

YU. Stoliarov

**The Use of the Themes of the Book
in the Christian Eschatology Literature**

Abstract. The Main thesis, disclosed in the Article, is that during the middle Ages, but especially at the turn of the XVII – XVIII Centuries, in Russia intensified eschatological Moods, based on the Apocalypse and contained in it numerous motifs of writing. Believers attached sacred significance to the image of the Holy Book, which, however, did not always guarantee the desire to read, comprehend the Content of Books and the ceremonial side of the Church service, due to the Sequence of appeal to liturgical Texts. The Reasons of Expectation of the Antichrist predetermined to prophecies. Of the book of Revelation from John the Theologian, and emergence of Sects that too was connected with the relation to sacred Books are considered. The use of the Church and the population Attitude to the Book is considered as one of the origins of Book Culture.

Keywords: origins of book culture, Christian eschatology, split of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Nikon, Archpriest Habakkuk, Peter I, Antichrist, reading, sect of whips

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V. Askarova

**Reading: Dynamics of Professional Submissions in the Forum Mirror
(to the 10th anniversary of the International Intellectual Forum
“Reading at the Eurasian Crossroads”)**

Abstract. The article considers the issues of reading, its development and support in the context of professional reflection at the forum “Reading at the Eurasian Crossroads”, which celebrated its 10th anniversary this year, including the problems of the state of reading, the search for forms of stimulation adequate to modern realities in the multicultural Eurasian specifics of the Urals, Siberia, Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and other territorially and mentally close countries, territories and regions. The total number of participants in each forum is approximately 500 people.

The unifying ideology of the forum realized through the ideology of unity in diversity, removal of national, regional, territorial, departmental and other barriers is revealed in the article. The forum is extremely hospitable in nature, offering the representatives of all nationalities, religions and faiths, administrative structures, public and literary and creative organizations, book publishing institutes, educational institutions, theaters, museums, cinemas, the media and others to participate in the dialogue. The unique technology of the forum, ensuring its continuous work has been worked out. It includes collegial development and discussion of the concept of the next event, the release of its materials; the forum itself, within the framework of which work is carried out over several days at several venues in the city (reports, workshops, demonstrations, discussions, etc. are practiced). At the end, collections of scientific and practical works and collective monographs on reading problems are published.

The forum analyzes the state of the most significant reading problems on the basis of a multidisciplinary approach, interdepartmental and intersectoral interaction. These are philosophical reflections on the fate of reading, organizational and methodological problems of reading research, the need to expand the public space of reading, the impact of various options for visualizing book culture on the activation and quality of reading, as well as the possibilities of using electronic technologies in its support and development. The problems of training specialists involved in cultural mediation between the phenomena of traditional book culture and

the resources of books and reading in the electronic space are also considered: a librarian, a digital curator, an activity facilitator, cybernavigator, and media navigator. The necessity of comprehensive training of a library specialist who owns information technology and relevant knowledge in the field of socio-humanitarian disciplines is substantiated. The most pressing issues that prompt further professional reflection are outlined.

Keywords: forum, Eurasia, professional consciousness, reading, digital technologies, reading support and development, library, reading space, book institutes, visualization, technology, library education, network resources, reader subjectivity

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G. Kuzichkina

Works of cinema art as an object of information and analytical activity of libraries

Abstract. The task of identifying the features of information resources on cinema art and the possibilities of their creation and use is of particular importance in the conditions of mediatization of libraries. The works of cinema art, which are part of the screen culture, are considered in the article from the standpoint of the documentary approach. The specific technique of information folding of the film along with the evolution of the main forms of existence of filmography (scientific, auxiliary and popular) are shown and presented in the article, and their purpose, means of distribution (print and network), content and quality features are defined. The necessity of integrating filmography and bibliography as a response to the information needs of the modern audience is substantiated. A comprehensive presentation of information about the works of cinema in synthesis with bibliographic information allows us to determine the functionality of libraries as elements of the system of information and analytical support of screen culture. The author dedicates potential components of libraries with on-screen sources of information: the formation of a film library, the organization of mass education, the search for new means and forms of meeting the information needs associated with the film, selection and quality assessment of traditional and network filmographies resources, developing information and analytical products.

