

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

The Department of Intercultural Communication and International Tourism

February, 2025



What's new?

Diplomas for the "Language Support" specialization were presented for the very first time. A moment that will be remembered by everyone for many years, the solemn awarding of diplomas and commendations is more than simply a formality. Indeed, it was during these five years that students not only gained education, but also joined a big, welcoming family, honed their abilities, and aspired to greatness.

Cherepko S.A., the dean, expressed his appreciation to the graduates on this day. The significance of setting lofty objectives and persevering through setbacks was emphasized by his remarks. Warm regards and reminders of the significance of your commitment to the growth of our faculty were shared by Deputy Deans E. Dubrovko, T. Pochinok. N., Pochinok T.V., and A. P. Shilyaev, as well as Head of the Department of IC and International Tourism, N. A. Sivakova.

Not mentioning the video made specifically for the grads would be remiss. A true diary of their shared adventures, triumphs, and laughs, the photos span from first to fifth year. We wish you the best of luck in all your future pursuits as you step into the threshold of a new life. The education you receive here will serve as a springboard to whatever your life's calling may be. You have all you need to realize your dreams and succeed, so don't be scared to take action.



Great Patriotic War in Belarus



During the Great Patriotic War Belarus lost every third resident. But the half-ruined wounded country would not surrender. Many decades later, the memory of the people who made the greatest contribution to the victory over fascism remains sacred.

Among 34.4 million Soviet soldiers who took part in the battles on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, more than 1.3 million were Belarusians and natives of Belarus.

In Belarus the **Great Patriotic War** (22 June 1941 – 9 May 1945) lasted **3 years, 1 month and 6 days** from 22 June 1941 till 28 July 1944. Big battles and military operations on the Belarusian land included:

- the heroic defense of **Brest fortress** in the first days of the war;
- **defense of Mogilev** which would not surrender for 23 days and nights;
- **Bagration**, one of the greatest offensive operations in the history of mankind...

Nazi-occupied **Belarus** had Europe's largest **partisan** and **underground movement**. There were over 374,000 partisans and over 70,000 members of the anti-fascist underground movement in Belarus.

The **first partisan battle of the World War II** took place around **Pinsk** on **28 June 1941**. The operation was undertaken by the partisan team led by the legendary commander **Vasily Korzh**.

Belarusian **Tikhon Bumazhkov** and **Fyodor Pavlovsky** became the **first partisans awarded the titles Hero of the USSR** in 1941.

In July 1943 partisans conducted the **biggest act of sabotage** at the railway station **Osipovichy**, blowing up four German echelons with ammunition and Tiger tanks. One of the biggest partisan battles in the history of the war was the **Battle of Polotsk and Lepel** in 1944.

By late 1943 partisans controlled 108,000km, almost 60% of the occupied territory. Among the biggest **partisan zones** were zones in **Klichev, Polotsk and Lepel**, and near **Vitebsk**...

Europe's biggest **urban anti-Nazi underground resistance** during the Great Patriotic War was in the Belarusian **Minsk**.



The operation to liquidate Hitler's henchman, **gauleiter Wilhelm Kube**, became one of the brightest pages in the history of the Minsk resistance. In the early morning hours of 22 September 1943 the executioner of hundreds of thousands of people was assassinated by a time bomb hidden in his mattress.

Years later this story made the basis for the well-known Soviet film **Clock Stopped at Midnight**, the first movie about the heroes of the Minsk underground resistance...

Despite the people's heroic resistance, Belarus, being in the way of the German Nazi army, sustained **irreplaceable losses** during the war...

As many as 209 out of 270 Belarusian cities and towns were destroyed and devastated. The Nazis conducted over **140** punitive operations that partially or completely destroyed 5,454 villages on the territory of Belarus.

Hundreds of Belarusian villages shared the fate of **Khatyn** which was **burnt down together with its inhabitants** and which became the **symbol of those atrocities**...

More than 260 death camps and places of mass killings were set up in Belarus. The infamous list includes:

- **Trostenets extermination camp**, the fourth largest death camp in Europe where over 200,000 people were murdered. There is evidence which suggests that the actual number of the victims was much higher, around 546,000 people;
- children's death camp in the village of **Krasny Bereg** where the Nazis pumped the blood out of children for the needs of German hospitals in the most cruel ways;
- **Ozarichi death zone** where the Nazi kept under the open sky thousands of people suffering from typhus in order to use them as a bacteriological weapon against the approaching Red Army...

Incomplete data indicates that around 1.5 million people were murdered in the Nazi death camps on the territory of Belarus. Among the victims there were locals and also people brought from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, and Germany...

It took **Belarus** many years to recover from that horrible war. Belarusian people **preserve the sacred memory** of the victims of the Nazi regime and always remember the valor and heroism of the people who lived in those hard times and gave everything they had for the Great Victory.

Every year Belarus hosts numerous **events** dedicated to the **Great Patriotic War**. Impressive **memorial complexes** and monuments have been built in the places of heroic battles and people's tragedies, unique **historical routes** have been developed.

Expositions about the war are organized in all towns and cities of the country. The world's first **Museum of the Great Patriotic War History in Minsk** is the main storage of rare exhibits.

Battle and historical reenactments take place all over Belarus to mark memorable anniversaries of the **beginning of the war**, **Bagration Operation** and, of course, **Victory Day**.

Such reenactments are held in **Brest Hero Fortress** and at **Stalin's Line** near Minsk, in **Mogilev** (the Battle in **Buinichi Field**), **Vitebsk**, **Gomel** (the **Battle of the Dnieper**), on the **Augustow Canal** near **Grodno**, in other towns of the country.

During a trip to Belarus you will see how local people cherish the memory of the Great Patriotic War and peace which was won at the cost of millions of lives...



«International Tourism», студенческая газета
кафедры МКК и МТ ГГУ им. Ф. Скорины, №
1.

Редколлегия: Царикова Анастасия,
Лозовская Т.В.

Уважаемые студенты и преподаватели!
Присылайте в редакцию нашей газеты стихи,
фотоработы, статьи и заметки на
электронный адрес: incontrovita@mail.ru

Наш адрес: 246019, г. Гомель, ул. Кирова,
119,
аудитория 3-20