

FORMS AND MEANS THE HISTORICAL MEMORY OF THE WAR SHOULD BE BROADCAST TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY

80 years ago the last salvoes of the war was silenced on the Belarusian land. But the tragic events of the past cannot be obliterated from human memory. Over the years, the feat of our people, who defended the freedom and independence of the Motherland, seems more and more majestic.

The further into the past the history of that fateful period for all mankind goes, the more intense and acute the confrontation of different approaches to interpreting the causes and outcomes of the war becomes. The growth of neo-Nazism in modern Europe, the destruction of monuments to the soldiers of the Second World War in a number of post-Soviet countries, attempts to revise the role of individuals in the war history encourage modern researchers to return to the problem of preserving the historical memory of the past events and forming the historical consciousness among young people [1].

It is essential for the living generation to realize that the memory of the past does not fade away. In the current situation, it becomes especially important to preserve the historical memory of those who defended the freedom and independence of Belarus, Russia and other countries.

We believe that there are some reasons for paying special attention to this:

- It helps to preserve and pass the knowledge, historical facts and experience through generations.
- The memory of war reminds us that peaceful coexistence is a significant condition for defending invaluable human lives.
- The historical memory of war is a powerful factor for uniting people and forming national integrity.
- It forms the spiritual capital of the Belarusian people and its young generation, and moreover, it forms the historical significance of Belarus on the world stage.
- It should not become an element of manipulation, distortion and falsification of truth to achieve one's own goals.

"Belarus and Russia are bearers of the sharpest truth about the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945", Roman Golovchenko, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus emphasized during a commemorative lesson held in a new museum of the memorial complex "Children – victims of the Great Patriotic War" in Krasny Bereg on 7 December 2024. It was stressed that Belarus and Russia are at the forefront of the efforts to preserve memory about what people had to live through and what sacrifices they had to make 80 years ago. "Very dangerous processes of erosion of the truth about Great Patriotic War events have been going on for the last few decades", the prime minister pointed out [2].

A process of rethinking the historical past, the formation of a new system of values, and the consolidation of people to solve the problems of national development and state-building is essential and crucial at modern stage.

In this paper we'll try to analyze and sum up answers to some important questions. In what forms and with what expressive means should the memory of the war be broadcast today? How to convey to the younger generation that is far from the realities of that time the scale and tragedy of the event that put the world on the brink of disaster?

It is obvious that the principal channels that broadcast the historical memory are our families, state, schools and other educational establishments, art and book exhibitions. As the important sources of information students mainly indicate books, however, the role of movies, series is also considerable since most of the information modern generation get from TV and the Internet. But newspapers and magazines turned out the least popular sources of information.

Editions and archival materials of the war and post-war times are presented at various book exhibitions. Inspiring word of writers and poets played a great role in the accuracy of the description of the events of the war years. It was them, the direct participants of the battles, who brought the history of human destinies to the modern generation. The writers of the wartime truthfully described the atmosphere of the front, the partisan movement, and the difficulties of camp life and life in the rear,

strong soldier's friendship, real heroism in their works. Among them are the works of front-line writers in the genres of prose as stories, pamphlets, stories, novels, and journalistic articles.

Patriotism, dedication in the fight against the enemy, the wit of the heroes in critical situations are shown in the works of Ales Adamovich, Vasil Bykau, Janka Bryl, Kuzma Chorny, Mikhas Lynkou, Ivan Shamiakin, Ivan Melezh and others. The most popular and favourite genre during the Great Patriotic War was poetry. That period saw such famous poets as Jakub Kolas, Kandrat Krapiva, Arkadz Kuliashou, Piatrus Brouka, Piatro Glebka, Maksim Tank, Pimen Panchanka, Mikola Sur-nachau, Anatol Astrejka, Anton Bialevich, etc.

The prose and poetic heritage, unique works of fiction of the participants in the Great Patriotic War remains a living memory of the heroism of the people today. The creative heritage of the wartime authors rightfully constitutes the golden fund of national and world literature [3].

The World War II remains exceptionally popular as a topic of histories and biographies, as well as a backdrop for historical fiction in foreign literature. Literature about the World War II not only forms a significant and the strongest part of the heritage of many literatures, but continues to be intensively enriched up to the present time bringing forward major philosophical and moral problems that concern all of humanity today. As long as there is a need to uphold the dignity, uniqueness, sovereign will of the individual, and other fundamental principles of humanism, more and more books about war will be created.

The historical memory of the people is a complex and versatile phenomenon. The process of historical memory formation is greatly influenced by art. Often we perceive and evaluate these or those historical events through their reflection in the images of literature, music, painting or cinema. Art allows us to feel and comprehend the events of the past more deeply, forms an idea of national identity and contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage. The creative heritage dedicated to the history of the Great Patriotic War 1941–1945 is huge, and it continues to expand. However, each generation has its own set of ideas about the Great Patriotic War, which is associated with certain poems and prose, movies and songs about the past war, written and filmed in different years.

The Great Victory Day and the 80th anniversary of the liberation of Belarus from the Nazi invaders are celebrated this year. A great number of patriotic events aimed at preserving historical memory, fostering respect for our history and heroic pages of our country are being held.

It should be observed, according to Tatyana Osmolovskaya, consultant of the Main Directorate of Educational Work and Youth Policy of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus, the closest attention is paid to the issues of patriotic education through activities that will be implemented in several areas. These include the search and research work of students, the activities of museums of educational institutions, tourism, local history and excursion activities, patronage for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and a volunteer movement.

Every school across the country will host a single lesson dedicated to Victory Day and the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War. Schoolchildren and students will attend film screenings of a patriotic nature, including such iconic films as: "Alpine Ballad", "Brest Fortress", "Come and See", "Sign of Trouble", "The Moment of Truth". In July, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus, together with the Brest Regional Executive Committee and the Belarusian Railways, will implement the patriotic project "Victory is not forgotten." About 200 schoolchildren from all regions of the country will travel on a special train along the Minsk – Brest – Minsk route and will take part in excursion and educational events in Brest and Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

The All-Belarusian patriotic project "Memory of Generations in the Name of the Future" is one of the most significant and large-scale events that will be implemented in educational institutions in our country. The organizers are the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus, the Republican Center for Ecology and Local History jointly with the Belarusian Children's Fund. The director of the Republican Center for Ecology and Local History Elena Onufrovich is convinced that "We are confident that the project's activities and events will contribute to the preservation of the historical memory of the heroism and exploits of the Belarusian people during the Great Patriotic War" [2].

The family, the state and educational sphere continue to be the key institutions in shaping young people's historical memory of the Great Patriotic War.

People tend to forget the past. This should not affect everything that is connected with the history of the Great Patriotic War. The memory of the Great Victory, which unites all of us, must be preserved forever. As long as it is alive, we are free and independent, we have a future that we choose ourselves and for which we are responsible.

In modern society the mechanisms of preserving and updating historical memory are being transformed. Due to the use of information technologies the new mechanisms of historical memory

formation appear. The study of modern mechanisms of historical memory formation with the use of modern means of communication make it possible to start working more effective and demanded technologies of its formation and preservation in the youth environment.

References

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