

Contents and Abstracts
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A Century of Global Changes

Leonid E. Grinin, Anton L. Grinin. Americanism and Globalization. Part two. Global issues and the Future of the US and the World (pp. 3–53).

For a long time globalization was seen as mostly expressing the interests of the US. In the last few years, however, the interests of the US itself as a superpower have diverged significantly from forces that could be seen as global. Although many of these global leaders are of US origin and jurisdiction, in fact their influence has become supranational and global. This force seeks to use the United States as a base for the implementation of their global transformations. The authors conclude that the conflict between global goals and Americanism (including Trumpism) is becoming one of the leading contradictions of our time. The present (concluding) article shows that the increasing emission of money becomes the ‘fuel’ to push forward many projects that are global in scope. The authors also address the following issues: when, how and why the interests of the American nation and globalization have diverged. The article makes an attempt to objectively assess the role of global leaders in the possible future evolution of the World System and the US. The authors believe that the attempts to reformat the world's energy sector and the economy as a whole, along with the emergency state due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in some respect mean a that a global revolution is taking place.

Keywords: global, globalization Americanists, the US, the Left, LGBT+, Greens, green energy, new world order, Donald Trump, Joe Biden, World System, World-System reconfiguration.

Vyacheslav K. Kolomiets. Russia and Italy: Trends of Historical Development of the 20th – the Beginning of the 21st Centuries as the Interaction of Spatially Integrated Social Realities (pp. 54–84).

The article considers the idea of globalization, which conceptualized the unity, community and integrity of spatial social realities. This conceptual scheme fits the relations set by modern times between Russia and Italy – countries separated by a significant geographical distance, belonging to different cultural environments and areas, markedly differing in their world status. This integral spatial reality is bound by strong ties of interdependence and interconditionality where its components, Russia and Italy, are a conceptual resource for each other, an element of the external environment and the external environment, a source and a factor of development.

Keywords: Russia, Italy, historical development, globalization, mutual influence, interdependence.

The Link between Epochs

Yury A. Pustovoyt. Political Subjectivity of the Generations in Siberian Cities in the Context of the Mobilization Agenda of Regional Political Actors (pp. 85–110).

The problem of changing political generations is considered within the framework of the concept of 'mobilization agenda' introduced by the author – a set of public printed and audiovisual statements focused on the urgent problems identified by the political subject. The construction and replication of the mobilization agenda makes the political subject a full-fledged participant in the struggle for collective resources, determines the possible composition of power coalitions and serves as the basis for the formation of political identities. The aim of the work is a pilot test of the hypothesis of V. Radaev about the inter-generational rift of the 20th – 21st centuries, in which the representatives of the Soviet and Russian generations do not have common topics for discussion. Focusing on the main provisions of the theories of interactive rituals by R. Collins and the formation of emotions by A. Hochschild, the author compares New Year's speeches and photo-images of politicians of Siberian cities that differ in socio-economic conditions (level of well-being) and the urban regime. At this stage of the study, the results rather confirm the assumption of a symbolic rift between generations, which is expressed in different locuses of attention, emotional expressiveness and congruence of statements and images. The most significant differences are manifested in the 'power-opposition' line in the prosperous and democratic cities of Tomsk and Novosibirsk (where the main field of conflict is institutional) and in cities with a difficult socio-economic situation (Barnaul). On this basis, one can distinguish two types of political identities, designated by us as 'barracks people', formed by the Soviet experience of socialization, focused on strict social norms, and 'open space people', focused on the principles of network's communication, the emotional involvement and independent interpretation of norms. The most significant characteristics here are greater trust in the leader than in formal rules, the need for empathy and identification with the community, and a minimal divergence between words, images, and actions. The results of the work suggest that the mobilization agenda of the future will be based on two issues that are relevant for both types of identities: state local patriotism and resource allocation (social justice). The content of the mobilization agenda, time and technologies work for the younger generation which actualizes the creation of new dialogue forms of intergenerational political interaction.

Keywords: mobilization agenda, generations, 'boomers', millennials, cities, urban regime, identity, Siberia.

Vitaliy V. Tkachev. Development of the Views of the Irkutsk Province's Residents on the Art Exhibitions in the Early 20th Century: Based on the Periodicals (pp. 111–121).

The article provides the history of the development of the Irkutsk province residents' views on art exhibitions at the beginning of the 20th century. The sources of periodicals which revealed different sides of creative activity of the masters are considered. Newspapers and magazines, on the one hand, show the participation of artists in the creation of illustrative materials, and on the other hand, they describe in detail the results of art exhibitions, the visitors' reaction to the paintings. The events of the early 20th century contributed to the development of public opinion about art, the work of famous masters. Gradually, the horizons of knowledge about the culture of Russia were expanding, and there appeared the opportunity for artists to realize their creative abilities, using various methods and techniques. The society showed interest in topical social problems. The inhabitants of the Irkutsk province were concerned about the social, political, economic, and cultural changes that took place at the beginning of the 20th century. The analysis of historical literature is carried out and the available information on the subject under study is investigated.

Keywords: history of Siberia, Eastern Siberia, urban culture, artistic life, periodicals, public opinion.

In Memoriam

Ivan Arshakovich Gobozov (10.11.1938 – 08.09.2021) (pp. 122–123).

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