

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Domestic spying as an element of bureaucratic state governance

Summary: This paper analyzes the domestic spying as one of the main ways of bureaucratic control in the police state. Exploring the historical forms of domestic spying, the author reveals the relationship between the policizing degree of society, structural maturity of policizing groups, the institutionalization level of snitching, and the propensity of population to cooperate with the police.

Keywords: bureaucratic management, bureaucratic police state, policizing of society, police apparatus, espionage.

Lubsky A.V. The neoclassical model of political studies

Summary: The neoclassical model of political studies as one of the areas of postnonclassical political science bases on the principle of constructive realism which enables, on the basis of the development of multidimensional constructs of political knowledge, to bridge the epistemological claims of postmodernism, a methodological one-sidedness of classical and non-classical models, as well as the fragmentation of political knowledge.

Keywords: classical model of political studies, non-classical model of political studies, the neoclassical model of political studies, postmodern model of political cognition, multiparadigmality, realism, constructivism, constructive realism, methodological consciousness.

Mezhuev V.M. History as a philosophical problem

Summary: This article analyzes the philosophical understanding of history. The author draws a distinction between the competence of the two areas of historical knowledge: philosophy of history and historiography. Historical science strives for objectivity, i.e. to the study of historic events in the form in which they are reflected in the experience of the contemporaries of these events. The subject of the philosophy of history is not just a knowledge of the past, but the historical (self-)consciousness, i.e. the human's recognition of itself and his own time, the connection between time and eternity, the establishment of meaning and purpose of the historical process. The paper analyzes the specifics of this (self-)consciousness in different historical periods — pre-modern, modern and postmodern.

Keywords: philosophy of history, methodology of history, the order of time, the idea of history, pre-modern, modern, postmodern.

Shcherbinin A.I. Political holiday: concept and communication

Summary: The communicative properties of political events are subject of analysis in the article: repeatability, symbolism, imagery, and so on. The main functions of the political events are

stipulated by these properties: the projection of contemporary values on the past, the reproduction of the sequence of historical events and legitimization, on this basis, the existing political order and identity. Analyzing the political reality in modern Russia, the author draws attention to the “deficit of conviviality” due to the contradiction between the emerging national identity of Russians, and inadequate symbolic expression of the “birth of the nation” in the existing political holidays.

Keywords: political holiday, political liturgy, symbols and values in politics, symbolic politics, political communication.

Berlyavsky L.G. Louis Brandeis's concept of politics and law

Summary: The article investigates the political and legal concept developed by Louis Brandeis who was a prominent American jurist and member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is considered as one of the four greatest judges of the XX century. L. Brandeis was successful in upholding the social and labor rights not expressly enshrined in the US Constitution. “Brandeis Brief” became a substantial contribution to the procedural law of the United States. Brandeis was a supporter of the concept of a “living Constitution” which is based on the idea of social changes, the evolution of the legal system, and the Basic Law.

Keywords: Louis Brandeis, political legal concept, US Supreme Court, social and labor law, procedural law.

Potseluev S.P., Konstantinov M.S. Modern right-wing radicalism: the identification problem

Summary: This article examines the conceptual framework of modern right-wing radical ideologies. Initial methodological problem, the authors suggest, is eclecticism of right radicalism which hampers an explication of the conceptual core of this ideology. This problem is solved by applying the method of “ideological morphology” by M. Freeden. The authors analyze different approaches to the understanding of fascism exploring its relation to the conservatism. Based on this analysis, the main concepts and ideologies of right-wing radicalism are investigated in the article. The resulting conceptual model is adapted in relation to the Russian version of grass-roots fascism. The authors suggest that this model can be used in sociological studies of right-wing ideologemes.

Keywords: political ideology, conservatism, right-wing radicalism, fascism, groupuscular right, concept, ideologeme.

Filippov A.F. Soviet sociology as police science

Summary: This article explores the Soviet sociology of the 1960s — early 1970 in terms of “police science” as administrative-expert system of a police state. According to the author, sociology in the Soviet Union could not be oriented to the solution of fundamental theoretical problems, since this function retained by the ideological bureaucracy. Therefore, the main task of Soviet sociology was to find effective methods of management, the acquisition of knowledge about the regulation of behavior, transformation of motifs and distribution of incentives to achieve the common good in the bureaucratic, social and police state.

Keywords: police state, policizing, public good, Soviet sociology, seventies.

Makarenko V.P., Protaseny D.N. Military cynicism: Russian realities and Peter Sloterdijk's concept

Summary: This article is based on the Peter Sloterdijk's concept of military cynicism. The authors analyze the spiritual and the political situation in Russia today, and come to the conclusion that the history of Russian and Soviet war should be seen not so much from the standpoint of heroism and victory, but as an expression of cowardice and mercenary practices. The same conclusion applies to groups which cultivate an aggressive mentality.

