

Aino Pervik

RAAMAT MÄLETAB

“Kui Arno isaga koolimajja jõudis, olid tunnid juba alanud.”

Seda lauset teavad minu kodumaal Eestis peaaegu kõik inimesed peast. Nii algab üks raamat. Raamatu pealkiri on “Kevade”, see ilmus 1912. aastal ja selle on kirjutanud Eesti kirjanik Oskar Luts (1887–1953).

“Kevade” räägib ühe väikese kihelkonnakooli laste elust 19. sajandi lõpu Eestis. Oskar Luts kirjutas oma koolipõlvest. Arno ongi õieti Oskar Luts ise lapsena.

Teadlased uurivad vanu dokumente ja kirjutavad nende järgi ajalooramatuid. Ajalooramatud räägivad sündmustest, mis kunagi toimunud. Ent ajalooramatutest ei saa päriselt aru, kuidas vanadel aegadel harilikku inimese elu käis.

Juturaamat mäletab ka selliseid asju, mida ajaloodokumentidest ei leia. Näiteks seda, mida mõtles Arno sugune poiss, kui ta üle saja aasta tagasi koolis käis. Seda, millest lapsed tollal unistasid, mida kartsid ja mis neile rõõmu tegi. Raamat mäletab ka laste vanemaid, mäletab, missugused nad oleksid tahtnud olla ja millist tulevikku oma lastele soovisid.

Muidugi võib ka praegu kirjutada raamatuid vanadest aegadest ja need on tihti vägagi põnevad. Kuid päriselt tänapäeva kirjanik kaugete aegade lõhnu ja maitseid, hirne ja rõõme ikkagi ei tunne. Ta teab juba, kuidas kõik edasi läks ja kuidas vana aja inimeste tulevik kujunes.

Raamat mäletab oma kirjapanemise aega.

Charles Dickens raamatutest saame teada, kuidas päriselt tundus ühele poisile elu Londoni tänavatel 19. sajandi keskel, kui Oliver Twist seal ringi liikus. David Copperfieldi silmade läbi (aga need olid ju Dickens enese täpselt kaasaegsed silmad!) näeme meigi igasuguseid tüüpe, kes 19. sajandi keskpaigas Inglismaal elasid, millised olid nende suhted ja mis mõtete ning tunnete järgi need suhted kujunesid. Sest David Copperfield ongi üsna paljus Charles Dickens ise. Dickens ei pidanud midagi välja mõtlema, ta lihtsalt teadis.

Raamatust saame teada, mis tunne oli Tom Sawyeril, Huckleberry Finnil ja nende sõbral Jimil 19. sajandi lõpul mööda Mississippi jõge sõites päriselt, kui nende seiklustest kirjutas Mark Twain, kes põhjalikult tundis kõike seda, mismoodi tol ajal inimesed üksteisest arvasid, sest ta elaski ju nende inimeste keskel. Ta oli ise üks nendest.

Kõige tõelisemalt räägivad vanade aegade inimestest kirjandusteosed, mis kirjutatud just neil aegadel, millal need vana aja inimesed elasid.

Raamat mäletab.



Aino Pervik is one of the most influential authors of modern Estonian literature for children. Born in 1932 in Estonia, she is a graduate of the University of Tartu with a major in Finno-Ugric languages. Professional writer since 1967, she has written 47 children's books as well as prose and poetry for adults. Her works have been translated into English, German, Japanese, Lithuanian, Russian and other languages, and repeatedly staged for theatre and adapted for the screen.

Her works bring us boldly unusual fantasy worlds which, with their captivating characters and gripping events, help children understand deep existential problems: the preservation of ecological balance, the senselessness of war, the collision of cultures, finding one's identity, freedom and fate, evil and good. She also reflects the acute problems that children face in today's world. Her best-known children's books are *Kunksmoor* (Old Mother Kunks, 1973), *Arabella – mereröövli tütar* (Arabella – the Pirate's Daughter, 1982), *Kallis härra Q* (Dear Mr. Q, 1992), *Maailm Sulelise ja Karvasega* (The World According to the Feathered and the Furry, 2000), the Paula-series (2001-) and *Presidendilood* (Stories about the President, 2008). She has won many major prizes, including three times winner of the national annual award for children's literature, J. Oro children's literature award and Nukits Young Reader's Choice Award in 2004 (3rd Prize). Her book *Paula õpib emakeelt* (Paula Learns Her Mother Tongue, 2002) was included in the IBBY Honour List 2004. In 2001, she was awarded the Order of the White Star 5th class of the Republic of Estonia.



Jüri Mildeberg (also known by his nom-de-plume Mildebergius) was born in Tallinn in 1965. He started his career as a painter and graphic artist, and has developed international renown in both of these fields. Every year his solo exhibitions are displayed in various locations around the world from Finland to Japan. His first experiment in the field of illustration was *Canterville'i lossi vaim* (The Canterville Ghost, 1991) by Oscar Wilde, but he didn't start illustrating books regularly until 1999. He has now illustrated about 20 books, including *Nukkude teater* (Puppets Theatre, 2006) by Mihkel Ulman, *Kahjulikud nõuanded* (Harmful Advice, 2006) by Grigori Oster, *Estonian Fairy Tales* (2007) by August Jakobson and *Ühes väikses veidras linnas* (In a Strange Little Town, 2009) by Aino Pervik.

Mildeberg's pictures all have a pleasurable twist to them. There is a cheerful absurd sense of humour as well as warmth, friendliness and mystery. His calm colours enchant the viewer and invite us into the mythical fantasy world he has created. Large surfaces interchange with small details and everything has its part to play. His pictures make you think as well as explore and discover the different layers of the work.

Mildeberg's work has been recognized with several honours and awards including two diplomas at the international Tallinn Illustration Triennial “Power of Pictures” in 2003, and Certificates of Merit at Estonian competitions for the 25 Best Designed Books and the 5 Best Designed Children's Books for 1999, 2005, 2006 and 2008. He was included in the IBBY Honour List 2008 for his illustrations for *Ruttu tuttu!* (Hush-a-By Baby! Bedtime Stories by Estonian Fathers, 2005).

Rahvusvaheline lasteraamatupäev

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2. aprill 2011



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