Alena Antonchik
ORCID: 0000-0002-5818-4143
Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno

Culture of Belarus in the Studies of Slavic Centres of the GDR (1949-1989)

Abstract

The article is devoted to the activities of the Slavic centers of the GDR for the study of Slavic peoples in the 50s - 80s of the twentieth century. The author examines the national and foreign historiography of the problem under study, identifies the leading Slavic centers in the GDR in this period, points out the main directions of these centers. On the basis of the centers' activity an attempt is made to identify sparse Belarusian scientific centers of the GDR of the late 50s - 80s of the 20th century.

Keywords: Slavic studies, Slavic centers of the GDR, Belarusian studies

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Belarus has opened a new stage in the study of Belarusian history and culture, in rethinking and reevaluating many events. The issues of cooperation with foreign countries and the search for one's place in the world cultural space are the most relevant for our country today. The issues of foreign cultural relations between Belarus and Germany in the post-war period are of great scientific and practical importance.

The end of the Second World War, the defeat of fascism in 1945 created preconditions for scientific research of the Slavonic peoples and especially German-Slavonic relations in Germany. The establishment of the two powers on German soil in 1949 with the opposite social and political order further strengthened the confrontation that began after 1945, which influenced the presence of Slavism, including Belarus, in Germany.

There are no special works in the national historical science that contain the analysis of German historiography on the development of Belarusian studies in the GDR, starting from the period of formation and up to the decline of the state. Only by the end of the 60s - beginning of the 70s a new direction on research of

the Belarusian SSR participation in cooperation of the Soviet Union with separate socialist countries had been formed in the Belarusian historiography. G. G. Sergeeva's monograph reveals the main directions of socio-political, economic and cultural cooperation between the Belarusian SSR and the GDR[1].

The collective monograph of S. D. Voitovich, N.S. Vorobey, V. S. Tolstoy[2] is devoted to the complex research of Belarusian SSR participation in cooperation of the Soviet Union with socialist countries (up to the 70s). Critical analysis of the works by German historians and cultural scientists on various issues of Eastern European studies was carried out by D. Krivoshey, S. Novikov, M. Strelets, M. Lebed[3]. The study of the institutional resource of East Slavic studies in the GDR was not reflected in these works.

An important place in Slavic studies of the GDR was occupied by criticism of West German historiography on Slavic themes (B. Spiru, F. Henzen, E. Wolfgram, etc.), the study of German-Russian (C. Grau, etc.) and German--Soviet (L. Richter, E. Weiss, G. Rosenfeld) relations, Russian-German scientific relations (E. Winter, etc.)[4]. The contribution of Slavists of GDR in research of Slavic-German, first of all Russian-German, literary relations (G. Zigengaist, E. Winter, etc.) is significant [5].

Thus, acquaintance with domestic and foreign research on the problem under study shows that, despite certain attention of researchers to the given question, complex works considering a problem of studying of the Slavic peoples in GDR do not exist.

Relying on a small historiographical and source base, the author tries to draw attention to the following tasks:

---

[1] Г. Г. Сергеева, *Белорусская ССР и социалистические страны: Укрепление дружбы, сотрудничества, братства (1945 – 1987 гг.)*, Минск, Наука и техника, 1987, с. 223–258.

[2] С. Д. Войтович, Н.С. Воробей, В.С. Толстой, *Сотрудничество Белорусской ССР с социалистическими странами,* Минск, Наука и техника, 1970.

[3] Дз. Крывашэй, *Развіцце культурных сувязей Рэспублікі Беларусь з краінамі Цэнтральнай і Заходняй Еўропы (1991–1996 гг.): аўтарэф. дыс. ... канд. гістар. навук*, Мінск,1999; С. Новікаў, *Беларусь у кантэксце германскай гістарыяграфіі гісторыі Другой сусветнай вайны,* Мінск, МДЛУ, 2004; М. Стрелец, *Советско-германские отношения (1990–1991 гг.): некоторые аспекты*, [w:] „Германский и славянский миры: взаимовлияние, конфликты, диалог культур", Витебск, Изд-во ВГУ, 2001, с. 179-182.

