

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Hannah Arendt's Lessons: extra-contextual problems of an organized system of lie (Article 1)

Summary: The problem of truth in politics is considered in the article. Based on an original interpretation of the Hannah Arendt's conception, the author analyzes the conflict between truth and politics, truth and opinion, truth of reason and truth of fact as well as between philosopher's position and citizen's position. "The main truth of the XX century", according to the author, was the link between technical progress in the creation of the violence means and the emergence of organized system of lies as a weapon in the struggle with the truth in politics. The mentioned progress made meaningless the notion of war crimes and also made inevitable a criminal war.

Keywords: truth and politics, truth and opinion, truth of reason and truth of fact, citizen's position.

Volkova O.N. Governmentality and Accounting Practices

Summary: The objectives of the study are to examine the regimes of governmentality in accounting practices and to find whether they influence the trust in society. Accounting is considered as a set of institutional practices, governmentality is understood as organized practices through which actors are governed, a way of existence of relationship management and the subordinate actors in social spaces. The interference between accounting practices and governmentality regimes is discussed. A scenario was developed for study of technical, visual, epistemic and professional dimension of accounting practices. It is shown that the technical dimension opens ways to manage space and time, the epistemic dimension provides means for total control, visual one — to openness and transparency in the society. Professional dimension shows the changes of values in the accounting profession and the penetration of accounting into other professional practices. Based upon the accounting practices, governmentality changed the character of trust in society. It is shown that total diffusion of quantification, ranking, estimation and audit techniques can be considered as a new paradigm of trust (trust to rituals but not personal skills) in modern regimes of governmentality.

Keywords: power, governmentality, gouvernementalité, accounting, audit, Michel Foucault, trust, accounting regime, concept.

Kamkiya B.A. The genesis of the political context problem

Summary: The article deals with the problem of the genesis of the political context by studying the background and reasons which have actualized this issue in political science 1960-1990-ies. The failure of the modernist approach to the study of political behavior is revealed because this approach does not allow us to understand the multiplicity of ways of political thought and action. The author argues that comparative politics, at the expense of the nomination of context

to the fore, became more adequate to meet the challenges of democracy and political theory. Lack of attention to the context on political scientists's part made it impossible to predict the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Currently, political science does not have any political theory which would enable to implement a successful domestic and foreign policy of the state.

Keywords: social context, social relations, political context, political behavior, political theory, comparative politics, western sovietology and political science.

Boyko S.I. Modification of the concept of the nation in the binary system of Russian simulative partyness (Article 1)

Summary: The article presents the political model of the constructivist approach to the nation. The author uses the historical parallels between the nation-building in Wilhelmine Germany and Soviet Russia, and also shows the relationship between the binary opposition of “party of power” and “party without power” characteristic of post-Soviet Russia, and the system of the Russian power as a fundamental phenomenon of Russian political culture.

Keywords: Russian power, партий of power, party without power, political figures (Impostor, The Fool, The Outcast), a significant idiom, political discourse, simulative partyness.

Karpenko A.A. Trained history: an attempt to create a concept

Summary: The article attempts to analyze the N.I. Sudarev’s article “‘City Rusiya.’ The origins of Russian statehood and Christianity”. Thesis about the southern origin of the Rus people gained its relevance in the Soviet Union as the main ideological weapon during the political campaign against “cosmopolitanism” to fight the dissent in historical science, as well as to justify “the party line” of the Bolsheviks. Based on this, the thesis of the southern origin of Rus people, in today's Russia, should be considered in the context of the relationship between government, bureaucratic apparatus, science bureaucracy, and education system. This relationship gives rise to the phenomenon of “a tame history.” In paper an attempt is made to formulate the content of this “tame history” concept.

Keywords: ancient Russian state, Ruses, cosmopolitanism, the ruling “clique”, “tame history.”

Toshchenko Zh.T. The political clowns (buffoons)

Summary: The article deals with one of the manifestations of phantom phenomena and processes in contemporary Russian society — political clowns. Based on extensive documentary material, the essence of the most visible representatives of this kind of phantoms is considered, which include such traits as thirst for power, possession of capital and a desire to have the glory. The author resorts to the metaphorical description of the political clowns phenomenon when their essence, main features and methods as well as the consequences of their activities in the political and social life in Russia is analyzed.

Keywords: social consciousness, activity, behavior, paradox, phantom, political clown, Zhirinovskiy, Novodvorskaya.

