

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Religious Prerequisites for State Interest

Summary: 150 years ago, M.A. Bakunin noticed the similarity between the classes of priests and statesmen (bureaucrats, military men, diplomats). In his opinion, both are worthy of a thousand-fold hard labor and the gallows, "... for there is no horror, cruelty, sacrilege, perjury, deception, low deal, cynical theft, shameless robbery and dirty treason that would not be committed ... by representatives of states, without any other excuse than the elastic, so convenient and at the same time so terrible word: state interest". Let us note that the state interest (hereinafter SI) not only connects the classes of priests and bureaucracy (since their activities are criminal), but also masks its criminal content.

Was Mikhail Alexandrovich original in such a definition of SI or did he rely on similar opinions of his contemporaries? Let me remind you that by the time Bakunin made his statement, A.I. Herzen's "The Bell" had already been published in Europe, and the notes of Prince P.V. Dolgorukov and the books of Father D.I. Rostislavov had been published. All of them recorded the aforementioned human qualities among representatives of the Russian aristocracy and clergy from the time of the formation of the Moscow Principality, with a special emphasis on the situation in the mid-19th century. The book of the Marquis de Custine and his assessment of Russia had acquired European fame by the time of Bakunin's activity.

Experts in the field of knowledge and assessment of Custine's book note that its content is applicable to the Russia of Stalin and Brezhnev. The book goes beyond the time depicted in it, and is a real historical document, by which one can study time intervals from one hundred to two hundred years. It is such a document, by which one can study time intervals from one hundred to two hundred years, it can be perceived as an introduction to the study of the problem of the prerequisites for the GI of today's Russia³. Does it follow that Bakunin repeated the well-known opinions and assessments of his Russian and European contemporaries who disagreed with the political structure of Nicholas's Russia? Or is his opinion confirmed by modern research?

Keywords: M.A. Bakunin, state interest, religious prerequisites.

Rozin V.M. Social Research and Science: Composition and Foundations (Methodological Analysis)

Summary: The article discusses the nature and specifics of social science. At the same time, the author, on the one hand, reflects on existing social research, therefore analyzes several cases, on the other hand, discusses the foundations of social science, which were highlighted by famous social scientists and philosophers, Z. Bauman, B. Latour, N. Luhmann, V. Fedotova. The author, following Fedotova, comes to the conclusion that two methodologies and approaches are implemented in the social sciences – natural science and humanitarian; An analysis of their structure and opera-

tion is proposed. In addition to this pattern, the populational and cultural-historical nature of sociality is pointed out. The boundaries of research into the foundations of social science are discussed.

Keywords: research, science, methodology, regularity, singularity, sociality, sociology, thinking, reflection, ideal object.

Gurov O.N. Embodied Power: Cyborgization as a Mechanism of Biopolitical Control

Summary: The article examines the connections between cyborgization and biopolitics, and considers the influence of technologies on the mechanisms of power and control in society. The author analyzes how the integration of digital technologies into the human body and consciousness transforms traditional forms of biopolitical control. The work uses the concepts of Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze to analyze the transformation of power and its forms in the context of blurring the boundaries between man and machine. At the same time, the author analyzes existing and promising forms of resistance to total technological control, such as hacktivism and various social movements, in particular, for digital rights. The work also proves the need for further interdisciplinary research on the social and psychological consequences of the integration of technological solutions into human nature.

Keywords: cyborgization, biopolitics, digital technologies, power, control, ethics, hacktivism, digital rights, Foucault, Deleuze, technological singularity.

Obolonsky A.V. Moral Dramas and Paradoxes of Public Consciousness in Troubled Times (on the Fate of Russian Liberalism)

Summary: The sections of article are historical crossroads and “special paths”; ethics of liberalism in the latest soviet consciousness; bureaucratic mentality and liberalism; social roles are new, but actors the same; romantic period; moral price of economic transformation; negative psychological consequences; intuitive liberalism against of authoritarian pressure. The social ethical aspect of events during perestroika and several following years is a subject of the article. It had been the heydays of liberal ethical values, of romantic hopes and expectations and public demand for justice and honesty of authorities. Unfortunately, substantial underestimation of moral factors' meaning in the reforming process engendered resulting moral crisis, general disappointment in liberalism and other long-term negative consequences. Acquirement of intellectual and political liberties coincided of time with catastrophic economic situation and urgent necessity of hard measures conduct. It had been made and saved the country from economic collapse but for high political price The paradox of double, contradictory treatment of liberalism both in Soviet intellectual and bureaucratic circles is described. Exorbitant continuity of former soviet administrative personnel engendered moral anomy, identity crisis and alienation among them because inherited officials proved to be unprepared both morally and professionally for work in principally other situation of transit. It promoted development of systemic corruption. The phenomenon of deceived trust is mentioned. In concluding part of the article author turns to contemporary situation and founds in it a certain ground for optimism. It based on revival of demand for social justice and unwillingness to tolerate absence of it more. Public protest considers in this context as a normal element of social activity and political participation, as precondition for civil society existence. Such form of liberal values revival, intuitive sometimes, as forming of horizontal connections and parallel nonpolitical structures in different areas of social life, what makes them maximally independent from state bureaucracy, is marked.

