

SUMMARY. № 10 (143). 2015

Issue 10 of 2015 opens with an article by our regular author of Belarusian-Bengali origin **Rashed Chowdhury** (Indian Ocean World Center McGill University, Montreal) “Tagore And Alexievich: An Attempt To Draw Parallels”. It was written soon after Svetlana Alexievich had received the Nobel Prize in Literature. In the “the torturers and the victims”, “those who served in prison and those who sent to prison” which Alexievich described. The collapse of the Empire brought about another sort of pain author’s opinion what unites Alexievich with Tagore is imperial backdrop of their work. Alexievich grew up in the “Red Empire”. The Empire provided her with a vast audience. It created the divide between which she also deals with in her stories. Without the USSR Alexievich would have become an absolutely different person and would have found a different occupation, the same as Tagore would have without the British crown.

A regular author of “ARCHE” journal **Žmicier Kryvašej** in his article “Rock Under A Dictatorship: Protest And Loyalty In Musical Creation (1995—2010)” studies the way in which political events in Belarus reflected in the Belarusian rock and pop music. Music became one of the ways of political and moral influence. Both protest and pro-government songs were written. Belarusian rock and pop music was drawn into big-league politics. Musical scene, in the same way as other cultural environments suffered internal divisions wherein the dissidents underwent soft repression while the pro-government musicians received additional boons.

An article by **Raimonda Ragauskienė** from Lithuanian Institute of History titled “The Queen Of Poland Barbara Radziwiłł (circa 1522—1551): State Of Health”. The author debunks the myths of exceptional dissoluteness of Radziwiłł family females yarned by unscrupulous historians. According to them this dissoluteness manifested itself through venereal diseases many Radziwiłł women suffered and through premature deaths caused by those diseases. The researcher argues that the Queen of Poland Barbara Radziwiłł lead a pious life in strict accordance with Christian ethics, and the cause of her premature demise must have been an oncological disease, most probably ovary cancer (Carcinoma ovarii) which might have developed on top of puss buildup in the oviducts (Pyosalpinx), parametrium inflammation (Parametritis) and extrauterine pregnancy (Graviditas extrauterina).

The issue ends with an article by **Antanas Šenavičius** i **Vainius Smalskys** “Administrative Reforms In The Territory of Former Grand Duchy Lithuania Governed By Russia: End Of XVIII — Beginning Of XIX Centuries” deals with the time after the Third Division of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth when almost the entire territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania which included both ethnically Lithuanian and Belarusian territories, was incorporated into the Russian Empire. The occupied country lost its lineament as a political society, as the Western tradition of administration and law was forcibly discontinued. After annexing, Russia initiated a reorganization of the administrative territorial division of the occupied country as well as reshaped the former and created new administrative bodies. While ruining the previous governance system the deployment of autocratic-centralized model of state administration and law was carried out.