

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. Alexander Schmemann: from the idea of relatedness to the reading process

Summary: The paper attempts to transform the narrative of diaries by Alexander Dmitrievich Schmemann into author's classification of Schmemann's main ideas. For this purpose, the author uses the method of deep reading, i. e. the ability to locate, describe, actualize and develop of all those moments of corps of intellectually and politically important books which are not considered or deliberately disregarded by their formal receptions and canonical interpretations. The author believes that, based on the proposed classification system, the Father Alexander Schmemann's views can be reconstructed for developing world outlook that combines faith and knowledge.

Keywords: Alexander D. Schmemann, relatedness, duty book, book cemetery.

Shvyrkov A.I. Theory, Discourse and Political Reality (part 1)

Summary: The paper analyzes the relationship between political reality, theory and discourse. The author believes that the political reality to be distinguished from political facts. Political facts are only possible with the existence of political theory. Theories serve as a source of both words for political discourse and models for the organization of political institutions. The relationship between theory and discourse are best described using the metaphors of generation. That is, discourse is not a simplified or distorted version of the theory, and has its own nature. The theory makes it possible consensus on the political institutions, institutions and so on, because it provides a limited set of alternatives for such establishments and institutions. Regardless of how these alternatives are understood by politicians, the number of these alternatives is limited. In addition, any political discourse necessarily based on political theory. All this leads to the fact that sooner or later there is agreement about one of aforementioned alternatives.

Keywords: political reality, theory, discourse, fact, poor discourse syndrome, political institution, normativity.

Kasavin I.T. Philosophy of science and political philosophy: a new partnership

Summary: The article deals with the political aspects of modern science: the appointment of a scientist, social status, functions and structure of science, its role in the production of intellectual output in the conditions of global capitalism, the institutional and intellectual continuity, the public perception of scientific work, etc. One of the main problems that the author draws attention to is the need for the representation of science as a public good protected from market forces, rather than a business enterprise in a free market.

Keywords: philosophy of science, science and power, science and society, science policy, STS, technoscience, political economy of science, academic capitalism, public good.

Bayuk D.A. The history of science in the context of modernity

Summary: This article discusses some of the practical implications of the application of the contextualism ideology to the problems of historical research. A Historian of science faces the need to explore not so much the personality of scientist and his work but rather the ideas in the context of current issues in the period of scientist's activity, and, additionally, the need to represent his own findings in the context of his own contemporaneity which is different from the contemporaneity of the research facility. The problem of the multiplicity of contexts is akin to the problem of historiographical multiplicity of descriptions, that complicates the philosophical context of search for truth in the historical research. Fortunately, in some cases, the abstract philosophical conclusions can be illustrated per quite good examples from modern physics.

Keywords: history of science, philosophy of science, contextualism, Canguilhem's dilemma, interdisciplinarity, metahistory, historiographical description.

Buldakov V.P. Ethnicity and ethnic conflicts: to rethink the phenomenon

Summary: The article discusses the problems of correlation of concepts of patriotism, nationalism and ethnicity in the context of history, politics, culture and social psychology. According to the author, patriotism belongs to the most natural human feelings of attachment to a particular culture. However, in paternalistic systems patriotism is associated with loyalty to the authorities. In this case, 'national' and 'ethnic' are often perceived as a threat of separatism, so they are often contrasted with the official patriotism. "Natural" patriotism is often performs as a cover of nationalism, so also tends to be deformed and turned into hatred of all "alien", which finds its expression in the ethnic and religious conflicts.

Keywords: political ideology, nationalism, patriotism, ethnic paternalism, identity, ethnic conflicts, separatism.

Glebova I.I. About Russian studies in Russia: opportunities and threats

Summary: The subject of the article is an institutionalization process of Russian studies as a special research field in Russian science. The author analyzes the history of this area, the specifics of its object and methodology as well as substantiates its social and political significance. The theoretical understanding of Russia's withdrawal from the totalitarian model and attempts to build a non-authoritarian type of society is one of the key topics of Russian studies in the research perspective author proposes.

Keywords: Russian studies, Eurocentrism, civilization, totalitarianism, postcommunist transit.

