МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

Роль современной коммуникации между обществом и государством

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Сборник содержит 35 статей. Сборник охватывает широкий круг вопросов, ориентированных на функционирование современной коммуникации, особенностей применения информационно-коммуникационных технологий. Особое место уделяется коммуникации как механизму взаимодействия молодежи и государства, а также потенциалу сети Интернет как современного канала воздействия на общественное сознание. Рассматривается новый тип социально-политических конфликтов – информационная война в актуальном временном срезе. Актуализируется тема «электронного правительства» в качестве механизма коммуникации и эффективного инструмента взаимодействия с обществом.

Сборник предназначен для профессорско-преподавательского состава, аспирантов, магистров, бакалавров, обучающихся по направлению «Реклама и связи с общественностью», а также интересующихся ролью современной коммуникации и информационными технологиями в современном мире. Также сборник ориентирован на социологов, политиков, блогеров, психологов и журналистов.

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Despite the destruction for economic and political reasons. When I was growing up in the American South, I was aware of the value of architectural heritage and threats to its existence. As a matter of fact, I continued my field work there on a regular basis with support from sources such as the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research, the American Council of Teachers of Russian, or ASPRIAL and James Billington, Director of the Library of Congress and its director, James Billington, invited me to participate in a joint Russian-American project. On a personal level I am especially indebted to American colleagues such as Blair Ruble (former director of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies), Dan Davidson (director of American Council of Teachers of Russian, or ASPRIAL) and James Billington, Director of the Library of Congress and specialist in Russian history. A major component in my work and its dissemination has been the support of the Photographic Archives at the National Gallery of Art in Washington. In the spring of 1985 the Photographic Archives at the National Gallery proposed to create a permanent archive of my black-and-white photographs of Russian architecture. As a result of this productive collaboration, my thousands of photographs (and now color images) will be preserved for future generations.

I cannot sufficiently express the blessings that I received through my acquaintance with Aleksei Komech, formerly director of the State Institute of Art History. We became acquainted in the fall of 1979 and continued our productive relationship until his tragic death from cancer in March 2007. Among other Russian colleagues who often provided support at crucial moments, I must acknowledge A. P. Kudriavtsev (president of the state Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences), D. O. Shvidkovskii (rector of the Moscow Architectural Institute) and D. O. Sarkisiyan (director of the Shchusev State Museum of Architecture). In the Russian regions local specialists were unfailingly generous and assisted both with their knowledge and with transportation over long distances. For example, in Vologda I covered hundreds of kilometers with M. I. Karachev and O. A. Samusenko. The hundreds of photographs obtaining through those trips are now a major part of my collection.

But an altogether new dimension in my exploration of Russia came in 1999 when the Library of Congress and its director, James Billington, invited me to participate in a joint Russian-American collaboration.
cultural and educational program known as "Meeting of Frontiers." The program is based on the premise that for all of the obvious differences in Russian and American history and culture, there are significant parallels in the Russian move east and the American move west in pursuit of a national, transcontinental, and homeward destiny. The fact that these two modern national movements at the Pacific Ocean is the "meeting of frontiers."

The goal of the program is to develop a bilingual Web site with a massive array of materials on the American West and the Russian East, including rare visual materials and documents from libraries in both countries. This site is available to anyone with Internet access, but the primary audience is teachers and students. My role was to photograph and document historic Russian architecture as a reflection of the Russian move east, from the Far North to the Far East, from the 15th century to the 21st.

My previous years of work as a photographer and cultural historian had given me a thorough grounding in the European traditions of Russian architecture, but now I was to see that culture in a different, Eurasian setting. On Aug. 17, 1999, I hoisted cameras, film and copies of my published work on board the train at Moscow's Yaroslavl Station and set off for the east. Ultimate destination: Siberia.

No geographical entity has more stereotypes—most negative—than "Siberia." Common usage in many languages has detached the term from its specific meaning to signify a brutal place of punishment. Yet with all the fervor of the lately converted, I now see that an understanding of Russia—in whatever discipline—is immeasurably enhanced by knowledge and experience of the north Eurasian land mass. [I should point out that my own work throughout this area benefited greatly from assistance provided by the historic preservation section at the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.]

My route followed the old path from Moscow to Vladimir and Nizhnii Novgorod, and from there to Viatka (now known as Kirov). There is a sense of boundary as the train crosses eastward over the expanse of the Volga River and leaves behind, high, western river bluffs and the Nizhnii Novgorod. Here is the broad conduit along which merchants from the Orient and nomadic invaders from Asia's highlands moved toward the ancient territories of the Slavs. And in the opposite direction, Russia's merchants, troops and settlers moved inexorably toward the east. Asia is still far, but Eurasia feels near at hand.

