

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Truth and Propaganda: a Connection of Intellectual Counterweight with Anthropology Problem

Summary: The book series “Philosophy of Russia of the Second Half of the XXth Century” was published after 2000. It contains a description of approach to Soviet philosophy analysis. M.K. Petrov was the one of Rostov philosophers who published a monograph in this series. He identified and described the anthropological types of Soviet philosophers (romantic, court philosopher, cynic, Communist-philosopher-scout), and had an idea of scientific and technological counter-revolution. These Petrov’s cognitive inventions allow connection between historical and methodological analysis and anthropological problem. The paper contains the ideas of “Truth and Policy” by Hannah Arendt, studies the Russian specific of political lying and prospects of further studying in anthropological way.

Keywords: intellectual counterweight to power, Hannah Arendt, propaganda, political lying, anthropology of philosophical generations.

Dakhin A.V. Political Eras on A History Timescale: Rethinking the Well-Known Ideas

Summary: The paper critically analyzes some well-known ideas of rich political history of society and concludes a problem of theoretical worship of ideas about natural inequality of countries under modern conditions and starving undeveloped countries into absolute submission by Western countries and USA. The author develops the idea of political era based on term “political microcosm”, clause on five sources of a social order, and clause on four parts of political microcosm structure. A scale of rich political history includes era of mythic and dynastic states, era of religious and dynastic states, era of secular totalitarian states, era of secular democratic states. In XXIIth century the further development of rich political history be considered in two ways: a prospect of formation a cyber state and a prospect of preservation of anthropic and social state. All countries face historical challenge in equal measure. The author points the tendency of transformation theory and policy of USA and Western countries complies with a prospect of cyber state. In this way the Russian political study and policy of Russia take a scout position if in XXIIth one focus on priority on preservation of anthropic state and social state development.

Keywords: political microcosm, a political era, source of a social order, social memory, an anthropic state, a cyber state.

Nedyak I.L. Domination in Modern Democracies: Approaches to The Conceptualization, Measurement, Restriction

Summary: The goal of this paper is to critically observe the assumptions and research optics of the conceptions of domination. They measure the power and politics of modern democracies

on the scale of “domination-empowerment” with “agency”, “discursive consciousness”, “rights and opportunities” as scale divisions. The research toolset of the conceptions, their political, philosophical, and theoretical foundations are analyzed. The author uses data from the all-Russian panel surveys to depict the features of negative effect of domination within the social system.

Keywords: political power, domination, politics, freedom as non-domination, empowerment.

Korsakov S.N., Kozenko A.V. About an Epistemological Foundation of Biographics

Summary: The paper studies the approaches to the challenge of scientific biography reconstruction. The philosophical base of biographics is a theory of the human individuality. The paper studies an object of biography and the use of methods to study individuality’s way of live. The authors draw attention to problem of ratio of objective to subjective in bibliographic research. The authors conclude a key possibility of scientific cognition of bibliographic research object. While making a reconstruction of a person, biographer should demonstrate a person as a developing organic whole and find a main line of way of life. Biographic integrity of person reconstructs in structural and dynamic dimensions. The paper especially studies the features of autobiography genre and problems of reconstruction of scientist’s biography.

Keywords: human individuality, biography, biographics, autobiography.

Korsakov S.N. Soviet Philosophers of Generation of the 1920s

Summary: The paper attempts to demonstrate a collective picture of Soviet philosophers’ generation in the 1920s. The main attention paid to a leading school of dialectic in Soviet philosophy and followers of Academician A.M. Deborin. The paper discusses an intellectual and administrative results on development and institutionalism of philosophy in Russia made by representatives of school. Practically all the representatives of Soviet philosophers’ generation of the 1920s were killed in Stalin’s reprisals. The research faced difficulties related to finding sources about philosophers’ activity that became victims of Stalin’s reprisals and shows a first-hand experience in overcoming these difficulties. The paper demonstrates fragments of memories that re-create an appearance of the most well-known philosophers of Deborin school. In this appearance of Deborin philosophers the common features are found. In the period of formation of personality – a desire to philosophical education against the background of overcoming unfavourable initial social conditions. In the short period of creative flourishing – the public accentuation of personal philosophical position as an intellectual and moral persuasion. In a Stalinist prison situation, the ability to remain human despite inhuman conditions. The author speaks about the life and moral choice as the main challenge to the philosophical generation of the 1920s. He contrasts those who remain among the persecuted and those who have found in themselves the ability to help the persecutors by word and deed.

Keywords: Soviet philosophy, generation of the 1920s, Deborin school, Stalin’s reprisals.