[4] B. Spiru, *Forschungen zur Geschichte der europäischen Volksdemokratien*, "Historische Forschungen in der DDR. Analysen und Berichte", Berlin, 1960, s. 474–507; E. Wolfgramm, *Slawisten in der Ostforschung*. *Auf den Spuren der Ostforschung, „*Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig" Sonderband I, 1962, s. 151–166; К .Грау, *Изучение истории германо-славянских отношений в ГДР, „*Советское славяноведение", 1966, № 4, с. 113–119; L. Richter, E. Weiß, *Deutsch-sowjetische Kulturbeziehungen von der Großen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution bis zur Gegenwart*, „Zeitschrift für Slawistik", 1965, Berlin, Akademie Verlag, Bd. 10, №1, S. 724-730; A. Anderle, G. Rosenfeld, *Die Erforschung der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik*, „Historische Forschungen in der DDR. Analysen und Berichte", 1960, Berlin, s. 520–531.

1. to define the basic directions of activity of research centers of GDR which were engaged in studies of the Slavic peoples in the 1950s - 1980s;
2. to identify the main areas of their scientific interests in line with trends in the development of Slavic studies in the GDR;
3. to show the role and place of Belarusian scientific research in the problems of these institutions.

Priority directions of research activity of the Slavic centres in 1950-1960s were the history of German-Russian cultural and scientific relations of the Enlightenment epoch in Central and Eastern Europe and German-Soviet relations, history of Slavic languages and literature, relations of German and Slavic literature. The work of the centers was conducted in three directions: 1) organization of international scientific conferences; 2) publication of collections on German-Slavic relations; 3) publication of documents and monographs. The late 60s - early 80s of the 20th century are the key ones in activating the relations between the Belarusian Soviet Slavic and Slavic studies of the GDR. The most efficient areas of Belarusian studies were philological studies, which included the study of the Belarusian language and literature. In their publications, the authors emphasized the importance of the Belarusian language in the history of the East Slavonic world. The rest of the works were mainly limited to the study of separate events in the Belarusian history or its prominent representatives.

After 1949, the following leading Slavic centers stood out in the GDR: Humboldt University Berlin (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Martin Luther University in Halle (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg zu Halle), Friedrich Schiller University in Jena (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität zu Jena), University of Rostock (Universität Rostock), Institute of Military History in Potsdam (Institut für Militärgeschichte zu Potsdam), Karl Marx University in Leipzig (Karl-Marx-Universität zu Leipzig).

The Humboldt University in Berlin was founded in 1809 as the largest European scientific centre. Already in the early 50s the Institute of Slavistics was opened at the University. The director of this educational and research institution was Hans Holm Bilfeldt, academician, Doctor of Philological Sciences.

In the 50s and 60s, the Institute's structure was divided into two parts. In the 1950s and 1960s, the structure of the Institute included the following centres: General Slavistics, Russian language and history of language (the head - Hans Holm Bilfeldt, academician, Doctor of Philological Sciences); Russian Soviet literature (the head - Yedel Mirova-Florin, professor); Polish language and literature, Baltic languages (headed by Viktor Falkenhan, professor, Doctor of Philological Sciences);

Czech and Slovak languages and literature (headed by Manfred Jenichen, Doctor of Philology); Bulgarian language and literature (headed by Eduard Bayer).

At the beginning of the 50s, the main task of the Institute was primarily educational activities. The Institute educated teachers of Russian language, translators of Russian and Polish languages, diplomaed Slavic full-time and part-time students. Three professors, two associate professors, three guest lecturers and twelve assistants worked at the Institute in the 50s - 60s. About 205 full-time and 52 part-time students studied at the Institute[5].

