

CULTURE AND ARTS HERALD

2022. NO 4 (72)

Yury N. Stolyarov

Small Forms of Writing in the Tales of the One Thousand and One Nights

Abstract. The Article continues a series of author's publications on the topic of bookishness in the medieval Arab East (1. "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night is an Outstanding Phenomenon of Medieval Biblioculture of the Arab East". 2. "Subject and Pictorial Writing in the Tales of the One Thousand and One Nights". 3. "Elements of Written Culture in the Tales of the One Thousand and One Nights"). The first part of the article examines the small forms of writing presented in the collection of fairy tales: a note, an inscription, a drawing, a seal, a letter, a contract, an order, a firman, a decree, a law and others.

In the second part, the author pays much attention to larger forms of writing, widely represented in the tales of the Thousand and One Nights: marriage contract, power of attorney, receipt, certificate, will and other legal documents. Their widespread use clearly testifies to the high level of development of clerical culture among medieval Arabs and Persians, the high overall biblioculture of all segments of the population.

Keywords: Origins of Biblioculture, One Thousand and One Nights, Persian and Arabic fairy tale folklore, the material Basis of written Works

For citing: Stolyarov YU. N. 2022. Elements of Written Culture in the Tales of the One Thousand and One Nights. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 3 (71): 7–21.

Iulia V. Gushul

Meaning Interrelations of Historical Researches in the Scientific Space of Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture And Arts

Abstract. The idea of the article is the desire of the author to non-trivially highlight the activities and contribution to science during the birthdays of 2022 – Doctors of Historical Sciences Vladimir IA. Rushanin and Vitalii S. Tolstikov by the anniversary date. It seemed interesting to show the place and role of everyone in the space of historical research of the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts. To recreate a complete picture of historical research at the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts, the author plans to consider the role and place in them and other anniversaries, indirectly, through the historical parts of their branch works that feed the common historical space.

First of all, the article recreates some of the processes of forming the space of history in the leading educational institution of the Southern Urals. The originality and difference of the formation of scientific communication in the university of culture is shown: representatives of different research areas united by history and by areas of practical activity: professional historians, teachers, local historians, librarians, bibliographers, writers, literary critics, etc., interdisciplinary research, cultural phenomena became research points of growth. On the basis of archival documents, the role of the individual in the organization of historical research, the experience of interaction between scientists, the prerequisites for the institutionalization of historical research and work, including joint ones, are shown. The first years of work of the institute teachers are highlighted, when a system of active scientific communication of historians with representatives from other educational institutions, spheres of intellectual activity were formed, and the attitude towards science in general and its organization was formed. It has been determined that some, especially interpersonal, channels of communication between representatives of different sciences and practical fields of activity, thanks to their personal basis, have been active all through the

years, and have been activated in the 21st century, having served to shape new scientific directions and research aspects developed by today. Especially visibly in the last century, the connection between history and bibliography, librarianship, and the study of the book was formed.

Some developments of the scientific potential of scientists included in historical research are given, which is revealed in a creative university with a high-quality organization of science, the desire to engage in it, and the support of government bodies.

Particular attention is paid to highlighting the potential of the research space of Doctor of Historical Sciences V. IA. Rushanin (on his 70th birthday). An attempt was made to demonstrate the presence of the information space of an individual scientist as an integral part in the general space of scientific knowledge of the institution. The forms of its presentation through the visualization of institutional interactions were tested: mapping, building tag clouds, diagrams, tables. The organic inclusion of the research problems of modern scientific research by V. IA. Rushanin in the historical space of the institute created since 1967 through the interaction of scientists and the interweaving of research practices of history, bibliography, bibliophilia, biography, and pedagogy is shown. The length of the space of historical research at the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts in time, its interdisciplinarity based on close intersectoral interactions of scientists, the continuity of traditions, and great potential are recorded.

Keywords: V. IA. Rushanin, Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts, information space analysis, mapping, tag cloud, history, bibliography, biography, bibliophilia, interdisciplinary knowledge, the role of personality in history

For citing: Gushul IU. V. 2022. Meaning Interrelations of Historical Researches in the Scientific Space of Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 23–43.

Maria L. Shub

Temporal Picture of the World in the First Century of Modern Times: a Counterpoint Image of the Past

Abstract. The article is devoted to understanding of the image of the past specific characteristics, developed in the European culture at the beginning of the New Age (XVII cent.). This historical period is characterized by the contradictory and fragmented nature of the development of key spheres of society – politics, economy, social sphere, art, religion, etc. The temporal picture of the world, which was formed at the intersection of two equal but opposite trends, was also influenced by the contradictory spirit of the epoch: On the one hand (the ideology of Baroque and Catholicism), a pious attitude toward the past as a “golden age”, as a source of wisdom and experience proven over the centuries, as the foundation of modernity and indispensable conditions for maintaining social stability; on the other hand (the ideology of classicism and rationalism), the perception of the past as a barrier to progress, as a source of conservative traditions and outdated truths that impede free thinking and development. Such features of the contradictory New European image of the past are also reflected in contemporary perceptions, which gives grounds for humanists (first of all, postmodern philosophers) to call the current era a neo-baroque era.