Keywords: ethics, liberalism, bureaucracy, political liberties, identity crisis, trust, protest, disappointment.

Palamarchuk E.A. Eugenic Aspect of the Policy of “Healing” the Nation in Hitler's Germany: Theory and Practice

Summary: The article attempts a comprehensive analysis of the essential aspects of the eugenic project, the implementation of which was undertaken by the Hitler regime. Back in the pre-Nazi period, a theoretical basis was laid in Germany, based on which the leaders of the Third Reich began to put into practice the ideas of negative eugenics.

The main directions of racial policy, which had a clearly marked eugenic character, were the “solution” and then the “final solution” of the “Jewish question”, the extermination of the “non-Aryan” population of the territories occupied during World War II and Soviet prisoners of war, forced sterilization and “euthanasia” of the German population considered as a “social ballast”, the activities of the union “Lebensborn” for the breeding of the “perfect” race.

With Germany's defeat in the war, the regime's eugenic policy, which bore clear signs of genocide, designed to integrate Germans into a racially homogeneous “people's community” and, at the same time, play the role of a perversely interpreted existential factor, failed without bringing the expected results.

Keywords: eugenics, racial hygiene, sterilization, “euthanasia”, “the final solution to the Jewish question”, genocide.

Semina E.A. Problems and Prospects of Implementation of the 4-P Concept in the Healthcare System of the Russian Federation

Summary: The article examines the role of the 4-P concept in the modern healthcare system of the Russian Federation. The main problems and prospects of the implementation of this concept in the Russian healthcare system are identified and analyzed. The regulatory and legal aspects of the integration of the 4-P concept into the Russian public health system are analyzed. The role of the state as the main beneficiary in this process is indicated. The highlighted problems and prospects for the implementation of the concept were comprehended within the framework of the empirical research conducted by the author.

Keywords: state policy, public health, 4-P concept, national project.

Berlyavsky L.G. Electoral Systems in Foreign Countries: a Comparative Analysis

Summary: The electoral system is the most important institution of constitutional law in any state. At the same time, the electoral system in a broad sense is understood as a set of public relations (both regulated and unregulated by the norms of law) that arise in the process of forming state authorities and local self-government through elections. The electoral system in the narrow sense is a way of distributing mandates among candidates (lists of candidates). Depending on which electoral system is used, the results of elections with the same voting results may be completely different. Therefore, political forces in foreign countries, having really weighed their capabilities within each type of electoral system, defend the most advantageous option for them to form a state authority and local self-government.

Keywords: electoral systems, foreign countries, comparative analysis, state authorities.

Kapustin B.G. Kant on the Impossibility of Revolution

Summary: This paper reconstructs Kant's arguments regarding the moral “impossibility” of revolution, i.e., the conceivability of revolution only as a “rebellion against morality” and “devilish evil”. The paradoxical nature of this position is revealed when it is compared with Kant's recognition of the “empirical” benefit (of some) revolutions and even their necessity (in certain cases) for the implementation of the “secret plan of nature” in relation to humanity. The paradoxical nature of Kant's approach to revolution has both theoretical reasons, rooted in his doctrine of the “pure” morality of duty, and “ideological” reasons, which are examined in this paper through the prism of Nietzschean explanation of the “benefits and harms of history for life”. However, this Kantian paradoxicality is unusually theoretically productive. It encourages an understanding of the connection between freedom and evil, in which freedom begins with evil, is evil (in relation to the form of existence it denies) and only thanks to this does it acquire the only real modality of its existence – freedom-as-liberation.

Keywords: Kant, moral philosophy, freedom, evil, revolution, moral law and political law, people and sovereign, power, general will, historicism.

Khrenov N.A. On the Blank Spots in the History of Aesthetic Teachings: Did the Tradition of Epicureanism Influence Kant's “Critique of Taste”?

