

## **Summaries and keywords**

### **Makarenko V.P. Pork Production and Domination over Structures**

*Summary:* The author justifies, on the basis of analysis of the basic concepts existing in the modern Russian elite studies, the necessity of cognitive resistance to intellectual and political fashion. The present theories of Russian political elite are opposed by space-magistical approach which allows using the concepts of 'pack' and 'animals' in the analysis of elite problems.

*Keywords:* cognitive resistance, intellectual and political fashion, elite, clique, space-magistical approach.

### **Etkind A.M, Uffelmann D., Kukulin I. Internal Colonization of Russia: between Practice and Imagination**

*Summary:* The article proves the efficiency of the use of the term “internal colonization” and the concept of internal colonization in relation to the history of Russian culture and Russian society. The author analyzes history, methodological meaning and different traditions of using the concept of internal colonization in the works of historians, economists, and cultural theorists who study the various countries and regions.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Uffelmann D. Hidden Rocks of Internal (De)Colonization of Russia**

*Summary:* This article analyzes the scientific debate about Russia's internal colonization. The author delineates the concepts of “internal colonization”, “foreign colonization”, “self-colonization”. Also, he analyzes the performative nature of the speech acts of colonization. The author believes that Russian culture was formed during the burst of internal colonial violence, which explains the conflict that underlies Russian culture: on the one hand – the desire of Russian political elite to base culture on the idea of Russia as an internally colonized country; on the other hand – the denial and contestation of “conquerors” rights in the works of Russian writers, essayists, philosophers, artists, and composers.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Khodorkovsky M. In what Things Russia Outstrips Europe, or Russia as a Colonial Empire**

*Summary:* The paper shows that the development of colonial controls in the Russian state outstripped the formation of colonial institutions in Western powers. In contrast to the latter which were mostly guided by commercial interests, the Russian Empire for the most part pursued the geopolitical and strategic goals. The predominance of the state interests during the expansion of the Russian Empire led to the fact that Russia has faced, before other countries, the governance issues

in relation to affiliated nations. As a consequence, Russia has been forced to develop the new technologies of government of colonies, and significantly outstripped Europe in that.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Smirnov I.P. Stalking as a National Identity**

*Summary:* According to the author, a key feature of the East Slavic social culture is prone to multiple authority. The paradigmatic moment in the development of multiple authority in Russia was the creation of oprichnina by Ivan IV. The tasks of oprichnina are identified by the author via psychological and criminological concept of "stalking" as a special type of irregular arbitrary psychoterror. As shown in the article, "stalking" has become a part of the Russian national character and identity.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Platt K.M.F. Occupation against Colonization: How does the History of Post-Soviet Latvia Help to “Provincilize” Europe?**

*Summary:* This article investigates the problems of geopolitical consciousness in the post-Soviet Europe on the material of inter-ethnic relations and monument culture in the modern Latvia. The author considers it necessary to revise the universalist categories of European history, showing on the example of Latvia that the debate about the applicability of the term “occupation” or “colonization” in relation to Soviet period of Baltic history turns into a political argument about belonging of this region to “European civilization”.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Artemyeva T. “A Peculiar Part of the World”: the Formation of National Identity in Russia XVIII Century**

*Summary:* This article examines how the formation of national identity in Russia XVIII century is connected with the cosmological and geographical coordinates as well as with conceptualization of spatial uniqueness of the country. As shown by the author, the official ideology has created the image of Russia not only as a political but also a geopolitical body. In this case, economic and cultural expansion strategies were interpreted both as colonial conquest and as internal conversion.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Maiofis M. Early Reception of the Indo-European Theory in Russia**

*Summary:* The article deals with the analysis of the interaction between the Russian Orientalism and ethnography at the end of XVIII - first half of XIX century. Disputing the E. Said's thesis that “classic” Orientalism aims to establish the differences, not the identities, the author refers to the Indo-European theory which contrary to this thesis; author shows that the Russian ethnography has purposefully appropriated the instruments of European Orientalist studies. Besides, the Orientalism was legitimized as a source and tool basis for the study of the national past.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Kukulin I. “Internal Post-Colonization”: the Formation of Post-Colonial Consciousness in Russian Literature 1970-2000 Years**

*Summary:* The article provides examples of neo-colonial and post-colonial motifs in Russian literature 1970-2000-ies. Post-colonial motifs in Russian literature emerged in the Soviet period, i. e. actually in the period of the colonial empire. The development of these post-colonial motifs was determined by two types of relationship to the colonized territories. These types which were formed in the post-war USSR are acculturation and development. Development involves the colonization of space which on default is identified as “empty”, nearly unpopulated one. Acculturation is cultural interaction between Russians as politically dominant ethnic group and ethnic minorities. These two areas of social practice gave rise to different types of post-colonial imagination in Russian literature. The development of each of these areas passed at least two phases: the Soviet and post-Soviet.

*Keywords:* empire, internal colonization, colonial administration, colonial type of domination, history of Russian culture, Russian history.

### **Little-studied Aspects of M.K. Petrov’s Works: Notes by Student and Reader (Article Two)**

*Summary:* This article analyzes, in the context of the Soviet mentality, symbols and key concepts of the M.K. Petrov's story “Exam did not take place”. There are several key figures in that story: a court philosopher, a cynic, a communist-philosopher-agent, etc. The problems of criticism and self-criticism in the life of Soviet society, the determination and understanding of science, the relationship between faith and knowledge, philosophy and practice as well as other lesser known aspects of creativity MK Petrov are discussed in the article.

*Keywords:* Science of Science, Petrov Studies, social criticism, philosophy, practice.

### **Denisov S.A. Service Intellectuals in the Russian Administrative Society**

*Summary:* Russian society remains the administrative (etatized) one. The state, as a bureaucracy corporation, forms a layer of service intellectuals, whose mission is to broadcast the ideology that justifies the domination of the administrative class. It is an ideology of etatism, fuehrer cult, imperialism etc. Some of service intellectuals (the reformists) are opposed to the modern state, dreaming of building a different model of the same type of administrative state. Service intellectuals also indicate the presence of civil society in Russia, but such society supports the ruling group.

*Keywords:* administrative state and society, civil and service intellectuals, functions of service intellectuals, ideology.

### **Kuznetsov A.M. Man in International Relations: Keeping up with the Times or the Necessary Transformation of Paradigm?**

*Summary:* This article discusses the general issues related to the recognition of man’s role in international relations. Due to specificity of this new actor, it is offered to develop a new discipline - anthropology of international relations. Some aspects of the institutionalization of this discipline are also examined by the author.

*Keywords:* man, individual, community, anthropology, anthropomorphizes, international relations.

**Polyakov E.M. Violence and Political Terrorism in the Modern World**

*Summary:* This article discusses the concept of illegitimate violence which carried out by both the state and non-state political actors. It is shown that violence structures the power relations in society, especially in the case of state collapse. Also an explanation of the reasons is given, why state loses its monopoly on violence in the world today.

*Keywords:* social institution, violence, terrorism, private armies, failed states, private armies, failed states.