Keywords: the past, the image of the past, the New Age, ideas about the past in the New Age

For citing: Shub M. L. 2022. Temporal Picture of the World in the First Century of Modern Times: a Counterpoint Image of the Past. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 45–51.

Aleksandr P. Markov

The Crisis of European Civilization and Future World Order Projects

Abstract. The article describes the symptoms of the global crisis of European civilization, which maximize the uncertainty of tomorrow; scenarios and projects of the future are classified and characterized, which fit into the regressive strategy of “descent”, which increases the disorganization

of the world and expands the space of chaos. The author characterizes the main projects of the future, the contours of which are spelled out in the system of humanitarian knowledge: scenarios for returning to the “ideal past”; the concept of “conservative revolution”; theories of “escape” from culture to “nature”; “revenge of neo-paganism” as a scenario of cultural regression; the global project of “controlled evolution”; “a transhumanist version of tomorrow”. As a resource for the future dominance of constructive strategies, the deep essence of a person is considered – his ineradicable need to search for the meaning of life and freedom of choice: to remain in the stream of “descent” into the destructive elements of chaos and anomie or to choose a life strategy of spiritual and moral ascent.

Keywords: crisis of civilization, strategies for the future, “conservative revolution”, revenge of neo-paganism, scenario of controlled evolution, anthropological regression, “transhumanist project”

For citing: Markov A. P. 2022. The Crisis of European Civilization and Future World Order Projects. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 52–64.

Elena YA. Burlina

Novokuibyshevsk City is the star of petrochemistry: Cultural-Philosophical Diagnostics

Abstract. “Gorod N-sk. 2000” is the name of a newspaper in Novokuibyshevsk, one of the pillars of the national petrochemistry. The research interpretation offered below is based on the cultural and philosophical meanings of the Middle Volga cities of Samara and Novokuibyshevsk, which became centers of the chemical industry. It introduces new foreign and domestic studies, published for the 100th anniversary of the Soviet country in 2017, as well as preparing for the anniversary of the USSR.

The first section of the article presents industrial concepts of the late 19th century on the material of the dialogues of the engineer Garin-Mikhailovsky and the writer Maksim Gorky. The second section is devoted to the emergence of centers of chemical industry in the Middle Volga in the mid-20th century. The “three-layer pie” of chronotopes (cognitive paradigms plus values and attitudes) was formed under the influence of prominent sociologists of the 20th century: V. A. Yadov. This model became the basic structural key for the author of the article, who investigates the chronotopia of Soviet cities, relying on the ideas of M. M. Bakhtin and structural formulas of V. A. Yadov and other sociologists. The third part of the publication presents symbolic types – the creators of young industrial cities, primarily Novokuibyshevsk. Among them are conditional, to a certain extent, personalities: Minister, Director, Planner, Director, Millionaire.

The purpose of the typology, based on specific biographies and roles, was not only to represent the leaders of plants and petrochemical cities. In the twenty-first century, the city fathers and owners of oil companies supported an avant-garde theater in the small town and world-class avant-garde galleries in the capital.

Keywords: methodological substantiation of the city chronotopy, isomorphism of the structures of value orientations and chronotopes; personalities and value complexes – a brilliant minister, outstanding design engineers, a theater director, a factory owner and a collector of avant-garde art

For citing: Burlina E. YA. 2022. Novokuibyshevsk City is the star of petrochemistry: Cultural-Philosophical Diagnostics. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 65–75.

Valentina I. Semenova

Tyumen Wooden Cult Architecture in the XVII century

Abstract. Russian wooden architecture constantly attracts the attention of scientists of various specialties – historians, architects, art specialists. In Siberia, though the sources were very few, research is being conducted on wooden cult constructions in Russian towns, founded in XVI –

XVII centuries in the period of the region development. Sources are rare surviving churches, archeological and art materials. The draft of Tyumen of the end of XVII century, depicting six churches and two chapels, became the source for this article. The article aims to represent graphic reconstructions of Tyumen wooden cathedrals' exterior appearance (Tyumen is the first Russian town in Siberia) and give their typology, developed for Russian wooden churches by I. E. Grabar, F. F. Gornostaev and other researchers throughout the twentieth century. Among the cult constructions depicted in the drawing there is only one cellular church, all the others are hipped-roof buildings. Off the latter there is a "tabernacle church on a quadrangular square", tent-roofed churches and galleried temples. The earliest Tyumen cathedral Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin is also a tent-roofed church, but it has a more complicated three-part construction – an octagon in the centre with two joints or side-chapels from the south and north. Its image on the sketch is damaged, but it can be judged by the drawings of the first Siberian architect S. U. Remezov. The study showed that all Tyumen churches are tied by a common Russian tradition of wooden cult architecture, namely with the northern regions.