Yet this is still Europe. Kirov itself, located on picturesque hilly bluffs overlooking the Viatka River is not even the beginning of the end of the European continent. This ancient town, first mentioned as Viatka in 1197, is in an area along the Viatka River that had been inhabited by Finno-Ugric tribes long before the first Slavs. Here, as during my travels in western regions, local specialists were informed of my arrival and provided assistance in our mutual endeavor.

The morning express train from Moscow leaves Kirov for Perm at 8, and for most of its distance the rail line to Perm follows the Cheptsa River. The beautiful rolling hills alternate with fields and forests. August weather varies greatly in this part of the world, and throughout the eight-hour trip, massive rain clouds alternated with sunlight. Our train crawled over the mighty Kama River and pulled into the Perm station on a rich, late-summer's afternoon. Perm is an attractive city with a cosmopolitan look to its main boulevards and a number of distinctive, pre-revolutionary neighborhoods. But for historic architecture, the smaller towns to the north such as Solikamsk, houses from the beginning of the century co-exist with avant-garde Constructivist architecture and decorative carving that is the most elaborate in Russia. Dozens still stand, particularly in the Tartar quarter, whose White Mosque has been restored for worship.

Driving north from Omsk, along the Irtys River, one sees grain fields that extend for hundreds of kilometers on all sides. My objective was Tara, another early (1594) settlement that defended the route east. Only one church, out of more than a dozen, survived the Soviet era. To look at pre-revolutionary photographs of such towns is to understand how much heritage has been lost. We were offered a photo of Tara, but a large, old log house reminded me of photographs of 19th-century settlers' houses in the American West.

After returning to Omsk, I journeyed on to Novosibirsk, a quintessential railroad town founded at the turn of the 20th century and now Siberia's largest metropolis. Here, elaborately decorated log houses from the beginning of the century co-exist with avant-garde Constructivist architecture and pompous Stalinist buildings. Much of the city's intellectual energy comes from the nearby scientific satellite town, Akademgorodok, which has an important outdoor museum of traditional culture.

Driving east to Tomsk, on the Irtys River, one sees grain fields that extend for hundreds of kilometers on all sides. My objective was Tara, another early (1594) settlement that defended the route east. Only one church, out of more than a dozen, survived the Soviet era. To look at pre-revolutionary photographs of such towns is to understand how much heritage has been lost. We were offered a photo of Tara, but a large, old log house reminded me of photographs of 19th-century settlers' houses in the American West.

From Tomsk I took a slow train to Krasnoyarsk, a city of dramatic landscapes bisected by the Russian Federation.

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As elsewhere in my travels through Siberia, I saw a peaceful, multi-ethnic environment that seems distinctive to a region where just about everyone is from somewhere else. As is well known, many of the territories of the American West arrived over the same trail from the east, and with the same mix of people. Tomsk is famous for its turn-of-the-century wooden houses with decorative carving that is the most elaborate in Russia. Dozens still stand, particularly in the Tartar quarter, whose White Mosque has been restored for worship.

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I resumed my Siberian journey in Omsk, also on the Irtys River. The center of Omsk (current population around 1.2 million) has been relatively well preserved and not only conveys the prosperity in western Siberia at the turn of the century, but also suggests how much was lost by way of development. The theatres, bustling banks and shopping galleries are remarkable even in a slightly dilapidated state. In addition to renovated Orthodox churches, Omsk also has two mosques, a beautifully restored wooden synagogue, and a large Evangelical Baptist church.

After returning to Omsk, I journeyed on to Novosibirsk, a quintessential railroad town founded at the turn of the 20th century and now Siberia's largest metropolis. Here, elaborately decorated log houses from the beginning of the century co-exist with avant-garde Constructivist architecture and pompous Stalinist buildings. Much of the city's intellectual energy comes from the nearby scientific satellite town, Akademgorodok, which has an important outdoor museum of traditional culture.

Following Novosibirsk, I spent the next several days photographing other historic Siberian cities such as Barnaul, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk and Yeniseisk. In Tomsk, I was met by friends from the excellent university, the oldest in Siberia. Tomsk is famous for its turn-of-the-century wooden houses with decorative carving that is the most elaborate in Russia. Dozens still stand, particularly in the Taras quarter, whose White Mosque has been restored for worship.