Dubrovsky D.I. About my Philosophical Generation of the 1950s, Philosophy and Philosophers. Facts And Reflections

Summary: The paper determines the peculiarities of philosophical generation of the 1950s. The review is conducted on the examples from the biography of the author and on the materials of many well-known philosophers and scientists, considering the iconic socio-political conditions associated with the death of Stalin, «Khrushchev thaw» and other events that have influenced the

revival of philosophical life. It manifested itself in the marked renewal of the Philo-Sophia problem, the emergence of discussions on the key problems of dialectical materialism (questions of the theory of cognition and methodology of science, the problem of ideal, the relationship of individual and social consciousness, natural and social, physiological, and psychic). In this connection, issues of the author's famous discussion with E.V. Ilyenkov, materials of critical review of the Zagorsky experiment are covered. The paper contains answers to a few questions posed to the participants of the research by his guide Yu.V. Sineokaya.

Keywords: the philosophical generation of the 1950s, its features, the renewal of philosophical problem in the second half of the 1950s, the methodology of science, psyche, and brain, natural and social, the problem of ideal, social and individual consciousness, the concept of structural reality.

Neretina S.S. The Phenomenon of Language and Sign in Hegel, Marx and Engels

Summary: The paper attempts to comprehend the ideas about the language of Hegel, Marx, and Engels. Interest in Marxism as a worldview in the XXI century is associated not much with philosophy as with de-ideologization, which happened with the “death” of the USSR, and not much Marxism-Leninism was sentenced to extinction, but rather Marxism as such. But the paradox is that the announcement of the death of Marxism coincides with the continued existence of capitalism, and Marxism is the science of capitalism. Therefore, it became necessary to analyze its new dynamics, related to such phenomena as globalization, highly developed technology, an international organization of radical intellectuals, etc.

An attempt is being made to analyze language and sign, first, by Marx and Engels, as well as by Hegel, as his teacher. In *The Phenomenology of Spirit*, Hegel understands language as a form of the objectification of thought. For him, language is the existence of the pure self of the “I”. Language animates things that without language are only imaginary. But through language, and with the help of language, which gives everything its name, anything becomes not imaginary, but real. Hegel sees the meaning of language in that it shows the mode of activity and self-consciousness of all entities, their connection and transition into each other.

Marx and Engels in “*The German Ideology*” also show the connection between consciousness and language, since the structure of “the speech of the other” is formed in consciousness; when real relations are objectively omitted and replaced by certain transformations, social meaning shifts to the physical properties of the body, leading to the naturalization of signs and meanings associated with it. They opposed the multifunctionality of the sign in favor of its performativity – the equivalence of the action performed now of pronouncing the utterance.

Keywords: language, sign, Marxism, performative, consciousness, history, time, statement, revolution, proletariat.

Rubtsov A.V. Between Creation and Conquest. Part 1. Psycho-ideology of War

Summary: The paper presents the first part of the analytical study “Between Creation and Conquest”. A brief newspaper version of the text was previously published in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* (see: Rubtsov A.V., *Psychoideology of Wars*. – *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*. Nauka. 26.04.2022). Options for solving the “basic issue” of the philosophy of war are considered. The limitations of functional materialism, which reduces the explanation of military conflicts and paramilitary actions exclusively to a rational calculation of purely practical interests, are shown. Within the framework of the concept of psychohistory and psychoideology, the sometimes-decisive importance of psycho-emotional factors, complexes, and fixations, as well as conquests in ideological bridgeheads and territo-

ries of meanings, is substantiated. A separate role is assigned to the state of “overheated cold civil war” in relation to several specific circumstances of the use of military force. The key aspects of military aesthetics and political narcissism in power actions of various orientations and formats are considered.

Keywords: wars, military actions, psychohistory, psycho-ideology, cold civil war, functional materialism, non-material goals and conquests, hostility management, military aesthetics, trauma, political narcissism.

Rubtsov A.V. Between Creation and Conquest. Part 2. Military Operations and the Non-primary Alternative: A Second Front

Summary: The situation of an instantaneous and radical crisis of the raw material model and the resource society itself is considered in the context of a military special operation. The unexpectedness of the process and its speed, unthinkable under normal conditions, is explained by the trigger of ultra-large politics as a factor in the doom of the raw material model. The fatal problem lying in the instant demand for a non-primary alternative. It is shown that in general such compensation at the required speeds is unrealistic under any circumstances. The previous experience of “changing the vector of development” and the transition to the producing model is considered. Against the background of the usual mistakes of the deregulation strategy, the systemic internal resistance to institutional reforms, implemented by the interested parasitic class in the format of a genuine war for the state, is ascertained.

Keywords: special operation, resource model, resource society, crisis, non-resource alternative, import substitution, change of development vector, deregulation, war for the state.

Arendt H. Lying in Politics: Reflections on The Pentagon Papers

Summary: The journal «Political Conceptology» provides readers with the first full translation into Russian of Hannah Arendt’s research “Lying in Politics: Reflections on The Pentagon Papers” published in the book “Crises of the Republic” in 1972.

Keywords: lying, truth, the Pentagon, America, imagemaking, The Vietnam War, Hannah Arendt.