

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Reading Hanna Arendt: the relationship of lies, violence, and political incompetence (Part 1)

Summary: The article analyzes the Hannah Arendt's conception of violence and attempts to apply this conception in understanding the war practice of the XX century, in which the Soviet Union took part. Of particular importance to the author is H. Arendt's thesis about the coincidence of lies and violence. The author connects this thesis with the notion of "illegal war" and suggests using this notion as a concept that meets the criteria of discussion.

Keywords: political incompetence, lies, violence, war, Hannah Arendt, political philosophy.

Patzelt W.J. Problematic interface: biology and comparative political science

Summary: The author demonstrates the importance of the biology ideas in political science, not so much because of their content but thanks to their methodology. An appeal to the themes of evolution, typology, morphology etc. opens new prospects for comparative political science. The methodological similarities and parallels between comparative biology and comparative political science as well as general patterns and differences between biological life forms and political ways of organizing people are shown. Evolutionary institutionalism as an approach for a complex, including cross-historical analysis is proposed.

Keywords: biology, comparative political science, typology, morphology, evolutionary institutionalism.

Collins R. Macrohistory. Essays in sociology of the long run

Summary: The article contains an author's essay on the book by R. Collins, a representative of modern historical macrosociology. The processes of expansion and decline of empires, bureaucratization and secularization, revolutions and state decays are described, and the analysis of the author's prediction of the collapse of the Warsaw bloc and the USSR, major trends in geopolitics, democratization, unification and division of ethnic groups, development and crises of the market economy is given.

Keywords: historical macrosociology, methodology of social knowledge, R. Collins.

Gontar N.V. The city as an object of administrative-bureaucratic manipulation

Summary: The perspective of city development is urgent as owing to the importance of the cities in modern society, and owing to complexity of problems of management of the cities. In article the actual domination of the state (administrative bureaucratic apparatus) in processes of management of the cities is discussed. The defects and contradictions generated by such domination are considered, alternatives of the place and functions of the state in city development are discussed. A key contradiction between the bureaucratic approach and the market principles of development of

the cities providing their competitiveness is the dichotomy of “centralization or decentralization” and “variety or unification”. In article approaches to upgrade of a management system by the cities taking into account available today and in the historical past of experience such are stated.

Keywords: city, state, bureaucracy, administrative regulation.

Lukin V.A. The communicative-philosophical dimension of progressive intolerance

Summary: Communicative and philosophical aspects of intolerance are analyzed. The relationship between the phenomenon of intolerance and speech activity, cooperation (resp. Principle of Cooperation), and conflict (resp. Principle of Conflict) is revealed. The erroneousness of the opinion that cooperation and conflict, as the socially communicative phenomena, are mutually exclusive notions is grounded. The concept of communicative intolerance is discussed and defined. Based on the Kotarbiński's principle of the negative cooperation and Pierce's fallibilism the author suggests that intolerance is one of the transformation mechanisms «belief → knowledge» in science as well as practical method of eliminating errors and solutions to human problems.

Keywords: intolerance, speech activity, cooperation, conflict.

Lishaev S.A. Uncertain identity: the philosopher's self-consciousness in contemporary Russia

Summary: The article deals with the problem of philosophical identity in modern Russia. The phenomenon of the evasion of a significant part of professional philosophers from philosophical identification is investigated. Its motivation, cultural-historical, mental and institutional foundations, as well as its influence on the Russian philosophical community and on the prospects of philosophical creativity are analyzed.

Keywords: philosophy, philosophical self-consciousness, philosophical identity, professional philosophy, philosophical calling, science, knowledge, inquiry, philosophical community.

Lubsky A.V., Lubsky R.A. “Russian power” and the state in contemporary Russia

Summary: “Russian power” is seen as a metaphor that serves as a conceptual interpretation of the ontological foundations of Russia's path in the modern world. This metaphor makes it possible to express syncretically the specifics of state power in Russia and the features of the modern Russian state which are conditioned by the existence of informal institutional practices based on etatism, paternalism, corporatism and clientelism.

Keywords: “Russian power”, Russian state, informal institutional practices, etatism, paternalism, corporatism, clientelism, client-corporatist state.

Sungurov A.J. Think tanks and expert community in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, and the North Caucasus

Summary: The circumstances of creation and development as well as some activity results of Russian think tanks in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Nizhniy Novgorod are described in the paper. In particular, a behaviour of these think tanks during enhance of citizen activities in Russia in 2011–2012 is analyzed. Expert community development in the national republics and other regions of the North Caucasus is also subject of considering in the last part of paper.

Keywords: think tanks, public policy centers, expert community, North Caucasus.

Mikhailova E.V., Skogorev A.P. The role of information technologies in the development of civil society in contemporary Russia (Internet practice)

Summary: Results of a research of representation of information technologies and their role in formation of civil society on pages of the Russian media are presented in article. The authors characterize the main objects of political activity on the Internet. The study highlighted areas of political participation, most effectively realized by using the Internet. The paper analyzes the activity of the political opposition on the Internet and its results. The Internet practices have a potential to be both a source for democratic transformations and for serious threats to the efficient interaction of the power and society.

Keywords: civil society, power, civic engagement, Internet-practices, Net communication.

