

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Collapse of Empires and the Problem of Colonialism (first article)

Summary: Author of the article makes explicit, by example of Russian-Chechen conflict, the mechanism of manifestation of general problems and characteristics of the empire collapse in the post-Soviet realm. After analyzing the main content of the scientific and political debate on colonialism issues, the author identifies the specific manifestations of this mechanism depending on the different types of colonialism. According to the author, the theory and the history of colonialism need to be revised in the light of new empirical and conceptual material.

Keywords: Colonialism, empire, Russian-Chechen conflict, human rights, national self-determination.

Dmitriev I.S. Social and Cultural Foundation of Intellectual Revolution of XVI-XVII Centuries

Summary: This article analyzes two key myths about the scientific revolution of XVI-XVII centuries: hypertrophy of the mechanics and the mathematization of science as the most important characteristics of the intellectual revolution of modern times. According to the author, the typical views about a radical break with the intellectual tradition of the past, as the premise of a "new science", does not correspond to reality. Based on the analysis of a large number of primary sources, the author demonstrates the continuity of knowledge of nature by the thinkers of XV-XVI centuries.

Keywords: scientific revolution, intellectual tradition, intellectual war, continuity of ideas.

Oleynik A.N. Underperformance in Theory and University Practice

Summary: This article attempt to employ the concept of underperformance to the analysis of Russian academic environment. The author draws attention to the fact that the amount of available financial resources, that Russian research organizations have, is quite comparable with those in the West. However, their productivity, measured in the number and quality of publications, remains extremely low. The author believes that this is due to the fact that the current system of incentives for scientists and researchers focuses on the search and capture of rent, rather than actual science teaching and implementation of innovations. As a result, the hope for a transition from extensive to an innovative type of the Russian economy remains very elusive.

Keywords: econometric analysis of the effectiveness of research organizations, the underperformance phenomenon, competitiveness, rent, innovation.

Porus V.N. Spirituality as a Problem of Contemporary Russia

Summary: The article deals with spirituality as the fundamental basis of social cohesion; the treatment options for its foundation, nature and meaning as well as the criteria of its degeneracy and usefulness, the conditions of its existence and extinction are considered in the paper.

Keywords: spirituality, unspirituality, personality.

Rozov N.S. The image of the Future World Order and Russia's Strategies

Summary: The article examines the global trends of world development, the prevention of international conflicts, leveling the economic and political development of countries worldwide.

Keywords: Megatrends, two-tiered system of security, geopolitics.

Butina A.V. Conditions of Intellectuals' Involvement in the Processes of Civic Engagement

Summary: The article analyzes endogenous conditions for the integration of intellectuals in the process of grassroots self-organization in Russia and Latin American countries in the second half of the 20th century. The article presents the results of the study of motives of cooperation and patterns of private ties between intellectuals and civic movements' activists.

Keywords: intellectuals, civic self-organization, method of theoretical history operant reinforcement.

Potseluev S.P. Globalization and the "Democratic Fascism": About New Meanings of the Old Concept (Translator's Foreword)

Summary: The text is translator's foreword to the György Lukács's "Blum Theses". In this foreword, the actuality of G. Lukács's ideas for contemporary political thought is stressed, further, the history of this Lukács's paper is briefly described, and its general characteristic is given.

Keywords: neo-Marxism, G. Lukács, globalization, democratic fascism, a new authoritarianism.

Lukács G. "Blum Theses"

Summary: The journal "Political Conceptology" publishes the translation of the fragment of György Lukács's "Blum Theses" which were prepared to the Second Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1928. Translation from German is made by S.P. Potseluev.

Keywords: neo-Marxism, Fascism, History of the Hungarian Communist Party, democratic fascism, new authoritarianism.

Makarenko V.P. Refined Dogmatist

Summary: The article critically analyzes life and main ideas of Georg Lukács as one of the leading representatives of the neo-Marxism. The author acknowledges that G. Lukács was an outstanding interpreter of the works of Karl Marx; he created and reconstructed the categorical apparatus which influenced enormously the contemporary forms of Marxism. However, in author's opinion, the Marxism of G. Lukács itself is anti-rational and anti-scientific. It is because of principle of unity of theory and practice that contributes to the priority of the political participation against the cognitive values. As a consequence, Lukács's Marxism rejects the intellectual, logical and empirical criteria of truth. In this context, the power is more important than truth, and the participation in the communist movement gives confidence to its own rightness. Finally it is pointed out that G. Lukács's Marxism is not a search for truth in accordance with clearly defined criteria of truthiness but a search for his own intellectual security resulting in party dogmatism.

Keywords: neo-Marxism, G. Lukács, History of the Communist movement, the theoretical dogmatism.

Krasnov M.A. Personalistic Regime in Russia: The Experience of Institutional Analysis

Summary: The paper investigates the design of the Russian public authorities, which led to the formation of personalistic political regime, which distorts the principle of separation of powers and impede the normal political competition. The author argues that such a regime is caused not so much by the Russian tradition but rather by the organic defects of institutional power mechanism due to the RF Constitution. Plunging into the study of the nature of personalistic regime, the author uses not only legal, but sociological, historical, and social psychological sources.

Keywords: public authorities, personalistic political regime, the separation of powers, political competition, institutional analysis.