

театром и кино, СМИ, образованием и другими аспектами детской культуры стран Восточной Европы.

На собрании был также представлен отчет о публикациях и конференциях, в которых принимали участие члены исследовательской группы. Подводя итоги, необходимо заметить, что члены ChEER, присутствующие на конференции, выразили интерес к организации секций и круглых столов по детской литературе и детству на следующей конференции ASEES в Филадельфии в ноябре 2015 г. В результате расширения исследовательской территории ChEER в этом году несколько членов нашей группы примут участие в интердисциплинарных секциях на биеннале-конференции IRSC (международное исследовательское общество по детской литературе) с коллегами из Польши, Германии и Украины.

SUMMARY

The seventh volume of the journal “Children’s Readings” opens with the interview with *Marina Kostyukhina*, who organized the round table “Children’s book as a provocation” (Institute of Childhood, The Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, April 2015). *M. Kostyukhina* reflects on the contemporary children’s literature, dedicated to the controversial topics: suicide, autism, homosexuality, death of relatives etc.

Under the rubric “*Archive*” *Anna Senkina* is republishing an article “*Is the Children’s Literature Needed?*” (1897) by *A. V. Kruglov* with a preface on writer’s creative way and the bibliography of studies, dedicated to this forgotten author of children’s literature of the XIX century.

The section “*Research*” continues publication of papers, presented by the participants of the international conference “*Children’s literature as a Territory of Conflicts: the texts, persons, institutions*” (Institute of Russian Literature (The Pushkin House), June 2014).

The article “*Orphaned heroes in children’s literature: a reflection of the social crisis at the beginning and at the end of the Soviet era*” written by *Olga Bukhina* and *Andrea Lanoux* is based on the fact that the societal upheaval following the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 produced staggering numbers of orphaned children, as did the collapse of the Russian monarchy in 1917. Russian writers in both periods regularly wrote orphaned heroes into their works, reflecting the real-life problems of their time while also giving symbolic form to the chaos and instability of their eras. This essay examines the treatment of orphaned heroes in the novels of *Ekaterina Murashova* and *Dina Sabitova*, comparing them to the orphaned heroes of the early Soviet era. Authors trace the evolution of the literary orphan as an emblem of revolution and ideal “new person” in the early Soviet period, to a victim of institutional failure and social trauma in the post-Soviet era.

Valerii Viugin in the article “*He ate the priest, and all the people*” (*Children’s Literature’s Adult Fears*) addresses the specific discourse from the history of Soviet art for children, on which this contribution focuses, has been stimulated by a broader interest in anthropophagy as a *topos*

and in cannibalistic discourses in 20th century Russian culture as a whole. Author examines here a specific quality of children's literature and cinema that manifests itself in peculiar forms of representation of evil, cruelty and violence and, as a result, in unique appropriations of the emotion of fear. This opens up discussion of certain rhetorical aspects of the Soviet politics of horror from the transcultural perspective. The author's attention has been concentrated on the several significant literary works of the 20th century writers, both from Russia and from West Europe and the USA (S. Marshak, K. Chukovskii, A. Tolstoi, H. Lofting, C. Collodi, R. Dahl, etc.), and on their screen adaptations.

The article by Inna Sergienko "*Death of a Hero: the plot of the child's death in the didactic prose of the end of XVIII century*" deals with the function of death of a child character in the plot of didactic short-stories for children written in the end of the XVIII century. Author examines the interpretations of this plot and the causes for its ubiquity in this genre of children's literature. The analysis of poetics of the children's literature is based on the materials of didactic fiction, which was translated into Russian at that time.

Olga Mikhaylova's article, "*Conflicts' Typology in 'The Adventures of Dennis' by V. Dragunskiy: Receptive-functional aspect*" deals with various types of conflicts in the "The Adventures of Dennis" by V. Dragunsky. The majority of these conflicts are not only determined by a traditional opposition "a child — an adult" but also differ depending on the author's addressing. Editorial and publishing aspects influenced the subject matter of the conflicts: depending on the audience of the edition, wherein a particular story was published different sides of the same conflict are emphasized by Dragunsky. The article contains a comparison of lifetime editions of several stories from the "The Adventures of Dennis" in order to determine conflict's transformation in publications addressed to children and adults.

Victoria Zubareva's research "*Orthodox fiction for teenagers of the beginning of the XXI century*" is devoted to Orthodox fiction, which is a genre that has recently appeared in children's literature. Orthodox stories for teenagers have never before been a subject of research in the field. The article raises the question of the common image of the new positive character — an orthodox teenager who overcomes all obstacles thanks to his belief. The authors under consideration make a special effort to adapt the ordeal doctrine, as well as the stories of locally worshipped saints and folklore concerned with sorcerers, which are

widespread among common orthodox believers, to the perception of the young audience.

In addition the section "*Research*" includes articles by Ekaterina Babkina and Valerii Maroshi. Their works open new research fields in children's literature.

In the article "*Elephant and the child in Russian Literature of the first third of the twentieth century*," Valerii Maroshi analyzes situation "the elephant and the baby" and "the elephant as a child" first of all in the Russian literary modernism and the avant-garde, as well as in the works of N. Zabolotsky and early Soviet Children's Literature of the 1920s–1930s. In the article the author problematizes archetypal of a girl and an elephant and pragmatic of interaction of these two protagonists, which could stand for different symbolic meaning. The situation is considered as a story in the form of meeting and communication of the elephant and the girl and as a plot, which suggest a high degree of metaphorization.

Ekaterina Babkina as a specialist in the periodicals of the Far Eastern Russian first-wave emigration in the article "*The Russian-language illustrated magazine for young children 'Swallow' (Harbin, 1926 — 1945)*" reviews the most popular, as she notes, the Russian-language children's magazine, which was published in Manchuria. The article is devoted to the history and functioning of the magazine. "Swallow" is the most popular periodical for children of the Russian Diaspora in the Far East. Publishing activity of the Far Eastern emigration has led the appearance of children's magazines based on the traditions of Russian children's periodicals of XIX — early XX centuries which were developed under the influence of complex cultural and historical events of East Asia during 1920–1940's.

The rubric "*Materials*" introduces two texts about Arkady Gaidar's works, which were written in the 1960s and 1970s. One of them is "*About A. Gaidar's story 'Chuk and Gek'*" by a then student Nadezhda Gileva that has not been previously published. Second article "*Critical interpretation of the children's book and the category of 'childhood memory'*" by a researcher of children's literature from the Tyumen University Vladimir Rogachev (1940–2004) was published in inaccessible digest.

Under the rubric "*Reviews*" Larisa Rudova publish a report on the work of the group at the annual international conference of Slavic ASEEEES (San Antonio, Texas, 20–23 November, 2014).