

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Hannah Arendt's Lessons: the problem of creating of an intellectual counterweight to the power (Article 2)

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 position of citizen. One of the major discoveries of Hannah Arendt, in author's opinion, was the realization that the coercive power of the truth opposes to political power.

Keywords: truth and politics, truth and opinion, truth of reason and truth of fact, civil position, cognitive resistance.

Buldakov V.P. The crisis rhythm of Russian history: Towards a cultural-anthropological rethinking

Summary: The author explains why in Russia a crisis but not evolutionary type of development continues to dominate. Throughout many centuries of Russian history, the main task of the Russian state was the mastering of "immense" spaces. During the gradual expanding management at the large areas with sparse population a steady centralization of power was progressed. The inertia of this process is continued to the present time. Ultimately, the authorities tried to concentrate in his own hands not only the management of production and property, but also the minds of his subjects. The governance system of this kind tends to get a crisis situation. The most notable systemic crises took place in the seventeenth, and in the beginning and in end of the twentieth century. With all their external dissimilarities, they contain the same interactive components: moral, ideological, political, organizational, social, ochlocratical, recreational. Besides, at all stages an emotional but not a rational motivation of choice prevails. As a result of system crises, every time, there is a revival of traditional Russian authoritarianism which based on paternalistic illusions of low classes. This historical situation excludes the state's interest in the development of the modernization potential of population. Despite the proclaimed populist slogans, the government is interested primarily in its own self-improvement for the sake of more efficient recovery and monopolization of the surplus product.

Keywords: Russia, Empire, traditions, modernization, paternalism, ideology, politics, violence, cyclicity, crises, revolutions, social movements, stagnation, culture.

Pivovarov Yu.S. About the "Soviet" and ways to overcome it

Summary: The author focuses on a historical genesis of the Soviet in Russian socio-political practice. Analysis of nature of reconstruction processes in Russian society allows the author to question the notions of reformism in relation to many so-called "Russian reforms." An alternative approach to understanding the Russian socio-political life is proposed: a look at it through the prism

of the formation/decomposition of oprichnina-zemstvo models of power and society organization. The author provides an answer to a number of interrelated issues: what is the nature of political regime established in post-Soviet Russia? What are the reasons for preservation and revival of the “Soviet substance” in this period? What is the ratio of the Russian and the Soviet? What tools and strategies will heal Russian society? The main task of the current stage of political transformation in Russia is formulated in the article.

Keywords: Russia, state, reforms, revolution, the Soviet, Academy of Sciences, freedom, oprichnina-zemstvo, power, corruption, de-Stalinization, new Russian liberalism, constitution.

Cwynar K.M. Mass media in contemporary culture: information & enlightenment or manipulation?

Summary: The author formulates the thesis, in the modern world the role of journalism has been lost, namely the role as a means of transmitting information about the events, promotion of knowledge and building positive cultural values. This happened due to the fact that we moved away from a culture of values. At present, mass media establish a consumerist culture which is reduced to short-term interests and banalities of life. That culture creates conditions for the manipulation of the public in the interests of different groups of influence. The condition for overcoming this state of affairs unfavorable for society is revival of the Enlightenment ideals and culture of values.

Keywords: mass media, manipulation, culture, values, interests.

Boyko S.I. Dramaturgy of the nation concept in program discourse of Russian “party without power”

Summary: The article discusses the dramatic performance of the ideological concepts belonging to the Russian “party without power” which struggles for its place under the sun of Russian parliamentarism. The dramaturgic aspect of a political figure is of particular importance in the case of quasi-oppositional parties making up the Russian “party without power”.

Keywords: Pretender, Jester, Outcast, concept, party without power, Russian question, Russian Power, political figure.

Kamkiya B.A. Contextualism in political philosophy

Summary: The author has set a goal to consider the advantage of the contextual approach in political philosophy. In this regard, the characteristic of contextualism is given, in comparison with idealism and pragmatism as the most famous lines in political philosophy. In a study of this problem, the author draws attention to the epistemological potential of contextualism. The author concludes that contextualism requires the collection of details of the situation, in order to develop the key positions of analysis, giving rise to “the epistemological field.” That makes an advantage of a contextual approach as well as the main difference between a contextual approach on the one hand, and idealism and pragmatism — on the other.

Keywords: idealism, pragmatism, contextualism, contextual approach, political philosophy, political theory, justice, epistemological problem, context, social cohesion, political context, social structure.

“Political cynicism: concept and post-Soviet reality” (Materials of the Scientific Conference on 27-28 March 2015, Rostov-on-Don)**Gudkov L.D. From doublethink to cynicism: the public price of the lowering adaptation strategy (based on research by the Levada Center)**

Summary: The author describes the phenomenon of political cynicism and the reasons for its spread in Russia. This phenomenon is due to the negative mobilization of the masses. The latter, in turn, is due to unsuccessful attempts to reform the institutional system of Soviet society and create the new elites as well as due to the mass disillusionment, social powerlessness and the distrust of the authorities. One of the main consequences of these processes is the erosion and destruction of the value system of the society and the spread of cynicism.

Keywords: social consciousness, social control, negative mobilization, lowering adaptation, political cynicism.