As elsewhere in my travels through Siberia, I saw a peaceful, multi-ethnic environment that seems distinctive to a region where just about everyone is from somewhere else. As is well known, many who live there. From Tomsk I took a slow train to Krasnoyarsk, a city of dramatic landscapes bisected by

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KРОССКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ СВЯЗИ ПОКОЛЕНИЙ И СТРАН: ВИЗУАЛЬНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ
another great river, the Yenisey. Without divulging details, I can say that I traveled north from Krasnoyarsk 340 kilometers to the historic town of Yeniseiskei. Here, the waters of the river are pure and the fish (tugun, sik, sterlet) is freshly caught—so fresh that it is often carefully sliced and served raw. The local fish market was a delight. One of my hosts had so beautifully prepared it that I did not hesitate to take a second helping. The yellow-fleshed fish was a true delicacy.

From Krasnoyarsk, I plunged ahead to the eastern Siberian city of Irkutsk, whose center is also well preserved from the days of pre-revolutionary prosperity. I am grateful to Nadezhda Krasnaya, director of the preservation office, for every courtesy extended during my stay. It was also my pleasure to consult with Boleslav Shostakovich, a professor of history at Irkutsk University and a specialist in the history of the Polish exile community in Siberia. (And, yes, Shostakovich is directly related to the same family as the great composer.)

For all the destruction of the Soviet era, Irkutsk still has the most interesting church architecture of Asian Russia, including Orthodox churches with decorative elements that show the influence of Buddhist temples. Despite a cold snap, the Irkutsk weather in early October 1999 was idyllic, a perfect example of "golden autumn" and an ideal time to see nearby one of the world's great natural wonders, Lake Baikal. Irkutsk marked the end of my first Siberian campaign and the beginning of the second. After much winter, spring, and early summer fieldwork in the north of European Russia, I returned to Irkutsk at the beginning of September 2000 for the concluding phase of my Library of Congress work. This month that would take me to Vladivostok, a city rich in architecture from the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Later that summer, I was fortunate to visit and photograph in Voronezh and in Tatarstan, while still returning to my beloved Russian North.

Throughout these trips, I was impressed by a spirit of local initiative, especially in the study of regional history and culture. The growing interest in regional studies is essential for a strong, integrated state consisting of many autonomous parts. In my opinion a sense of local space within the vast territory of Russia is the basis for a feeling of Russianness as a whole. And I have found various means to share the photographic material and historical research gathered during my decades of Russian travels. With the support of the Kennan Institute my photographs, with accompanying Russian and English texts, have received a new life in the "Discovering Russia" series of books. In 2014 the fourteenth volume in the series was released by the Moscow publisher "Tri kvadratsa". The same publisher has also brought out a series of large hardcover books devoted to the rich architectural heritage of Vologda oblast. And in May 2006 I was granted the high honor of election as an Honorary Member of the Russian Academy of the Fine Arts.

Certain critics in Russia have stated: "Why is this American showing us this familiar architecture, which is so far from the best European traditions?" In my opinion it is necessary to study Russian and English. Included in the site are a number of articles. General site address: culinfo.ru/brumfield

The main part of the Vologda site is the Photoarchive, which currently displays some 28,000 images. Direct link: http://culinfo.ru/brumfield/photoarchive/index.htm


5. Brumfield William Craft "Russia beyond the Headlines" (the foreign internet service of the national newspaper Rossisskaia Gazeta) has commissioned an ongoing bimonthly series of articles and slide galleries based on Brumfield's documentation of Russia's architectural heritage. Entitled "Discovering Russia," this RBTH series currently contains a total of over 4,000 images, most of which have been shot in the last year and are displayed full screen.

Link to the entire "Discovering Russia" series: http://rbth.com/discovering_russia

6. Brumfield William Craft The site Temples.ru, dedicated to Russian Orthodox Churches, currently has almost 1,200 images scanned from slides donated by Brumfield to LC as part of the Meeting of Frontiers Project (frontiers.loc.gov).

Direct link to the collection: http://temples.ru/william_brumfield.php

7. Brumfield William Craft A site founded by Pomor State University has several hundred photographs by Brumfield of the architectural heritage of Arkhangelsk oblast. Although this site has been superseded by the Vologda site listed above and has not been expanded, it contains unique material, together with articles. The site is in both English and Russian. Collection link: http://www.pomorsu.ru/Brumfield/index.html

8. Brumfield William Craft Created by the governor's office of Perm Region, this small but elegant gallery contains 20 bw photographs of churches in Solikamsk.

Site address: http://www.perm.ru/culture/brumfield/