не верю в благодать божьего чертога,  
В иную жизнь, что райски хороша.  
Варшавский шлях, Варшавская дорога,  
Тебя зову на помощь, а не бога,  
Строкой, что просится с карандаша.

Ты к западу спешишь в согласье полным  
С дорогами другими. Ты преград  
Не знаешь, даже океана волны  
Твой сухопутный бег не прекратят:  
Отыщешь трап, оставишь след широкий,  
Винтами грунт соленый разгребешь.

Когда же ты планету обогнешь  
И сызнова возникнешь на востоке,  
Как вестник дружбы, как ее связной,  
Раскинь привал в лесу под скромным Довском  
И разложи костер.  
Мы в час ночной  
Поговорим о жизни, о Твардовском.

Был земляком твоим он и моим.  
Начнем под сосен неумолчный гомон,



Russian by Yakov Helemsky; a poem that the national poet of Belarus dedicated to his true friend — the great Russian poet Aleksandr Tvardovsky).

As long as the soul is warm in the body,  
I do not believe in the goodness of God's palace,  
To another life that is heavenly good.  
Warsaw Way, Warsaw Road,  
I call you for help, not God,  
A line that a pencil writes by itself.

You rush to the west in full accord  
With other roads. You know no obstacles,  
Even the waves of the ocean  
Will not stop your overland run:  
You will find a ladder, leave a wide trail,  
You will rake up the salty soil.

When will you circle the planet  
And re-emerge in the east,  
As a messenger of friendship, as its liaison,  
Halt in the forest under the modest Dovsk  
And make a fire.  
We are at night time  
Will talk about life, about Tvardovsky.



Под шум огня, что переходит в дым,  
Наш разговор – он так необходим.

Начнем...

Да будет он запеленгован  
И лесом, и подлеском молодым.

Известный публицист, литературный краевед Сергей Головкин, который, к сожалению, так рано ушел из жизни, писал в журнале «Беларуская думка»: «... именно А. Твардовский первым оценил настоящую значимость поэмы «Знамя бригады», дал ей объективную оценку и тем самым определил дальнейший литературный путь А. Кулешова. «Первоначальное знакомство с этой вещью – одно из самых ярких и дорогих для меня литературных впечатлений военного времени», – писал А. Твардовский в статье «Поэма «Знамя бригады». Снова же с легкой руки Александра Трифоновича произошел и перевод этого произведения на русский язык – он предложил это сделать своему другу М. Исаковскому, который талантливо ее перевоплотил.

Аркадий Кулешов переживал за друга, после того как А. Твардовский вынужден был оставить журнал «Новый мир», как мог поддерживал больного на рак поэта и особенно тяжело воспринял его смерть. На волне всех переживаний и эмоций написал поэму «Варшавский шлях», которую и посвятил своему лучшему другу...» Аркадий Кулешов умер 4 февраля 1978 года. Книгу «Воспоминания об А. Твардовском» с перепечатанным в сборнике переводом поэмы он, вероятно, увидел: сборник был подписан к печати 6 мая 1978 года. Возможно, и отпечатан был достаточно быстро.

Воспоминания Петруся Бровки и Максима Лужанина – хорошие, добротные выписанные страницы белорусско-русской литературной дружбы. Страницы, которые рассказывают о той атмосфере, что вдохновляла на новые творческие открытия, порождая немало мыслей, что перевоплощались в дела, соединявшие настоящее, укреплявшие грунт, почву для дружбы и литератур, и народов. А говоря более простым языком – не позволяло даже думать о каком-то разделении. При этом не терялось и свое, родное, национальное...

Из очерка Петруся Бровки, который многие годы был одним из главных организаторов литературного процесса в Беларуси, а значит – и свидетелем многих встреч, многих судьбоносных встреч... «Впервые я встретился с Александром Твардовским в Минске в начале 30-х годов. Мне было тогда лет двадцать пять – двадцать шесть, ну, а Саше Твардовскому, как мы его звали, лет двадцать с небольшим. Появился он в Минске как молодой поэт вместе с группой смоленских литераторов, в которую входили Михаил Исаковский, Ефим Марьенков, Николай Рыленков, Николай Грибачев и другие. Наиболее известным из смолян был в то время Михаил Васильевич Исаковский, о нем даже писал Максим Горький. Да и прозаик Марьенков, постарше годами, как-то выделялся. Александр Твардовский держался

He was your countryman and mine.  
Let's start under the pines incessant hubbub,  
To the sound of fire that turns into smoke  
Our conversation is so necessary.

Let's start...

Let it be recorded

By the forest and the young undergrowth.

The well-known publicist, literary local historian Sergei Golovko, who, unfortunately, passed away so early, wrote in the magazine *Belaruskaya Dumka*, "...it was A. Tvardovsky who was the first to appreciate the real significance of the poem *Banner of the Brigade*, gave it an objective assessment and thereby determined the further literary path of A. Kuleshov. "The initial acquaintance with this work is one of the most vivid and dearest literary impressions of the wartime for me," A. Tvardovsky wrote in the article *The Poem of the Banner of the Brigade*. Again, with the light hand of Aleksandr Trifonovich, this work was translated into Russian — he offered to do this to his friend M. Isakovskiy, who talentedly reincarnated it.

Arkady Kuleshov was worried about his friend after A. Tvardovsky was forced to leave the *Novy Mir* magazine, supported the poet in his struggle with cancer as much as he could and took his death especially hard. In the wake of all the experiences and emotions, he wrote the poem *Warsaw Road*, which he dedicated to his best friend..." Arkady Kuleshov died on February 4th, 1978. He probably saw the book *Memories of A. Tvardovsky* with the translation of the poem reprinted in the collection: the collection was signed for publication on May 6th, 1978. Perhaps it was printed quickly enough.

The memoirs of Piatrus Brouka and Maksim Luzhanin are good, well written pages of the Belarusian-Russian literary friendship. The pages that tell about the atmosphere that inspired new creative discoveries gave rise to many thoughts that turned into deeds that connected the present, strengthened the ground, the soil for friendship and literatures, and peoples. And speaking in a simpler language, it did not even allow to think about some kind of separation. At the same time, the native, national character was not lost...

From an essay by Piatrus Brouka, who for many years was one of the main organisers of the literary process in Belarus, and therefore a witness to many meetings, many fateful meetings... "I first met Aleksandr Tvardovsky in Minsk in the early 30s. I was then about twenty-five or twenty-six, well, and Sasha Tvardovsky, as we called him, was about twenty years old. He appeared in Minsk as a young poet together with a group of Smolensk writers, which included Mikhail Isakovskiy, Efim Maryenkov, Nikolai Rylenkov, Nikolai Gribachev and others. The most famous of the Smolensk people at that time was Mikhail Vasilyevich Isakovskiy, even Maxim Gorky wrote about him. The prose writer Maryenkov, older in years, also somehow stood out. Aleksandr Tvardovsky behaved modestly, as if he still had the stamp of some kind of rural

скромно, на нем будто лежала еще печать какой-то сельской замкнутости. Он не стремился выступать в обсуждениях, но по его пронизательным голубым глазам было видно, что он пытается как можно лучше понять окружающее. Ведь, как потом рассказывал нам Твардовский, его глубоко интересовала Советская Белоруссия как соседка Смоленщины, с которой он был связан кровными узами, и как республика – с ее развивающейся культурой. Да и творчество некоторых наших поэтов уже в то время привлекало его.

Помню, что мы вместе со смоленскими гостями выступали на предприятиях и в клубах, обменивались обещаниями дружить и переводить друг друга. Да вот не скажу, что много обещаний давал молодой Твардовский, он и тогда на легкие обещания не был падок. В нем было заметно большое уважение к старшему – Михаилу Исаковскому, скромности которого, мне казалось, он старался тогда даже подражать. С большой почтительностью он относился и к нашим классикам – Янке Купале и Якубу Коласу. И творчество их было ему известно...»

Привязанность к Беларуси у Твардовского осталась на всю жизнь. Об этом свидетельствуют и воспоминания Максима Лужанина. И встречи были, разумеется, разные. Особенно в непростые послевоенные годы. Максим Амвросевич подробно, в ярких деталях пересказывает и то, что могло стать основой прохлады большого таланта... Это сегодня смешной выглядит история, когда один из белорусских партийных редакторов, поначалу согласившийся публиковать отрывки, разделы из поэмы Александра Твардовского, попросил у поэта удостоверение... «Шагая по кабинету, он добрые полчаса читал почти все написанное. Редактор сидел в позе каменного идола, наконец милостиво улыбнулся.

– Напечатаем.

– Тогда, чтобы не терять времени, я не буду диктовать. Кулешов передаст вам рукопись.

Не оценив этого особого доброжелательства – права первой публикации, да еще и автограф, – редактор насторожился: не промахнулся ли он в чем-то? Поднялся с кресла и процедил:

– А все же, товарищ Твардовский, позвольте ваши документы.

– Ваше право!

Не выпуская из рук, он показал редактору военное удостоверение, положил на стол аванс и быстро вышел. Тут уже не выдержали мы, наговорили редактору не скупясь... Он не обиделся, только лениво отмахнулся рукою:

– Откуда я знаю?.. Надо всех проверять.

Не своими ногами выходили мы на улицу, думая, что Твардовского уже и след простыл. Ничего подобного! Он стоял у «газика» и весело рассказывал о приключившемся своему шоферу:

-- Везет мне у вас! Встречи – на всю жизнь. А расскажи кто-нибудь, божись и клянись – не поверил бы.



isolation. He did not seek to speak in discussions, but his penetrating blue eyes showed that he was trying to understand his surroundings as best as possible. After all, as Tvardovsky later told us, he was deeply interested in Soviet Belarus as a neighbour of the Smolensk Region, with which he was connected by blood ties, and as a republic, with its developing culture. Yes, and the work of some of our poets already at that time attracted him.

I remember that we, together with the Smolensk guests, performed at enterprises and clubs, exchanged promises to be friends and translate each other. Yes, I won't say that the young Tvardovsky made many promises, even then he was not greedy for easy promises. He showed great respect for the elder — Mikhail Isakovsky, whose modesty, it seemed to me, he even tried to imitate then. With great respect, he also treated our classics — Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas. And their work was known to him ...”

Tvardovsky's attachment to Belarus remained for life. This is evidenced by the memoirs of Maxim Luzhanin. And the meetings were, of course, different. Especially in the difficult post-war years. Maxim Amvrosevich retells in detail, in vivid detail, what could become the basis of the coolness of a great talent... Today, the story when one of the Belarusian party editors, who at first agreed to publish excerpts, sections from Aleksandr Tvardovsky's poem, asked the poet for a certificate looks ridiculous... “Walking in his office, for a good half an hour he read almost everything that was written. The editor sat in the pose of a stone idol, finally smiled graciously.

“We will print it.”

“Then, in order not to waste time, I will not dictate. Kuleshov will give you the manuscript.”

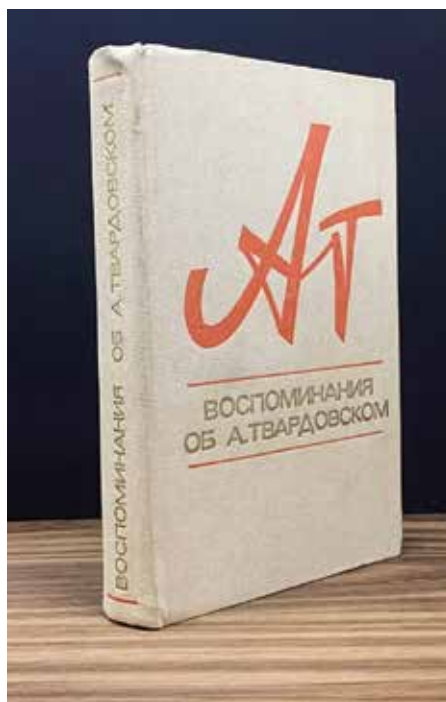
В голосе Твардовского не слышно огорчения, даже самой малости: подхватил колоритный случай и тешится им как художник. Нам становится немного легче. Просим дать отрывок – переведем и напечатаем в другом издании. Тут всеми овладевает смех. Безудержный, когда хохочет все существо, словно вытряхивая из себя неловкость или тревогу...»

Твардовского много переводили и печатали на белорусском языке в Минске. И Аркадий Кулешов (кстати, первая белорусская книга Александра Трифоновича «Избранные произведения» вышла в Минске еще в 1953 году), и Петрусь Бровка (он первым перевел А. Твардовского на белорусский язык – 12 февраля 1934 года газета опубликовала стихотворение «Гость»), и Юрась Свирка, и многие другие белорусские мастера стихосложения...

О работе в «прородительнице» «Белорусской военной газеты» рассказывают в книге воспоминаний страницы сослуживцев Александра Твардовского. Н. Баканов («По Минскому, на Запад») вспоминает и детали, связанные с появлением фронтового очерка поэта «В освобожденном Минске», историю стихотворения «Минское шоссе». Евгений Воробьев («В тяжкий час земли родной») пишет о затишье под Витебском. Мы встречаемся с поэтом на берегах Лучесы в районе Осиновской ГЭС, окруженной безбрежными торфяниками. С интересом читаются страницы, написанные фронтовым художником Орестом Верейским, который с «Красноармейской правды» навсегда сдружился с Твардовским, не единожды оформлял книжные издания «Василия Теркина».

... «Воспоминания об А. Твардовском» – из книг, которые проливают свет не только на великую личность, великого поэта, но и напоминают, что общий литературный процесс – это и обращение к его истории, осмысление того, как родились те или иные стихотворения и поэмы, рассказы и повести... Такие книги восстанавливают атмосферу служения слову, учат, как прожить свою жизнь в литературе, как вообще прожить свою жизнь...

Алесь Карлюкевич



Not appreciating this special benevolence – the right of the first publication, and even an autograph, the editor was on the alert: did he miss something? He got up from his chair and said, “Nevertheless, Comrade Tvardovsky, let me have your documents. Aleksandr Trifonovich changed his face and looked around at us.

“It is your right!”

Without letting go, he showed the editor his military ID, put the advance payment on the table, and quickly left. Here we could not stand it anymore, we told the editor off... He was not offended, he only lazily waved his hand, “How do I know?.. We need to check everyone.”

Without feeling the ground under our feet, we went out into the street, thinking that Tvardovsky was already gone. Nothing like this! He stood at the truck and cheerfully told his driver about what had happened, “I’m lucky with you! This is for life. And if you tell this someone, I swear no one would believe.” In Tvardovsky’s voice one does not hear grief, not even the slightest bit: he picked up a colourful incident and amuses himself like an artist.

We are getting a little better. We ask him to give an excerpt — we will translate and print it in another edition. Everyone here is laughing. Unrestrained, when the whole being laughs, as if shaking out awkwardness or anxiety...”

Tvardovsky was translated and published a lot in Belarusian in Minsk. By Arkady Kuleshov (by the way, the first Belarusian book by Aleksandr Trifonovich Selected Works was published in Minsk back in 1953), and Piatrus Brouka (he was the first to translate A. Tvardovsky into Belarusian — on February 12th, 1934, the newspaper published the poem Guest), and Yuras Svirka, and many other Belarusian masters of versification...

The pages of the book of memoirs of Aleksandr Tvardovsky’s colleagues tell about the work in the ‘progenitor’ of the Belarusian Military Newspaper. N. Bakanov (Along Minsk, to the West) also recalls the details associated with the appearance of the poet’s front-line essay In Liberated Minsk, the history of the poem Minsk Highway. Yevgeny Vorobyov (In Difficult Times For Our Native Land) writes about the calm near Vitebsk. We meet the poet on the banks of the Luchesa in the area of the Osinovskaya Hydroelectric Power Station, surrounded by boundless peat bogs. The pages written by the front-line artist Orest Vereisky are read with interest.

...Memoirs of A. Tvardovsky is one if the book that not only shed light on a great personality, a great poet, but also remind that the general literary process is also an appeal to its history, an understanding of how certain poems and short stories were born... Such books restore the atmosphere of service to the word, teach how to live your life in literature, how to live your life in general...

Алесь Карлюкевич



# SCIENTIST'S VIEW

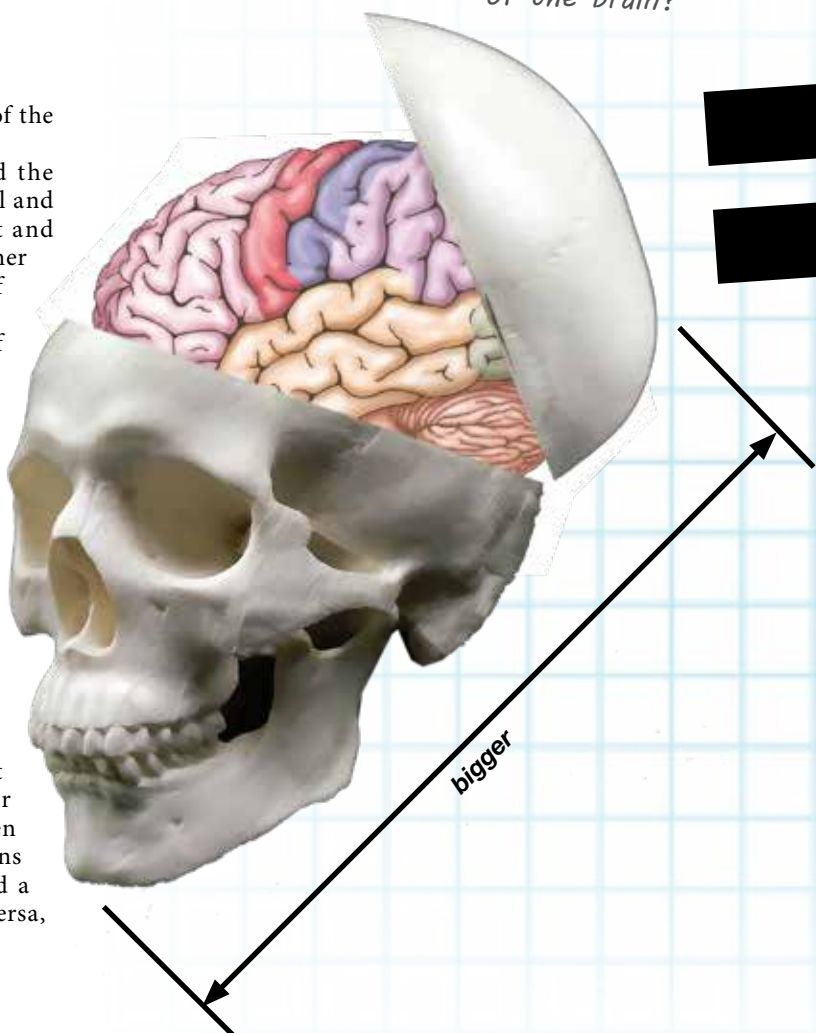
What affects our intelligence and how erroneous conclusions led to tragedies? Do our mental abilities depend on the size and shape of the skull? What affects intelligence and which hemisphere is more important here? How did wrong conclusions on such grounds become the foundation for racist theories, and what tragedies in history did this lead to? Eastern Slavs — one people or three different nations? We are talking about this with the neurosurgeon, researcher at the Department of Brain Tumours of the Republican Scientific and Practical Centre for Oncology and Medical Radiology named after N. N. Aleksandrov, lecturer at the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery of BelMAPE Gumen Gorbannijad.

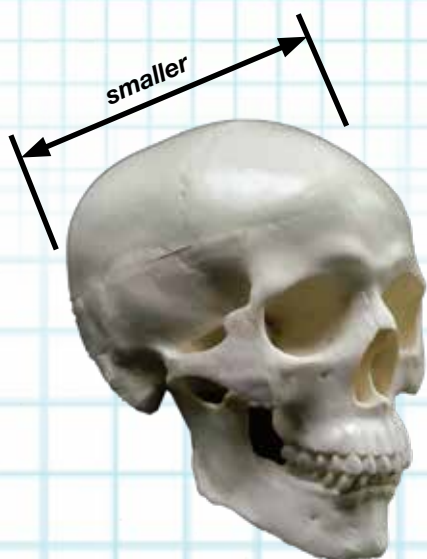
*What then affects our mental abilities, the development of the brain?*

“Dr. Gooman, how does the shape or size of the skull affect our mental abilities?”