Keywords: military cynicism, collective schizophrenia, paranoid systems, militarism.

Gaman-Golutvina O.V. BRIC Countries: elite-formation and intra-elite cleavages regarding the nature, direction and speed of modernization

Summary: In this article, the author examines the organization characteristics of power elites in the BRIC countries. Identifies a number of similarities in the process of modernization in the late twentieth century — beginning of the XXI century, and conducts a detailed comparative political analysis of BRIC modernization strategies.

Keywords: BRIC, rotation and recruitment of political elites, intra-elite struggle, modernization, modernization strategy.

Inozemtsev V.L. Colonies and dependent territories: an invitation to debate

Summary: The author invites you to a discussion of the history of European colonization and European domination. A theoretical and even more terminological approach to the differences between the colonies and dependent territories, westernization and globalization, postcolonial development and post-dependence, and finally, between attempts to restore the empire and equitable interstate integration is proposed. The author put a question about the fundamental concepts in the approach to the problem of European expansion, colonization and Westernization.

Keywords: colony, European colonization, post-colonial syndrome, post-dependence, Westernization, globalization, territory 'under the control', dependent territories.

Kuznetsov A.M. "China's peaceful development" and some problems of the modern theory of international relations

Summary: The article discusses the possibility of assessing, by means of modern theories of international relations, China's transformation into one of the world powers. Western, especially American experts, based on the concept of "realism", clearly see this as a threat to world order process. The PRC government, in order to remove the negative perception of the growing power of the country, even changed its slogan "peaceful rise of China" to "China's peaceful development." Simultaneously, the scientific community of the country has been tasked to develop its own version of the theory of international relations, in which the new China could be presented as a positive country. Assessing the potential development of Chinese theorists in this field, we can state a number of successes related to departure from the Westerncentrism of the existing theories of international relations. The article raises the question of the need also for Russian scientists to contribute to the development of new concepts.

Keywords: peaceful development, peaceful rise, China, theory of international relations, non-Western theory, the Chinese school.

Nickolsky S.A. Enlightenment – Civicism – Patriotism

Summary: The components of the process of proper development and coordination of interests of the person (individual) and society (the state) are the “enlightenment” (people's courage, based on the knowledge, to use their own mind) and “civicism” (the deed). In this case, the result of their manifestation becomes “patriotism.”

Keywords: personality, society, state, enlightenment, civicism, patriotism.

Porus V.N. Existence and anguish: A.P. Chekhov and A.P. Platonov

Summary: This paper presents a comparative analysis of the existential “anguish” in Chekhov’s and Platonov’s creative heritage. As it is shown, the “anguish” is one of the major ontological characteristics of the cultural crisis. The “anguish” of Chekhovian heroes is the mental outlook of people living “at the edge of culture” as well as a vague anxiety similar to the one that all living beings feel before the existential cataclysm. This “anguish” is caused by the senselessness of a culture that lost its vital resource and became “the world of simulacra”. The result is an eternal readiness of a grieving person for skepticism and self-destructive irony. The anguish of heroes from Platonov's “Tchevengur” is a reaction to a mechanical suppression of life by the “new culture”, the universal principles of which claim to the absolute power over people. These claims are not fated to become true; “simulacra” cannot force the human authenticity out of life. Paradoxically, the dreary desperation of tchevengur’s world is fraught with hope for overcoming the cultural catastrophe and for achieving the ideal of the “innermost human”. The article demonstrates that Chekhov and Platonov belong to the same literary and philosophical tradition which opposes the cultural crisis and seeks ways to overcome it.

Keywords: anguish, life, culture, cultural crisis, ontology of culture, philosophy of culture.

Baturin Y.M. Symbolism of the first acts

Summary: In this article, the author discusses the “special conditions” in the scientific community. Agency created for the management of science, started with encouraging its employees “in special conditions” of their work. What are the “special conditions” for development of science?

Keywords: “special conditions” of development of science, science, research funding.

Haitun S.D. Victim of cargo cult

Summary: This paper is devoted to the reform of the Russian fundamental science. The author compares the grant system that exists in Russia today, with a cargo cult. As the author claims, the scientometric indicators are not valid for assessing the qualifications of a scientist. The author emphasizes that it is impossible to copy the Western system of science by its appearance.

Keywords: reform of RAS, basic science, RSF, RHF, RFBR, grant system, grants, scientometric indicators.

Ratz M.V., Kotelnikov S.I. The Academy case: what is to be reformed?

Summary: The central problem of this paper is the reform of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS). As the authors stress, the science field in Russia needs to be reformed, but there is no any methodology of reform accepted by society and government. At the same time, the authors raise the question of how to implement the reform of the RAS in order to avoid the idle time of science.

Keywords: RAS reform, science reforms, methodology of reform, science and authority.