Obolonsky A.V. Political cynicism: concept and Russian reality

Summary: The article discusses the theoretical, historical and applied aspects of political cynicism. One of the contemporary manifestations of political cynicism, as the author believes, is a geopolitical mindset which legitimizes the certain actions of specific politicians. This type is associated with the post-totalitarian syndrome of mass consciousness in Russia. Way out of this situation the author sees in the “political romanticism” based on an “heightening adjustment”, i.e. in an appeal to the better side of human (to the self-respect, self-esteem, and the needs of the higher levels).

Keywords: political cynicism, social consciousness, post-totalitarian syndrome, lowering heightening adaptation.

Makarenko V.P. Hannah Arendt's Lessons: extra-contextual problems of an organized system of lies

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.

Oleinik A.N. Conflict between formal institutions and the “human”, as a source of political cynicism

Summary: The article discusses several forms of cynicism, namely ancient cynicism, cynicism of the masters and cynicism of the slaves. It argues that cynicism results from a mismatch between formal institutions and informal values and practices that prevail in a particular society. As a result,

formal institutions tend to be ridiculed and rejected. A specific attention to the spread of cynicism in today's Russia is devoted.

Keywords: cynicism, Russia, formal institutions, informal institutions.

Shkuratov V.A. Between indigenes and elite: the balance between endogeneity and exogeneity in the Russian political identity (Part I)

Summary: The concept of cynicism in the wording of P. Sloterdijk is used to compare the modern western critical thinking and consciousness of the Russian intelligentsia, as well as latter's opponents, bureaucratic power. These three positions are seen as discursive efforts to keep identity in the socio-cultural contexts forming mentioned positions. The dimension "external-internal" is taken as a constitutive one for the identification schemes of the Russian elite as well as for world-system stability of the country.

Keywords: P. Sloterdijk, critical consciousness in the West and in Russia, civilization and world-system, cynicism, Weimar Germany, identity and selfness, egocentrism, intelligentsia, we-centrism.

Lubsky A.V. Public intellectuals and political cynicism

Summary: The article discusses different views on intellectuals and their social functions; moreover, the author describes peculiarities of Russian public intellectuals, cultural and cognitive sources of their political cynicism as well as forms and ways of its manifestation in contemporary Russian society.

Keywords: intellectuals, public intellectuals, cynical, political cynicism, the formula of cynicism, cynical mind, cynicism of the top circles, cynicism of the lower classes, cynicism of intellectuals.

Denisov S.A. Political & legal nihilism and cynicism of an administrative class in contemporary Russia

Summary: The contemporary Russian state, according to the author, can be compared with a swindler who systematically deceives its people. It turns his tyranny into right; it grants to people Constitution, but itself ignores its norms and at the same time tries to convince people that de facto state system existing in Russia is a constitutional one. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation becomes instrument of deception.

Keywords: swindler state, deception of population, legal nihilism, techniques of deception.

Konstantinov M.S. Political cynicism in the context of Russian-Ukrainian information war

Summary: From the standpoint of cognitivist integrative approach, the strategies of the Russian-Ukrainian information war (2013-2014) are considered in the article. In the first part, the author analyzes in detail the cognitive strategies, concepts and frames of Russian propaganda. The conclusion is that, as the conflict has obtained an existential status, all moral restrictions were lifted, and this is what caused widespread political cynicism in contemporary Russia.

Keywords: Russian-Ukrainian relations, information war, concept, frame, cognitive strategy.

Kravtsov N.A. Political cynicism and aesthetic misery

Summary: The article analyzes the anti-aesthetic component of political cynicism. The author believes that one of the key pillars of modern political cynicism is an aesthetic primitivism of the majority of population.

Keywords: political cynicism, utilitarianism, aesthetic primitivism.

Trubina E.G. “Big jobs”: urban infrastructure and power over space

Summary: The article draws on philosophical ideas (P. Sloterdijk) and materials related to the history of cities and history of emotions to talk about what the symbolic and social importance of urban infrastructure is. The article give consideration, in particular, to the question, what chronically underdeveloped infrastructure for citizens means, and is it worth to use a state of sanitation in urban areas as a topic when discussing principles for the distribution of public resources. The problematic contribution of infrastructure into urban aura and complex web of smells enveloping people in the public and private areas are not overlooked. The issue of possibility of further deterioration of urban infrastructure in the country under sanctions is touched upon. The presented text is part of author's big project devoted to urbanism during the sanctions.

Keywords: infrastructure, smell, public goods, urban atmosphere, underdevelopment, civilization and civility, inequality.

Steshenko N.I. In memory of Soviet and Russian logician Yuri Grigoryevich Gladkikh (September 17, 1938 – November 27, 1999)

Summary: Based on personal experience with Yuri Grigorievich Gladkikh, the memories of teaching and research activities of the founder of the Rostov school of logic are given. Y.G. Gladkikh's views on the nature of logic are presented. Under “nature of logic” is meant the subject of logic as well as factors of change and development of logic.

Keywords: logic, logic without existential premises, subject of logic, nature of logic, Aristotle, Prior Analytics, Posterior Analytics.