“For a long time, scientists have studied the importance of the shape of the human skull and whether there is a relationship between it and his mental abilities and development, whether there were differences at the stages of evolution. By the way, the science of studying the skull is called craniology. So even one of the biggest hoaxes of the 20th century about the Piltdown Man appeared. His skull was presented in the Museum of London as the missing link in the evolution between man and ape, until 40 years later, in 1953, the fake was exposed and found to be the skull of a modern human, connected to the clipped lower jaw of an orangutan.

But no matter how hard anyone tried, it was not possible to prove that the volume of the brain and mental abilities depend on the shape of the skull. The shape of the skull, if it is normally developed and there is no pathology, does not indicate either the character of a person or mental abilities. Just like the shape does not depend on the colour of the skin. It has been established that even the people who created the great civilizations — the Chinese and the Egyptians — had a smaller skull than other people. And vice versa,





The shape of the skull does not indicate either the character of a person or mental abilities.

people who did not differ in anything in history had a large skull. Anthropologists often cite the example of Leo Tolstoy and Emile Zola. Tolstoy had twice the skull size of Zola, but both were great writers.”

“What then affects our mental abilities, the development of the brain?”

“The way we develop our left hemisphere. It is responsible for logical and critical thinking. The right hemisphere can be easily influenced, ‘buy’ it. A person who has it more developed is very easy to convince of something. And the left hemisphere is responsible for logic, but it should be developed from childhood.”

“At the same time, various racist theories widespread in Europe in the 19th century, which were based, among other things, on differences in the shape of the skull, played their sinister role...”

“Yes, attempts to distinguish people by the shape of the skull at one time played a role in the colonization of the African continent by Europeans. This is one of the elements of so-called artificial racism, an anti-scientific theory that justifies the superiority of one nation over another. The basic framework of artificial racism rested on three pillars: racial differences, religious differences, and state borders. It was on the principle of ‘divide and conquer’ that artificial racism worked.

An example is the path to genocide in Rwanda. Two tribes have lived in this country for thousands of years: the Tutsi and the Hutu, the latter being the majority. But they lived together and there were no conflicts between them. They spoke the same language, had common traditions and culture, entered into marriages among themselves. After being colonised by the Germans in 1895, in order to be easier to govern, the Tutsis received a higher status, they were equated with white people, and the Hutus were attributed with congenital inferiority.

After the Germans, since 1922, Rwanda was under Belgian rule. They continued the same policy and even surpassed it. In particular, they legalised the split by handing out passports, which indicated which nationality a person belongs to. The architects of such a policy knew perfectly well what they were doing and how it would end. In the end, in 1962, Belgium recognised the independence of Rwanda, but at the same time planted another time bomb. Despite the higher status of the Tutsi, the Hutu gained power. And it was part of a bigger plan. A significant number of Tutsis fled the country and migrated to neighbouring countries because they feared for their safety.

All this time the situation escalated, and in 1980 the second part of the plan was implemented. Hutus began to take over



the lands of the Tutsis. Since 1990, an internal war for territories began. In 1993, another part of the plan, religion, was activated. 90% of Rwandans were Christians. The Hutus accused the Tutsis of being godless and declared war on the non-believers. The situation was so tense that there was very little time left before the big bang.

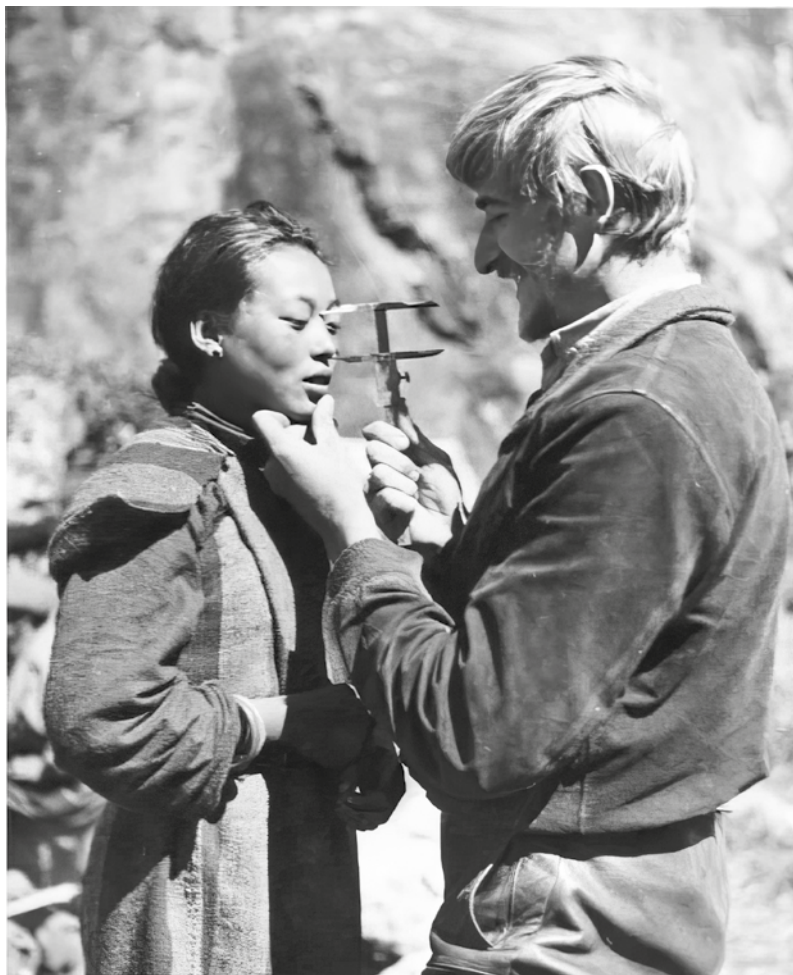
And it happened on April 6th, 1994, when a passenger plane with Rwandan President Habyarimana and part of the Rwandan government was shot down on the way to Kigali airport. They all died. The authorities blamed the Tutsis for this. It is clear that shooting down a plane is a matter for professionals, and not for African Tutsis. But within a few hours, massacres of Tutsis began. The authorities sent their people all over Rwanda, the Hutus killed the Tutsis indiscriminately. At that time, people had a large number of edged weapons, machetes, and knives. Within a hundred days, according to various estimates, from 500 thousand to two million people were killed.

The propaganda of the Free Radio and Television of a Thousand Hills, which openly called for the killing of Tutsis, also did its dirty work. It was announced that after the death of a Tutsi, his land and property would automatically pass to his killer. After that, people began to kill even their neighbours.

It should be noted that the Germans also pursued such a policy when they captured Hungary during the Second World War. For a given family of Jews, their property passes to the one who did it. Joe Soros' father, Georgy Schwartz, who later changed his surname to Soros, betrayed Jewish families and thus earned capital. When Hungary was liberated, the family left for the UK. They welcomed people for whom the most important thing is the goal, and everything else is tools.

It must be said that during the hundred days of the genocide, the UN peacekeeping forces did not take any action. The commander of the UN peacekeeping contingent in Rwanda in 1993-1994, General Roméo Dallaire, said in an interview in 2014 that the UN, unfortunately, could not do anything. The Tutsi detachments, united in the Rwandan partisan front, managed to defeat the Rwandan army in mid-July and come to power. They still rule the country, although 84% of the population belongs to the Hutus. Now Rwanda is developing, but it is a completely traumatized nation, where almost all people, including children, have seen first-hand the bloodshed.

These are the consequences of artificial racism, and we must be aware that once it is sown, it is almost impossible to stop the spread."



"But there was a trial in The Hague..."

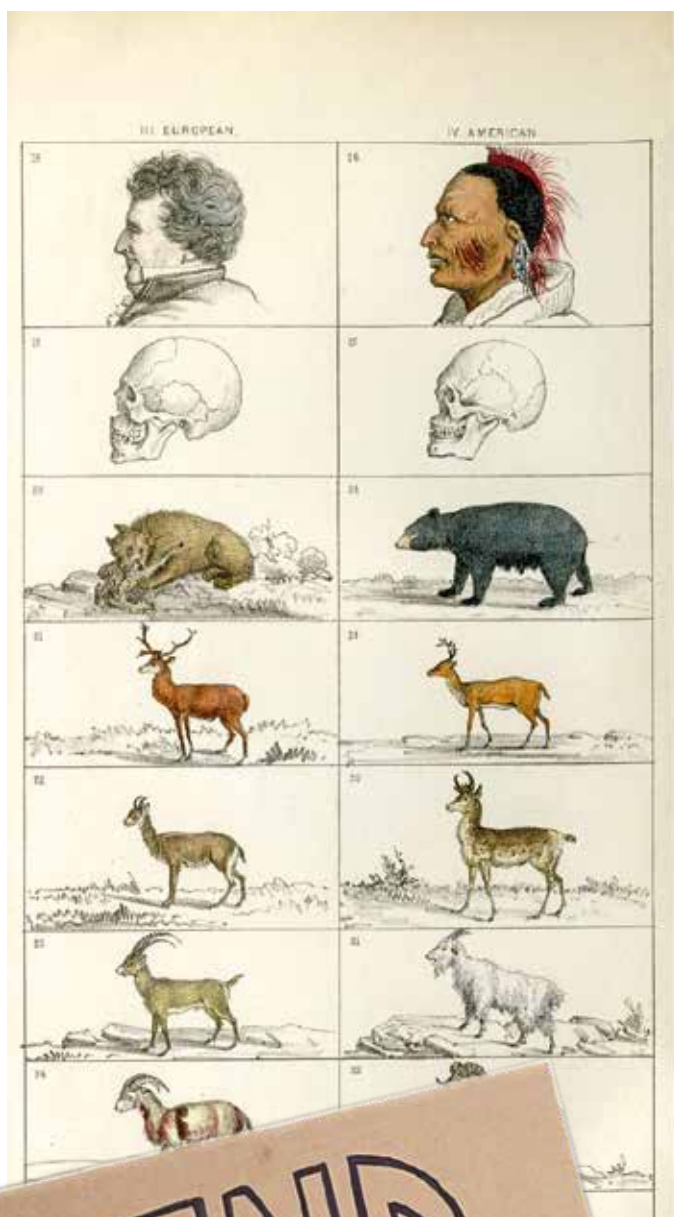
"...who did not arrest the real instigators and architects of that genocide. Probably because there was no order.

Religion also played a role. I respect any religion, but during the colonization, the Europeans introduced ultra-religiosity. Faith is a property of our brain. Even if we look at the tribes on the islands, where not a single priest has set foot, we will see that they made idols, worshiped them and made sacrifices.

At the same time, the propaganda of religion works in three directions. The first is to increase the tolerance limit. If something bad happens to us, there is no need to resist, because God will punish the offenders. Thus, the threshold of tolerance of people increases.

The second direction is that different religions or their different currents were introduced in different areas of colonization. If a neural connection is created from childhood, it is very difficult to change it, the right hemisphere is responsible for this. Convincing a person to convert to another religion is very difficult. It also created conflicts between different ethnic groups.





And the third — in any religion there are limits beyond which in no case should you go and even discuss them. But science and development have no limits. This was the problem of medieval scientists, and they surpassed them, for which they burned at the stake. Frames slow down a person's thinking. And it creates a special psychology: you just believe that it is so. And this element is used as part of artificial racism.”

“You said that state borders are also a pillar of racist theories. What is meant?”

“After the First World War, the Russian, German, Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian empires collapsed. The winners drew the borders of all of Asia and partly of Europe anew. Nowhere was this done in such a way as to avoid inter-ethnic conflicts. The territories from the Mediterranean to India were completely under the influence of the Anglo-Saxons. As a result, Pakistan in the south has a problem with India, since the border was not completely established and part of Kashmir was not divided at all. Thus, a hot spot appeared, and they are still fighting for it. In the north, where Pakistan borders Afghanistan, one ethnic group living in the south of Afghanistan and in the north of Pakistan was divided into two parts by the border. This people does not recognise it at all. After the border between South and North Korea, it is considered the most dangerous border in the world.

If we look at Iraq, which has a 58 km border with the open sea, then Kuwait was added here to give land to the sheikh. In the end, it all ended in the Iraqi-Kuwaiti war. There are many such examples and, therefore, the causes of the conflict have been laid down for a long time.

If you move from the Middle East to Europe, now there is no country of Yugoslavia. Here we must pay tribute to General Josip Broz Tito. During his reign, everyone worked and lived together, no one fought. But people succumbed to the propaganda that, after his death, the Anglo-Saxons conducted in the region. Now there are many small countries, and there were many senseless conflicts before the division. With this kind of mental wars, one should react in time and suppress them. When they flare up, the next generations will fight each other and be considered enemies, although the hostility was artificially created.”

“Does this also apply to Eastern Slavs?”

“We have one mother and one father, in a generation — two grandmothers and two grandfathers. In ten generations — 1,024 relatives, and after 20 — there are 40 million of them. From the point of view of science and genetics, each of the Eastern Slavs has particles of a Belarusian, Ukrainian, Russian. We can say that we have parts of Yanka Kupala, Yakub Kolas, Leo Tolstoy, Taras Shevchenko, Alexander Pushkin. In fact, the Eastern Slavs are one nation and one people, they are not genetically different. But the people who do not know history repeat it in the worst possible way. Now the process of globalisation is underway and knowing how nations tend to divide, one should always remember this so as not to repeat the mistakes.”

Yelena Kravets



## Alesya Kuznetsova, “LIFE STORIES HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO BOOK PLOTS”

In search of pleasant reading in the vast expanse of the Internet, you can come across a new name in the literary environment: Alesya Kuznetsova. Author of the novel *When the Ice Cracks*, which was shortlisted for the Love Between the Lines contest on the Russian-language site Litres. There, the novel became one of the ‘hits’ of this year. Maybe because Alesya is the concert director of the Belarusians Art Group and knows a lot about hits, therefore, she understands how they can be created not only in music. After all, even her first literary works were able to attract attention and gain popularity — and this is in our time, when they talk about a decrease in interest in books and reading. Sceptics can rest: the book is preparing to be published in a printed version in Belarus, where Alesya Kuznetsova lives and works not only on books, but at the same time is engaged in musical production. Our conversation is about how this experience helps the promotion of books — after all, not even a novice author wants to ‘write to put their works in the desk’. Moreover, Alesya is not going to stop and is already working on a new book.

**“It is believed that literature is a specific product that is difficult to work with in the market...”**

“Our world is changing very quickly now, and a book, in order to be in demand, must answer the internal questions of modern man. The second point: answering these questions, it should provide an opportunity to catch a little breath from our rhythm of life, to switch from our own problems to the problems of fictional characters. And maybe even give some tips on what to do in a given situation. Why do people read fiction? If we read a book on how to grow tulips, we get knowledge about it. Or how to go to some country and return safely from there. Fiction literature does not provide such specific information. But we can live through other people’s emotions to see what possible ways there are out of similar situations that occur in our lives. Fiction has always given examples of behaviour: if you act like this character, something similar will happen to you, and in another book in the same situation, the characters acted differently and came to a different result. After reading a certain number

■ During the casting in the Gomel region ("Svetlogorskikhimvolokno") with the film crew of the ONT TV channel, Alesya Kuznetsova admired the high vocal skills of the soloists



of books on one topic, a person receives several scenarios for the development of events, several ways out of different situations, people can apply them in their lives. Therefore, fiction will always be in demand. Formats can change: this is how an e-book replaces a paper one. But even now, when e-books are available to everyone, I see from my readers that many people want a book in paper form. And I like the e-book format. All people are different — therefore, books will be in demand for different ones. That is why you cannot find a story that will equally captivate everyone: more than 7 billion people live in the world with their own experience, with their thinking, with their aspirations, desires. And yes, of course, some topics are more relevant, there will be more interest in them, but other literature will also have its own reader, you just need to find it. This is where the producer comes into play..”

**“This is what you know well. But how did you decide to change your occupation? Some are afraid to even take a step to the side...”**

“It’s not the first time for me! I am a journalist by profession, but 19 years ago I abruptly changed my field of activity to production. I actually started from scratch, because I didn’t know anything about the promotion of music. But I lived in a musical environment — my husband is a musician, graduated from the conservatory, then went to the stage. And I began to study the profession of a music producer to help him promote a new group that appeared in Belarus.

The profession of a producer was then still mysterious for the post-Soviet space, and now our two eldest sons are studying film production, they are students of the All-Russian State Institute of Cinematography. And I practiced it. I was not afraid to ask for help from strangers, many responded. As a result, the Belarusians Art Group went on tour to different cities of our country, performed in Russia, in the Baltic countries. The project turned out to be successful.

Belarusians are my second family. This is a team with which I fulfilled my potential as a producer and concert director. Together with it, I studied, grew up and came to understand that it depends on me whether our artists will have performances at leading concerts. The fact that I deviated from the course for some time does not mean that we will go further along different paths. After all, the paths can be parallel.”

**“The job of a producer takes time and dedication. When to write?”**

“For me, initially, writing was like a hobby that gave me an outlet. My entire schedule is associated with constant travel, meetings, the need to make decisions instantly: for example, the artist who performed in front of us took the microphone off the stage, or the instrument does not turn on, or someone did not have time to come to the performance. Vanity... And what is the work of a writer? This is solitude, silence, the opportunity to close your eyes and think. Then thoughts are formed into sentences, and words appear on the computer





■ Alesya Kuznetsova with Honored Artist of Belarus, head of the art group "Belarus", Valery Shmat

screen. But still you are alone with yourself. Of course, you rely on your own experience, on other people's stories that you have heard or observed in life. But I started writing for myself. True, I studied remotely at the school of writers in Moscow. The pandemic helped: we had no concerts for three months. I thought that any difficult situation can become a point of growth for a person: what if this pause in touring is given for something that I didn't have time for in ordinary life? Then I decided to remotely master several courses at once. I began to study psychology, which I was fond of since her student years. I studied how social media work — in my profession this is a useful skill. And unexpectedly got on a webinar for writers. It turned out to be very exciting! Decided to take the full course. Gradually began to write, but did not plan to promote it at all. One day a publisher I was talking to asked me to send her my story. She showed the editors who put out the books. They wrote inspirational reviews and gave some tips on

how to refine the material so that it can be published and submitted to the competition. I thought why not try? I wanted to publish under a pseudonym. But the husband insisted: only under my own name! And when I saw my last name on the long list of the Russian Book Therapy competition, where my first story took part, I experienced a real shock. Then I thought about a novel."

**"Did you target a specific audience? Maybe studied requests on some topics?"**

"While writing the novel *When the Ice Cracks*, I studied topics that are of interest today. I thought: what worries the modern woman the most? I read women's forums, watched what women were discussing. In addition, I graduated from courses in psychology, I know what problems women turn to specialists with. There was an opportunity to talk with psychologists who work with a modern audience in order to understand what problems are hidden under the veneer of successful people. This formed the basis of the work. Despite the fact that this is a love story, it is not the love line that is primary in it, although it is very beautiful. It shows people who have dissolved in the interests of others or, on the contrary, forbade themselves to live in dreams. In the centre are people who do not even think about why they do not live the way they want. But today there is every opportunity to change this, you just need to take responsibility for your life. Neither the boss will do this, nor the children, nor the spouse. And as soon as

a person puts this question to herself or himself, then everyone around her or him begins to help. Surprisingly, the boss is not against you developing. And the husband seems to be in favour. And the children say: 'Cool!'. And everything falls into place. I decided to develop this theme in the book. But it's not the only one. I have already sketched out a number of topics that I want to touch on in the next book."