Buldakov V.P. Revolution, emotions, politicians: toward a rethinking of the events of 1914–1917

Summary: The author shows that the beginning of the First World War caused a stream of uncontrollable emotions in Russia. This was due not only to the shock of the population from unexpected events, but mainly to the general disillusionment in power, which showed its complete incompetence. In these conditions, politicians were held hostage to human passions. The situation was naturally resolved by the victory of the Bolsheviks who relied on the frenzy of the crowds with their egalitarian views on justice.

Keywords: Russia, revolution, World War I, emotions, psychology, psycho-pathology, politics, Bolshevism.

Starikov N.V. “Odd and even” of Soviet policy: the functional asymmetry of traditionalism and reformism in the Soviet political space of the 1950s–1980s

Summary: The problem of compatibility of traditionalist and reformist orientations in the implementation of complicated political activity is going to be analyzed. Dichotomic asymmetry of political and ideological processes has been shown as functional feature and specifics of the Soviet regime, as an essential component of the public administrative system. The method purposed for identifying functional differences by type of perception, thinking, political behavior, response to the historic past has been shown in the monographic research. Intensity of asymmetry is to be considered as associated with the state's functions lateralization, redistribution of public functions between the adepts of the Stalin regime and the supporters of renewal, and also with the adaptation levels.

Keywords: USSR, political culture, sign systems, political power, conservatism, tradition, political consciousness, political attitude, perception, values.

Arendt H. Religion and politics

Summary: The journal “Political Conceptology” publishes the translation of one of the classic works of Hannah Arendt.

Keywords: religion, politics, ideology, communism, totalitarianism.

Minois G. History of hell: conclusion

Summary: The journal “Political Conceptology” publishes the translation of the conclusion from the book “The History of Hell” by contemporary French historian and culturologist Georges Minois.

Keywords: religion, politics, Christianity, collectivist hell, individualistic hell.

Chutkov S.S. M. Freeden's morphological analysis of ideology

Summary: Political ideology is a phenomenon of the political world with specific functions: the production and direction of political action, the explanation of social events, the protection of politicians and the mobilization of political support. The text reveals one of the approaches to the vision of political ideologies. In the framework of the morphological analysis by Michael Freeden, ideologies are viewed as a set of concepts which have won (temporarily) in the struggle for the central place, and which have a different relative weight within the framework of the ideology under consideration. The interplay of these concepts, their plexuses and interpreting paths is a key aspect of microlevel analysis, understanding and identifying of political ideologies in a given context.

Keywords: politics, ideology, morphology of ideologies, concept, Michael Freeden.

Poretskova A.A. Two views on the development of methodological approaches in political science

Summary: It is proposed to consider two approaches to the methodological evolution of political science. The logic of this evolution can be described both from the “internal” point of view of science itself (“scientific autopoiesis”), and from the point of “extra-scientific” factors of its development. In the first case, the instruments of analysis are the concepts of a research program and explanation model, and that of a methodological approach. On this basis, the methodological programs of naturalism, constructivism and realism (post-constructivism) are singled out and analyzed. In the second case, the basic concepts are scientific movements and scientific revolutions as that concepts are used in the theory of J. Drysek with reference to the evolution of American political science. Here stand out “étatists”, “pluralists”, “behaviorists” and supporters of the movement for the “new political science”. The transition to the last stage is characterized as a “scientific revolution” in American political science. The course of discussions on these issues is also under consideration.

Keywords: political science, methodology, research program, scientific movement, factors of science development.

Oyiwe Z.A. Symbolic Resources of Colonial Propaganda in World War II: The Case of British Nigeria

Summary: This article discusses the phenomenon of colonial military propaganda that took place in British West Africa during the Second World War. It is emphasized that the main goal of propaganda is to encourage people to adopt positions corresponding to the positions of advocates, to establish certain patterns of behavior. However, this General goal is far from ambiguous in its implementation. At the moment, the author reveals the example of military propaganda carried out by Western countries in Africa, particularly in British Africa. Special attention is paid to the origins

of this propaganda, its content and dynamics. Estimated hidden goals and unexpected results of colonial propaganda carried out by the UK, as well as its efficiency in Nigeria. In particular, it is shown that during the Second World War, the purpose of British propaganda in Nigeria was to maintain and reinforce colonial power, to weaken African nationalism and to support the local Nigerian population for the war in Europe.

Keywords: Nigeria, Great Britain, propaganda, war propaganda, African elite, African nationalism, independence.

Belov A.I. About infant mortality in prerevolutionary Russia

Summary: The article deals with the problem of high infant mortality in the Russian Empire. Because of it, life expectancy in Russia was at a low level relative to European countries. Causes of high infant mortality: low cultural and sanitary level of the population, poverty, lack of medical care. Also in the article the level of infant mortality of different peoples is compared, in Russians it is the highest. In this article, emphasis is placed on cultural factors in explaining the causes of high infant mortality.

Keywords: demography, infant mortality, pre-revolutionary Russia.

Khalilov T.A. Alexander Schmemann: the idea of attribution and the position of the radical contestator

Summary: The published material is an information-analytical report on the Fifth meeting of the Theoretical Seminar on Problems of Russian Idea and Politics which took place on March 10, 2017 at the Southern Federal University (Rostov-on-Don, Russia). On the scientific event, it was made an attempt to analyze the diary of Alexander D. Schmemann on Russian theme.

Keywords: Alexander Shmemann, emigration, intellectualism, Russian power, Byzantinism.