Keywords: screen culture, cinematography, film, filmography, cinema literature bibliography, cinema information resources, library mediatization, information and analytical production of libraries

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L. Astakhova

Students Digital Culture Development in the Conditions of a University Library

Abstract. The article considers the imperative of the development of human digital competencies in the context of global digital transformation and the insufficient attention to this problem of library science and practice, aimed at the formation of information literacy and information culture for a long time. Based on foreign experience, the high subjective potential of the university library in this area, the content and tools of its activity to develop students' digital competencies are substantiated. Digital competence is defined as a high-level ability of a student to interact in digital space (highly mobile intelligent devices, smart technologies, professional networking communities) with the goal of self-realization and continuous innovative development. The necessity of expanding the range of digital competencies of students, including their ability to carry out key types of information activities in the digital environment: consumer (search, selection, understanding, evaluation, interpretation, storage, protection of

digital content and their psychological sphere); reproductive (interaction and cooperation, interchange of digital content based on network etiquette); productive (creation, integration and creative processing of digital content, including using programming technologies and machine learning, copyright protection); reflective (identifying information and digital needs and gaps of digital competency for implementing various types of activities in this environment is substantiated. The problems are raised of deepening the integration of the university library into the organizational system for developing digital competencies in the university; the transition to blended learning using the latest digital forms; transformation of the training system, retraining and advanced training of library and information personnel capable of implementing this activity have been raised in the article.

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Keywords: university library, digital competency, digital culture, student, library and information specialist

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V. Popova

The Phenomenon of the Revolutionary Holiday: History of Appearance and Oblivion

Abstract. The article is devoted to the phenomenon of the revolutionary holiday, the history of its formation and the subsequent exclusion from the Russian holiday calendar. As the title implies the article describes the holiday forms, attributes of a revolutionary holiday and the formation of a revolutionary holiday calendar in the period after the October Revolution of 1917. The article also deals with the relationship of the revolutionary holiday and collective memory; the practice of reconstructing the past in the festivities, the practice of forgetting the “negative” past, the design features of revolutionary “places of memory” are examined.

A revolutionary holiday is presented in the key of the author’s typology of public holidays: as a “holiday-reconstruction” and “holiday-consolidation”, which simultaneously performs the function of recreating the events that became the basis of the Soviet state and the function of regularly turning society not only to a historical event, but also to ideological meanings, constituting the essence of the holiday.

The article also discusses the main reasons why the format of the revolutionary holiday was not in demand in modern Russia. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the holiday calendar has undergone significant changes: even while maintaining the old period, most holidays received a new meaning.

Keywords: festive culture, revolution, revolutionary holiday, commemoration, collective memory, oblivion, Soviet culture

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V. Kochekov

Preservation of national traditions in folk instrumental art: ways to bridge the gap in academic and folklore

Abstract. The article discusses the issues raised at the scientific–practical conference (Moscow, 2017), which is unique in terms of content and anxiety of the issues and tasks raised the solution of which is urgent. The range of issues is directly related to the preservation of one of the forms of folk instrumental performance, and therefore the preservation of instrumental national culture, which is one of the components of the national culture of society. The continuum process of the

evolution of Russian folk instrumental performance is determined, due to the historical development of this type of musical art: the need for its academic focus was caused by the state tasks of universal «cultivation» of the country's population. The ambivalence of the phenomenon of Russian folk instrumental performance, the origins, causes and consequences of this phenomenon is determined. The total academization of all spheres of Russian folk instrumentation was clearly manifested in the field of amateur performances – a breeding ground, a huge concert venue and an extensive propaganda field for Russian folk instruments. In one

of the specific regions of the Urals, factors can be traced that determine the development of instrumental performance in the field of amateur performances towards academization. The author also indicates the factors, without which the solution of the strategic tasks of the revival of national traditions in Russian folk instrumental art are impossible.

Keywords: culture, music education, traditions, art, folk instrumental performance, Russian folk musical instruments, academic performance, amateur performances

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A. Sawicki

Non-dogmatic concepts of Russian immortology

Abstract. The author in the article deals with immortological issues. First, he points to the prophetic dimension of Russian religious philosophy and to the fact that it is a philosophy of the heart, and then presents the immortological concepts of four Russian philosophers that diverge from the dogmatics of Christianity and Orthodoxy. Three concepts were created in the spirit of cosmism and combine religious and scientific themes, the fourth is a critique of Christian ideas of immortality. The summary assesses the extent to which individual views departed from the dogmatic assumptions of Christianity.