**"So you are at the beginning of a long journey?"**

"This is the first book in a planned cycle called *One Meeting That Turned My Whole Life Upside Down*. It has minor characters who turned out to be so charismatic that a separate book could be devoted to them. I have already conceived five books in this series. At the moment I am working on the second book, by the end of summer — beginning of autumn I hope to finish it. But now you can join reading it on Litres, where a new chapter will appear every week, and maybe even several chapters. The third,

fourth and fifth books are in development. I already know how everything should begin, how it should end. I know what led the characters to a hopeless situation. But I believe that even from the most difficult situation there are always several ways out.

At work, I often meet extraordinary people who have twisted destinies. A lot of such stories have accumulated over the years of my work with the Belarusians Art Group, travels around our country and abroad. Now, apparently, the time has come for life stories to be transformed into book plots.

My characters, their backstories are all from real life. And ideas can be born at the most unexpected moments. One day I was sitting at an off-site meeting in another city, and in the course of discussing a serious topic, I suddenly realised how to unfold the plot in my second book. The idea was born spontaneously, and it was necessary not to lose the thought. What was to be done? I opened my phone and immediately started writing. It must have looked like I was taking down the speaker's words. But at that moment I was creating the plot of the book."

**"How do you manage to find time to write books with such intensive employment?"**

"I have a separate channel in my phone called Inspiration for Books. And it happens that I'm walking down the street, I notice something interesting, and I immediately mark it. And then, when I have a free day or even a couple of hours, I will already analyse my notes, what can come of it. The second point is self-discipline. How to force yourself to work daily? After all, even when you write for your own pleasure, it is also work. Of course, initially there must be some inclination towards this. And then you get knowledge on how to create a character, how to lead storylines. This work does not consist only of inspiration.

I started another Telegram channel for myself, where the subscriber is just me. It's called The Writer's Diary. Every day I record how many signs I wrote. I have established for myself that my writing norm per day is 10,000 characters. If the band is going to a big festival or tour, I have every right not to write anything. And if I could write at least a couple of thousand characters, but did not do it in a day, then in the evening I can fix everything. I start writing — I get carried away by this process, and I already have ten times more than I need, even if it's already deep night outside the window..."

**"How did your colleagues react to your new incarnation?"**

"I didn't even expect the response to be so positive. True, I began to collect reviews not from acquaintances, and this is probably the most correct way. When you write your first book, then, perhaps, you should not let your friends read it — they will perceive it through the prism of your personality. It will be difficult for them to abstract and perceive the text itself.

Therefore, I decided to come from quite afar — from Russia. I published my novel on the Litres Internet platform and shared this information in a private writers' chat. It was late in the evening... I wake up in the morning — I have information from Litres about the first purchase of the book *When the Ice Cracks*. And a message from a woman who is a writer herself, she was hooked by the abstract, she began to read and as a result left a very good review. At that moment, I realised that I could advertise the book, and published information on social media, where I have my own audience — they supported me there. Russian book bloggers also reacted. In fact, there are a lot of reading people who analyse books, there are even reading clubs where discussions are held. And what helps me a lot is writers' chats, in which both novice



■ Belarusians are my second family. This is a team with which I took place as a producer and concert director. Together with him, I studied, grew up and came to understand that it depends on me whether our artists will have performances at leading concerts.

writers and successful ones who have already published more than one book participate. We share information with each other. This is a new world for me, and I really like it. I met writers who live in different countries. This broadens the horizon and gives additional points of support.

At that moment, when everything worked out, the producer turned on in me, because they work with different markets using the same technology. If you know how to present and sell someone or something, then you can do it in any industry, because there is an understanding of how to emphasize

strengths, how to find the target audience. But I additionally took master classes to promote the book. That is, the book actually needs to be produced. The world is so arranged that you can write a brilliant book, but no one will know about it."

**"Have you already thought about how you will promote your own literary product to a large audience?"**

"I'm still trying to understand what kind of audience it is. When I wrote the novel, I was sure that my audience was women from 25 to 55 years old, with higher education, who had reached a certain position in life, but with unfulfilled dreams due to the fact that they often limited themselves. Imagine my surprise when reviews began to arrive from men who had read the book!.. Perhaps they are interested in literary novelties, or maybe they want to understand the world of women. Recently, a friend admitted that he wants to buy my book. I said it was for women. 'It's OK, I will give it to my wife, and then I will quietly read it myself'...

I didn't expect such a success. At first it was a pleasant pastime. I was interested in thinking through the storylines, guessing what might happen to the characters next. We often discussed this with my husband over a cup of coffee: we tested how successful the plot moves were on it. Thanks to this, he wrote several songs as a composer. So they worked in parallel: I wrote a book, and he wrote songs. We are still arguing which comes first: my character or his song Looking for You."

**"Just like musicians have producers, writers can also have**

**their own literary agents. Have you thought about it?"**

"Initially, I did not consider my book as a phenomenon that would need to be promoted. But when I felt the real interest of readers, I began to think about the literary agent. In my opinion, a literary agent should be the same specialist in the field of books and book publishing as I was for the Belarusians Art Group, so that he (or she) knows all the laws of the genre, the market, legislation, etc. I wanted to find a person in the world of books, like I am in music. But I didn't. I

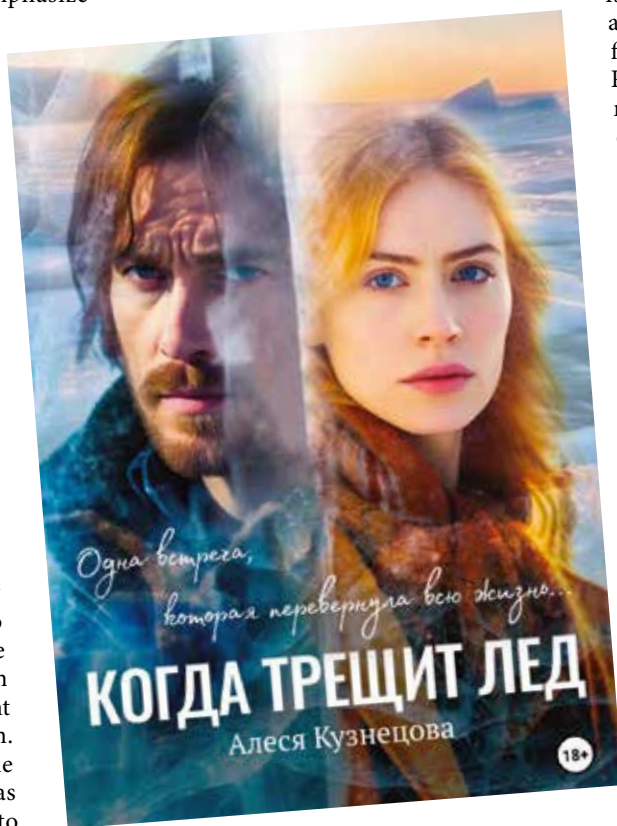
had to become my own agent. There

is already the result of correct actions: for several weeks my first novel was a bestseller on the Russian Litres platform, received many reviews from different cities, and was included in the reviews of book bloggers. And it has already entered the shortlist of the Russian competition Love Between the Lines in the Best Modern Romance Novel category. The surprise was a call from the Chairman of the Union of Writers of Belarus, who follows the news in the literary world. He offered me cooperation. Prior to that, we collaborated in preparing the presentation of a book about Aleksey Talai. This is a man who lost his arms and legs as a teenager — after the war. It would seem that life at this moment should end. It's hard to imagine what this family went through. I went to get acquainted with the subject of the book in order to organise the presentation as best as possible. And what did I see?! A happy man with a

smile on his face, his eyes radiated an incredible light. Next to him is his beloved beautiful wife, a small child hugs his dad. As a hospitable host, Aleksey treated us to tea. It was one of the brightest meetings in my life. We tried to make the same bright presentation. And now I'm getting ready to present my book..."

**"A book in paper form is still a different story, a different fate. And maybe even a different audience."**

"Right. I notice that the e-book has a little more 'likes' and subscribers than actual sales. This means that people read but did not pay for the book. As a novice author, I am glad about this:





■ Alesya is currently working on a new book. She is sure our world is changing very quickly now, and a book, in order to be in demand, must answer the internal questions of modern man. The second point: answering these questions, it should provide an opportunity to catch a little breath from our rhythm of life, to switch from our own problems to the problems of fictional characters. And maybe even give some tips on what to do in a given situation.



it means that those who bought it liked the book so much that they decided to share it with their loved ones, and those, in turn, after reading it, did not regret their 'stars' and kind words for the author. How to measure popularity? Once I participated in a conference held by the Eksmo publishing house, where they told how they pay attention to new authors. In particular, they look at platforms like Litres, and if a novice author has about 200 sales per year, then this is a good result. I published a book on the platform on April 20th, and in a few months I surpassed this figure. I have already received the status of a professional author at Litres. Having received feedback from readers, I realised that I could emphasise where I need to improve so that the motives of my characters' actions become more understandable to the reader. The e-book allows you to see and improve the text. While the printed version is a book verified in all respects."

**"Do you have any idea how to offer the book not only to the Russian-speaking audience?"**

"We received such an offer from one Chinese application that works in 10 languages. So far, I'm carefully studying the contracts. I have no need to become a mega-popular writer tomorrow. I have a need to write and have my own readership, even if it's not such a fast process. Every day I wake up and check the book sales statistics. I don't see it as a business project with a well-defined strategy — then I would have to invest in advertising, without which it is difficult to sell something in the modern world. And then for sure I would translate the book into other languages. And I like that everything is already developing as if by itself, without my participation. How could I have imagined that I would enter the Russian market and find the first readers there? That I will receive an offer of cooperation from the Union of Writers of Belarus? Therefore, with gratitude, I open my eyes every morning and think about what a new day will bring to me."

Larisa **Timoshchik**

# «Я ВЕСЬ БЫЛ ЗРЕНИЕ, СЛУХ...»

“I WAS ALL SIGHT,  
HEARING ...”

**Продолжатель «экзотической»  
линии акмеизма Всеволод  
Рожdestvensкий был  
переводчиком белорусской поэзии**

**The successor of the ‘exotic’ line of  
acmeism Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky  
was a translator of Belarusian poetry**

Всеволод Александрович Рожdestvensкий (1895 – 1977) – поэт с уникальной творческой судьбой. Придя в литературу в дореволюционные годы (его первый стихотворный сборник – «Гимназические годы», вышедший без ведома автора, на деньги одноклассников, -- издан в 1914 году), он был современником Николая Гумилева. И после смерти великого русского поэта в наибольшей степени разрабатывал «экзотическую» линию акмеизма. В 1920 году Всеволода Рожdestvensкого приняли в третий «Цех поэтов». Напомним, что «Цех поэтов» существовал не только в Санкт-Петербурге, но и в Москве, Тбилиси, Баку, Берлине, Париже. В Санкт-Петербурге существовало фактически три цеха, три объединения с названием «Цех поэтов». Первый был основан в 1911 году – Гумилевым и Городецким. Второй – в 1916 и 1917 годах под руководством Иванова и Адамовича. Третий «Цех поэтов» начал действовать в 1920 году сначала под руководством Николая Гумилева, затем – Георгия Адамовича. И просуществовал два года. Выпущено третьим «Цехом поэтов» было три альманаха. Первый – под названием «Дракон»...

В 1918 году Максим Горький привлек Всеволода Рожdestvensкого к активной работе в издательстве «Всемирная литература» – как переводчика западноевропейской литературы и редактора чужих



Vsevolod Aleksandrovich Rozhdestvensky (1895 — 1977) is a poet with a unique creative destiny. Having come to literature in the pre-revolutionary years (his first collection of poems, *Gymnasium Years*, released without the knowledge of the author, with the money of classmates, was published in 1914), he was a contemporary of Nikolai Gumilyov. And after the death of the great Russian poet, he developed the ‘exotic’ line of acmeism to the greatest extent. In 1920, Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky was accepted into the third Workshop of Poets. Recall that the Workshop of Poets existed not only in St. Petersburg, but also in Moscow, Tbilisi, Baku, Berlin, Paris. In St. Petersburg, there were actually three shops, three associations with the name ‘Workshop of Poets’. The first was founded in 1911 by Gumilyov and Gorodetsky. The second — in 1916 and 1917 under the leadership of Ivanov and Adamovich. The third Workshop of Poets began to operate in 1920, first under the leadership of Nikolai Gumilyov, then — Georgy Adamovich. And it lasted two years. There were three almanacs published by the third Workshop of Poets. The first was called *Dragon*...

In 1918, Maksim Gorky involved Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky in active work in the World Literature publishing house as a translator of Western European literature and an editor of other people’s translations. Vsevolod Aleksandrovich was engaged in artistic translation for the rest of his life. By the way, some of his translations have not been published to date.

переводов. И уже художественным переводом Всеволод Александрович занимался всю оставшуюся жизнь. Кстати, некоторые его переводы не опубликованы до настоящего времени.

За свою многолетнюю работу в русской поэзии, русской советской литературе Всеволод Рождественский опубликовал около 50 книг. Наряду с оригинальными сборниками поэзии – «Гранитный сад», «Золотое веретено», «Большая медведица», «Родные дороги», «Иволга», «Стихи о Ленинграде», «Степная весна» и другими книгами, были изданы книги прозы «Страницы жизни: Из литературных воспоминаний», «Читая Пушкина», «В созвездии Пушкина: Книга о русских поэтах», «Шкатулка памяти: Новеллы», «Жизнь слова: Беседы о поэтическом мастерстве»... Всеволод Рождественский – автор книг для детей: «Федя-поводырь», «В лесах Робин Гуда», «Весенний базар», «Поющая земля: География в стихах», «В дружбе с мечтой». В переводах Всеволода Рождественского вышли «Избранные стихи» Т. Готье, «Избранные стихи» Абая Кунанбаева, поэма «Кюйши» Ильяс Джансугурова...

Санкт-петербургский, ленинградский мастер стихосложения – и большой друг белорусской литературы, белорусской поэзии. Выступая на одной из крупных научно-практических конференций, доктор филологических наук, профессор Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета Милена Всеволодовна Рождественская (дочери-близнецы Всеволода Александровича – Милена и Татьяна, 1945 года рождения, работают на филфаке одного ВУЗа, обе – доктора наук, профессора), рассказала:

— В советское время в конце 1940-х и особенно в 1950-х годах по решению Отдела культуры ЦК КПСС и Союза писателей СССР начинается активная работа московских и ленинградских поэтов над переводами поэзии «братских республик», как тогда говорили. Переводили на русский язык поэзию современных поэтов и раньше, начиная с середины 1930-х годов. В 1924 году вышла «Антология украинской поэзии в русских переводах» под редакцией Александра Гатова и Сергея Пилипенко со вступительной статьей Александра Белецкого. В окончательном варианте, по данным Оксаны Пашко, Антология содержала 148 переводов украинских поэтов, начиная с «Энеиды» Ивана Котляревского, сделанных Д. Выгодским, В. Катаевым, Ю. Олешей, Г. Шенгелидр. После Великой Отечественной войны составляются заново обширные антологии украинской, белорусской поэзии, творчества поэтов советской Прибалтики, среднеазиатских и кавказских республик. Возобновляются прерванные войной литературные связи и поездки на места, в разные регионы необъятного Советского Союза. В Москве в эти годы проходят декады национальных литератур. Эта работа входила в политико-идеологическую программу создания советской культуры в рамках идеи «дружбы народов» с целью познакомить российского читателя с национальными литературами. И что немаловажно, давала возможность материальной поддержки в трудные для личного творчества годы многим поэтам, в том числе и Всеволоду Рождественскому,

For his many years of work in Russian poetry, Russian Soviet literature, Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky published about 50 books. Along with the original collections of poetry — Granite Garden, Golden Spindle, Ursa Major, Native Roads, Oriole, Poems about Leningrad, Steppe Spring and other books, prose books Pages of Life: From Literary Memoirs, Reading Pushkin, In the Constellation of Pushkin: A Book About Russian Poets, Box of Memory: Novels, Life of the Word: Conversations About Poetic Skill were published... Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky is the author of books for children: Fedya the Guide, In the Forests of Robin Hood, Spring Bazaar, Singing Land: Geography in Poetry, In Friendship with a Dream. Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky translated Selected Poems by Th. Gautier, Selected Poems by Abay Kunanbaev, the poem Kuishi by Ilyas Dzhanugurov...

St. Petersburg, Leningrad master of versification, and a great friend of Belarusian literature, Belarusian poetry. Speaking at one of the major scientific and practical conferences, Doctor of Philology, Professor of St. Petersburg Milena Vsevolodovna Rozhdestvenskaya (Vsevolod Aleksandrovich's twin daughters Milena and Tatiana, born in 1945, work at the philological department of one university, both are doctors of science, professors), said, "In Soviet times in the late 1940s and especially in the 1950s. by decision of the Department of Culture of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Union of Writers of the USSR, Moscow and Leningrad poets began to actively work on translations of the poetry of the 'fraternal republics', as they said then. The poetry of contemporary poets was translated into Russian before, starting from the mid-1930s. In 1924, the Anthology of Ukrainian Poetry in Russian Translations was published, edited by Aleksandr Gato and Sergey Pilipenko, with an introductory article by Aleksandr Beletsky. In the final version, according to Oksana Pashko, Anthology contained 148 translations of Ukrainian poets, starting with the Aeneid by Ivan Kotlyarevsky, made by D. Vygodsky, V. Kataev, Y. Olesha, G. Shengely, etc. After the Great Patriotic War, extensive anthologies of Ukrainian, Belarusian poetry, works of poets of the Soviet Baltic, Central Asian and Caucasian republics were published. Literary ties interrupted by the war and trips to places, to different regions of the vast Soviet Union, were being resumed. Days of national literatures were being held in Moscow during these years. This work was part of the political and ideological programme of creating Soviet culture within the framework of the idea of 'friendship of peoples' in order to acquaint the Russian reader with national literatures. And what is important, it gave many poets the opportunity of material support in difficult years for personal creativity, including Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, whose art of poetic translation was highly appreciated by the literary community..."

And many St. Petersburgers, Leningraders became active propagandists, translators of the Belarusian national poetry, which grew in breadth and became more and more interesting. The poems of friends from Minsk were translated into Russian by Aleksandr Prokofiev, Mikhail Dudin, Nikolai Brown, Maria Komisarova and even... Anna Akhmatova.

"...A.I. Pavlovsky, in his introductory article to the volume of poems by Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky in the Great Series of the



чье искусство поэтического перевода высоко ценилось литературной общественностью...

И многие Санкт-петербуржцы, ленинградцы стали активными пропагандистами, переводчиками белорусской национальной поэзии, которая разрасталась вширь, становилась все более интересной. Стихотворения друзей из Минска перевоплощали на русский Александр Прокофьев, Михаил Дудин, Николай Браун, Мария Комисарова и даже... Анна Ахматова.

