

Summaries

Makarenko V.P. – Jus resistendi and Trained Rabbits.

Abstract: In order to describe the ‘Russian Power’, the author has proposed the concepts of political alienation, civil alienation and civil resistance. Civil resistance is the realization of the classical jus resistendi (right to resist) that includes cognitive resistance. The article acquaints us with author’s report on the round-table discussion “Scientific and Power” which took place in Saint-Petersburg Humanitarian University of Trade Unions (November 12, 2009). V.P. Makarenko uses concepts developed for analysis of Soviet policy in science as well as for systematization of behavioral patterns of modern Russian scientists. Attention is drawn to the role of those concepts in the discussion about the ‘therapy’ of scientific life.

The system of Russian Power: Dissonance or Consonance of Concepts? (Roundtable Materials).

Abstract: The round table was devoted to a comparative analysis of the concepts of ‘Russian Power’ formulated in the 1990-ies by Yu.S. Pivovarov, A.I. Fursov, and V.P. Makarenko. The controversy revolved around the following questions: what is the theoretical and social context of the genesis of concepts; how do the authors specify the object of study; what fundamental concepts, metaphors, and ideas are introduced into the analysis; which rules and laws of behavior of the study object are recorded; what are the socio-political and theoretical consequences of the concepts; are there any anomalies and unresolved issues in the structure and effects of concepts; what is their impact on the socio-political thought of Russia as well as of its individual regions and neighboring states. The round table was attended by scientists, teachers, students and graduates of academic institutions and universities in Moscow, Kiev, Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog, and Novocherkassk.

Lubsky A.V. – Concept of ‘Russian Power’: The Metaphorical Opportunities of Intellectual Discourse.

Abstract: In the late 1990’s, several works devoted to ‘Russian power’ and ‘Russian system’ were published in Russia. According to the authors of these texts (V.P. Makarenko, Yu.S. Pivovarov, A.I. Fursov), they help to better understand and more adequately explain: the historical way of Russia, the specifics of its state power, the Russian national mentality, the peculiarities of Russian reforms (including reforms from the era of post-industrial breakthrough), the causes of the current comeback of ‘Russian System’ as well as reasons of repeatability of this phenomenon in Russian political history. The paper analyzes in detail the strong and weak sides of foregoing works as well as the existing interpretations.

Makarenko V.P. – The ‘Own Strange’: Concept of Russian Power.

Abstract: Author’s concept of Russian power includes general, special, and particular parts. In the beginning, V.P. Makarenko formulates the original concepts of his analysis. Then the author uses these concepts to search for rules and regularities of the genesis and functioning of Russian power. At the same time, an official version of Soviet historiography and its imitators is exposed the

systematic criticism by the author. V.P. Makarenko's analysis is based on the works of the Cambridge school of economic history. The empirical data of study is composed of the main events of Russian history from Kievan Rus to 1917. The findings are used to analyze the process and results of Russian revolutions of the twentieth century.

Pavlov A.V. – What is Analytical Political Philosophy?

Abstract: In Russia, anyone who once has heard something about political philosophy is convinced that he knows about it enough to proudly proclaim himself an expert in this field. As a result, the political philosophy in Russia has been greatly discredited itself. In the Russian Political Science Association, one is even afraid to call the Research Committee as "Political Philosophy Committee" because it could be occupied by such 'experts' who really are incompetent or are simply crazy. The author discusses various aspects of this problem.

Subbotin A.I. – On Semantic Potential of M.K. Petrov's Culturological Terminology.

Abstract: The terminology of the great Russian philosopher M. K. Petrov has never enjoyed great popularity. The attitude to it has fluctuated between the negative evaluations and the open acceptance of its relative usefulness. The author enters into a polemic with this trend. He examines the following issues: an overview on the experience of using of terminology from M. K. Petrov's texts; the organizational-actively nature of the social code; structural and functional relationship between social codes during their historical and cultural genesis; social and mental code as a scheme of human self-determination in the society. Based on his analysis, the author concludes: semantic potential of M.K. Petrov's terminology takes us far into the twenty-first century.

Gatina M.R. – The Emergence of Science in 17th Century England: The Case of Imperial/Colonial Model of Interaction between Science and Power.

Abstract: It is a particular cultural phenomenon called 'purely British science' that emerged in 17th Century England. This is the Royal Society of London organized by a group of enthusiastic researchers got carried away with experimental methods of studying nature. At their meeting November 28, 1660 twelve major England's scientists adopted Memorandum of the decision to create a 'College of development of physic-mathematical experimental knowledge' that became known as the Royal Society of London. June 15, 1662 Charles II (1660-1685) signed the charter which stated that 'the founder and patron' of the Society is the king. The author believes that this is only the tip of the iceberg. For, if we restrict oneself to the study of constituent documents, memoirs, and some of the official histories of the first years of the Society, many things remain unclear. It also concerns a question about the deep-seated causes of British science which has become the personification of society. Further, the specific aspects of the problem are discussed.

Panteleyeva E.V. – Scientists and Primates in the Face of State: The Soviet Experience of Etatization of Science.

Abstract: The author shows that the process of etatization of science in the Soviet Union left its imprint on the research activities of primatologists. Foreign researchers have sought to explain the origin of man by biological laws. Soviet scientists were more inclined to the recognition of relevance of social factors. During debate on the pages of scientific papers, the Soviet authors were accusing foreign researchers of the commitment to the false idealistic concepts. The increasing state interference in the academic life forced scientists to adhere to the official state policy. As a result, the tendency to contrast the Soviet scientific achievements with 'bourgeois science' has become the leading one, up to the collapse of the Soviet Union, and until now there are recurrences of this tendency in Russia.

Kurennoy V.A. – German Mandarins: Critical Notes.

Abstract: The author reviews a book by Fritz Ringer 'The Decline of the German Mandarins: The academic community in Germany, 1890-1933' which was recently translated into Russian. This is an important intellectual event which put this work in circulation within the domestic scientific and educational environment. Ringer's book has been published in an excellent translation, with informative and an interesting afterword by Daniel Alexandrov. Vitaliy A. Kurennoy uses the publication of this work in order to launch a discussion on the methodology of sociology of knowledge. The author claims that today Ringer's book is not a model of the sociology of knowledge. For this reason, Vitaliy A. Kurennoy rejects desire to canonize Ringer as 'classics' and cites a number of weighty arguments to justify his point of view.