

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. The Soviet state reason and the problem of political mediocrity

Summary: The paper applies the concept of cognitive resistance to analyze the relationship between the interests of the Russian population and the interests of the Russian state. The material for this analysis is delivered from the fundamental research D. Lieven. It is shown that the description of the similarities and differences between Tsarist Russia, the USSR and the Ottoman Empire must be done to ensure that in carrying out reforms to develop mechanisms to combat all direct and indirect elements of this similarity while overcoming all the features of the Soviet regime. The author raises the problem of theoretical justification of the refusal of modern Russia from the tsarist identity, Soviet identity and Soviet methods of communication with the tsarist identity. The twentieth century has exacerbated the problem of incompetence of political leaders of Russia. All of Russia's modernization cycles ended in defeat, despite the interim military victories. Russia has so far failed to catch up with the developed countries of the West. This testifies to the failure of attempts to implement in Russia revolutions, reforms and modernizations from above.

Keywords: cognitive resistance, temporal-spatial forms of Russian and Soviet state reason.

Shtompel O.M. Socio-cultural essence of natural philosophy

Summary: Considered from the socio-cultural position, natural philosophy appears as a phenomenon resulting from “split” of the unified field of culture. If in the theoretical constructions of the Renaissance thinkers were fused together humanistic, aesthetic and natural science approaches to the study of reality, then the XVIII century as the age of the formation of physical and mathematical sciences put an end to the study of anthropomorphic nature. The world of exact science has extricated itself from the sphere of humanitarian knowledge. As a result, natural philosophy serves as a special hybrid spiritual education that seeks to “patch” a disrupt world of single human culture. If in the classical natural philosophy the philosophy was designed to form a single picture of the world on the basis of a certain philosophical principle, then in the post-classical period of the development of science, by contrast, the natural-scientific, i. e. devoid of real content, concepts underlie the philosophical outlook.

Keywords: natural philosophy, culture, the Renaissance, scientific picture of the world, philosophical outlook.

Ratz M.V., Kotelnikov S.I., Sleptsov B.G. Power or governance? Chapter 4. Margin notes in World and Russian history (Conclusion)

Summary: This text is the end of the article about the history, the beginning of which was published in the third issue of the journal. The text contains a “marginal notes” of Russian history and the general conclusion. As before, the story is viewed through the double points: the activity approach and methods of social governing.

Keywords: methodology, politics, power, governing, history, Russia.

Krasnov M.A. On the way to the depersonalization of the Russian authorities: change the status of the head of state

Summary: This article analyzes the institutional and functional aspects of the institution of the head of state. The author proceeds from the thesis that the legal uncertainty of the said institution has the effect of establishing and strengthening the regime of personal power. Considering in comparative perspective (giving an example of Russia, the USA, France, Poland and Germany) the social and psychological grounds for the emergence of personification of power, the author concludes that the problem is not cultural archetypes but the methods of organization of political institutions. As suggested by the author of the article, the basic functionality of the Institute of the head of state is to be the integrator of the state power and the custodian of the country's sovereignty and the constitutional order. The condition for the successful implementation of this function is the political neutrality of the head of state.

Keywords: Institute of the head of state, the personification of power, regime of personal power, authoritarianism.

Shablinsky I.G. The judiciary and the political regime in Russia: some aspects of interaction

Summary: This article analyzes the specificity of the interaction of the political regime and the judiciary in Russia. Considering the history of Soviet justice and the judiciary as well as the judicial reform of the 1990s, the author reveals the causes and factors of “judicial counter-reform” that took place in Russia in the 2000s: insertion of courts into “power vertical”, the principles of judicial appointments, special position of chairmen of courts and others.

Keywords: judiciary, the judicial system, judicial counter-reform, the political regime.

Chernega V.N. Russia and the EU: the problem of the historical choice

Summary: Russia's rapprochement with the European Union seems to be more natural and above all more productive in close association than other alternatives. Only the EU can be a source of necessary technological upgrade of the Russian economy that could increase the productivity and reduce the need for labor importation. The EU is also a source of social technologies to restore the social cohesion of the Russian society, as well as of extensive experience in the promotion of the state of law and the fight against corruption.

Keywords: eastern policy of the EU, European Union, Russia, the post-Soviet space, economic partnership.