— ... А. И. Павловский во вступительной статье к тому стихотворений Всеволода Рождественского в Большой серии Библиотеки Поэта, вышедшему в 1985 г., писал, — продолжает Милена Рождественская, — «Будучи вдохновенным переводчиком Мольера, Беранже, Гюте, Гюго, Верхарна, Шиллера, Гете, он впоследствии

доброжелательно и восторженно принял поэзию Абая, где ему оказались близки мотивы молодости, весны и дружбы, много переводил армянских поэтов, грузинских, украинских, белорусских, а также поэтов Эстонии и Латвии. Переводимый им мир был огромен и разнообразен. Для его оригинальной поэзии, в особенности в двадцатые и тридцатые годы, этот мир, тщательно освоенный, психологически и эстетически пережитый, имел огромное значение». А в 2015 году в «Литературной газете» Бахытжан

Канапьянов в очерке о совместном форуме казахских и русских поэтов отметил следующее: «В Москве и Санкт-Петербурге во все времена была хорошая старая школа перевода. Это Лев Озеров, Всеволод Рождественский, Леонид Мартынов, Александр Межиров, Михаил Синельников, Сергей Мнацаканян». Сегодня я остановлюсь на переводческой работе моего отца, связанной со славянским поэтическим миром, с украинской и белорусской поэзией. В нашем семейном архиве сохранились письма тех авторов, которых Всеволод Рождественский не только переводил, но и с кем был связан дружескими отношениями. Все они сохранили добрую память об их совместной работе. Начну

Poet's Library, published in 1985, wrote," continues Milena Rozhdestvenskaya, "Being an inspired translator of Molière, Béranger, Gautier, Hugo, Verhaarne, Schiller, Goethe, he subsequently kindly and enthusiastically accepted the poetry of Abay, where the themes of youth, spring and friendship turned out to be close to him, he translated a lot of Armenian poets, Georgian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, as well as Estonian and Latvian poets. The world he translated was vast and varied. For his original poetry, especially in the twenties and thirties, this world, carefully mastered, psychologically and aesthetically



experienced, was of great importance. And in 2015, Bakhytzhanyan Kanapyanov, in an essay on the joint forum of Kazakh and Russian poets in Literaturnaya Gazeta, noted the following: 'In Moscow and St. Petersburg, there has always been a good old school of translation. These are Lev Ozerov, Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, Leonid Martynov, Aleksandr Mezhirov, Mikhail Sinelnikov, Sergey Mnatsakanyan'. Today I will focus on the translation work of my father, connected with the Slavic poetic world, with Ukrainian and Belarusian poetry. In our family archive, letters of those authors whom Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky not only translated, but also with whom he had friendly relations, have been preserved. All of them kept a good memory of their joint work. I'll start with translations of Belarusian poetry. This is confirmed by the proposed fragments from letters from different years. I will stick to the chronology so that the picture of the long work and communication of writers



с переводов белорусской поэзии. Подтверждением этого служат предлагаемые фрагменты из писем разных лет. Я буду придерживаться хронологии, чтобы была ясна картина длительной работы и общения писателей. Так, например, белорусский поэт Максим Лужанин писал по поводу одного из своих произведений: «28.01.1950 г. Дорогой Всеволод! Мне было очень радостно получить Ваше письмо и тем более услышать доброе слово о вещи, которая долго просилась на бумагу и больше чем на полугодие заставила войти во внутреннюю связь событий и жизнь людей, которых так хорошо почувствовали Вы. Благодарю за это теплое, дружеское слово! Оно пришло на помощь как раз в то время, когда я мучительно нащупываю подступы к новой вещи. Я твердо убежден, что в поэтической работе совершенно необходимы письмо либо простой телефонный звонок со словами поэта и первого читателя, ободряющим и радующим. Так легче думать, искать. ...О названии. Мне говорили, что оно узковато, а вот отказаться или найти новое не решаюсь. Даль допускает "кладки". С другой стороны,

is clear. For example, the Belarusian poet Maksim Luzhanin wrote about one of his works: 'January 28, 1950. Dear Vsevolod! I was very happy to receive your letter and even more so to hear a kind word about the work that has been asking to be brought to paper for a long time and for more than half a year forced me to enter into the inner connection of events and the lives of people whom you felt so well. Thank you for this warm, friendly word! It came to the rescue just at the time when I was painfully groping for approaches to a new thing. I firmly believe that a letter or a simple phone call with the words of the poet and the first reader, encouraging and pleasing, is absolutely necessary in poetic work. So it is easier to think, to search. ...About the name. I was told that it is narrow, but I do not dare to refuse or find a new one. Dal allows 'walls'. On the other hand, the practice of translation knows cases of replacement of names (in parentheses, you can give according to the original).

'Partisan Walls' — not bad, you can just use 'Walls', or in some other way, if it sounds good in Russian. The unusualness of the word can also serve well... In February, this work will appear in our magazine Polymya...»

Vsevolod Aleksandrovich communicated, made friends with other Belarusian poets. One has only to look into the bibliographic reference book Belarusian Writers, where in the bibliographic space of six volumes there are many references to publications of Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky's translations.

The word goes to Milena Rozhdestvenskaya, "Another poet, Mikhas Kalachinsky, wrote to Rozhdestvensky in April 1961: '... in the second half of July of this year. a week of Russian literature will be held in Belarus with the participation of a large group of writers from Moscow, Leningrad, Smolensk. It is planned to publish a collection of poems Wreath of Friendship, which will include poems by Russian poets about Belarus, and Belarusian poets about Russia. Translations of poems by Russian poets will be published by all our magazines and newspapers. I would

практика переводов знает случаи замены названий (в скобках можно дать по оригиналу). "Партизанские кладки" - неплохо, можно и просто "Кладки", либо как-нибудь иначе, если это будет хорошо звучать по-русски. Непривычность слова может сослужить и хорошую службу....В феврале "Кладки" появятся у нас в журнале "Полюмя"...

Всеволод Александрович общался, дружил и с другими белорусскими поэтами. Стоит только заглянуть в биобиблиографический справочник «Белорусские писатели» – и на пространстве библиографии шести томов найдется немало ссылок на публикации переводов Всеволода Рождественского.

Слово – Милене Рождественской: «Другой поэт, Михась Калачинский, писал Рождественскому в апреле 1961: «...во второй половине июля с.г. в Белоруссии будет проведена неделя русской литературы с участием большой группы писателей Москвы, Ленинграда, Смоленска. Намечается издать сборник стихов "Вянок дружбы", в который войдут стихи русских поэтов Белоруссии, и белорусских России. Переводы стихов русских поэтов будут печатать все наши журналы и газеты. Мне бы хотелось получить для своей "Беларуси" новые стихи: Ваши, Александра Андреевича (Прокофьева), Николая Леопольдовича (Брауна) и др.» ... За два года до этих событий Рождественский работал над переводом стихотворной сказки «Потапка» Михася Калачинского, и по этому поводу тот сообщал ему: "... перевод мне очень нравится, некоторые его места сделаны просто блестяще, звучат по-настоящему поэтически, читаются легко, непринужденно. ...сказка написана на белорусском материале - о наших лесах, птицах, зверях и проч. Мне хотелось, чтобы в переводе как можно лучше сохранился белорусский колорит, предания и обычаи, которые его определяют...»

Отношения между белорусскими поэтами и Всеволодом Рождественским вскоре оставались не только строго деловыми. Так, В 1965 году, поздравляя Всеволода Александровича с юбилейной датой, другой известный белорусский писатель, прозаик Янка Брыль, пишет: «Дорогой Всеволод Александрович!

От души поздравляю Вас - человека, поэта, друга моей Беларуси - с семидесятилетним днем рождения, желаю здоровья и рабочей формы! Дай Бог и дальше встречаться, искренне улыбаясь друг другу!

— Поэт Эди Огнецвет, рассказывает Милена Рождественская, -- поздравляя отца уже с 75-летием, также назвала его чудесным человеком, поэтом, другом нашей Белоруссии. С Новым годом поздравляет Рождественского и поэт Максим Танк: «Дорогой Всеволод Александрович! От всего сердца поздравляю Вас и Вашу семью с Новым



like to receive new poems for my Belarus: yours, Aleksandr Andreyevich (Prokofiev), Nikolai Leopoldovich (Brown), and others?... Two years before these events, Rozhdestvensky worked on a translation of the poetic fairy tale Potapka by Mikhas Kalachinsky, and on this occasion he informed him: '... I really like the translation, some of its places are simply brilliant, they sound truly poetic, they read easily, naturally... the fairy tale is written on Belarusian material — about our forests, birds, animals, etc. I wanted the Belarusian flavour, legends and customs that define it to be preserved in the translation as best as possible'.

Relations between Belarusian poets and Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky soon remained not only strictly business-like. So, in 1965, congratulating Vsevolod Aleksandrovich on his anniversary, another well-known Belarusian writer, prose writer Yanka Bryl, wrote: 'Dear Vsevolod Aleksandrovich! From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you — a man, a poet, a friend of my Belarus — on your seventieth birthday, I wish you good health and working shape! May we continue to meet, sincerely smiling at each other!'



Годом. Пусть постоянными спутниками Вашей жизни будут здоровье и счастье. Крепко обнимаю. С братским приветом и любовью...» Отдельная тема -- творческая работа Всеволода Александровича с поэтом Владимиром Дубовкой (1901-1976). Дубовка был первым, кто перевел сонеты Шекспира на белорусский язык. Автор многих поэтических и прозаических произведений, окончивший в Москве Брюсовский литературный институт, один из любимых учеников самого Валерия Брюсова, хорошо знавший Маяковского и Есенина, он считался одним из ярких поэтов так называемого Белорусского возрождения. Впоследствии Дубовка не раз подвергался арестам по делу «Союза освобождения Белоруссии». В общей сложности пережил более двух десятилетий тюрьмы, лагеря и ссылок. Был полностью реабилитирован только в 1973 году. С Рождественским у Дубовки установились очень плодотворные дружеские отношения. Дубовка не раз бывал у нас в ленинградской квартире – высокий, широкоплечий, богатырского вида человек. Он был блестяще образован, что не раз отмечал отец. Приведу выдержки из некоторых его писем: «Вчера получил от Павла Семеновича (Кобзаревского) прекрасный перевод моей сказки, выполненный Вами. В общем, могу только поблагодарить Вас за то любовное, хорошее отношение к ней, которое выразилось как в самом выборе именно ее для перевода, так и в самом качестве перевода. Об этом можно было бы и не говорить, так как от такого большого мастера стиха как Вы, иного результата ожидать и нельзя». А вот цитата из письма Владимира Дубовки от 3 ноября 1969 года из Москвы. По-видимому, задумывалась какая-то общая с Рождественским работа, отложенная или отвергнутая литературным начальством: «Мой проект был великолепен: я имел желание сделать подстрочный перевод самизатем передать его Вам. Вы, как замечательный мастер Слова, прошли бы своим пером... Эх, ведь даже горько вспомнить об этом!» И еще одно из поздних писем 1971 г. « Дорогой Всеволод Александрович!

Я искренне благодарен Вам за добрые пожелания. не знаю, как завершу дело, но дам заявку белорусскому издательству на книгу небольших рассказов (из пережитого мною, но главным образом – для детей) на 1972 г.».

Безусловно, эти воспоминания – только часть в панораме дружбы Всеволода Рождественского с белорусской поэзией. Стоит заглянуть в Белорусский государственный архив-музей литературы и искусства, где в персональных фондах белорусских поэтов найдется немало сокровенных строк эпистолярного жанра от Всеволода Рождественского, адресованных его друзьям в Минск... Кстати, а в фонде белорусского композитора Алексея Туранкова хранится и нотная запись музыкального произведения на стихотворения Всеволода Рождественского..

Сергей Шичко

“The poetess Edi Ognetsvet,” says Milena Rozhdestvenskaya, “congratulating my father on his 75th birthday, also called him a wonderful person, a poet, a friend of our Belarus. The poet Maksim Tank also congratulates Rozhdestvensky on the New Year: ‘Dear Vsevolod Aleksandrovich! From the bottom of my heart I wish you and your family a Happy New Year. Let health and happiness be constant companions of your life. Many hugs. With fraternal greetings and love...’ A separate topic is the creative work of Vsevolod Aleksandrovich with the poet Vladimir Dubovka (1901—1976). Dubovka was the first to translate Shakespeare’s sonnets into Belarusian. The author of many poetic and prose works, who graduated from the Bryusov Literary Institute in Moscow, one of the favourite students of Valery Bryusov himself, who knew Mayakovsky and Yesenin well, he was considered one of the brightest poets of the so-called Belarusian revival. Subsequently, Dubovka was repeatedly arrested in the case of the Union for the Liberation of Belarus. In total, he survived more than two decades of prison, camps and exile. He was fully rehabilitated only in 1973. Dubovka established very fruitful friendly relations with Rozhdestvensky. Dubovka has visited us more than once in our Leningrad apartment — a tall, broad-shouldered, heroic-looking man. He was brilliantly educated, which his father noted more than once. Here are excerpts from some of his letters: ‘Yesterday I received from Pavel Semenovich (Kobzarevsky) a wonderful translation of my fairy tale, made by you. In general, I can only thank you for the loving, good attitude towards it, which was expressed both in the very choice of it for translation, and in the very quality of the translation. One could not talk about this, since one cannot expect any other result from such a great master of verse as you’. And here is a quote from a letter from Vladimir Dubovka dated November 3rd, 1969 from Moscow. Apparently, some work in common with Rozhdestvensky was conceived, which was postponed or rejected by the literary authorities: ‘My project was magnificent: I had a desire to make an interlinear translation myself and then hand it over to you. You, as a wonderful master of the Word, would have corrected it... Oh, I am bitter even in remembering this!’ And one more of the later letters of 1971: ‘Dear Vsevolod Aleksandrovich! I sincerely thank you for your good wishes. I don’t know how I will finish the job, but I will give an application to the Belarusian publishing house for a book of short stories (from what I experienced, but mainly for children) for 1972.’”

Of course, these memories are only a part of the panorama of Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky’s friendship with Belarusian poetry. It is worth a look at the Belarusian State Archive-Museum of Literature and Art, where in the personal funds of Belarusian poets there are many intimate lines of the epistolary genre from Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, addressed to his friends in Minsk... By the way, the Belarusian composer Aleksei Turankov’s fund also contains a musical poems by Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky.

Sergei Shichko

# ВАНДРОЎКА ПА ДЗІСНЕ 迪斯纳市之旅



*Амаль кожнае мястэчка Беларусі — унікальнае. Дзісна, што ў Міёрскім раёне Віцебскай вобласці, мае неафіцыйны статус самога маленькага горада Бацькаўшчыны, але ад гэтага ён не робіцца нечым не цікавым, не вартым увагі. Урэшце, мяркуйце самі.*

白罗斯几乎每个城镇都是独一无二的。位于维捷布斯克州米约尔区迪斯纳市受到了白罗斯最小城市的非正式的名称，但这并不意味着它无趣或不值得关注。不过，您自己判断一下。

Калі хто будзе спрацацца, ці можна лічыць Дзісну горадам, то я буду не проста на баку тых, хто “за” горад, але і аргументаў процьму прывяду... Сярод іх – і колькасць аб’ектаў гарадской тапанімікі. Мяркуйце самі: гэтулькі вуліц і завулкаў!.. Арджанікідзе, Гагарына, Горкага, Дзвінская, Дзісенская, Дзяржынскага, Зарэчная, Калініна, Камарова, Каперніка, Кірава, Кузьміна, Куйбышава, Кутузава, Куйбышава, Леніна, Лермантава, Малая, Малаіноўскага, Паўліка Марозава, Першамайская, Полацкая, Піянерская, Пушкіна, Савецкая, Смірнова, Суворова, Тэльмана, Фрунзе, Чапаева, Чкалава, Энгельса, Юбілейная... Пагадзіцеся, пешая вандроўка па гэтых вуліцах і завулках зацягне на доўга. Будзеце разглядаць кветнікі, адметнасці планіроўкі і розныя веснічкі – і разважаць пра часам забытыя ці ўжо малавядомыя імёны калісці легендарных палітыкаў і военачальнікаў. А мо ўспомніце і штосьці са школьнага чытання вершаў знакамітых расійскіх паэтаў, пісьменнікаў – Максіма Горкага, Аляксандра Сяргеевіча Пушкіна, Міхаіла Юр’евіча Лермантава... А калі папярэдне падрыхтуецеся да

如果有人争论迪斯纳是否可以被视为一座城市，那么我不仅会站在那些赞成迪斯纳是一座城市的人一边，而且我也会提出不少支持这个看法的论点.....迪斯纳有很多属于城市应该具备的特点。例如，这么多的街道和小巷！...阿尔詹尼启则街、加加林街、高尔基街、兹文斯卡娅街、迪斯涅斯卡娅街、捷尔任斯基街、扎列奇纳亚街、加里宁街、科马洛夫街、卡佩尔尼克街、基洛夫街、库兹明街、古比沙夫街、库图佐夫街、古比沙夫街、列宁街、莱蒙托夫街、马来亚街、马利诺夫斯基街、帕夫利克·莫罗佐夫街等。走过这些大街和小巷会花很长时间。您将看到花坛、布局特点和各种小花，并思考一些有时被遗忘或鲜为人知的著名政治家和军事领导人的名字。还会回顾在学校阅读著名俄罗斯诗人和作家的诗歌时的一些内容 – 马克西姆·高尔基、亚历山大·谢尔盖耶维奇·普希金、米哈伊尔·尤里耶维奇·莱蒙托夫.....如果您提前准备迪斯纳之旅，请务必写下至少以下信息：关于在迪斯纳出生的一些当地人。例如，关于俄罗斯摄影师伊万·康斯坦丁诺维奇·乌萨科夫斯基（1860 – 1935）。他与妻子玛丽亚·米哈伊洛夫娜一起在遥远的西伯利亚的托博尔斯克市的“



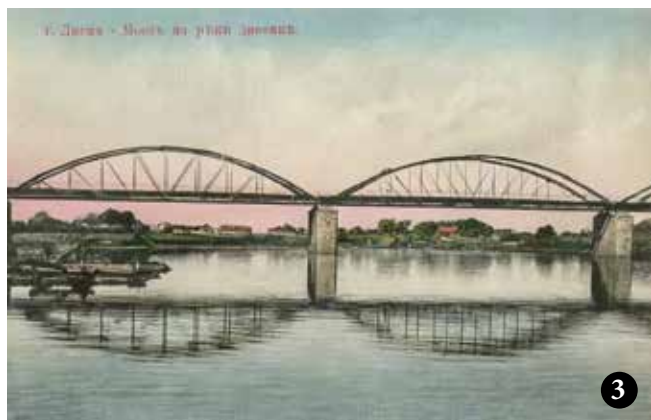
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玛·米·乌萨科夫斯基照相馆”工作。他出生于圣尼古拉斯东正教教区格利博茨基济贫院的扎博尔教堂的康斯坦丁·伊万诺维奇·乌萨科夫斯基牧师的家族。伊万·康斯坦丁诺维奇的兄弟 - 安东尼·康斯坦丁诺维奇（小七岁）是俄罗斯歌手安德烈·马卡列维奇的曾祖父。康斯坦丁·伊万诺维奇于 1876 年在迪斯纳地区学校完成学业。进入维尔纳教师培训学院。但他没有毕业……自 1884 年以来，我们的同胞就一直在托博尔斯克。他在托博尔斯克省政府第三部门工作。热衷于摄影。与门捷列夫会面，在科学家乌拉尔探险期间为他拍照。1932 年，伊万·康斯坦丁诺维奇和他的妻子离开托博尔斯克，搬到莫斯科附近的博尔沙瓦... 还有其他值得提到的出生于迪斯纳市的人。维亚切斯拉夫·瓦西里耶维奇·博格丹诺维奇（1878 - 1939）是一位宗教和公众人物、圣像画家、艺术家和作曲家。他出生于一个乡村东正教牧师的家族。他毕业于波洛茨克神学院，1899 年毕业于维捷布斯克神学院。1903 年——基辅神学院。获得神学博士学位。自 1904 年以来，他一直在维捷布斯克神学院担任圣经和教会历史教师。此外，他还是维捷布斯克男子重点学校的音乐老师和瓦尔瓦日纳私立女子重点学校的数学老师。他是帝国东正教巴勒斯坦协会维捷布斯克分会的成员。自 1907 年起担任明斯克神学院督察。自 1907 年秋以来，他一直担任立陶宛神学院的圣经督察和教师……1909 年，他被授予三级圣斯坦尼斯劳斯勋章，1912 年，他被授予安娜，三级圣斯坦尼斯劳斯勋章。1919 年起任立陶宛神学院代理院长，《立陶宛教

*Паштоўкі з калекцыі Уладзіміра Ліхадзедава, лаўрэата Прэміі Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь “За духоўнае адраджэнне”, які ўваходзяць у склад кнігі пад назваю “Ад Віцебска да Полацка. Падарожжа ў часе”. (Выдадзена пры падтрымцы Міністэрства інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь).*

白罗斯共和国“精神复兴”总统奖获得者乌拉基米尔·利霍杰多夫收藏的明信片，收录在题为《从维捷布斯克到波洛茨克。时间旅行》的书中。（在白罗斯共和国新闻部的支持下发布）。位

- 1. Дисна. Остров. Начало XX века.
- 2. Дисна. Православная церковь. Начало XX века. В названии ошибочно напечатано «Полоцк».
- 3. Дисна. Мост на реке Дисенке. Начало XX века.