From the end of the 60s to the beginning of the 80s of the 20th century, the Institute of Slavistics also provided Belarusian studies. Works about the Belarusian language of Karl Gutschmidt were important for the spread of Belarusian studies in the GDR. In the large review « Belarusian Lexicography 1969--1970» («Беларуская лексікаграфія 1969 – 1970 гадоў») he analyzed in detail the «Regional dictionary of Eastern Mogilev region» («Краявы слоўнік Усходняй Магілеўшчыны») by I. Belkevich, «The dialect dictionary» («Дыялектны слоўнік») by P. Stetsko, «Materials for the dictionary of Minsk-Molodechno Dialects» («Матэрыялы да слоўніка мінска-маладзечанскіх гаворак») and the third issue of «The dialect dictionary» («Дыялектычны слоўнік») by F. Yankovskiy[6]. On his initiative, since 1967, the faculty of Slavic Studies of the Berlin faculty started the optional course on the Belarusian language. Later the Belarusian language and literature was studied by Sonja Heil. In 1980-1981, Sonja Heil studied at the BSU and developed the theme «Development of the syntactic norms of the Belarusian literary language» («Развитие синтаксических норм белорусского литературного языка»). The most significant research was the article «Language policy in Belarus in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries» («Языковая политика в Беларуси во второй половине 19-го и начале 20-го веков»). Thus, due to great interest and numerous efforts of K. Gutschmit, Belarusian philology took an important place in the Slavic studies of the GDR[7].

In 1949, the Berlin Institute of East European History and Local Studies (later the Institute of the History of the Peoples of the USSR) began its work. Since 1951, the head of the Institute was Edward Winter, Professor, Doctor of Philology and Theology. In the period from 1955 to 1965 he headed the historical department

[5] *Jahrbuch der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin,* Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 1964, s. 448-491.

[6] K. Gutschmidt*, Zur belorussischen Lexikographie in den Jahren 1969 und 1970*, „Zeitschrift für Slawistik“, 1971, Berlin, Akademie Verlag, Bd. 16, №3, s. 377-384.

[7] У.Л. Сакалоўскі, *Беларусістыка і яе даследчыкі ў Германіі*, „Замежная архіўная Беларусіка. Матэрыялы міжнароднай навук. канф., Дзяржкамітэт па архівах і справаводству РБ; БелНДІДАС; Бел. асацыяцыя клубаў ЮНЕСКА; Бел. асацыяцыя гісторыкаў; гіст. фка. БДУ; часопіс “Беларуская мінуўшчына”, Мінск, 1998, с. 39-49.

of the Academic Institute of Slavic Studies (since 1955), the department of history of the Slavic peoples of the Academic Institute of Slavic Studies (since 1956), and finally, he headed the independently existing "working group on the history of German-Slavic scientific relations" at the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin (since 1961). During his scientific activity, more than 500 works were published. Already in the first years of the Institute's existence there were three large works by E. Winter, in which he used the material collected in Halle: «Halle als Ausgangspunkt der deutschen Rußlandkunde im 18. Jahrhundert» in 1953[8]. A year later in 1954 there was another work devoted to studying of the West and South Slavonic languages ("Die Pflege der west-und südslawischen Sprachen in Halle»)[9]. In 1955, «Die tschechische und slowakische Emigration in Deutschland im 17. und 18. Jh.»)[10].

The Institute's structure included the Department of History of Vatican Policy in Central and Eastern Europe, which was also headed by Professor Edward Winter. The main item of the Institute's work was the problems of the history of the USSR, especially the Soviet period, the development of the world socialist system. In 1963, the teaching staff included one professor, one associate professor, one research fellow, three assistants and four postgraduate students. The specialization of history was chosen by 215 full-time students, 132 part-time students.

The priorities of the research activities of the Institute were the history of German-Russian and German-Soviet relations, the history of Vatican politics in Central and Eastern Europe, German-Russian cultural and scientific relations and the era of Enlightenment in Central and Eastern Europe.

In the 50s - 60s the Institute annually issued one monograph, 14 reports and 14 reviews: G. Rosenfeld. «Scientific and cultural relations between the USSR and the Weimarer Republic» («Rosenfeldt, G. Wissenschaftliche und kulturelle Beziehungen zwischen der UdSSR und der Weimarer Republik»), E. Winter «On the significance of the history of German-Russian scientific relations» (E. Winter «Über die Bedeutung der Geschichte der deutsch-russischen

[8] E. Winter, *Halle als Ausgangspunkt der deutschen Rußlandkunde im 18. Jh., „*Spektrum. Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik" , 1953, Berlin, №2.

