Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Who and How Scratches the National Lust

Summary: In the article which is based on the concept of B. Anderson the official bureaucratic national-ism is problematized. Such nationalism has emerged in the Russian Empire but it is also actualized by the modern Russian elites. The author assumes that the Russian nation is an imagined community which does not have any ontological reality. Rather, it has been invented by the Russian bureaucracy and intelligentsia, and it exists in a homogeneous empty time. The being of this imaginary community is linked to the complex of political and ideological rituals which are legitimizing the activities of politicians, government offices, and intellectuals in Russia. Russian language, Russian official orthodoxy, and the Leninist-Stalinist version of Marxism, as well as their linguistic and ideological hybrids still act as generators of the imaginary community of the Russian nation.

Keywords: nation, official bureaucratic nationalism, ideological bureaucracy, intelligentsia.

Neretina S.S. Once Again about Right as a Way of Russia's Rebuilding

Summary: Through historical analysis of the key political and managerial concepts, such as "state", "federation", "right", "minister", "administration", "Governor" and others, the author reveals the equivocality of these terms in Western Europe and Russia. Thus, if the term "governance" was semantically related, in the history of Western Europe, to the contractual relations, that is, to "right" and "rightness", then in Russia it was connected with the idea of the acquisition of territory, with "uprava" [town board] and "pravezh" [compulsion to pay debts, taxes, etc. by public punishment]. The result of the historical development of Russia was a domination of voluntaristic personal principle over the principle of representativity. According to the author, it is necessary to "clear himself from the language" which imposes such meanings and influences the political practice of modern Russia.

Keywords: M.K. Petrov, concept, method of equivocation, mentality, democracy, law, governance, civil society.

Solovyov K.A. Power of Moscow's Prince in the Second Half of the XV Century: The Official Version

Summary: The paper analyzes the processes of the formation of the official ideology in Russia in the second half of the XV century. As the author, the official position on the sovereign's power of all Russia was based on three ideas in their different combination: the idea of "patrimonial" tradition, according to which the power of the Grand Duke was seen as historically conditioned reality; the idea of authority established by God, which narrows governor's latitude maneuver and reduces his will; and the idea of government by the will of the Grand Duke, which combines tyrannical principle with traditional family values and the concept of duty. However, the

government's official position at the very beginning of the XVI century still looks very weak, and this explains, just for the late XV and in the first quarter of the XVI century, the appearance of a large number of informal ideological and political texts which were finally summarized in the concept of 'Moscow - the Third Rome'.

Keywords: official ideology, legitimacy, "patrimonial" tradition, authority established by God, Moscow - the Third Rome.

Kolchinsky E.I. Beginning of N.I. Vavilov's Sorrowful Way (Towards the 125th Birthday Anniversary of the Great Scientist)

Summary: Based on the documents from the St. Petersburg's archives, one of the post-perestroika myths is disproved, namely the myth about conflict between N.I. Vavilov and T.D. Lysenko as if the leaders of two scientific schools were competing for the financial, material and human resources. It is shown that already in the first attacks on the Vavilov, which began before the rise of T.D. Lysenko as any meaningful figure in the community of agriculturists and breeders, scientific component of the discussion was very small, and, in normal social and political conditions, it would not have had such tragic consequences for many of the discussion's participants. From the very beginning, criticism against Vavilov was inspired and controlled by the communist party's structures, while his opponents were mainly guided by the politico-ideological and careerist considerations. Already by 1932, N.I. Vavilov lost its independence in the personnel policy and pretty much lost control of the institutions he led. Thus, the main features of "Lysenkoism" as a social and political practice in Soviet science were developed before the fight between geneticists and lysenkoists began. Just at that time the main accusations against N. Vavilov have been put, and that eventually led him to the stake of Stalin's inquisition.