3

экскурсіі па Дзісне, то абавязкова занатуйце для сябе звесткі хоць бы пра некаторых яе ўраджэнцаў. Напрыклад, пра Івана Канстанцінавіча Усакоўскага (1860 - 1935). Расійскі фатограф. Разам са сваёй жонкай Марыяй Міхайлаўнай працаваў у “Фатаграфіі М. М. Усакоўскай” у далёкім сібірскім Табольску. Анарадзіўся ўсям’і святара Канстанціна Іванавіча Усакоўскага, які служыў у Заборскай царкве Глыбоцкага благачыння праваслаўнага прыхода свяціцеля Мікалая. Цікавыя сувязі па родзічах: брат Івана Канстанцінавіча – Антоній Канстанцінавіч (на сем гадоў маладзейшы) з’яўляецца прадзедам па бабুলі з боку бацькі расійскага спевака Андрэя Макарэвіча. Вучобу Канстанцін Іванавіч



закончыў у Дзісенскім павятовым вучылішчы ў 1876 годзе. Паступіў у Віленскі настаўніцкі інстытут. Але не закончыў яго... З 1884 года наш зямляк – ужо ў Табольску. Працаваў у 3-м упраўленні Табольскага губернскага ўпраўлення. Захапіўся фатаграфіяй. Пазнаёміўся з Дз. Мендзялеевым і рабіў для яго здымкі ў час Уральскай экспедыцыі вучонага. У 1932 г. Іван Канстанцінавіч і яго жонка пакінулі Табольск і пераехалі ў падмаскоўнае Болшава... З цікавых дзісенскіх персанажаў – і рэлігійны і грамадскі дзеяч, ікананісец, мастак, і кампазітар Вячаслаў Васільевіч Багдановіч (1878 – 1939). Нарадзіўся ў сям’і сельскага праваслаўнага святара. Закончыў Полацкае духоўнае вучылішча, а пасля Віцебскую духоўную семінарыю – у 1899 годзе. У 1903 годзе – Кіеўскую духоўную акадэмію. Атрымаў ступень кандыдата багаслоўя. З 1904-га – выкладчык біблейскай і царкоўнай гісторыі ў Віцебскай семінарыі. Адначасова – выкладчык спеваў у Віцебскай мужчынскай гімназіі і выкладчык матэматыкі ў прыватнай жаночай гімназіі А. Варварынай. Быў членам Віцебскага аддзела Імператарскага праваслаўнага палесцінскага таварыства. З 1907 года – інспектар Мінскай духоўнай семінарыі. З восені 1907-га – інспектар і выкладчык Свяшчэннага Пісання ў Літоўскай духоўнай семінарыі... У 1909 годзе быў узнагароджаны ордэнам Святога Станіслава III ступені і ў 1912-м – ордэнам Святой Анны III ступені. З 1919-га – выконвае абавязкі рэктара Літоўскай духоўнай семінарыі, рэдактар «Литовских епархиальных ведомостей». У 1921 годзе арыштаваны польскімі ўладамі, вывезены ў Кракаў. У канцы 1922 года выбраны ў Сенат Польскай Рэспублікі ад Блока нацыянальных меншасцяў. Быў членам Беларускага Пасольскага клуба. Змагаўся за правы беларусаў. У 1928 годзе выбраны сенатарам на другі тэрмін. Выступаючы ў сенаце, звярнуў увагу на сапраўднае становішча Праваслаўнай царквы на тэрыторыі Заходняй Беларусі, гвалт з боку ўлад, канфіскацыю маёмасці і іншыя прычынненні. У 1939 годзе перад пачаткам Другой сусветнай вайны абвінавачаны ў антыдзяржаўнай дзейнасці, арыштаваны польскай дэфензівай і 1 верасня 1939 годзе этапіраваны ў канцлагер Бяроза-Картузская. Пасля прыхода Чырвонай Арміі вярнуўся дахаты. Але ў хуткім часе быў арыштаваны ўжо новай уладай і 23 кастрычніка расстраляны без суда ў Лукішскай турме. Па іншых звестках расстраляны ў чэрвені 1941 года пры эвакуацыі турмы N 26 з Вілейкі...

Вандруючы па Дзісне, углядаючыся ў валы Ніжняга замка на замчышчы XVI – XVII стагоддзяў, у руіны замка Баторыя з тых самых часін, зазіраючы на розныя могілкі (тут і брацкая магіла мірных жыхароў-яўрэяў з 1942 года, у якой палегла болей як 3000 чалавек!), знайшоўшы мурал Язэпа Драздовіча, памятайце і пра Вячаслава Багдановіча, і пра генерал-лейтэнанта інжынерна-танкавай службы Валянціна Вікенцьевіча Арлоўскага (1900 – 1961), узнагароджанага чатырма ордэнамі Чырвонага Сцяга і ордэнам Леніна, а яшчэ – ордэнамі Кутузава I і II ступеняў. Памёр наш зямляк у 1961-м у выніку абраменьвання пасля выпрабаванняў ядзернай зброі... Мо з часам, калі гарадок будзе пашырацца, калі вырастуць тут новыя гмахі,

рэдактар «Литовских епархиальных ведомостей». У 1921 годзе арыштаваны польскімі ўладамі, вывезены ў Кракаў. У канцы 1922 года выбраны ў Сенат Польскай Рэспублікі ад Блока нацыянальных меншасцяў. Быў членам Беларускага Пасольскага клуба. Змагаўся за правы беларусаў. У 1928 годзе выбраны сенатарам на другі тэрмін. Выступаючы ў сенаце, звярнуў увагу на сапраўднае становішча Праваслаўнай царквы на тэрыторыі Заходняй Беларусі, гвалт з боку ўлад, канфіскацыю маёмасці і іншыя прычынненні. У 1939 годзе перад пачаткам Другой сусветнай вайны абвінавачаны ў антыдзяржаўнай дзейнасці, арыштаваны польскай дэфензівай і 1 верасня 1939 годзе этапіраваны ў канцлагер Бяроза-Картузская. Пасля прыхода Чырвонай Арміі вярнуўся дахаты. Але ў хуткім часе быў арыштаваны ўжо новай уладай і 23 кастрычніка расстраляны без суда ў Лукішскай турме. Па іншых звестках расстраляны ў чэрвені 1941 года пры эвакуацыі турмы N 26 з Вілейкі...

эра公报》编辑。1921年，他被波兰当局逮捕并带到克拉科夫。1922年底，他从少数民族党中当选为波兰共和国参议院议员。他是白俄罗斯大使俱乐部的成员。为白俄罗斯人的权利而战。1928年，他连任参议员。他在参议院发表讲话，提请注意西白罗斯境内东正教的真实状况、当局的暴力、没收财产和其他压迫。1939年，第二次世界大战开始前，他被指控从事反国家活动，被波兰国防军逮捕，并于1939年9月1日被送往贝罗扎-卡尔图斯卡集中营。红军到来后，他回来了家乡。但他很快就被新当局逮捕，并于10月23日在卢基什监狱未经审判即被处决。据其他资料显示，他于1941年6月从维莱卡26号监狱撤离时被处决……

游览迪斯纳，凝视16至17世纪的下城堡城墙、巴托里城堡，参观各个墓地（还有1942年的犹太平民乱葬坑，超过3,000人死亡！），在找到亚泽普·德罗兹多维奇的壁画后，请记住维亚切斯拉夫·博格丹诺维奇和工程和坦克部队中将瓦伦丁·维肯季耶维奇·奥尔洛夫斯基（1900 – 1961），他被授予四枚红旗勋章和列宁勋章、库图佐夫一世勋章和库图佐夫二世勋章。我们的同胞在1961年因核武器试验后受到辐射而死亡……也许随着时间的推移，当城镇扩张时，当新建筑在这里出现时，当地历史研究人员会建议以将军的名字命名其中一条街道瓦伦丁·维肯季耶维奇·奥尔洛夫斯基... 还需要回顾俄罗斯东正教主教、奇廷斯基和外贝加尔湖的帕拉迪乌斯主教，他于1939年11月出生于迪斯纳。我们的同胞去世并被埋葬在伊热夫斯克（乌德穆尔特）。由于他的工作，他获得了许多教会奖项。迪斯纳也是历史学家和中世纪学家莫伊塞·门捷列维奇·斯米林（1895 – 1975）的出生地。他被选为东德科学院外籍院士（1956年），同时也是哲学博士莱比锡大学教授（1959）。莫伊塞·门捷列维奇因其一本专著而荣获二等百年纪念奖（1948）。白罗斯科学家、《想象力心理学》一书的作者伊萨克·莫伊塞耶维奇·罗塞特（1927 – 1992）出生于泽内，其创作遗产至今仍为人们所追捧。吉森楚克人中的吉森居民是赖霍尔·伊西法维奇·卡纳尔（1897–1938），他在喀什共产党（布尔什维克）中央委员会书记处成立初期担任斯大林的助手。1938年8月22日，我们的同胞在臭名昭著的布塔瓦-卡穆纳尔卡训练场被枪杀。1956年6月9日平反。来自迪斯纳 – 以及苏联编剧、马戏表演者、导演和作家纳坦·艾奇（1901 – 1955）。他在沃罗涅日生活了一段时间，与曼德尔什塔姆夫妇——沃西普和娜泽亚——关系密切。在电影史上，有一些由纳坦·艾奇撰写剧本的电影：《克尼什父亲的帮派》和《敌人》。

...迪斯纳通常被称为我国最小的城市。尽管如此，对我来说，这个定居点的居民数量很少，但它有美丽的徽章，



这不仅让我想起了这座城市所在的同名河流，还让我想起了迪斯纳河流入的西迪维纳河、迪维纳河、道加瓦河，以其传统的航运，成为一座真正的城市，独特且历史悠久。让乌拉基米尔·利霍杰多夫收藏的旧明信片仅反映这段历史的一部分 – 看看他们的复制品，将图像与迪斯纳的当地景观进行比较。赶紧去参观位于米约尔区的迪斯纳市，距离波洛茨克不远 – 43 公里远，如果您开车旅行。当然，步行总是更近，但徒步旅行可能会持续几天 – 毕竟，距离是 36 公里，在夏季天气好的时候或至少在初秋时。祝您，在迪斯纳市的有新发现！

卡斯特斯·莱什尼察



5



6



7

- 4. Дисна. Банная улица. Начало XX века.
- 5. Дисна. Александр-Пушкинская улица. Начало XX века.
- 6. Дисна. Бульвар. Начало XX века.
- 7. Дисна. Замковая улица. Начало XX века.

мясцовыя рупліўцы гістарычнай памяці прапануюць назваць адну з вуліц імем генерала Валянціна Вікенцьевіча Арлоўскага... Памятайце і пра епіскапа рускай праваслаўнай царквы, епіскапа Чыцінскага і Забайкальскага Паладзія, які нарадзіўся ў Дзісне ў лістападзе 1939 года. А памёр і пахаваны наш зямляк у Іжэўску (Удмурція). За сваю службу адзначаны многімі царкоўнымі ўзнагародамі. Дзісна – радзіма і гісторыка-медыевіста доктара гістарычных навук Маісея Мендэлевіча Смірына (1895 – 1975), які, дарэчы, быў абраны замежным членам Акадэміі навук ГДР (у 1956 годзе), а таксама – доктарам філасофіі Лейпцыгскага ўніверсітэта (у 1959 годзе). За адну са сваіх манаграфій Маісей Мендэлевіч быў адзначаны Сталінскай прэміяй другой ступені (1948 год). У Дзісне нарадзіўся і беларускі вучоны, аўтар кнігі “Псіхалогія фантазіі” Ісаак Маісеевіч Разет (1927 – 1992), творчая спадчына якога запатрабавана і цяпер. З дзісенчукоў, дзісенцаў – Рыгор Іосіфавіч Канер (1897 – 1938), які на раннім этапе існавання Сакратарыята ЦК Касійскай Камуністычнай партыі (большавікоў) працаваў памочнікам Сталіна. Расстраляны наш зямляк на сумна вядомым палігоне Бутава-Камунарка 22 жніўня 1938 года. Рэабілітаваны 9 чэрвеня 1956 года. З Дзісны – і савецкі сцэнарыст, артыст цырка, рэжысёр і літаратар Натан Айч (1901 – 1955). Некаторы час жыў у Варонежы, быў блізка знаёмы з Мандэльштамамі – Восіпам і Надзеяй. У гісторыі кінематографа засталіся фільмы, сцэнарыі для якіх напісаў Натан Айч, – “Банда бацькі Кныша” і “Ворагі”.

... Дзісну часта называюць самым маленькім горадам нашай краіны. А мне ўсё ж гэтае няхай сабе і невялікае па колькасці жыхароў паселішча са сваім сімпатычным гербам, што нагадвае не толькі пра аднайменную раку, на якой знаходзіцца горад, а яшчэ і пра Заходнюю Дзвіну, Даўгаву, у якую ўпадае Дзісна, з яе традыцыямі суднаходства, падаецца сапраўдным горадам, адметным і багатым на гісторыю. І няхай сабе старыя паштоўкі з калекцыі Уладзіміра Ліхадзедава адлюстроўваюць толькі часцінку гэтай гісторыі – угледзьцеся і ў іх рэпрадукцыі, параўнайце выявы з мясцовымі дзісенскімі краявідамі. І спытайцеся наведання ў горад Дзісна, што размешчаны ў Мёрскім раёне, не так далёка ад Полацка – за 43 км, калі вы будзеце рухацца на аўтамабілі (пешшу, напamкi, зразумела, заўсёды бліжэй, але пешы паход можа і не на адзін дзень расцягнуцца – усё ж напamкi 36 км) у добрае летняе надвор’е ці хоць бы на пачатку восені. Так што, новых адкрыццяў у старадаўняй Дзісне!..

Кастусь Лешніца



# AN UNSPOKEN DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE ARTIST AND THE VIEWER





**The art of Natalia Rachkovskaya is defined by her simultaneous work in painting, graphics and ceramics. But in all this variety of genres in which she works, the picture prevails. Moreover, the picture is not only in the usual sense, but in a figurative concept: a picture of her world, created by her original style. The exhibition *Elegy*, which was successfully held in the Mikhail Savitsky Art Gallery, was a kind of benefit performance for the ceramist, painter, muralist, graphic artist, teacher, author of her own courses and curricula, as well as textbooks, fundamental textbooks – Natalia Rachkovskaya.**

“I never do random work,” says the author.

Although to someone her paintings may seem incomprehensible and even strange. Previously, such works stood at the wall for a long time — no one needed them. The ice broke in the 1990s: her paintings began to be exported abroad, they were actively acquired by collectors.

### **Bring what you have planned to life**

Rachkovskaya’s painting *Waiting-91* is dedicated to women’s fate in general and Penelope’s (who was waiting for Odysseus) in particular. However, all her canvases are filled with a special meaning. The key to the puzzle is often given by the names: *Firefly*, *Medusa Gorgon*, or *Escape from Paradise*, *Swallow*.

Natalia Rachkovskaya prefers to create series of paintings, sometimes from dozens of canvases. They help the artist to approach the past centuries, when the masters of the brush worked very thoroughly. Today they rarely paint like that: tastes have changed. But you still want to follow the best traditions of the classical school.

The very first monumental work by Rachkovskaya appeared in the Tsentralny Bookshop of the capital.

“In old books and archives I found St. Petersburg recipes for a unique technology,” the author recalls.

They helped her achieve the effect of lightness and airiness. It was not easy to bring the idea to life: the work was fraught with a number of technical difficulties, the size of the canvas was one and a half by three meters. Today, she probably would not have taken on such a project...

There are ceramic works made by Rachkovskaya in almost every embassy located in Minsk. In most cases, they are dedicated to the main gateway of the capital — Station Square. The artist made sketches of the future composition from nature, and managed to capture the colour and appearance of the two tower buildings, as they were before the reconstruction.





Natalia Rachkovskaya was born in Minsk. She graduated from the Belarusian State Theatre and Art Institute (now the Belarusian State Academy of Arts). She performed artistic monumental works in the techniques of mosaic, stained glass, ceramics, sculpture at the Minsk Art Training Centre. She has participated in exhibitions since 1973. Since 1988 she has been a member of the Belarusian Union of Artists, from 2000 to 2014 she was a member of the International Guild of Painters.

Today Natalia Aminovna teaches at the Department of Arts of the State Institute of Management and Social Technologies of the Belarusian State University. And here is her review of the place of work, "It is interesting to work with young people. In addition, unique teachers have gathered here."

### Success is based on experiment

It should be noted that the personal art exhibition of Natalia Rachkovskaya *Elegy* in the Mikhail Savitsky Art Gallery was dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the author. The exhibition featured more than 80 works in the techniques of painting, graphics, ceramics, created in the period from the 1980s to the present. Monumental and decorative works were exhibited in the form of photographs.

In the products of Natalia Rachkovskaya, the wide possibilities of ceramics are especially clearly visible. The artist experiments a lot, using coloured enamels, achieving a complex sound of colour not only with traditional

materials, but also by unexpectedly mixing them within the same surface. All this creates the effect of increased decorativeness. An important role in solving the images of ceramic works is played by texture. The artist pays great attention to it, finds new methods of its creation. For example, the author's favourite technique is 'crackle', which creates the illusion of flickering, internal dynamics, and the attractiveness of aging.

**Nevertheless, with all the breadth and depth of Natalia Rachkovskaya's comprehension of the intricacies of ceramics, the main subject of her research is still the form. It is through stylised, abstract, complex forms that the author vividly and expressively conveys the complex phenomena of the universe.**

### In search of true existence

The painting of Natalia Rachkovskaya became a logical continuation of her ceramics, namely: the colour that came

to the fore, as is customary in painting, is still secondary in relation to the form. It is she who remains the subject of a tireless search and stylisation of the surrounding world, an endless game with geometry. Her painting is gradually changing to graphics, but not to classic black and white, but to pastel, where colour remains, the velvety texture of chalk, the performing role of paper.

**The art of Natalia Rachkovskaya is at the intersection of easel and decorative. This is determined by her simultaneous work in painting, graphics and ceramics. In all the variety of genres in which she works, the picture prevails. Moreover, the picture is not only in the usual sense, but in a figurative concept: a picture of her world, created by her original style.**

### Searches will always be present

The philosophical reflections of Natalia Rachkovskaya are interesting. In fact, this is a kind of creative credo of the artist. In her opinion, a person looks through the prism of his or her values and beliefs at everything that surrounds him or her. This is a territory where everyone has his or her own philosophy, has his (her) own view of the world around him (her). But what is the world of any of us woven from? What makes it so? How often do we think and talk about this, as well as about more important concepts: the originality and nature of the world, the existence and importance of the events that happen to us? The treatise on metaphysics, which collected the writings of Aristotle, speaks of the causes and principles of being and the knowledge of what true being is in itself. These searches will always be present in people's lives, Natalia Rachkovskaya is sure. However, the search for true being can be carried out not only by means of philosophical treatises, but also by means of art, in this case, painting. By the way, metaphysical painting emerged as a trend in Italian art at the beginning of the 20th century. Such painting is not subject to logic. It relies on reality, interpreting it, focusing on the depiction of selected objects and deliberately emphasising individual figurative elements. Through it, the artists expressed their own philosophy, the search for the essence of the world around them. However, it is rather difficult to perceive metaphysical painting, because it is sometimes extremely deep and mysterious. Its images seem to be taken from dreams, because it is there that there are no boundaries.

