

Historical Psychology & Sociology: Contents and Abstracts**Social and psychological surveys of history**

Elena L. Skvortsova. The Japanese Philosophers of the Twentieth Centuries about the connection between Tea Ceremony and the Category of Nothingness (pp. 5–22).

The article is devoted to the cultural meanings of the Tea Ceremony and its main category – Wabi. At the same time, the basic concepts directly or indirectly correlate with the ultimate category of the entire Far Eastern civilization – Nothingness (Emptiness – mu, ku). The latter is crucial for understanding of the religious, philosophical and aesthetic thought of Japan. The article offers a brief analysis of the metacategory Nothingness as interpreted by the Japanese philosophers of the 20th century.

Keywords: Japanese culture, Nothingness, Emptiness, Being, Wabi, Muga, Tea Ceremony, Nishida Kitaro, Nishitani Keiji, Hisamatsu Shinichi, Suzuki Daisetsu, Izutsu Toshihiko, Izutsu Toyo.

Marina A. Neglinskaya. Abstract Expressionism in the Drawings of Wu Guanzhong in the 1990s (pp. 23–32).

The article discusses the synthesis of the Chinese tradition and Western modernism in the expressive and abstract forms, that characterizes the pen drawings (guohua 國畫) of Wu Guanzhong 吳冠中 (born in 1919). Such synthesis is associated with the special attention to European technique of painting (youhua 油畫) in the twentieth century Chinese art. The best works in national ink technique, created on the basis of such combination, were author's versions of abstract expressionism. Wu Guanzhong used the traditional Chinese method to adapt the Western techniques for which he found equivalent in the old national painting.

Keywords: modern oil painting, Chinese ink drawing, Wu Guangzhong, abstract expressionism, New York School of abstract expressionism.

Konstantin M. Pistsov. Wu Han's Preface to the Book "Biography of Zhu Yuanzhang" (pp. 33–44).

The subject of this article is the preface written by the great historian Wu Han to the fourth edition of his most famous work "Biography of Zhu Yuanzhang". The analysis of the text of the preface allows us to get acquainted both with the research principles that guided Wu Han during the writing of this work and with the peculiarities of his socio-political position in that period. The article briefly discusses different stages of Wu Han's work on Zhu Yuanzhang biography, characterizing the evolution of his scientific views. As an supplement, we give the first complete translation of the preface into Russian.

Keywords: Wu Han, Zhu Yuanzhang, Mao Zedong, the Ming dynasty, Red Turban Rebellions, Cultural Revolution, historical science in the PRC.

Vladimir A. Somov. How the Komsomol was Tempered. The Reflections on the Novel by Nikolay A. Ostrovsky (pp. 45–53).

The article examines the peculiar formation of the mentality of the Soviet youth during the formation of the Komsomol organization. As a source base, it is proposed to consider the autobiographical work of Nikolay A. Ostrovsky "How the Steel was Tempered". The circumstances of the author's biography and the readers' reaction to his

novel make it possible with a high degree of reliability to reconstruct significant factors in the dynamics of the worldview of the Soviet youth in the 1920s and 1930s.

Keywords: the USSR, the Soviet society, generational approach, Soviet patriotism.

Comparative and cultural anthropology

Dmitry M. Timokhin. Migration of the nomadic Turkic peoples of Desht-i Qipchaq in the lands of Khorasan and Maverannahr in the 12th century in the texts of Muslim historians of the 12th – the first half of the 13th century (pp. 54–71).

Within the framework of this article, I would like to draw attention to the peculiarities of the migration of the nomadic Turkic tribes of the eastern Desht-i Qipchaq to the lands of Khorasan and Maverannahr in the 12th century. We will be more interested in the descriptions of this process in the Muslim literary monuments of the 12th – the first half of the 13th centuries, or rather, the reasons for the beginning of migration processes in this period and the factors that enhance them, which these historians single out as such. It is important to identify the most important causes and factors contained in Muslim sources and analyze them. We hope that our article will be useful to specialists in the history of the nomadic tribes of the eastern Desht-i Qipchaq and those who deal with Muslim historiography of the pre-Mongolian period.

Keywords: nomadic Turkic tribes, eastern Desht-i Qipchaq, Khorezm, Sultan Sanjar, Karakitays, Muslim sources.

Vitaly V. Prudnikov. The image of the Langobards in the chronicles of the Norman authors of the 11th – 12th centuries (Part II) (pp. 72–89).

This article explores issues related to the penetration of the Normans into the Mediterranean region. In particular, the greatest attention is paid to the problem of forming image of the Lombards in the Norman tradition. The author hopes that this study will provide the key to the understanding of the reasons for such impressive successes of the Norman conquests not only in Europe, but also in the adjacent regions of Asia and Africa.

Keywords: Normans, Langobards, Norman authors, south Italy.

Oksana V. Moskaletz. Education as an important socio-cultural factor in the development of society (by the example of Egypt) (pp. 90–101).

Education is the most important factor and indicator of the situation in the socio-cultural sphere and, as such, has a significant impact on the nature and dynamics of social progress. By means of the education system as an important part of the institutional framework of a state, the scientific and humanitarian knowledge is disseminated; the basis of the sociocultural evolution of society is formed and in this context, training of professional and cultural personnel capable of generating ideas and putting them into practice becomes of particular importance. The role of education as an important socio-cultural prerequisite for growth is by no means utilitarian, since it not only contributes to the implementation of development programs, but also ensures the continuity of the historical, cultural and ethical values of a society, an integral body of which is necessary to mobilize the population to fulfill national tasks and outline prospects. In the present article the author considers the example of Egypt, which has passed a difficult path of evolution of education system and created an institution that serves the main needs of the state, but is not without shortcomings which they try to eliminate for the sake of the future.