Makarenko V.P. On the contribution of Comrade Stalin to the theory and practice of humor

Summary: The article deals with the specifics of the Stalinist humor. To its main characteristics belong the praise of violence, ridiculing the weaklings, lie, ostentatious sincerity and shameless denial of the truth. Three types of Stalin's irony can be identified: laughter "for export", ridiculing the "wiseacres", and the "supreme" laughter. The first type is imbued with hatred and reduced to invectives. The second is characterized by complacency and provocation. The third one corresponds to bureaucratic standards and is designed to link the upper and lower strata of society. The author believes that I.V. Stalin should be considered as an evil clown.

Keywords: political humor, comic, irony, laugh, political buffoonery, clowning, I.V. Stalin.

Potseluev S.P. "Black Sea Dialogue" in the snake tangle of interests: analyzing cognitive strategies

Summary: The article deals with the "Black Sea Dialogue" as a conceptual frame presented in a number of informational and analytical resources. The author analyzes in detail the cognitive strategies and sub-strategies of "Euro-Atlantic" and "Eurasian" concepts of "Black Sea dialogue". It is concluded that the quasi-expert argumentation games inherent in these concepts do not go beyond the polemical (party-ideological) discourse.

Keywords: discourse analysis, dialogue, conceptual frame, cognitive strategy, argumentation game, ideological construct.

Solovyov K.A. Illegitimate violence in ancient Russia

Summary: The cases of illegitimate violence in Ancient Rus 10th – 12th centuries is analyzed in the article. Two models of illegitimate violence are identified; its sources could be the prince and veche power structure. We consider three types of illegitimate violence which are the threefold relation: between the prince and territorial (tribal) community; between princes (dynastic relation); between the prince and his entourage.

Keywords: historical political science; illegitimate violence; history of power; Ancient Rus.

Buldakov V.P. 1914: Russian culture in the face of the European crisis

Summary: World War I shocked all European elites. In Russia, it has proved particularly painful because of disappointment in the cultural universalism of Europe. The most acute it has impacted on the perception of Germany as a main military Russia's opponent. As a result, the hurried searches of sources of devolution and degeneration of the German culture have begun. Moreover, the Russian elites have demonstrated militaristic psychosis typical for all the belligerent countries. At the same time, the Slavophilic intentions were intensified in the Russian educated society. In general, the war was imagined in apocalyptic way. For its part, the masses did not understand the goals of the war, though in their environment was growing hatred of the "Germans". So the culture of the Russian tops more and more dispersed from culture of common masses. All these intentions are reflected in the cultural perversions of that time. Simultaneously in all layers of Russian society were grown forebodings of the coming revolution.

Keywords: World War I, patriotic enthusiasm, culture, enemy images, neo-slavophilism, mass culture, mass psychology, revolution.

Kara-Murza A.A. On the way to the Christian liberalism: evolution of the concept of “freedom” in the works of G.P. Fedotov

Summary: The article examines the history of the formation and development of the G.P. Fedotov's “conception of freedom”. According to the author, in the works of Fedotov, this concept has gone through four stages: the Marxist-socialist, Christian-Socialist, Christian Democratic, and Christian-liberal. The transformation of the political and philosophical views of Fedotov was the result of his rethinking the regularities of Russian political history as well as his own role in the liberation movement and the Russian emigration.

Keywords: history of political thought, political philosophy, philosophy of freedom, Marxism, Christian socialism, Christian democracy, Christian liberalism.

Kulik A.N. Internet Resources: Network Political Participation, Deliberative Democracy, “Collaborative Governance”

Summary: Assessment of how information technology (IT) and networks impact political participation, political communication, and decision making in public administration, how politics and government influence the development and use of IT in politics, as well as how this mutual interaction impacts the society becomes the subject of a rather new, but rapidly developing field of political science. The main goal of the presented below annotated directory of Internet resources in this field is to contribute to advancement of researches.

Keywords: Internet, political participation, political communication, public administration, ICT, Collaborative Governance Internet resources.

Czachor R. “Founding” elections and their impact on the transformation of the political systems of Central European states

Summary: Transitology considers the so-called “founding elections” as an essential step towards democratic transformation. In this paper, the author examines this thesis on the example of Central European post-communist countries at the beginning of 1990s. The author distinguishes two types of “founding elections” which are dependent accordingly on internal or external conditions. These types eventually influenced the further transformation in the region, dividing the country into leading and lagging in this process.

