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VIEW OF THE ASPECTS OF POWER IN TEXTILE ARTISTS' WORKS

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Power and its varying hierarchy exists in all forms of life, the lower is the stage of the development of life, the possibilities for the growth of the number of people. The opportunity to implement the first principles simpler is its power-sharing system. Among the most highly developed living beings, namely people, the division of power has undergone a huge evolution stage. There is a great diversity in the division of power. In the further development of civilization the human way of life has changed, opening up of the division of labor appeared, thus paving the way for the opportunity to accomplish the individual power as well.

Historically, the art was an object of ordering – artists created their artworks for churches, courts, and wealthy bourgeoisie. Later, culture and art were strongly influenced by the ideology of totalitarian regimes: fascism, nationalism, communism. In these political regimes art also served as a means of propaganda, affected the processes of art.

Owing to the works of textile artists people become aware of the historical events of their nation and the world, and with the help of the created images these events become embedded in human consciousness.

In modern understanding, the power is expressed through discourses, body, culture, activities of individuals, as well as the art. The processes of art, including the textile art, are not only influenced by power, but also possess the ability to affect a society, hence power.

The aim of the present study is to recognize the works of textile artists and artisans in which a view of the aspects of power is expressed, as well as to examine the diversity of image, technique and material.

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VISUAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHANGES OF LIEPAJA'S HISTORIC CENTRE SQUARES IN RESTORED REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

Planning for Liepaja as an economically active city was determined by the main roads on economically significant sights – administrative and trade centres around squares, which affected the urban spatial composition and obtained configuration appropriate for the function, building and visual image. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Latvia with the Order No 128 on October 29, 1998 determined the area of national importance urban development monument „Liepaja's Historic Centre,” where about 300 buildings, which were built during the 17th-19th century in Russian and German cultures' interaction, are considered as architecturally and artistically important. An essential part of Liepaja's historic urban environment is squares and greeneries. However, the peculiarities and culture-historical values can be preserved if landscaping measures are performed in a qualitative and holistic way, being aware of the urban structure development. Major changes have taken place in Liepaja's urban environment during the restored Republic of Latvia, when due to financial capacity the image of many squares and historic places was radically changed in a hurry without a careful architectonic and artistic research. Neglecting detailed research of urban environment, Liepaja have lost several squares – they have lost their identity, colouring and have become extensions for traffic roads. Due to major reconstructions the visual image of the Rose Square and the Square named after the President of Latvia Republic Janis Cakste, and several other squares has been changed.

Goal of the research – analyse the functional and visual changes of the national importance urban development monument „Liepaja's Historic Centre” during the restored Republic of Latvia.