### See your edge in your work

Painting, like metaphysics, is always a mystery. Natalia Rachkovskaya fully agrees with this. The category l'enigma ('mystery'), which underlies metaphysical painting, meant a personal recollection, 'an unexpected and exciting refinement of details that excite the imagination, which are stored in sensations, nostalgia for childhood'. So wrote the







Italian artist Giorgio de Chirico, considered the founder of metaphysical painting, in the book *Memories of My Life*. He defined an artist working in this direction as a 'metaphysicians', the creator of a 'new psychology of things'. It was this sense of mystery that underlay the work of the Symbolists, and Giorgio de Chirico was especially fond of it. He believed that under the cover of habitual life, another reality is hidden. The artist, as it were, saw it, and these visions became a hallmark of his artistic world. Having achieved success, he painted a number of paintings, one of which is called *Melancholy and the Mystery of the Street*. The peculiarity of this painting is that the objects are painted in different projections, although at first glance the picture looks solid. The van is painted in isometric projection, the houses — in perspective projections, and different ones — the projection centres of the house on the left and the house on the right are very different. There is an opinion that 'the geometry of the picture was deliberately changed for poetic purposes'. The early work of Giorgio de Chirico had a significant impact on the formation of surrealism. The fact that 'metaphysicians' combine elements of fantasy and realistic depiction of reality in their paintings attracts

surrealists to their work. The atmosphere of 'disturbing unusualness' reigning in the canvases of the 'metaphysicians' is very close to the ideas of the surrealists, who seek to 'change life' by freeing the subconscious and blurring the lines between dream and reality. Giorgio de Chirico defined his metaphysical painting as 'philosophy in an age when philosophy has ceased to exist'. The philosophy of art is also emphasised by the Russian painter Kuzma Petrov-Vodkin, where painting becomes 'philosophy in colours'.

### Knowledge defines consciousness

Natalia Rachkovskaya has many ideas based on deep knowledge. She always has examples from creative biographies at hand. And she talks about them with pleasure. In particular, this one. After meeting de Chirico, another artist formed his own style in the spirit of metaphysical painting. The work of Carlo Carrà was characterised by a simplification of forms, the image of mannequin-shaped figures (often without a face) or apocalyptic scenes. Carlo Carrà wrote about metaphysical painting as the painting of sounds, noises and smells, "Until the 19th century, painting was the art of silence. The artists of antiquity, the



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Renaissance, the 17th and 18th centuries, never imagined the possibility of displaying sounds, noises and smells in a picture, even if they painted flowers, a storm on the sea or a stormy sky. We Futurists claim that by introducing the elements of sound, noise and smell, we are breaking new ground in painting. It is quite clear that silence is static, while sounds, noises and smells are mobile; sounds, noises and smells are nothing but different types of vibrations of different strength; any succession of sounds, noises, and smells is imprinted in our minds as an arabesque of shapes and colours. To create a universal picture that requires the active cooperation of all the senses, a picture that represents the plastic state of the universal mind, you must paint sounds, noises and smells."

Metaphysics in painting is considered and interpreted by different artists in their own way, just as the viewer can interpret it for himself from his own point of view.

"Metaphysical painting is multifaceted and everyone can see their edge in it, based on their own experience, their own ideas," says Natalia Rachkovskaya.

In her opinion, such painting is not just painting, which delivers exclusively aesthetic pleasure. Her examination is

not limited to just one emotional experience, it makes the viewer stop, think, deepen, and the longer you look, the stronger the desire to unravel. But for the artist, each facet of painting is important and equal, as it expresses various spheres of life, both personal and individual, and social.

And here it is important not to lose yourself, not to break down, and not to fall under the influence of public opinion, not to go in the context of the modern paradigm, but to go in a purely personal understanding of being, Natalia Rachkovskaya notes. She is sure that metaphysical painting gives us the opportunity to touch the inner world, worldviews, values of the author, and learn about the events that took place in his life. But the inner content of the picture does not lie on the surface and is not expressed in plain text, but is encrypted with the help of various metaphors, symbols, irony. Allegoricalness, metaphor, symbol become the basis for thought to go beyond ordinary logic, and the contrast between a realistically depicted object and the strange, unusual atmosphere surrounding it enhances the unreality of the image. The task of a thoughtful viewer is the ability to establish a dialogue with a pictorial image, which ultimately implies a dialogue with the author.



Such a dialogue also takes place with the viewer in the case of the paintings of Natalia Rachkovskaya. Her works revealed the inner world of the author, told about the values and impressions of the surrounding world, opened up new concepts for us. However, it would hardly be possible to comprehend everything seen without the help of the author, because such painting is never perceived superficially and cannot be publicly available.

### Paintings open up new concepts

The paintings of Natalia Rachkovskaya act as a kind of chronicle of the artist's life. Each work reflects the inner state and is the fruit of intuition, deep reflection, analysis of the surrounding reality. Many works are made in mosaic, this technique allowed the author to work in parts. Other paintings are expressive in nature, when many colours form a complex colour scheme. Nevertheless, colour is one of the most important components of painting, especially metaphysical, where colour is given a symbolic meaning. The artist's painting is filled with symbols that help build that very dialogue.

Texture is an integral part of the artist's work. It plays a very important role in perception. Some ceramic works are made in a very complex technique, where the author, experimenting, combines completely different materials.

Of course, the presence of various genres in her work, namely graphics, oil and pastel painting, sculpture, is directly related to the artist's childhood. After all, it was from an early age that she began her own creative path.

The paintings of Natalia Rachkovskaya are a search for answers to questions, the desire to reveal moral and spiritual problems at a level that is extremely accessible to the visual expression of the pictorial material of personal philosophy of life.

The search for oneself, the search for harmony within oneself, one's place in art, the desire to find balance in life and in creativity — all these questions are present in the series of paintings *Finding Balance*. This desire permeates the whole picture, expressing itself in the balance of colour, line, composition.

In the context of the *Finding Balance* series, there is the *Game of Triangles* series. A person who plays is a person who





Nevertheless, with all the breadth and depth of Natalia Rachkovskaya's comprehension of the intricacies of ceramics, the main subject of her research is still the form. It is through stylised, abstract, complex forms that the author vividly and expressively conveys the complex phenomena of the universe.

develops. The game is a way to finally discover the truth for yourself. When a person creates, he plays: he plays with himself and with the world.

A certain game in its manifestation is present in the *Riders* series. The author expresses a personal understanding of the relationship between people.

A logical chain can be traced in the appearance of the names of subsequent series. While the plots of the series *Riders* and *Burden* the author focuses on the psychological situation, then *The Bird and Its Person* reveals a deeper spiritual level.

### Painting is created by colour...

The picturesque paintings of Natalia Rachkovskaya, as a rule, contain a lot. This is a kind of 'cauldron' with an incredible variety of components. It is necessary to go

through a certain path, the path of internal doubts and deep reflection, reflection, based on life experience, so that the picture is 'born'. Each work involves a long preparatory period, a careful development of a 'plan of action' and long hours of work.

"However, sometimes you want to let go of yourself and just throw everything out with one stroke of the brush," says Natalia Rachkovskaya frankly. It seems that the series of paintings *The Palette of My Intuition* refers precisely to such works.

We often lose sight of the little joys of life that are all around us. It is the great joy in a small event that is shown with incredible tenderness and love in the *Firefly* painting. Two leaning figures look at the firefly, tremblingly holding it in their hands. This is the very moment when we can see our whole world in a small creature.

Painting is created by colour, poetry — by words, music — by notes, but they all act as a tool for a deep philosophical understanding of being. Personal philosophy can be expressed not only verbally, but also on canvas. And the artist has the right to do so.



### Learn to understand philosophy

The works of Natalia Rachkovskaya do not always contain recognisable, familiar forms for us, otherwise everything would be too simple. But in each picture there are enough clues to understand its meaning. In some cases, the symbolism of colour, the plasticity of the line, can play the main role, and sometimes some images themselves act as a symbol, showing us the right way to cognise the picture. In many of the author's works, religious overtones are read. This is especially felt in the paintings of the last period. The painting *Keeper of Antiquity* conveys incredible sadness to

us. There is a symbolic image of an Angel sitting on the ruins of a destroyed temple.

Undoubtedly, the painting of Natalia Rachkovskaya is the artist's philosophy, unshakable and independent, which is written not with the help of letters, but with the help of paints. Faith in one's own strengths, choice of direction, steady movement along one's own road, different from others, persistent desire to understand the mysteries of the universe, making the most of pictorial means, determined her creative path.

Veniamin **Mikheyev**



# ПРАСТОРА МАГЧЫМАСЦЯЎ

У Віцебскім дзяржаўным універсітэце імя П. Машэрава прайшоў круглы стол “Саюзная дзяржава – агульная духоўнасць і прастора магчымасцяў”

У дыскусіі бралі ўдзел сакратар Саюзнай дзяржавы Дзмітрый Мезенцаў, міністры культуры і інфармацыі, кіраўнікі ВНУ, устаноў культуры, дыпламанты Пастаяннага камітэта Саюзнай дзяржавы “За творчае ўвасабленне ідэй сяброўства народаў Беларусі і Расіі”.

“Аляксандр Рыгоровіч Лукашэнка шматкратна падкрэсліваў, што ў нас адзіная Айчына ад Брэста да Уладзівастока”, – заўважыў Дзмітрый Мезенцаў, звяртаючы ўвагу прысутных на тое, што сёння маюцца ўсе ўмовы для развіцця сувязяў паміж адукацыйнымі ўстановамі, калектывамі культуры, творчымі цэнтрамі. Трэба, каб яны наладжваліся не толькі паміж Мінскам і Масквой, а і на ўзроўні абласных і раённых цэнтраў, гарадоў-пабрацімаў. Падобныя сустрэчы ўжо сталі традыцыйнымі і, як заўважыў міністр культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь Анатоль Маркевіч, агучаныя на іх ідэі знаходзяць увасабленне ў жыцці. У апошнія гады асабліва актыўна развіваецца супрацоўніцтва з Міністэрствам культуры Расійскай Федэрацыі, у выніку чаго рэалізуюцца не проста асобныя праекты, а цэлая праграма. Так, сёлета прайшоў першы музейны форум, у рамках якога было падпісана каля 50 пагадненняў, што паспрыяла развіццю новых ініцыятыў. Адбываюцца абменныя туры паміж тэатральнымі калектывамі і канцэртнымі арганізацыямі. Падчас сустрэчы

з расійскім рэжысёрам, акцёрам, прадзюсарам Ігарам Угольнікавым было прынята рашэнне аб сумесных здымках двух фільмаў.

На новы ўзровень выходзіць праца з моладдзю. “Мы бачым, што сфера культуры можа і павінна ўплываць на свядомасць маладых людзей, даносіць да іх праўду, супрацьстаяць спробам сказіць нашу гісторыю”, – заўважыў Анатоль Маркевіч. Сумесныя праекты, калі моладзь Беларусі і Расіі разам праводзіць майстар-класы, фестывалі, сустрэчы, абменьваецца вопытам, таксама могуць садзейнічаць узаемаўзбагачэнню культурнымі каштоўнасцямі. Прыкладам таму можа служыць фестываль “Творчасць юных”.

Менавіта працы з моладдзю ўдзельнікі дыскусіі ў сваіх выступленнях надалі асаблівую ролю. Юная аўдыторыя найбольш уразлівая да інфармацыйных укідаў, фэйкаў, дызынфармацыі, таму сёння так важна нарошчваць узаемадзеянне ў сферы маладзёжнага супрацоўніцтва і патрыятычнага выхавання, заўважыў кіраўнік упраўлення Прэзідэнта Расійскай Федэрацыі па прыгранічным супрацоўніцтве Аляксей Філатаў. Дырэктар дэпартамента музеяў і знешніх сувязяў Міністэрства культуры Расійскай федэрацыі Алена Харламава таксама адзначыла, што супрацоўніцтва паміж установамі культуры ў апошні час актывізавалася і нават ранейшыя





праекты атрымалі новы імпульс для развіцця. Яна звярнулася з просьбай да артыстаў, якія прадстаўляюць папулярную і акадэмічную музыку, не чакаць, пакуль іх паклічуць на сустрэчы з юнымі талентамі, а самім выходзіць з ініцыятывамі, майстар-класамі, бо для дзяцей важна сустрэка з асобамі, якія могуць распавесці пра свой шлях да поспеху. Запатрабаванымі будуць лекцыі, майстар-класы, творчыя сустрэчы, урокі па гісторыі культуры і мастацтва.

Міністр інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь Уладзімір Пярцоў заўважыў, што ў гэты час адбываецца трансфармацыя культуры. Яшчэ нядаўна нашы людзі калькіравалі заходнія традыцыі, а сёння мы адчуваем, што яны нам у прынцыпе не падыходзяць. “Напэўна, варта звярнуцца да сваіх вытокаў, сваёй гісторыі, свайго культурнага гену. Нам ёсць, чым ганарыцца. Наша цывілізацыя ўсё ж больш старажытная, чым, напрыклад, амерыканская, якую не так даўно мы лічылі ўзорна-паказальнай у элементах масавай культуры, поп-культуры. Канешне, там ёсць шмат тэхналогій, ад іх не трэба адварочвацца, не трэба самім заганаць сябе ў дрымучы кут. Але тэхналогіі тэхналогіямі, а культура – гэта ў першую чаргу не правады, а шлях да сэрца, душы гледача, слухача, чытача. І нам трэба

намацаць гэты правільны шлях. Гэта сапраўды прастора магчымасцяў”, – канстатаваў міністр.

Тэму асэнсавання новай мадэлі каштоўнасцяў, якія робяць народы Беларусі, Расіі і сяброўскіх краін мацнейшымі, працягнуў Дзмітрый Мезенцаў: “У мінулым годзе мы распачалі праект “Бібліятэка Саюзнай дзяржавы. Мы хацелі, каб гэта былі не проста кнігі на паліцу ў кабінетах, бібліятэках, а каб гэтыя кнігі сталі падставай для грамадскай дыскусіі”. Сёлета 22 чэрвеня, у Дзень памяці і смутку, у мемарыяльным комплексе “Брэсцкая крэпасць-герой” адбылася прэзентацыя кнігі “Тэрміна даўнасці не маюць”, якая раказвае пра злачынствы супраць народаў Савецкага Саюза ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Прэзентацыі падобных выданняў, а таксама сустрэчы, прысвечаныя гісторыі, важна больш актыўна праводзіць у навучальных установах, бо як заўважыў дзяржсакратар Саюзнай дзяржавы, часам неадукцыя моладзі – гэта перашкода размове аб ролі старэйшых пакаленняў і аб уласнай ролі маладых людзей, якія праз некаторы час возьмуць на сябе адказнасць за лёсы Беларусі і Расіі.

Трэба адзначыць, што Саюзная дзяржава рэалізуе праекты, скіраваныя на захаванне гістарычнай праўды, памяці пра падзеі Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Будуць працягнутыя

рэстаўрацыйныя работы ў Брэсцкай крэпасці. Дзмітрый Мезенцаў паабяцаў, што ў рамках Саюзнай дзяржавы будзе аказвацца дапамога маладзёжным праграмам, выдавецкім праектам, арганізацыі сустрэч. Ён высока ацаніў праект “Цягнік памяці”, у межах якога больш за дзве сотні маладых людзей з Беларусі, Расіі, Кыргызстана і Арменіі праехалі праз дзясяткі беларускіх і расійскіх гарадоў. І выказаў пажаданне, каб у далейшым да падобных ініцыятыў далучалася больш моладзі і з іншых краін СНД.

Сярод ідэй, якія былі агучаны падчас круглага стала, – стварэнне музейнага цягніка, які дазволіць знаёміцца, у тым ліку ў электронным выглядзе, з калекцыямі мастацкіх музеяў Беларусі і Расіі. Анатоль Маркевіч узняў пытанне аб неабходнасці маштабнага праекта на базе мемарыяла “Трасцянец”. Неабходна стварыць культурна-асветніцкі цэнтр з музейнай экспазіцыяй, якая будзе расказваць пра трагедыю, што тут адбылася.



■ У круглым stole бралі ўдзел сакратар Саюзнай дзяржавы Дзмітрый Мезенцаў, міністры культуры і інфармацыі, кіраўнікі ВУН, устаноў культуры, дыпламанты Пастаяннага камітэта Саюзнай дзяржавы “За творчае ўвасабленне ідэй сяброўства народаў Беларусі і Расіі”.



Уласна тэмы для будучых саюзных праектаў падкідвае сам час. У бліжэйшыя два гады будуць адзначацца юбілейныя даты, звязаныя з вызваленнем Беларусі ад нямецка-фашысцкіх захопнікаў і Вялікай Перамогай. Старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Алесь Карлюкевіч нагадаў, што на наступны год прыпадаюць стагадовыя юбілеі знакамітых пісьменнікаў: Уладзіміра Багмолава, Барыса Васільева і Васіля Быкава. “Наш генетычны код, завязаны на славянскай культуры, адзінстве, агульнай беларуска-расійскай прасторы, вельмі багаты. У нас многа імён, якія дамогуць выстаіць перад бездухоўнасцю, дапамогуць распавесці моладзі пра галоўныя рэчы”, – упэўнены Алесь Карлюкевіч.

Ганна Трошына

# ПЕРАМОВЫ З КІРАЎНІЦТВАМ ПРАВІНЦЫІ ГАНЬСУ

У Беларускага Саюза журналістаў і Міністэрства інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь існуе цэлы шэраг праектаў па супрацоўніцтву з кітайскім бокам.

Зусім нядаўна ў агенцтве “Мінск-Навіны” пад кіраўніцтвам першага намесніка міністра інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь Андрэя КУНЦЭВІЧА адбылася сустрэча кіраўнікоў мас-медыя краіны і Беларускага Саюза журналістаў з ідэалагічным кіраўніцтвам кітайскай правінцыі Ганьсу. З кітайскага боку ўдзел у перамовах прынялі начальнік Дэпартамента прапаганды, член пастаяннага камітэта правінцыі Ганьсу Чжан Юнся, намеснік начальніка Камітэта па грамадскаму будаўніцтву пры ВСНП правінцыі Ганьсу Ван Гунцын, намеснік кіраўніка Канцылярыі знешніх сувязяў народнага ўрада правінцыі Ганьсу, старшыня асацыяцыі прэсы правінцыі Ганьсу Чжу Лілі, начальнік аддзела развіцця і рэформ Дэпартамента прапаганды правінцыі Ганьсу Янь Юнцян, начальнік канцылярыі Дэпартамента па культуры і турызму Бай Фу і шэраг медыйных кіраўнікоў, журналістаў правінцыі Ганьсу.





Андрэй Кунцэвіч падрабязна распавёў пра стасункі Беларусі і КНР у галіне мас-медыя, звярнуў увагу на падпісаньня пагадненьні аб супрацоўніцтве. Старшыня Беларускага Саюза журналістаў Андрэй Крывашэеў адзначыў высокі ўзровень супольнай працы беларускага і кітайскага творчыя саюзаў работнікаў СМІ.



■ Андрэй Кунцэвіч —  
першы намеснік міністра  
інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь



■ Андрэй Крывашэеў —  
старшыня Беларускага  
Саюза журналістаў



У сустрэчы прынялі ўдзел дэкан факультэта журналістыкі Белдзяржуніверсітэта кандыдат гістарычных навук Аляксей Бяляеў, які звярнуў увагу на падрыхтоўку ў БДУ кітайскіх студэнтаў, кіраўнік Сталічнага тэлебачання Аляксандр Асенка, дырэктар – галоўны рэдактар Выдавецкага дома “Звязда”, старшыня Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі Алесь Карлюкевіч. Кіраўнік творчай арганізацыі пісьменнікаў расказаў пра сённяшні стан беларуска-кітайскіх літаратурных стасункаў. Асабліваю ўвагу Алесь Мікалаевіч звярнуў на ролю грамадска-палітычнага краіназнаўчага часопіса “Беларусь” у арганізацыі выступленняў на кітайскую тэматыку. Таксама кіраўнік Выдавецкага дома падрабязна расказаў пра кніжныя выданні “Звязды”, звязаныя з кітайскай літаратурай, -- у прыватнасці, пра серыю кніг “Светлыя знакі: паэты Кітая” з перакладамі паэзіі Лі Бо, Ван Вэя, Ду Фу, Лі Цінчжаа, Ван Гачжэня, Мэн Хаажаня ў перакладах на беларускую мову.