Keywords: "Cultural revolution", N.I. Vavilov, A.V. Albensky, G.I. Bykov, I.I. Present, VIPBiNK /WIR [Russian abbr., All-Union Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures / All-Union Institute of Plant], VASHNIL (Russian abbr., All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the V.I. Lenin), the CCC - NC RCI [Russian abbr., Central Control Commission - People's Commissariat of Workers 'and Peasants' Inspection], LOCA [Russian abbr., Leningrad Regional Bar Association], ОБМ [Russian abbr., Society of Materialist Biologists], party bureau.

Shuper V.A. Innovative Development in the Light of Lev Gumilev's Eurasian Conception

Summary: The article considers the passionarity conception by Lev Gumilev and it's impact on the modern Eurasianism in the Russia. The Russia will be faced with the difficult choice of the development model – democratic or authoritarian – in very unfavourable conditions: the strengthening of the China and the weakening of the West.

Keywords: passionarity, methodological efficiency, development model, integration cycle, disintegration cycle, alternation of cycles.

Lugvin S.B. European Bureaucracy: the Formation Context

Summary: The early stage of genesis of European state bureaucracy is considered in the article. According to the author, this period was defined, in many respects, by technical and economic features of the rising manufactory capitalism as well as by the political processes of formation of absolute monarchies. Further, the complexity and discrepancy of the emergence

process of European bureaucracy is shown in the article. In this process, on the one hand, the archaism and traditionalism elements remained long enough, and on the other hand, the purely bureaucratic structures were built gradually but steadily.

Keywords: transformation process, traditional society, industrial society, French bureaucracy, English officials, Prussian bureaucracy.

Mamedov O.J. Street Demonstrations: a Modern "Dress Code" of Politics?

Summary: The article deals with one of the forms of political protest, namely, street demonstrations. The general conclusion of the author is that the organizations play an important role in mobilizing people to participate in street demonstrations, and there is a connection between the protesters in the streets and the non-governmental organizations that focus on lobbying negotiations.

Keywords: political protest, mass movements, street demonstration.

Raz M.V. On the Question of Composition and Structure of Science about Book

Summary: Article focuses on the refinement and deployment of existing ideas about bibliology, its composition and structure, in terms of the activity approach and methodology of modern science.

Keywords: activity approach, science about book, bibliology, bibliographing, sociology of reading, collection of books, bibliophilia.

Makarenko V.P. First Handshake

Summary: Based on the material of the Soviet history and of the book of M.V. Raz "About Collection", the author reflects on the phenomenon of bibliophilia, book culture, and personal biography.

Keywords: bibliophilia, book culture, sociology of reading, biography.

Kondratieva O.N. The Concept "Crisis" in the Bulgarian and Russian Media Discourse

Summary: The article represents the review of the monograph of the doctor of sciences, senior lecturer Lilyana Tsoneva "The Concept *crisis* in the media discourse (Bulgarian-Russian parallels)" (Veliko Tyrnovo: Ivis, 2012. 216 p.).

Keywords: political linguistics, political concept, crisis, media discourse.

Ocheretyany K.A. Summa topologiae

Summary: This article is a review of a book written by Valery Savchuk "Topological reflection" (Moscow: "Canon+", ROOI "Rehabilitation", 2012. 416 p.).

Keywords: reflection, topology, archaic consciousness, nihilism, terrorism, performance, photography, mass communication.

Savchuk V.V. Topological Reflection (Part I and II)

Summary: The Journal "Political conceptology" publishes the book of Valery Savchuk "Topological reflection". As suggested by the author, the widespread argument that reflection has lost an explanatory potential indicates a crisis of reflection of the classical type. At the same time, the revival of research interest in this topic actualizes a new type of reflection - a topological one. The author proposes the following classification: an empirical, a logical, a transcendental, and an absolute reflection, further, rejection of a reflection as of a method of truth identification in the post-structuralist paradigm and, finally, the emergence of a topological reflection as of a new type of reflection. The article presents the characteristics of this type of reflection, as well as a number of concrete studies which are methodologically based on the topological reflection: the characteristic of archaic consciousness, the phenomena of terrorism and nihilism, performance art and photography, the communicants as a product of mass communication.

Keywords: reflection, topology, archaic consciousness, nihilism, terrorism, performance, photography, mass communication.