[9] Winter, E. *Die Pflege der west-und südslawischen Sprachen in Halle, „*Spektrum. Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik», 1954, Berlin, №5.

[10] Winter, E. *Die tschechische und slowakische Emigration in Deutschland im 17. und 18. Jh. Beiträge zur Geschichte der hussistischen Tradition Spektrum, „*Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik", 1954, Berlin, № 5.

Wissenschaftsbeziehungen») in the yearbook «Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas»[11].

An important role in the development of Slavic studies was played by the historical department of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the German Academy of Sciences, established on September 1, 1955, in the creation and strengthening of which Hans Holm Bilfeldt and Eduard Winter took an active part. In spring 1955 a group was organized at the Institute to study the history of the Slavic peoples, and in 1959 a department of history of science and scientific relations (mainly German-Slavic) opened. From 1961 to October 1, 1965 it functioned as an independent group on the history of Germanic-Slavic scientific relations at the Academy of Sciences. Academician E. Winter was appointed head of all departments and groups. The work of the group was conducted in three directions: 1) organization of international scientific conferences; 2) publication of collections on German--Slavic relations; 3) publication of documents and creation of monographs.

From 1951 to 1971 the Institute published a series of works «Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik» («Publications of the Institute of Slavistics»). In 1958-1966, the collection Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte Osteuropas (Sources and Studies on the History of Eastern Europe) was also published.

In the 60s - 80s of the 20th century the relations between the Belarusian Soviet Slavism and the Slavism of the GDR became more active. A special role in the development of scientific and research links was played by the Belarusian State University. The BSU report for the academic year 1964/1965 noted that researchers actively participate in scientific conferences and symposiums outside Belarus, including abroad. This made it possible to expand research[12]. Already in 1967 the Belarusian State University concluded a cooperation agreement with F. Schiller University of Jena. From 1972 to 1975 five scientific conferences on the history of the BSSR were held by Minsk and Jena scientists. The best reports were published in the «Scientific Journal» in Jena, and «BSU Bulletin» in Minsk. One of the important results of scientific cooperation between these universities was the collection «To the History of the BSSR and German-Belarusian Relations», and later in 1985 in Jena published «A Brief History of the BSSR», prepared by M. P. Baranova and N. G. Pavlova[13].

[11] G. Rosenfeldt, Wissenschaftliche und kulturelle Beziehungen zwischen der UdSSR und der Weimarer Republik, „Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas“, 1963, Berlin, Bd. 7; E. Winter, *Über die Bedeutung der Geschichte der deutsch-russischen Wissenschaftsbeziehungen*, “Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas“, 1963, Berlin, Bd. 7.

[12] *Национальный архив Республики Беларусь*, Фонд 205, Оп.8.

[13] *Zur Geschichte der BSSR und deutsch-belorussischen Beziehungen*, 1981, Jena.

Handbooks and encyclopedias have played an important role in informing the German reader about Belarusian culture. In the 60s - 70s, GDR scientists were actively engaged in research on Belarusian literature. In 1967, 22 biographies of Belarusian writers and essays on Belarusian literature were published in the reference book «Literature of the USSR Peoples», published in the GDR. This period also included the publication «New Dictionary of Mayer», which included articles about 22 Belarusian writers[14]. In the same year, the German edition of the collection «Belarusian Folk Fairy tales» («Беларускія народныя казкі»), compiled by the famous researcher of Belarusian folklore L. Baraga, was published[15]. In 1976, N. Randau prepared an ontology of the Belarusian story «Storks over swamps» «Буслы над балотамі», where he introduced the German reader to Belarusian writers, and thanks to the afterword - to the history of Belarusian literature from its origins to the present day[16].

N. Braderlou was engaged in researches on history of the Belarusian children's literature. Having started to read lectures on history, literature, and linguistics of Belarus in line with the course of history and local history of the BSSR at the Department of Slavic Studies of the University of Potsdam, in 1985 she defended her thesis «The most important stages of the history of Belarus in the artistic reflection of modern Belarusian prose for children and youth» («Важнейшыя этапы гісторыі Беларусі ў мастацкім адлюстраванні сучаснай беларускай прозы для дзяцей и юнацтва»). Then in 1987 the book «Soviet Literature for children and young people. Overwiew» («Савецкая літаратура для дзяцей и юнацтва. Агляд»), was published, where in the section «National Literature» N. Braderlou explored the development of Belarusian children's literature from its origins to the present day[17].