Summary: The article is dedicated to the outstanding German philosopher of the 18th century Immanuel Kant and is dedicated to the 300th anniversary of his birth. It is based on a report read at the Round Table “Reception of I. Kant's cultural and philosophical ideas in humanitarian discourse”, organized within the framework of the jubilee International Congress “The World Concept of Philosophy” in 2024 in Kaliningrad. The assessment of the philosophy of Kant, who is one of the most famous leaders of world philosophy, depends on how the subject of philosophy is understood today. In other words, is philosophy a science? Kant is known as a reformer of philosophy, for which he was called a “Copernicus” in philosophy. The meaning of his reform is that philosophy assimilates the achievements that took place in the natural sciences in the 17th century, i.e. in the era of the greatest rise in these sciences. Actually, achieving this goal turned philosophy into one of the sciences that also uses a strict methodology. Thus, Kant's reform of philosophy could be read as a manifesto of positivism. This is how one can read the first of his famous “Critiques”, namely, the “Critique of Pure Reason”. However, if you look at it this way, it becomes not entirely clear why the same Kant makes a significant contribution to the emergence in the 18th century and the formation of a new humanitarian science, namely aesthetics. He outlined his ideas of this kind in the last, i.e., in the third “Criticism”, known as the “Criticism of the faculty of judgment”. But this work is already completely far from the positivist spirit and is focused on understanding the phenomena that the humanities deal with. This circumstance dictates to look at the subject of philosophy in a different way, namely, to consider philosophy as the basis of a worldview. Philosophers such as Schopenhauer, Schelling, Bergson, Berdyaev and others who do not adhere to the point of view that philosophy is a science stand on an alternative position to Kant in relation to philosophy. But the philosophy of antiquity, starting with Socrates and Plato, is also far from positivist attitudes. An alternative understanding of philosophy in the twentieth century is also expressed by M. Heidegger, who, returning to Kant, emphasizes that the subject of philosophy is man and his existence in the world. To prove this idea, the author of the article turns to ancient philosophy, trying to find ideas among ancient philosophers that are close to such a worldview understanding of philosophy. The article convincingly and, perhaps, for the first time in Russian science shows that the tradition of hedonism, which is fundamental in Kant's understanding of aesthetics, is a tradition that originated in ancient philosophy, namely, in the philosophy of Epicurus. However, Epicurus was unlucky. Practi-

cally little of his numerous writings has been preserved, meanwhile, the philosophical school he created in antiquity was one of the most popular. Epicurus was forgotten and, moreover, cursed. Epicurus will be rediscovered only during the Renaissance. But the real new birth of Epicurus is still the XIth century, i.e. the age of Kant, when epicureanism becomes the spirit of this era. This could not but affect Kant, who returns the hedonistic motifs of Epicurus' aesthetics in the forms of aesthetics. The author of the article argues that Epicurus can be considered the “ideologue” of all the “thaws” that took place in history. He taught how to achieve happiness, how to value life, cultivate the natural, natural principle in it, and avoid religious asceticism and political fanaticism, as well as artificial needs.

Keywords: epicureanism, Stoicism, Christianity, hedonism, European decadence, Roman decadence, rejected knowledge, natural sciences, humanities, subject of philosophy, aesthetics, hermeneutics, “Criticism of pure reason”, “Criticism of the faculty of judgment”, Plato, I. Kant, Epicurus, Lucretius, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius, M. Heidegger, E. Cassirer, A. Riehl, J.M. Guyot, D. Merezhkovsky, A. Losev.

Belonogov I.N. Screaming Machines. Desert Chronicles

Summary: This text is an experimental attempt to make an “objective” generational statement. For this purpose, the locality and non-standard nature of the subject-author used as an example are postulated and the requirement for the explication of his point of view for its objectification is introduced. The concept of generations and their specifications is introduced. The author's point of view is objectified by describing the basic principles, passions and environmental factors that were decisive for the formation of his subjectivity. After this, a statement is made about the generation in the broad sense of the word. Further, the main teachers-attractors who influenced the formation of the philosophical aspects of the author's subjectivity are indicated, after which a statement is made about the philosophical generation. In conclusion, a forecast is made regarding the future.

Keywords: philosophical generation, generation Y, 2007, RPG, Gilles Deleuze, Friedrich Nietzsche, Frikazoid, Belonogov Ivan, “le Shizo”.

Marchukova E.S. Reflections on the Philosophical Generation as a Type of Spiritual Practice

Summary: The article presents reflections on the concept of “philosophical generation”. The significance of the very formulation of the question of the definition, boundaries and characteristic features of a particular philosophical generation is associated with the opportunity to rethink personal academic and life experience. The author analyzes the key events of her professional development and work at the Institute of Philosophy, talks about communication in the philosophical environment, the specifics of a number of scientific projects, the general atmosphere and the most significant moments of the life of the Institute of Philosophy in the second decade of the 21st century.

Keywords: philosophical generation, Institute of Philosophy, philosophical community, “Philosophical Workshop”.

Winkelman A.M. Generation is a Verb

Summary: It seems that the difference between generations is usually discussed from the positions of extremes: the elders say that they do not understand the younger, and the younger ones say that they do not understand the elders. Now I am somewhere in the middle and therefore I would

like to tell about my experience of understanding the topic of generations. On the one hand, this text is almost philosophical, because generation is a key historical category. On the other hand, I tried to show the fundamental nature of this category through a personal story in which all generations – from Thales to my first students – are inextricably linked. Generation is not a frozen concept, not a given, but an action and an effort, generation is a verb.

Keywords: generations, HSE, German philosophy, 21st century.