Keywords: Egypt, future, education system, Muslim education, secular education, reforms of education, socio-cultural development.

Svetlana V. Prozhogina. A view on the post-colonial reality (pp. 102–110).

The study of post-coloniality not as a philosophical construct or part of a special terminological framework, civilizational discourse and other things, but as a real function (or product) of colonialism in all forms of its existence is necessary for understanding the modern world order. This also refers to those countries where colonial invasion was occasional and short, but their current participation in the global process is extremely significant for understanding of the modern development of other countries.

Keywords: post-colonialism, modernity, multiculturalism, France, Maghreb, the beurs literature.

Leonid E. Grinin. The Formation of the Early State in Hawaii and the Problems of Stategenesis (pp. 111–139).

The emergence of the state was one of the most important milestones in social evolution. Each society developed its own unique historical situation, which determined many features of the emerging state. Nevertheless, despite the huge variety of specific ways of state formation, we can speak about the laws of state genesis. Among researchers of early political forms, significant disagreements often arise regarding chiefdoms (non-state polities, headed by a chief, often hereditary, and in which privileged social groups often already exist). The problem is whether to categorize certain societies as a complex chiefdom or as already an early state. All attempts to develop a theory of unilinear political evolution end in failure. This is not surprising, since political evolution developed as a multilineal one, forming at the level of complex societies various types of polities, which, however, can be considered as being at the same evolutionary level. The most important idea of the present article is that such forms of organization of post-primitive society as complex chiefdoms, large confederations, large civil and temple communities, and some others, can be considered as analogues of the early state. Such polities-analogues turn into an early state no longer in a “vertical” way, that is, not by moving to a new level of development, but in a “horizontal” way, that is, by substituting one type of relations (more traditional) for another type (more formal and administrative). The main part of the article is devoted to the analysis of the most developed complex chiefdoms – Hawaiian. There have been long-lasting debates concerning the point whether the Hawaiian polities should be considered an early state or a complex chiefdom. We show that prior to the arrival of James Cook, there was no state in Hawaii. The Hawaiian polities should be classified as analogues of the early state, that is, as a society of the same level of development as the early states, but lacking some of the characteristics of the latter. This is due to the fact that the entire political and social organization in Hawaii was based on strict rules and ideology of kinship, and the ruling groups were endogenous castes and quasi-castes. The transition to statehood took place only during the reign of Kamehameah I at the beginning of the 19th century. The article provides a detailed analysis of the difference between the Hawaiian chiefdoms before the arrival of Cook differed and the Hawaiian state of the 19th century. The history of Hawaii provides a unique opportunity to follow step by step how the analogue of the early state transformed into an early state.

Keywords: polity, chiefdom, complex chiefdom, state, early state, analogue of the early state, the Hawaiian chiefdoms, pre-contact chiefdoms, kin lines, the elder line, taboo, castes, Kamehameah I, Kamehameah II, James Cook.

Valery K. Zakharov. From Complicated World and Human to Syntheocracy (pp. 140–158).

The synthetic (unifying) philosophical conception about the world proceeds from the assumption that the synthetic (unified) (i.e., material or mental) world can be generally defined as a totality including 1) the natural world (both material and mental) of the Earth and the Universe; and 2) supra natural world (both material and mental) which the humanity has created and continues to create in the process of its living.

The mental world contains people's mental world. The mental world is vertically divided into conscious world and subconscious world, and it is horizontally divided into the sensual world of people and the thought (clever or stupid) world of people. Of special interest is the study and description of the interaction between people's mental world and their material world through human activity or in a broader sense, through the human creativity. The article describes how a social change that occurs in the unified world affects the human complicating creativity. In particular, it is shown that today the inhabitants of many modern states have created and confirmed a temporal staircase of (vital) creative ages of a human. At each level of this temporal staircase, there appears some predominant and more complicated creativity with new characteristics.

Finally, it is shown that the existing age complication of human creativities affects the future social existence of the synthetical world, determined in particular by the peculiar syntheocratic way of State government, in which the wise creative age of a person plays the most important role in comparison with the democratic way.

Keywords: world, material world, human mental world, conscious world, subconscious world, human sensual world, human thought world, social development of humanity, staircase of ages of human creativities, pyramid of ages of creativities of nation, psychological foundations of State government, sophycracy, democracy, syntheocracy.

Ahmad Ardi, Nikolay P. Maletin. ASEAN and STR in 2010–2020: Urgent Problems of International Relations (pp. 159–166).

The article reflects the features of the key directions of regional relations between Southeast Asia (SEA) and the South Pacific Region (SPR) in the 2010–2020s. By the example of the countries of Oceania, new vectors of cooperation of the “ASEAN +” model are shown, and each country of Southeast Asia with the South Pacific Region, as well as innovative vectors developed by the states of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific Region in bilateral formats according to the strategy of their international cooperation in the subregions of Oceania. There are identified the traditional and innovative directions of interaction between countries in the context of the global economic crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic. A conclusion is made about the consequences of the development of economic relations between the countries of neighboring regions in the context of changing developmental strategy of a multipolar world. Constructive forecasts are proposed for the development of interregional relations in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific Region, as well as their individual states in the context of the formed new stages of a multipolar world.

Keywords: South Pacific, Southeast Asia, Southeast Asia and South Pacific Region, China and South Pacific Region, PRC and Southeast Asia, Oceania, international rela-

tions in Southeast Asia and South Pacific Region, Asia-Pacific Region, Asia-Pacific Region, economic projects in South Pacific Region.

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