Lubsky A.V. The institutional matrix of the natural state and the social order in Russia

Summary: The basis of the institutional matrix of the natural state as a system of formal rules and informal constraints consists in the order of limited access to valuable resources and functions, and this order can solve the problem of violence in society. Social order can be regarded as reproduction of institutional practices, the dominants of which, in Russian natural state, are statism, paternalism and clientelism.

Keywords: neoinstitutionalism, natural state, institutional matrix, social order, institutional practices, statism, paternalism, clientelism.

Kolchinsky E.I. The First World War and the mobilization of science

Summary: The article examines the main vectors of the transformation of science during the First World War. It is shown how the consciousness of scientists, forms and content of their activities, structure and organization of science, interaction of the scientific community with the government, industry and army were changed. The totality of these transformations was called, already in those days, the “mobilization science”. Also, a brief overview of the historical and scientific literature devoted to the creation of the “mobilization science” during the First World War is given.

Keywords: First World War, science, scientists, Commission for the Study of the Natural Productive Forces of Russia (KEPS), Academy of Sciences, Chemical Committee, mobilization.

Pain E.A. The largest cities in the system of regulation of ethno-political relations in Russia: statement of research problems

Summary: The subject of the article is the methodological foundation of national policy. The author considers it necessary to supplement the paradigm of the national policy by the new paradigm “management of cultural diversity”, to include in it the problems of cities and urban agglomerations. In addition, a change in the interpretation of modernization concept is proposed, and the transfer of the main focus of researchers from the analysis of the causes of ethnic conflicts to the factors which balance the cultural diversity and turns it from a source of conflict into the system of checks and balances.

Keywords: national policy, ethnic and political relations, city, city agglomeration, management of cultural diversity, multiple modernity.

Makarenko V.P. Rostov-on-Don: the matrix of concepts and fatal nonsense

Summary: The article describes the author's tools for analysis of the origin of the city Rostov-on-Don: the concepts of structural anthropology, comparative history, love-hate, the constants of the modern city, Novorossiya, a person types in its imperial-Soviet incarnation, total history and travelogue. Structural anthropology allows us to put the problem of finding an analogue of “Rostov Indians” in the use of paleontology and archeology data. Comparative History stimulates the production of special optics to the description of the southern region of Russia and the city of Rostov-on-Don, the logged-in area of the rule of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XVIII century. Modern situationism allows us to analyze the aggressive and totalitarian features of dead city as well as contradictions of state capitalism in all ages of life of Rostov. The concept of love-hate relationship with respect to the Rostov-on-Don includes many religious-philosophical, cultural and political phenomena, including the city image provided by foreign travel writers and local writers. The author proposes to conduct a cross-border debate about retro-ideologeme “Novorossiya”, taking into account the universality of servile Russian type of person and political language derived from that type. A hypothesis about the possibility of the use of authoring tools to describe many parameters the actual history of Rostov-on-Don is formulated.

Keywords: Rostov-on-Don, concept, conceptology, structural anthropology, comparative history, modern city.

Korenevsky A.V. Rostov-on-Don: a city wrapped up in myths

Summary: The article deconstructs the myths, legends and stories associated with the perception of the Rostov-on-Don both by the residents of this city and outside observers: myths about the source “Rich well”, “the Genoa house”, “New Babylon” and others.

Keywords: Rostov-on-Don, myth, narrative, double bind, urban folklore.

Vendina O.I. Cultural diversity as a challenge to urban development policy

Summary: The article deals with the main approaches to the interpretation of cultural diversity in urban studies. Author focuses his special attention on the analysis of ideas and personal values of the population of Rostov-on-Don and Ufa.

Keywords: Rostov-on-Don, national policy, ethnic and political relations, city, urban agglomeration, cultural diversity.

Shtompel L.A. The imaginary and real urban diversity

Summary: The article is devoted to understanding multiple-level system and differently directed of urban variety and socio-cultural heterogeneity of citizens. It has been shown that urban diversity has several measurements: ethnic, local (on-axis “suburb-center”), cultural and anthropological. Based on research conducted by the author, the concept of “cultural-anthropological type” man is introduced. The author gives the definition of this concept and tracks different cultural and anthropological types XX–XXI centuries in Russia.

Keywords: urban diversity, socio-cultural heterogeneity, cultural-anthropological type.

Prostakov S.A. Prediction and prevention of urban conflicts involving Russian nationalists: based on social media

Summary: The paper presents the summary of the report devoted to the analysis of conflict potential of urban communities in social networks.

Keywords: Rostov-on-Don, the Internet, social media, urban conflicts, Russian nationalism.