A brief review of the activities of research centers for the study of the East Slavonic world, and Belarus as part of it, in the period 50 - 80 years of the 20th century allows us to draw the following conclusions:

– At the end of the 40s - beginning of the 50s of the 20th century, centers for the study of the East Slavonic world were established in the GDR. The reasons for their formation were the division of Germany into Germany and the GDR and the beginning of the construction of socialism in the GDR in the 50s of the 20th century. With the increasing

[14] В. В. Ермаловіч, *Да пытання развіцця беларусістыкі на тэрыторыі былой Германскай Дэмакратычнай Рэспублікі, „*Материалы ежегодной научной конференции преподавателей и аспирантов МГЛУ (21–22 апреля 2005 г.)“, 2005, Минск, Ч. 5, с. 113-116.

[15] *Bielorussische Volksmärchen*, 1967, Berlin.

[16] N. Randow, *Störche über den Sümpfen*, 1971, Berlin.

[17] N. Brederlow, *Sowjetische Literatur für Kinder und Jugendliche. Ein Überblick, 1987, Berlin*, s. 362-365.

confrontation between the two countries, the need to establish their own institutes for the study of Slavistics increased. A comprehensive study of Slavic languages, culture and literature and their relation to German culture was developed. The period of 1950s - 1960s of the 20th century can be considered the time of formation of historiographical traditions in the interpretation of the history and culture of the Slavic peoples, particularly Belarus, by German scientists.

– The priority directions of the research activity of the Slavic centres in the 50s - 70s were the history of the German-Russian cultural and scientific relations of the Enlightenment epoch in Central and Eastern Europe and German-Soviet relations, the history of the Slavic languages and literature, the relations between the German and Slavic literature. The work of the centers was conducted in three directions: 1) organization of international scientific conferences; 2) publication of collections on German-Slavic relations; 3) publication of documents and monographs.
– The late 60s - early 80s of the 20th century are the key ones in activating the links between the Belarusian Soviet Slavism and the Slavism of the GDR. A special role in the development of scientific and research links was played by the Belarusian State University. The most essential areas of Belarusian scientific research were philological and literary studies, which included the study of the Belarusian language and literature. In their publications, the authors emphasized the importance of the Belarusian language in the history of the East Slavonic world. The rest of the works were mainly limited to the study of individual events in the Belarusian history or outstanding representatives. The study of this problem shows that there are no specific works in the national historical science on the history of culture of the East Slavonic world, the activity of the Slavic centers of the GDR on studying the culture of Belarus. The Belarusian problem in these centers was in its initial phase and was included in more global projects of Slavic studies.