Мікола **Берлеж**

# Рыкарда Фарэзі: “БЕЛАРУСЫ ПАКАРЫЛІ МАЁ СЭРЦА”

У Год міру і стваральнай працы з мэтай умацавання сяброўскіх адносін паміж краінамі і народамі Палата прадстаўнікоў Нацыянальнага сходу Рэспублікі Беларусь рэалізуе праект “Сяброўства без меж. Беларусь – Італія”. У рамках праекта дэлегацыя Італіі наведала нашу краіну.

Гэта ўжо не першы культурны абмен, які ладзіцца паміж краінамі, заўважыў каардынатар сустрэчы ад італьянскага боку дырэктар кампаніі Casa Italiana ў Мінску Сімене Трасарці. Ён адзначыў, што даўно марыў пазнаёміць беларусаў з папулярным, харызматычным італьянскім спеваком Рыкарда Фарэзі: “Я адчуваў, што яго рэпертуар спадабаецца мясцовым слухачам, але не ўяўляў, што настолькі”.

Сам артыст, які выступіў на пляцоўцы каля Мінскай гарадской ратушы, застаўся пад вялікім уражаннем ад таго, як яго прыняла мясцовая публіка. Калі ён спяваў “Белавежскую пушчу”, у прадстаўнікоў старэйшага пакалення выступалі слёзы на вачах. “Я не чакаў такіх моцных эмоцый, здзівіўся, наколькі беларускі народ любіць італьянскую культуру і музыку, – падзяліўся Рыкарда Фарэзі. – Я пераканаўся, што музыка



стварае цуды, аб'ядноўвае людзей. Хачу вярнуцца і выступіць на сцэнах іншых гарадоў, бо Беларусь і яе народ заваявалі маё сэрца".

Член Пастаяннай камісіі па ахове здароўя, фізічнай культуры, сямейнай і маладзёжнай палітыцы Палаты прадстаўнікоў Нацыянальнага сходу Рэспублікі Беларусь Ігар Завалей заўважыў, што на наступны год плануе запрасіць Рыкарда Фарэзі для ўдзелу ў фестывалі "Славянскі базар". "Падобныя сустрэчы – адна з форм народнай дыпламатыі. Пасля такіх візітаў удзельнікі абменаў змогуць расказаць пра ўсё, што пабачылі, і прыцягнуць іншых італьянцаў, каб тыя на ўласныя вочы пабачылі сапраўдную Беларусь", – заўважыў парламентарый.

У рамках праекта "Сяброўства без меж. Беларусь – Італія" прадстаўнікі італьянскай дэлегацыі наведалі ў Мінску ўстановы аховы здароўя. Намеснік галоўнага ўрача бальніцы Маццоні горада Асколі-Пічэна Гвіда Джаммарыні, які пазнаёміўся з вопытам работы Гарадской клінічнай бальніцы хуткай медыцынскай дапамогі, высока ацаніў работу беларускіх медыкаў. Ён упэўнены, што такія кантакты паміж медыкамі Італіі і Беларусі трэба развіваць.

Яўген **Кручкоў**



# ПЕРАКЛАДЧЫК З ПАДНЯБЕСНАЙ АДЗНАЧАНЫ МУЗЕЕМ ЯКУБА КОЛАСА

*Кітайская тэма далёка не чужая для Дзяржаўнага літаратурна-мемарыяльнага музея Якуба Коласа. Блізкае сведчанне таму – узнагароджаванне Падзякай гэтай асветніцкай установы прафесара Нанькайскага ўніверсітэта, перакладчыка Гу Юя, адзнакай, якая днямі адправіцца ў Кітайскую Народную Рэспубліку.*

Нядаўна часопіс “Беларусь”, -- расказвае дырэктар Дзяржаўнага літаратурна-мемарыяльнага музея Якуба Коласа Ірына Мацяс, -- у сваім “кітайскім раздзеле” надрукаваў пераклады вершаў народнага песняра Беларусі Якуба Коласа, здзейшчаныя Гу Юем. Нам вельмі прыемна, што перакладчык звярнуўся да твораў, якія Колас напісаў у пачатку XX стагоддзя. Сярод іх – і верш “Родныя вобразы”. Дарэчы, дзякуючы памкненням нашай супрацоўніцы Васіліны Міцкевіч, сабрана некалькі дзесяткаў перакладаў гэтага твора на розныя мовы народаў свету. На кітайскай ён гучыць у перавасабленні Гу Юя. Мастак

слова з Паднябеснай даўно зацікаўлены беларускай літаратурай. Яшчэ ў 1980-я гады ён сустракаўся ў Мінску з народным паэтам Беларусі Максімам Танкам. У перакладчыцкім багажы нашага добрага сябра з Кітая – пераклады каля сотні вершаў аўтара “Нарачанскіх соснаў”, “Лісткаў з календара” і іншых неўміручых кніг вялікага мастака беларускага паэтычнага слова. Пераклады твораў Максіма Танка, Янкі Купалы глыбока паважаны Гу Юй надрукаваў і ў Азіяцкай старонцы. У прыватнасці, вершы Купалы – у літаратурным часопісе

з прыгожай назвай “Асенняя вада”. Спадзяюся, што і вершы Якуба Коласа знойдуць сваё месца на старонках гэтага ці іншага выдання на кітайскай мове.

У Дзяржаўным літаратурна-мемарыяльным музеі Якуба Коласа выбудоўваюцца і іншыя масты супольнай працы з кітайскім бокам. Беларускія музейшчыкі жадаюць прадставіць неўміручую коласаўскую спадчыну ў шырокай прасторы Кітайскай Народнай Рэспублікі, памятаюць пра тое, што каліграфічны партрэт Якуба Коласа выканаў кітайскі перакладчык і каліграф Гаа Ман, а таксама – і тое, што двойчы аповесць “Дрыгва” (“Дзед Талаш”) пабачыла свет у Паднябеснай. Можна быць, у бліжэйшы час музей Якуба Коласа стане пляцоўкай для анлайн-круглага стала “Творчая спадчына Якуба Коласа і Кітай”? Да рэалізацыі гэтага праекта гатовы падключыцца і Саюз пісьменнікаў Беларусі.

Сяргей Ярэміцкі





# У ПЕНЗЕ ЎШАНАВАЛІ ІВАНА ШАМЯКІНА

*Дзяржаўны музей гісторыі беларускай літаратуры  
наладжвае стасункі з культурнымі, асветніцкімі  
цэнтрамі Расійскай Федэрацыі.*

Як прыклад – нядаўняе адкрыццё літаратурна-дакументальнай выстаўкі “Іван Шамякін. Мае кнігі — мая біяграфія...” ў Пензенскім літаратурным музеі.

— Такі творчы праект, які і пра народнага пісьменніка Беларусі Івана Шамякіна расказвае, і Беларусь у чарговы раз прэзентуе, паказвае багацце нашай нацыянальнай мастацкай літаратуры, нарадзіўся ў выніку падпісання пагаднення аб супрацоўніцтве ў галіне музейнай справы паміж нашым музеем і Аб’яднаннем дзяржаўных літаратурна-мемарыяльных музеяў Пензенскай вобласці, — адзначае дырэктар Дзяржаўнага музея гісторыі беларускай літаратуры Сяргей Усік. — За гэта я вельмі ўдзячны асабіста кіраўніку Пензенскага музейнага аб’яднання Наталлі Полевой. Мне здаецца, што мы здзейснім яшчэ нямала супольных праектаў.

Выстаўка, прысвечаная Івану Пятровічу Шамякіну, які быў добра вядомы як пісьменнік, грамадскі дзеяч на ўсёй постсавецкай прасторы, падказвае, што з тэматычным музейным зборам варта было б праехаць і па іншых краінах



Садружнасці Незалежных Дзяржаў. Будзем спадзявацца, што такія крокі неўзабаве будуць здзейснены.

Дарэчы, Дзяржаўны музей гісторыі беларускай літаратуры падказаў добрую ідэю – з літаратурнымі музеямі розных рэгіёнаў Расійскай

Федэрацыі можна развіваць кантактаванне праз згадкі пра нашых пісьменнікаў у стасунках з тым ці іншым горадам, з той альбо іншай мясцовасцю, тэрыторыяй краіны-суседкі. Як падказка: Зінаіда Бандарына, Уладзімір Караткевіч, Алесь Адамовіч, Валянцін Блакіт -- у іх творчым і жыццёвым лёсе ёсць месца маскоўскім адрасам, Францішак Багушэвіч, Янка Купала, Антон Алешка, Зінаіда Бандарына – можна зазірнуць і на вуліцы Санкт-Пецярбурга, Адам Бабарэка – гэта Кіраўск (вятка), Кіраўская вобласць, Францішак Багушэвіч – Гразавец Валагодскай вобласці (ці ведаюць пра Багушэвіча ў Гразавецкім раённым краязнаўчым музеі?!)... І такіх прыкладаў даволі шмат. А колькі сваіх твораў беларускія паэты прысвяцілі Сібіры і Далёкаму Усходу, Маскве і Ленінграду – Санкт-Пецярбургу, Чувашыі, Татарстану, Башкартастану... І з гэтага таксама мог бы вырасці новы праект – і кніжны, і, канешне ж, музейны: “Расія ў вершах беларускіх паэтаў”.

Мікола **Берлеж**

# ДЗЕ ШУКАЦЬ ПТУШКУ ШЧАСЦЯ

*Пра што можна даведацца ў  
Бярозаўскім раёне*

Раней у хатах беларусаў абярэгамі былі не толькі саламяныя павукі. Пад столлю ды над дзіцячымі калыскамі падвешвалі і шчэпавую птушку. Людзі верылі, што яна аберагае немаўлят, прыносіць шчасце ў дом. На жаль, за новым укладам жыцця на старыя звычаі забываліся і традыцыя па вырабе з бярозы і ліпы далікатнай цацкі магла б знікнуць, тым больш што на Каляды ці Купалле было прынята старых птушак спальваць – выпраўляць у вырай, быццам так яны забіралі з сабой і ўсё ліхое, ад чаго засцерагалі сваіх гаспадароў. Супрацоўнікі Бярозаўскага дома рамёстваў змаглі аднавіць старую традыцыю, нават засталі старых майстроў. Цельца птушачкі (якую тут раней яшчэ звалі “голубам”) выразаецца з асобнага брусочка. Куды больш складана зрабіць крыльцы – не так проста расшчапіць кавалак дрэва на пласцінкі. Чым яны танчэйшыя, тым больш ажурнымі падаюцца пёркі абярэга. Сёння ў старой тэхніцы тут робяць і буслоў. Наогул бярозаўскія майстры могуць пахваліцца разнастайнымі цацкамі, шкатулкамі ды іншымі вырабамі з дрэва. А шчэпавая птушка стала адным з сімвалаў раёна.

На сувенірах з Бярозы можна сустрэць выявы не толькі гэтай птушкі шчасця, але і Кляшара картэзіянцаў – аднаго з самых буйных і багатых манастыроў на землях Вялікага Княства Літоўскага.

## ЧАМУ БЯРОЗУ ЗВАЛІ КАРТУЗСКАЙ?

Першая ўзгадка Бярозы звязана з будаўніцтвам у 1477 годзе касцёла Святой Троіцы, які быў заснаваны па даручэнні Яна і Барбары Гамшэяў. Дзякуючы гэтаму небагатаму роду невялікая вёска, якая мела выдатнае размяшчэнне – праз яе праходзілі гандлёвыя шляхі, – пачала актыўна развівацца. У 1538 годзе Гамшэі атрымалі прывілей ад Жыгімонта I на правядзенне ў Бярозе кірмашоў. У пачатку XVII стагоддзя мястэчка набывае Леў Сапега – канцлер Вялікага Княства Літоўскага, аўтар трэцяга статута ВКЛ і стваральнік Трыбунала (тагачасны аналаг судовай сістэмы). Заняты сур’ёзнымі дзяржаўнымі справамі, Леў Сапега не меў

асабліва часу займацца Бярозай, часта здаваў яе ў арэнду. Праз тры гады ён перадае мястэчка харунжаму Марціну Німіру, але апошні хутка збанкруціўся і запазычыў вялікія сумы мясцовым яўрэям. Леў Сапега выкупляе даўгавыя распіскі Німіры і вяртае Бярозу сабе. Многае змянілася, калі гэта зямля перайшла ва ўладанні яго малодшага сына Казіміра Льва. Той быў рэлігійным чалавекам, многа падарожнічаў па розных манастырах, святых мясцінах, ахвяраваў грошы на будаўніцтва касцёлаў і манастыроў і такім чынам, з аднаго боку, задавальваў свае духоўныя патрэбы, з другога, павышаў свой “рэйтінг” сярод феодалаў Рэчы Паспалітай. Казімір Леў прымае рашэнне аб будаўніцтве на сваіх землях Картэзіянскага манастыра.

Некалькі гадоў у яго пайшло на ўзгадненне ўсіх арганізацыйных пытанняў. Прыкладна ў 1648 годзе першыя манахі картэзіянцы прыехалі на тэрыторыю буйных зямельных уладанняў Сапегаў. Як расказаў навуковы супрацоўнік Бярозаўскага гісторыка-краязнаўчага музея Андрэй Кухарэвіч, ёсць розныя легенды, чаму менавіта Бяроза абрана ў якасці месца будоўлі. Паводле самай распаўсюджанай – тут знаходзілася крыніца з гаючай вадой і быццам нехта з прадстаўнікоў роду Сапегаў, амыў у ёй вочы і вярнуў страчаны зрок. Другая легенда гаворыць, што некалі Казімір Леў Сапега знаходзіўся ў гэтых мясцінах на паляванні. Быццам яго сабакі заблукалі і вывелі свайго гаспадара на паляну, дзе ён пабачыў нерукатворны драўляны



крыж. Гэта было ўспрынята як знак, што тут святое месца і трэба ўзводзіць храм. Будаўніцтва манастыра ў Бярозе працягвалася больш за 40 гадоў – з 1649 па 1689 гады. Сам фундатар да яго завяршэння не дажыў.

Ордэн картэзіянцаў у свой час быў даволі ўплывым. Ён быў заснаваны ў канцы XI стагоддзя святым Бруно Кёльнскім – буйным духоўным дзеячам Францыі, у якога навучаліся многія будучыя архіепіскапы. Недалёка ад горада Грэнобль у Вялікай Шартрэзе (па-французку Grande Chartreuse, па-лацінску Cartusia, адсюль і назва

ордэна) ім была створана першая манаская абшчына. У XII стагодзі быў зацверджаны статут ордэна. Паступова картэзіянцы раз'ехаліся па іншых краінах Еўропы. Ад астатніх ордэнаў Картэзіянскі адрозніваўся куды большым аскетызмам, строгім жыццём і неўмяшальніцтвам манахаў у палітычныя працэсы на тэрыторыі тых краін, дзе яны знаходзіліся.

Манастыр атрымаў ад Сапегаў у свае ўладанні вялікую колькасць земляў і права карыстацца працай мясцовых сялян, выплатай аброку ды іншымі павіннасцямі, характэрнымі для таго

часу. Манахі пастаянна судзіліся з некаторымі мясцовымі шляхцічамі аб памежных уладаннях. Манастыр валодаў лясамі, лугамі, веў актыўную гаспадарчую дзейнасць. Яму належылі прадпрыемствы нахштат лесапілак, майстэрня па вытворчасці цэгля, вапны, вінакурня, пілаварня і некаторыя другія аб'екты. Ён меў манаполію на правядзенне ў мястэчку кірмашоў, з чаго таксама атрымліваў прыбытак. Да таго ж гэта было месца пастаяннага прытоку паломнікаў, якія ахвяравалі буйныя сумы.

Не дзіва, што з-за самага буйнога і



ўплывовага манастыра памянялася назва мястэчка на Бярозу-Картузскую. Дадатак з узгадваннем манаскага ордэна быў прыбраны толькі за савецкім часам, у 1940 годзе.

Кляштар картэзіянцаў наведвалі розныя вядомыя гістарычныя дзеячы. Захавалася легенда, быццам тут адбылася сустрэча цара Пятра I і Польскага караля Аўгуста II, але яна не пацвярджаецца дакументальна. Затое дакладна вядома, што шведскі кароль Карл XII падчас сваіх кампаній правёў тут некалькі начэй, пры гэтым яго салдаты нават не разрабавалі манастыр. Напэўна, манахі сумелі нейкім чынам адкупіцца.

Ордэн меў сваю структуру. Адныманахі выконвалі павіннасці на тэрыторыі манастыра. Другія, якія мелі больш высокі статус, вялі аскетычны вобраз жыцця, амаль ніколі не пакідалі тэрыторыю манастыра і давалі зарок маўчання. Такія манахі насілі белую вопратку, на службу хадзілі па аднаму па спецыяльных галерэях, сустрэцца з іншымі маглі толькі непасрэдна каля касцёла. Каб не парушыць спакой манахаў-самотнікаў, нават ежа, лекі і канцтавары перадаваліся ім праз спецыяльную адтуліну ў дзвярах.

У кляштары картэзіянцаў была асаблівая сістэма рассялення. Калі звычайна келья ўяўляе сабой памяшканне ў сцяне, у якім жыве манах, тут тэрыторыі ўнутранага перыметра размяшчаліся маленькія домікі, падзеленыя на два паверхі. Першы служыў манаху месцам адпачынку, прыёму ежы, на другім ён маліўся, перапісваў кнігі. Побач з кожным домам быў невялікі зямельны надзел, дзе манах мог разводзіць агарод, сад.

Сярод пабудов манастыра знаходзіўся галоўны храм – касцёл Святога Іосіфа, на жаль, на дадзены момант ад яго захаваўся толькі першы ярус званіцы, якая была ў вышыню каля 30 метраў. Манастыр быў акружаны магутнымі сценамі, што магло б дазволіць трымаць абарону. Захаваліся руіны так званага палаца Сапегаў. Хутчэй за ўсё гэта быў гасцёвы будынак для прадстаўнікоў гэтага рода, дзе яны размяшчаліся, калі прязджалі на тэрыторыю сваёй фамільнай усыпальніцы.



■ Руіны манастыра ў Бярозе. Адзін з нямногіх захаваных элементаў комплексу – уязная брама другой паловы XVII стагоддзя.

■ Паўразбураны будынкі па перыметры двара – гэта жылыя карпусы, дзе размяшчаліся манаскія келлі і шпіталь.



У склад манастырскага комплексу ўваходзілі шпіталь, дом настояльніка манастыра, вялікая бібліятэка, шэраг гаспадарчых пабудов, такіх як канюшня, пякарня, сталовая.

На тэрыторыі было дзве ці нават тры сажалкі, дзе манахі разводзілі розныя віды рыб, ракаў і чарапах. Чарапахі патрэбныя былі не толькі як дэкаратыўны элемент, але і як прадукт

харчавання. Мяса картэзіянцы не елі наогул, а чарапаху прыраўноўвалася да рыбы. У манахаў быў даволі вялікі сад, дзе вырошчваліся рэдкія, незвычайныя для гэтых земляў дрэвы. Сачылі за ім спецыяльна нанятыя садоўнікі, домікі якіх размяшчаліся недалёка ад манастыра.

І хто ў тых часы мог уявіць, што вельмі хутка гэты духоўны і эканамічны



цэнтр прыдзе ў заняпад? Пасля трэцяга падзелу Рэчы Паспалітай бярозаўскія землі апынуліся ў складзе Расійскай імперыі. Пасля паўстання 1830–31 гадоў манахаў абвінавацілі ў тым, што яны падтрымалі нязгодных. Манастыр быў зачынены, яго насельнікі пакінулі комплекс, а ўся маёмасць была перададзена ў распараджэнне дзяржаўных органаў. Паступова без пастаяннага догляду інфраструктура пачала разбурацца. Манастырскую цэглу мясцовыя жыхары разбіралі на свае патрэбы. З яе ж былі пабудаваны так званыя Чырвоныя казармы, у якіх размясціўся 151-ы пяхотны полк.