Keywords: immortology, cosmism, dogma, panpsychism, immanent eschatology, resurrection of ancestors, time ownership, immanent pantheism, plurality, system, spiritualism

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V. Grevnev

Mental and Psychological Features of the Siberians as Valuable Modes of Regional Identity (on the example of the Krasnoyarsk region)

Abstract. The socio-anthropological features of Siberia, including those aspects on which the author focuses (the national-ethnic mentality of a collective subject called “Siberians” and the psychological attitudes of Siberians, which essentially legitimize the concept of “Siberian character”), are elements of the Siberian regional conceptosphere identity. We believe that the theoretical and practical value of research in this area is undeniable, since it is directly or indirectly related to administrative management and national security in the region and the federation, as well as socio-economic planning, demography, education and cultural policy. The theoretical significance of the published material, we believe, is to demonstrate the positive potential of socioecological and intercultural interactions that form the regional and cultural identities of Siberians. One of the hypothetical results of studying regional problems could be the compilation of a spiritual-mental and sociocultural passport (consolidated corps) of the Siberian region, which reproduces, among other things, the temporal dynamics of social processes. Studies of the value modes of regional identity are necessary when implementing socio-cultural practices of branding and image-making of territories. This is the practical relevance of this work.

Keywords: anthropological matrix, adaptive variability, regional identity, Siberia, Siberian character

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E. Fomchenko

Performance as a Modern Ritual

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of modern phenomenon of culture and art – performance. The aim of this study is to determine the place of the performance in the system of culture. Such aspects as the origin of the performance theme, performative features in culture, the relationship of modern practice and ritual, the difference between the performance and traditional arts are emphasized in the article. Special attention is given to the prerequisites of the performance design as a phenomenon.

The author relied on the works of such scientists as: E. Fischer-Lichte, W. Turner, V. S. Tsukerman, L. V. Demina, etc. The following methods were used: generalization, comparison and also dialectical, historical and logical once.

The main conclusions of the study are: it was determined that performance is in semantic proximity with ritual. The performative features in modern culture are marked. The conditions of “performative turn” formation in culture associated with the emergence of cultural innovations as features of modern art are revealed.

Keywords: performance, performativity, event, dance, ritual, myth, art

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E. Bakaleyskaya

The Phenomenon of the Guitar in a Theatrical Text of Russian Culture (Based on the Works of A. N. Ostrovsky)

Abstract. Russian national theatre Creator A. N. Ostrovsky, who for the first time in the Russian theatrical culture embodied the national picture of the world, character of guitar representation in the texts is considered in the article. In the works of Ostrovsky, the lexeme «guitar» is marked by an unusually dense frequency against the background of the names of other musical instruments, as well as home furnishings, which indicates the importance of this cultural object for the playwright. Phenomenological Analytics of the guitar, given its ethnic and mental characteristics allows to identify and consider cultural codes inherent in this musical instrument, the audience is not just a favorite music instrument of his characters, but also a marker of certain changes in the cultural and historical life of Russia of the XIX century. Such point of view of the study determines the relevance and novelty of the presented article.

Keywords: Bohemia, guitar, nobility, cultural code, merchants, Philistines, folk song, romance, theater, Gypsy

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N. Bagapova

Stylistic Peculiarities of Kusa Art of Iron Castings

Abstract. The art literature usually mistakenly attributes best pieces of artful Kusa iron castings to the work of Kasli craftsmen, Kusa and Kasli being two Ural towns. The misconception is due to the fact that artisans from both towns used same models by such sculptors as Peter Clodt, Evgenii Lansere, Alexander Ober, Nikolai Liberikh, Anna Soloveva and others. The study is devoted to the definition of stylistic peculiarities of Kusa iron casting aimed at preventing the misconception about the Ural artistic iron casting and reaffirming the uniqueness of Kusa artistic iron casting. We study factors that influenced the development of unique stylistic peculiarities of Kusa iron casting, such as Kusa craftsmen's individual artistic style of casting and treating the iron cast items, as well as professional training at Stroganoff Imperial Sculpture School at Kusa factory. Expertise of artistic iron casting artisans, as well as professional training at Stroganoff Sculpture School helped to develop in 1860's–1917 the stylistic peculiarities of Kusa iron casting, such as naive simplicity of images, clear identification of characteristic details, generalized form, skillful use of the Russian artistic style and other fin de siecle styles in molding products, and a noble matte black shade of the art pieces.