Bibliography

1. Anderle A., Rosenfeld G, *Die Erforschung der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik*, „Historische Forschungen in der DDR. Analysen und Berichte“, Berlin, 1960, s. 520–531.
2. *Bielorussische Volksmärchen*, 1967, Berlin.
3. Brederlow N., *Sowjetische Literatur für Kinder und Jugendliche. Ein Überblick*, 1987, Berlin, s. 362 – 365.
4. Грау К, *Изучение истории германо-славянских отношений в ГДР, „*Советское славяноведение“, 1966, № 4, с. 113–119.
5. Gutschmidt K.*, Zur belorussischen Lexikographie in den Jahren 1969 und 1970*, „Zeitschrift für Slawistik“, 1971, Berlin, Akademie Verlag, Bd. 16, №3, s. 377–384.
6. *Jahrbuch der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin,* Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 1964, s. 448–491.
7. Ермаловіч В. В., *Да пытання развіцця беларусістыкі на тэрыторыі былой Германскай Дэмакратычнай Рэспублікі, „*Материалы ежегодной научной конференции преподавателей и аспирантов МГЛУ (21–22 апреля 2005 г.)“, 2005, Минск, Ч. 5, с. 113–116.
8. Крывашэй Дз., *Развіцце культурных сувязей Рэспублікі Беларусь з краінамі Цэнтральнай і Заходняй Еўропы (1991–1996 гг.): аўтарэф. дыс. … канд. гістар. навук*, Мінск,1999.
9. *Национальный архив Республики Беларусь*, Фонд 205, Оп. 8.
10. Новікаў С., *Беларусь у кантэксце германскай гістарыяграфіі гісторыі Другой сусветнай вайны,* Мінск, МДЛУ, 2004.
11. Rosenfeldt G., Wissenschaftliche und kulturelle Beziehungen zwischen der UdSSR und der Weimarer Republik, „Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas“, 1963, Berlin, Bd. 7.
12. Randow N., *Störche über den Sümpfen*, 1971, Berlin.
13. Richter L.,. Weiß E, *Deutsch-sowjetische Kulturbeziehungen von der Großen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution bis zur Gegenwart*, „Zeitschrift für Slawistik“, 1965, Berlin, Akademie Verlag, Bd. 10, №1, S. 724–730.
14. Сакалоўскі Л., *Беларусістыка і яе даследчыкі ў Германіі*, „Замежная архіўная Беларусіка. Матэрыялы міжнароднай навук. канф., Дзяржкамітэт па архівах і справаводству РБ; БелНДІДАС; Бел. асацыяцыя клубаў ЮНЕСКА; Бел. асацыяцыя гісторыкаў; гіст. фка. БДУ; часопіс “Беларуская мінуўшчына”, Мінск, 1998, с. 39–49.
15. Сергеева Г. Г., *Белорусская ССР и социалистические страны: Укрепление дружбы, сотрудничества, братства (1945 – 1987 гг.)*, Минск, Наука и техника, 1987, с. 223–258.
16. Spiru B., *Forschungen zur Geschichte der europäischen Volksdemokratien*, “Historische Forschungen in der DDR. Analysen und Berichte“, Berlin, 1960, s. 474–507.
17. Стрелец М., *Советско-германские отношения (1990–1991 гг.): некоторые аспекты*, [w:] „Германский и славянский миры: взаимовлияние, конфликты, диалог культур“, Витебск, Изд-во ВГУ, 2001, с. 179–182.

18. Winter E. *Die Pflege der west-und südslawischen Sprachen in Halle, „*Spektrum. Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik», 1954, Berlin, № 5.
19. Winter E. *Die tschechische und slowakische Emigration in Deutschland im 17. und 18. Jh. Beiträge zur Geschichte der hussistischen Tradition Spektrum, „*Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik“, 1954, Berlin, № 5.
20. Winter, E. *Halle als Ausgangspunkt der deutschen Rußlandkunde im 18. Jh., „*Spektrum. Mitteilungsblatt für die Mitarbeiter der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik“ , 1953, Berlin, № 2.
21. Winter E., *Über die Bedeutung der Geschichte der deutsch-russischen Wissenschaftsbeziehungen*, “Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas“, 1963, Berlin, Bd. 7.
22. Wolfgramm E., *Slawisten in der Ostforschung*. *Auf den Spuren der Ostforschung, „*Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig“ Sonderband I, 1962, s. 151 – 166.
23. Войтович С.Д., Воробей Н.С., Толстой В.С., *Сотрудничество Белорусской ССР с социалистическими странами,* Минск, Наука и техника, 1970.
24. *Zur Geschichte der BSSR und deutsch-belorussischen Beziehungen*, 1981, Jena.

Kultura Białorusi w badaniach słowiańskich centrów NRD (1949-1989)

Streszczenie

Artykuł jest poświęcony działalności słowiańskich ośrodków NRD na rzecz nauki o narodach słowiańskich w latach 50.-80. XX wieku. Autorka analizuje krajową i zagraniczną historiografię badanego problemu, identyfikuje wiodące ośrodki słowiańskie funkcjonujące w NRD w tym okresie, określa ich główne kierunki.. Na podstawie działalności ośrodków próbuje zidentyfikować nieliczne białoruskie ośrodki naukowe w NRD na przełomie lat 50. i 80. XX wieku.

Słowa kluczowe: słowianistyka, ośrodki słowiańskie NRD, białoruskie studia