Сёння ад буйнога комплексу засталіся асобныя фрагменты, але і тыя руіны, што ацалелі, уражваюць і дазваляюць атрымаць уяўленне пра былыя маштабы. Разглядалася нават пытанне аб магчымасці аднаўлення манастыра – усё ж гэта адзіны на тэрыторыі Беларусі кляштар картэзіянцаў. Сёння адноўлена ўязная брама. Яе выява, дарэчы, размешчана на гербе горада. На тэрыторыі манастыра праходзяць раённыя святы, маладзёжныя мерапрыемствы, жаніхі і нявесты любяць рабіць тут фотасесіі, сюды прыязджаюць шматлікія дэлегацыі.

## ЯКІЯ САКРЭТЫ Ў ЧЫРВОННЫХ КАЗАРМАХ?

У Бярозе можна пачуць і яшчэ адну, больш “казачную” версію паходжання назвы “Картузская” – быццам нехта з палкаводцаў павесіў на дрэве свой картуз. Наогул, загадак для даследчыкаў гэтыя землі пакінулі багата. Напрыклад, невядома, што сталася са старажытным горадам Здзітавам, які ўзгадваўся яшчэ ў Іпацьеўскім летапісе? Якім чынам на тэрыторыю раёна патрапіў даволі буйны клад срэбных рымскіх манет прыкладна I–II стагоддзяў нашай эры? Сёння яго можна пабачыць у Бярозаўскім краязнаўчым музеі. Там жа захоўваецца і драўляная статуя апостала з Картэзіянскага манастыра. Яе знайшлі ў яры недалёка ад руін гэтага помніка архітэктуры XVII стагоддзя. На сёння вядомы лёс толькі трох з 12 драўляных апосталаў. У экспазіцыі прадстаўлены таксама рэчы, знойдзеныя на тэрыторыі манастыра падчас раскопак.

У музеі можна даведацца пра розныя перыяды з жыцця раёна, у тым ліку пра трагічныя і гераічныя старонкі, звязаныя з генацыдам беларускага народа і гераічнай абаронай у гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны. Над Бярозай у першыя дні вайны загінула шмат лётчыкаў, якія вялі паветраную барацьбу за сваю зямлю. У раёне немагчыма знайсці вёску, якая б не пацярпела ў гады акупацыі. Першыя масавыя расстрэлы адбываліся на тэрыторыі Картэзіянскага манастыра. У кастрычніку каля вёскі Смалярка забіта пад 3 тысячы чалавек. Самыя масавыя расстрэлы адбываліся каля Броннай гары. Сюды звозілі ахвяр з розных гарадоў Брэсцкай вобласці, было знішчана больш 50 тысяч чалавек.

Але ёсць у гісторыі населенага пункта яшчэ адна жажлівая старонка. У 1934–1939 гадах, калі гэта тэрыторыя пасля Рыжскага міра адышла да Польшчы, на тэрыторыі Чырвоных казармаў размяшчаўся канцлагер. У яго звозілі зняволеных, якіх не задавальняў існуючы рэжым. Умовы ўтрымання вязняў былі надзвычай жорсткімі. Як казаў Баляслаў Грэфнер, які быў першым камендантам лагера, з Бярозы-Картузскай можна было выйсці альбо на ўласнае пахаванне альбо ў дом звар’яцелых. Сёння ў адной з Чырвоных казарм знаходзіцца філіял Краязнаўчага музея – Галерэя мастацтваў. У 2021 годзе ў ёй адкрылася выстаўка, прысвечаная канцлагеру “Бяроза-Картузкая”, а з мінулага года пачала працаваць пастаянная экспазіцыя. Сімвалічна, што яна размяшчаецца ў тым месцы, дзе былі камеры зняволеных.

Наогул галерэя мае чатыры пастаянныя экспазіцыйныя залы і яшчэ тры адведзены пад часовыя выставы, якіх тут штогод праходзіць каля паўтара дзясятка. На іх выстаўляюцца работы не толькі мясцовых мастакоў, але і майстроў з далёкага замежжа. Многія карціны, якія можна пабачыць у галерэі, прысвечаны гісторыі і архітэктуры раёна. Летась была створана суполка АРТ-брама: мастакі збіраюцца каля сцен Картэзіянскага манастыра і пішуць мясцовыя краявіды.

Асобная зала ў галерэі знаёміць з гісторыяй цацак – ад старажытнай лялькі-мотанкі да сучасных гульняў. Адна з пастаянных залаў галерэі, якая аформлена як бярозаўскі кірмаш, знаёміць як з таварам, які некалі тут прадаваўся, так і з побытам жыхароў Бярозаўшчыны. Тут можна пабачыць вырабы з розных матэрыялаў, мясцовае адзенне. У экспазіцыі, на якой прадстаўлены спадніцы, адна з іх вылучаецца чорным колерам. Такім быў жаночы гардэроб толькі ў адной вёсцы – Нівы, у якой некалі пасяліліся венгры. Наогул па палосках, узорах на спадніцах раней можна было шмат даведацца пра дзяўчат – з якой яны вёскі, сям’і, які маюць статус.

Бярозаўшчына падарыла багата таленавітых пісьменнікаў, ім прысвечана літаратурная экспазіцыя музея. На ёй можна пабачыць фатаграфіі, рэчы, кнігі, пачытаць інфармацыю пра Ніну Мацяш, Алега Разанава, Віктара Супрунчука. Асобны стэнд знаёміць з сучаснымі аўтарамі. Каб падтрымаць творцаў, у музеі рэгулярна праводзяцца паэтычныя вечары.

Яшчэ адна з экспазіцый музея прысвечана ўраджэнцам раёна, якія загінулі падчас вайны ў Афганістане. Дарэчы, у старажытным парку, закладзеным яшчэ ў XIX стагоддзі ў Бярозе, пабудаваны духоўна-патрыятычны комплекс, у які ўваходзіць помнік “Мужнасці смутку”, фантан “Чаша слёз”, выстаўка ўзораў ваеннай тэхнікі і храм Архістратыга Міхаіла.

## ХТО ЖЫВЕ КАЛЯ “РАКІ БАГОУ”?

У пойме ракі Ясельды (яе назва з санскрыта перакладаецца як “рака багоў”) размешчаны заказнік “Спораўскі” – першая тэрыторыя ў Беларусі, якая атрымала статус Рамсарскіх угоддзяў. Гэта найбуйнейшы масіў нізінных балот, унікальны па плошчы і ступені захаванасці. У 1990-х гадах на Беларускім Палессі Міжнародная арніталагічная экспедыцыя знайшла буйнейшую папуляцыю вяртлявай чаротаўкі. Гэта маленькая птушка з роду вераб’інападобных з’яўляецца адной з самых рэдкіх у Еўропе. Яна можа



жыць толькі ў спецыфічных умовах: у нізінных балотах, якія не надта зараслі трыснягом і хмызнякамі. Ёй патрэбны пэўныя віды асакі, у купінах якіх яна будзе гнёзды і выводзіць птушанят. Сёння чаротаўцы не абыходзіся без падтрымкі чалавека, таму так важна сачыць, каб аблюбованыя ёй мясціны не зараслі кустоўем.

У Спораўскім заказніку створана экасцежка “У краі вяртлявай чаротаўкі”. У дакавідныя часы паглядзець на самую рэдкую пеўчую птушку Еўропы прыязджала вялікая колькасць замежных гасцей. Наогул гэтыя мясціны – рай для аматараў назірання за птушкамі. У заказніку можна пабачыць 196 відаў, у тым ліку 35 занесеных у Чырвоную кнігу.

Праз балота пракладзены драўляныя насціл, створаны дзве паромныя пераправы. Тут можна больш даведацца пра мясцовых птушак і прарэдкія расліны. Як расказвае спецыяліст па турызму Рэспубліканскага біялагічнага заказніка Алёна Аполька, балота заўсёды рознае, яно можа мяняцца ці не кожныя 2-3 тыдні. Напрыклад, заквітнеюць калужніца ці ірысы – і яно здзіўляе новымі колерамі. Алёна Іванаўна кажа, што дзякуючы супрацоўніцтву з мясцовымі жыхарамі ўдаецца мяняць уяўленні людзей пра заказнікі, быццам як закрытую тэрыторыю, дзе нічога нельга. Насамрэч людзі, якія выбралі экалагічны адпачынак, могуць атрымаць разнастайныя ўражанні. Паход па экасцяжыне можна дапоўніць сплавам на байдарцы.

У рамках разнастайных міжнародных праектаў па развіцці гэтых тэрыторый у раёне рэалізаваны цікавыя праекты.

Турыстаў з задавальненнем прымаюць на козеферме. “Я лічу ў вясковага бізнеса ёсць будучыня. Мы вырашылі аб’яднаць прамысловы турызм і адпачынак. Праводзім козатэрапію, ароматэрапію (у нас расце 15 сартоў мяты), адзіныя ў Беларусі вырабляем сырныя закускі, робім французскі сыр Шэур у алеі і нямецкі пастушы сыр. Асвоілі тэхналогіі фаршыроўкі шампінёнаў, пацісонаў, перца, вінаградных лістоў”, – дзеліцца дырэктар

сацыяльна-культурнай установы “Высакоўскі экалага-этнаграфічны цэнтр Наталля Строк. У 2021 годзе яе ініцыятыва па адраджэнні казаводства была падтрымана ў рамках міжнароднага праекта “Ландшафтна-арыентаванае развіццё сельскіх тэрыторый даліны ракі Ясельда пры ўдзеле мясцовага насельніцтва”. Тады яна набыла сваіх першых козачак. Сёння ў яе іх ужо 150, распрацаваны ўласны брэнд “Зроблена матуляй”, у бліжэйшых планах – будаўніцтва вытворчасці за шкляной сцяной.

“У мяне чацвёрта дзяцей, яны ўжо выраслі, і ўласны сямейны вопыт аказаўся карысным. Я заўважыла, што мае дзеці ўзгадваюць не тыя дарагія цацкі, што я ім набывала, а наш сумесны адпачынак, як мы разам ездзілі ў госці да фермера, як лавілі рыбу, як тага вучыў паліць вогнішча. І сёння я на гэта перастроюю турыстаў. Тут мы праводзім майстар-класы і пікнікі. Я не кашавару для турыстаў, а вучу іх рабіць, напрыклад сасіскі ў цесце. Бацькі з дзецьмі самі іх смажаць на вогнішчы і атрымліваюць асалоду ад таго, што могуць пагаварыць. Так, я загарэлася ідэяй будаўніцтва барбекю-зоны, піцы Ofen, калі на сталах выстаўлена цеста, талеркі з нарэзанымі памідорамі, і дзеці могуць самі рабіць піцу на свой густ і запякаць яе. А колькі шчасця ў малых, калі яны з бутэлечкі кормяць казляня ці дояць казу. Для многіх нашых юных гасцей адкрыццё, што ў казы цёплае вымя, што з яго цячэ малако”, – дзеліцца сакрэтамі поспеху свайго сямейнага бізнесу Наталля. Ёсць сем’і, якія да яе прыязджалі ўжо па 5-6 разоў. Сюды прыбываюць і турыстычныя групы, выбіраюцца на экскурсіі школьнікі. Між іншым, тут можна не толькі паназіраць за козамі і вырабам сыроў. Пры жаданні можна прайсці майстар-клас па традыцыйным роспісе па шкле. Яго праводзіць народны майстар Беларусі, кіраўнік узорнай студыі дэкаратыўна-прыкладной творчасці “Папараць”



Алена Дзязюля

Таццяна Зданевіч. Бярозаўскі роспіс па шкле ўнесены ў Дзяржаўны спіс гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцяў. Гэты від народнага мастацтва актыўна пачаў развівацца ў 50-я гады. Часам вяскоўцы перадавалі адно аднаму эскізы і ў многіх хатах можна было пабачыць, напрыклад, аднаго і таго ж намаляванага ката. Каб захаваць традыцыю, майстры ездзілі ў экспедыцыі па вёсках раёна. Як расказвае Таццяна Зданевіч, у многіх хатах можна было пабачыць аднолькавыя ўзоры і на шкле, і на выштых посцілках, і на куфрах. У некаторых майстроў такім жа чынам былі размаляваны печы і столі. Падчас майстар-класа можна даведацца, якімі матэрыяламі карысталіся мясцовыя майстры, якія ўзоры яны рабілі. Адна з асаблівасцяў роспісаў на шкле на Бярозаўшчыне – тут рабілі вялікія карціны, якія маглі дасягаць памераў 90 на 70 сантыметраў...



### ЯКІЯ ТРЫ СПРАВЫ ЛЮБЯЦЬ СПАРАЎЦЫ?

Адказ на гэтае пытанне просты – есці, танцаваць і жартаваць. Доўгі час вёска Спорава нагадвала асобны край, які жыў па сваіх законах. З трох бакоў мясцовыя жыхары былі адрэзаны ад свету балотамі, а з чацвёртага – вялікім возерам. Нават узнікла легенда, быццам па возеры хадзілі караблі, і калі яны прыбывалі на прыстань, іх капітаны спрачаліся за месца, адсюль і назва – Спорава. Па другой легендзе ў вёску адсялялі нязгодных, “спорных” людзей. Ва ўсялякім разе, ізаляванае жыццё спрыяла таму, што тут захоўвалася асабліва матэрыяльная і духоўная культура. 3-за недахопу зямель людзі вымушаны былі ездзіць праз возера, каб нарыхтаваць сена, араць зямлю. Каб перавезці на другі

ў жыцці спараўцоў”. Сабрана больш за сто рушнікоў, маляванкі на сукне, карціны, распісныя кufры.

Прыслухайцеся да гаворкі спараўцаў, пачуеце словы з розных моў: польскай, украінскай, нават англійскай. Напрыклад, мячкі тут завуць “бола”. Відаць, людзі актыўна карысталіся словамі, пачутымі ў вандроўках.

Возера здаўна карміла мясцовых жыхароў. Нядзіва, што многія стравы рабіліся з рыбы. Яе варылі, запякалі, фаршыравалі, падавалі сухой з бульбай ў гаршку, рабілі юшку і рыбны квас, смажылі ікру і печань. Спораўская рыбка, сушаная ў печцы на саломе, – адзін з брэндаў вёскі і раёна. Мясцовыя жыхары нават гасцей сустракаюць не жытнім, а рыбным караваем.

У спіс нематэрыяльнай спадчыны патрапіла і Спораўская полька. У ёй няма шалёных скокаў, мясцовы танец больш

павольны, ногі амаль не адрываюцца ад падлогі. Ёсць яшчэ адна мясцовая асаблівасць: гэты танец кожны раз атрымліваецца новым. Справа ў тым, што паслядоўнасць рухаў, якія выконваюць удзельнікі, задаецца “камандзірам”. Ён можа загадаць, напрыклад, “барышні напярод”, “барышні злева”, “кавалеры, рукі ўгору”, “кальцо”. І такіх каманд можа быць каля 15. Важна, каб танцоры змаглі своечасова сарыентавацца, не збіцца. Як падзялілася дырэктар Спораўскага цэнтру культуры і вольнага часу Ніна Пашкевіч, мясцовыя жыхары вельмі любяць сваю польку. Калі збіраецца старэйшае пакаленне, напрыклад на вечар выпускнікоў, і падчас танца трэба рабіць кола, яно атрымліваецца вялікім. З задавальненнем танцуюць польку дзеці і моладзь. Тут на дыскатках нават робяць хвілінкі, прысвечаныя народным танцам.

А яшчэ ў спараўцаў адменнае пачуццё гумару. Яны любяць травіць байкі пра сябе, але ў той жа час могуць пакрыўдзіцца, калі з іх нехта будзе кліць. Таму, калі тут планавалася правесці першы абласны фестываль гумару, мясцовыя жыхары гэту ідэю ўспрынялі ў штыкі. Тым не менш фестываль атрымаўся, прыжыўся ў гэтым аграгарадку і цяпер мясцовыя жыхары вельмі адказна падыходзяць да яго падрыхтоўкі і кожны раз уражваюць новымі жартамі і прыколамі. У Спораўскім цэнтры культуры і вольнага часу нават створаны “Музей гумару”...

У жніўні Бярозаўскі раён запрашае гасцей на “Спораўскія сенакосы”. Гэты фестываль з чэмпіянатамі па сенакашэнню і футболу на балотах штогод збірае гасцей не толькі з Беларусі, але і з далёкага замежжа. Можа і вы вырашыце далучыцца?

Алена **Дзядзюля**

- Народны майстар Беларусі Таццяна Зданевіч праводзіць майстар-клас роспісу на шкле
- Возера здаўна карміла мясцовых жыхароў. Нядзіва, што многія стравы рабіліся з рыбы. Яе варылі, запякалі, фаршыравалі, падавалі сухой з бульбай ў гаршку, рабілі юшку і рыбны квас, смажылі ікру і печань.



## Ва ўрачыстай атмасферы

Беларусь перадала эстафету Гульняў краін СНД Азербайджану. Цырымонія прайшла ў спартыўным комплексе "Мінск-Арэна". Віцэ-прэм'ер Ігар Петрышэнка ўручыў сцяг СНД намесніку прэм'ер-міністра Азербайджана Шахіну Мустафаеву ў час цырымоніі закрыцця II Гульняў краін СНД у Беларусі.

Падчас афіцыйнай сустрэчы з намеснікам прэм'ер-міністра Азербайджана Шахінам Мустафаевым, намеснік прэм'ер-міністра Беларусі Ігар Петрышэнка заўважыў: "Мы традыцыйна разам з Азербайджанам актыўна развіваем сферу фізічнай культуры і спорту вышэйшых дасягненняў. Вы правялі Еўрапейскія гульні, потым мы эстафету падхапілі".

Беларусь і Азербайджан вельмі актыўна развіваюць супрацоўніцтва па ўсіх кірунках. Сёлета адзначаецца 30-годдзе дыпламатычных адносін. Тон двухбаковаму ўзаемадзеянню задаюць пастаянныя кантакты лідараў дзвюх краін, таксама рэгулярна сустракаюцца кіраўнікі ўрадаў. Наладжана і маладзёжнае супрацоўніцтва.



## Гарадок рыхтуецца да Дня пісьменства

Да свята, якое пройдзе 2-3 верасня, у горадзе будзе створана каля 10 муралаў. На фасады жылых дамоў плануецца нанесці ўрыўкі з вершаў Янкі Купалы, Якуба Коласа, Рыгора Барадуліна, Канстанціна Вераніцына, Анатоля Грачанікава ды іншых беларускіх пісьмennisкаў. Афармленнем фасадаў займаецца творчая група з работнікаў устаноў культуры і адукацыі горада, якая таксама распісвае валуны. Абновіцца і адзін з распрацаваных у горадзе турыстычных маршрутаў "Па Вераніцыных мясцінах", па якім турысты з Гарадка могуць выправіцца на радзіму аўтара "Тараса на Парнасе" Канстанціна Вераніцына, у вёску Астраўляне. Аўтобусныя прыпынкі па маршруце будуць расфарбаваныя – на іх з'явяцца выявы герояў паэмы "Тарас на Парнасе", цытаты з твора.

У час свята можна будзе праехаць на брэндзіраваным дызель-цягніку з выявамі і цытатамі пісьмennisкаў. Стылізаваны састаў будзе ўключаць шэсць вагонаў, тры з якіх упрыгожаны па тэматыцы свята – цытатамі з твораў пісьмennisкаў Віцебшчыны, іх выявамі і лагатыпамі Дня беларускага пісьменства. Дызель-цягнік плануецца накіраваць у гарады Віцебскай вобласці, у прыватнасці, Полацк, Оршу, Гарадок, каб прыцягнуць увагу жыхароў рэгіёна і яго гасцей. Плануецца, што ў Дні беларускага пісьменства састаў будзе курсіраваць з Віцебска ў Гарадок. Распрацаваны таксама графік дадатковых цягнікоў, якія будуць хадзіць у Дні пісьменства ў Гарадок і назад, каб людзям было зручна і нават пасля позняга галоўнага канцэрта адкрыцця і салюту дабрацца, напрыклад, у Віцебск.