Keywords: stylistic peculiarities, professional training, artistic style

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O. Berbenets

The Evolution of the Culture of the Russian Generation of Baby Boomers

Abstract. In the Soviet period, culture, especially youth culture, was paid close attention to by the government, since culture was an institution through which the political leadership of the country implemented the ideas of state building. Particular attention was paid to ideological propaganda. However, changes in the socio-economic and political conditions of the 1960s and 1980s influenced the evolution of culture, while changing the ideology of the Soviet period. As a result, the domestic culture of the post-war period was formed in the form of two components: official (cultural and educational) and unofficial (subcultures). In this regard, the purpose of this article was defined as the evolution of youth culture using the example of a generation born in the post-war Soviet period. The methodological basis for writing the article was the theory of generations of American sociologists N. Howe and V. Strauss. One of the most important factors of the Soviet post-war culture was the phenomenon of “the men of the sixties”. In the Khrushchev-Brezhnev period, the attributes of the Soviet system (pioneer and Komsomol organizations, various circles, etc.) are preserved, since it coincided with the ideals of the era. At the same time, the Soviet ideological system opened up for Soviet people access to all the resources of the state, including new uncontrollable spaces of freedom, such as “stylization”. The author concludes by saying that the evolution of culture of the Soviet generations of people born in the postwar period occurs under the influence of a decrease in ideological control over culture as a whole. Domestic culture of the same period developed in the framework of mass culture, commercialization. It evolved more and more towards “hedonism” and “consumerism” and more and more moved away from its most important component – spirituality. The generation of Soviet baby boomers – the “sixties” managed to incorporate elements of Western culture into Soviet culture – from a stylish image to musical preferences, which have become everyday culture for future generations.

Keywords: culture, youth culture, cultural values, youth, leisure culture, cultural policy, USSR, Far East

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L. Zubanova

Culture as a Basis for Consolidation of Society: Results of the Scientific Project

Abstract. This article summarizes the results of research conducted by the team of Chelyabinsk state Institute of culture and Arts under the program of grants of the President of the Russian Federation for state support of leading scientific schools of the Russian Federation. The stated research project: “Culture as the basis of value-spiritual consolidation: the potential of cultural heritage and images of the future.” The main directions of research within the framework of the grant are systematized: commemorative strategies (study of the image of the past, memory policy); analysis of regional programs and concepts of cultural policy development in the Russian Federation; mass all-Russian surveys of student youth (Moscow, Kazan, Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg and Yalta); analysis of Internet communications and blogosphere; study of actual types of cultural heroes formed in the space of the modern literary process. The results of the publication activity of the research team in the process of implementing the grant are summarized: the publication of 65 articles, one author's and four collective monographs. The members of the research team took part in more than 40 international conferences, made face-to-face presentations in such cities as: Gdansk (Poland), Budapest (Hungary), Tallinn (Estonia), Albena (Bulgaria), Tbilisi (Georgia), Heraklion (Crete), Moscow, Simferopol, Yalta, Ekaterinburg, Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk (Russia). The conclusion is made about the prospects of development of the scientific cultural school of the Chelyabinsk state Institute of culture and Arts.

Keywords: grants of the President of the Russian Federation, scientific projects, culture, cultural policy

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T. Berestova

Always in Search, Always on the Cutting Edge of Progress (To the 70th Anniversary of V. Tutunnik)

Abstract. V. M. Tyutyunnik – specialist in the field of theoretical informatics, science of science, nobelistics; author of about 1000 works. Developer and researcher of heat-resistant chemically active polymers. Created and patented a series of devices for measuring the physicochemical characteristics of gases and liquids. In the early 1990s He founded a new direction at the intersection of computer science and science of science – Nobelistics, which by the end of the century received international recognition. The developer of the theory and technology of information systems, the creator of the first computer databases in 20 areas, perfected by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm and implemented in a network version.

Keywords: informatics, science of science, nobelistics, theory and technology of information systems

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