Keywords: wooden cult architecture, Tyumen, wooden churches, cellular churches, hipped-roof churches, 17th century

For citing: Semenova V. I. 2022. Tyumen Wooden Cult Architecture in the XVII century. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 76–81.

Vera V. Geil
Aleksei G. Leshukov

Phenomenon of Monumental Replicated Statue in Social-Cultural Environment of a Soviet City in 1930–1950s (on the Example of Chelyabinsk)

Abstract. The authors consider monumental statue as a kind of visual arts and disclose the peculiarities of its development in the USSR after the October revolution of 1917. The article especially stresses the specific role of Lenin "monumental propaganda" plan. The authors also pay special attention to different kinds of monumental plastics, to the factors which influenced their formation in the municipal area. Peculiarities of monumental and monumental-decorative statue development in the Soviet Union during 1930–1950s period as well as a new kind of plastics – the replicated one appeared at the same time have been considered separately. The authors have also studied the first monuments of Chelyabinsk erected in the squares of the city in 1920s. They have determined the production process and authorship of the original model and have marked the formation periods of replicated monumental and monumental-decorative statue. On the example of Chelyabinsk, the authors have disclosed the phenomenon of replicated sculpture in the Soviet monumental art in 1930–1950s and its role in the space of a Soviet city. They have analyzed the images, themes of the replicated monumental memorials of that time, attribution of sculptural images of monumental plastics and studied genres, application and specificity of replicated monumentally-decorative statues in different periods of garden and park art of Chelyabinsk formation. In conclusion the authors have revealed the reasons of this kind of monumental art abandonment and defined the role of replicated monumental-decorative plastics in forming urban genre sculpture at the beginning of XXI century.

Keywords: replicated monumental statue, visual art history of the USSR, social-cultural environment

For citing: Geil V. V., Leshukov A. G. 2022. Phenomenon of Monumental Replicated Statue in Social-Cultural Environment of a Soviet City in 1930–1950s (on the Example of Chelyabinsk). *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 82–89.

Study of Reading Eurasian School: 2015–2021 Records

(Youth reading in the digital age: reflection of universal meanings in the context of regional research. 2022. V. Ia. Askarova, N. L. Zykhoyskaia, D. M. Khafizov. Chelyabinsk: Biblioteka A. Millera. 219 p.)

Abstract. The spread of reading among the youth is a factor in Russia's national security, since only the reading intelligentsia can take key positions on the world stage, lead the country to stability and prosperity. A collective monograph published in 2022 is devoted to one of the most pressing problems – stimulating young people's reading activity. In search of its solution, both Russian and foreign experience in stimulating young people to read is summarized and systematized. The sociological and cultural approach used in the monograph made it possible to study the value attitude to reading, the incentives that are significant for its development, and the most common practices of students' reading activity. In conclusion, the task of creating a reading nation is set. One of the ways to solve it, in our opinion, is self-education.

Keywords: Eurasian school of reading science, stimulation of young people's reading activity, spread of reading, ZET generation

For citing: Sokolov A. V. 2022. Study of Reading Eurasian School: 2015–2021 Records (Youth reading in the digital age: reflection of universal meanings in the context of regional research. 2022. V. IA. Askarova, N. L. Zykhoyskaia, D. M. Khafizov. Chelyabinsk: Biblioteka A. Millera. 219 p.). *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 91–95.

HISTORICAL SCIENCE TODAY

Interview with V. IA. Rushanin and V. S. Tolstikov

E. V. Tishchenko

Abstract. Some important events in the lives of the leading historians of the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture Professor Vladimir IA. Rushanin and Professor Vitaly S. Tolstikov have become the main reasons of this interview. First of all, the year 2022 was the jubilee year for both scientists. Bibliographical references were published to the 85 th jubilee of V. S. Tolstikov and to the 70th jubilee of V. IA. Rushanin. Second, Scientific Historical School of the Chelyabinsk State institute of Culture was represented at the XXI International scientific-creative forum “Scientific Schools. Youth in Science and Culture” (Chelyabinsk, November 24–25, 2022). At present new researches devoted to the analysis of the contribution of both scientists to science are being conducted (see the article by IU. V. Gushul in the given issue of the journal). But to get the idea of consistency of a Scientific School relying only on the results of the subject field analysis one must know personal opinions of both scientists which they shared during the interview with the candidate of historical sciences Elena V. Tishchenko. They scientists give comprehensive answers concerning topical issues of the historical science and personal research field.

Keywords: historical science, Scientific Historical School, the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts

For citing: Historical Science Today. Interview with V. IA. Rushanin and V. S. Tolstikov by E. V. Tishchenko. *Culture and Arts Herald*. No 4 (72): 97–101.