Keywords: “founding elections”, democratization, countries of Central Europe, post-communist countries.

Kolchinsky E.I. Delation as Means of “Academic Discussion”

Summary: The author formulates goals and objectives of the chapter “Relics of Stalin's Science”. The recent increase in total critique of Genetics and attacks on N.I. Vavilov's scientific views are considered by the author as the usual attempts to involve government and society in the scientific discussions. The main purpose of these discussions is to accuse opponents of high treason, propaganda alien to science, ignorance and charlatanism. These methods of scientific “discussion” are described as delations. Wide distribution of such practice in the soviet science is associated with T.D. Lysenko's name. Scientific society should respond to Lysenkoism recidivations by

enlightening government and society as well as by cultivating intransigence to disregard of norms and values of international science.

Keywords: N.I. Vavilov, T.D. Lysenko, discussion, delation, moral judgment.

Dragavtsev V.A. About the falsification of history of the Soviet plant industry: (a letter to the “Literaturnaya Gazeta”)

Summary: The letter notes blunders in the coverage of history of Soviet plant industry in the article by M.I. Anokhin in “Literaturnaya Gazeta” published on February 4, 2015. Especially wrong is Anokhin's assessment of seed collections, based by Vavilov in the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad.

Keywords: N.I. Vavilov, T.D. Lysenko, V.I. Pyzhenkov, the history of plant industry, All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, global plant collection.

Glazko V.I. Homeless “patriots” of Russian science

Summary: The author discusses the possible causes of reanimation of contradictions between T.D. Lysenko and N.I. Vavilov. The “generic traits” of these attempts are marked, namely, the lack of interest in the works of both authors, in the modern achievements of genetics as well as in provision of scientific reasoning for own position.

Keywords: N.I. Vavilov, T.D. Lysenko, I.V. Stalin, M.A. Anokhin, V.I. Pyzhenkov.

Tauger M.B. Response to an article by M. Anokhin «Nakormivshiye lozh'yu» in the “Literaturnaya Gazeta”

Summary: This article corrects some misconceptions in a recent review of a film about the biologist Nikolai Vavilov. This review, published as article in “Literaturnaya Gazeta”, briefly discusses the nature of N.I. Vavilov's research, the value of the global plant varieties collection based by Vavilov in Leningrad as well as some of the problems associated with pseudo-biologist Trofim Lysenko.

Keywords: N.I. Vavilov, T.D. Lysenko, P.P. Luk'ianenko, global plant collection, All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, Soviet agriculture, wheat.

Ermolaev A.I. Distorting Mirror, or Failed Attempt to Write a Personal Story of Trofim Lysenko

Summary: This article is a response to the L.A. Zhivotovsky's book “Unknown Lysenko” published in 2014. In this book, an attempt is made to show that T.D. Lysenko the great Russian biologist and manager of agricultural industry is who did for the country immeasurably more than all his scientific opponents combined. In the article, some of the Zhivotovsky's arguments are dismantled; moreover, their inconsistency in terms of the history of genetics is showed.

Keywords: L.A. Zhivotovsky, T.D. Lysenko, Lysenkovshina, Lysenkoism.

Kolchinsky E.I. N.I. Vavilov: crucify again. Some thoughts about the Kononkov's book “Two worlds — two ideologies: State of the biological and agricultural sciences in Russia during the Soviet and post-Soviet period”

Summary: The book under review is the result of collective creativity, and P.F. Kononkov wrote obviously the smallest part of the text. This book is written in the fashionable genre of “revelations” and “rewriting history”. The authors use facts easily, juggle with quotations and unfounded ideological-political accusations of national science.

Keywords: N.I. Vavilov, T.D. Lysenko, I.V. Stalin, J. MacKarti, Trotskists.

Potseluev S.P. Book Review: N.A. Simoniya, A.V. Torkunov. Globalization, structural crisis and global leadership. Myths and Reality

Summary: Book written by of N.A. Simoniya and A.V. Torkunova in a Marxist methodological tradition is devoted to understanding the nature of contemporary global crisis. The main attention is paid to trends in economic and social development in the US, as well as to the social impact of the global financial crisis: de-industrialization, chronic unemployment, social exclusion (declassing) a significant part of workers, the fate of the “middle class”.

Keywords: capitalism, the United States, China, the financial and economic crisis, the middle class, the creative class.