Kolchinsky E.I. Memories as a subject of reflection and creativity

Summary: The article discusses some aspects of the memoirs as a source in the history of science. On the example of a number of major biologists' memories and on base of personal experience in this genre, the aims and motives of memoirs authors as well as their ineradicable subjectivity, selectivity, bias and so on are analyzed. It is proved that the value of memories is, above all, that they give an insight into the inner world of the narrator. The reminiscence is not a simple return to the past with a view to understand it and even to synthesize it with the present. Rather, it is a method to reconstruct the life track in order to break into the future and try to keep in the memory of the descendants of ourselves and our time in a way as it seems be preferable for

memoirist. However, thanks to the memoirs, the motives of scientific work processes, organization and institutionalization of science, also in the field of evolutionary theory and its history, become more apparent.

Keywords: memoirs, motivations, subjectivity, selectivity, penetration into the past, reconstruction, perjury.

Pivovarov Ju.S. About the article by Leonid Luks

Summary: The paper by Leonid Luks “Eurasianism and conservative revolution: the temptation to anti-Westernism in Russia and Germany” is presented in the article, and, besides, the paper's key provisions are revealed, and its relevance in modern Russia is estimated.

Keywords: political ideologies, values in politics, Eurasianism, conservative revolution.

Luks L. Eurasianism and conservative revolution: the anti-Westernism temptation in Germany and Russia

Summary: In the article, a comparative analysis of the ideology of the conservative revolution in Germany and Eurasianism ideology in Russia at the beginning of the XX century is realized. The author demonstrates the ideological kinship between Russian Eurasians and German revolutionary conservatives. To the similar features of both ideologies can be attributed anti-democratism, 'soil' nationalism, anti-materialism, anti-capitalism, etc. But the main thing that united the two ideological currents is advocating “special path” of Germany and Russia as well as isolationist attitudes toward the West.

Keywords: political ideology, conservatism, conservative revolution, Eurasianism, “special path”.

Shablinsky I.G. On the political regime, the new conservatism and partisanship in Russia 2000–2010-ies

Summary: The article analyzes the phenomenon of the “official Russian conservatism” as an ideological foundation of the Russian authorities; that phenomenon was formed to the 2010-th years, and now it serves as a justification method of bureaucratic, political and other arbitrariness. One of the key characteristics of this ideological hybrid is a rejection of liberalism and liberal views. As the author of the article, the aforementioned ideological phenomenon has little to do with a conservative political ideology that originated in Western Europe in the late XVIII century. European conservatism has become one of the foundations of the democratic order in a number of countries. The modern Russian conservatism is intended to justify the regime of personal power and to serve as an instrument of its ideological design.

Keywords: political ideology, conservatism, political regime, democracy, political parties.

Lukianova E.A. On the supremacy of law and on the Russian foreign policy

Summary: The author analyzes the peculiarities of the Russian school of law, in particular, considering the difference in the interpretation of the concepts of “rule of law” and the “state of law” as well as differences in mentality and legal specifics of the selection of experts into competent state bodies. As an example of interpretation differences the author analyzes in detail the

decision of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation on the constitutionality of the agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on the adoption of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation within the latter new subjects.

Keywords: rule of law, state of law, concept of law, civil society, foreign policy of Russia, Russian-Ukrainian relations, Crimea's accession to Russia.

Podoroga V.A. Violence in modern cinema (approaches to the subject)

Summary: On a material of the films by M. Haneke, A. Sokurov, A. Herman, D. Cronenberg, etc. The author considers the dominant forms of violence which find expression in modern cinema: the institutional (“violence of habit”), gaming (“experimental assembly and alteration of bodies”) and private (“violence of intimacy”). These three “areas of violence” join with and cross each other through the action of the main type of violence in the film, i. e. “violence of camera”.

Keywords: violence, cinema, area of violence, institution, game, intimacy.

Denisov S.A. The soft authoritarianism: the conditions and means of maintaining

Summary: The ruling groups in many countries in recent years have gone from hard to soft authoritarianism, giving up mass violence. The condition of such a transition is a society which is not striving for freedom as well as the ability of the ruling group to retain power with thin population management tools. Authority prevents the development of society; it does not let the opposition become stronger. Authoritarian group maintains an imitation of democracy in the country.

Keywords: authoritarian regime, the hard and soft means to maintain power, population, party-shaped bureaucracy union, imitation democracy.

Meloni M., Testa G. Scrutinizing the epigenetics revolution

Summary: In the article, the theoretical importance of one of the fastest growing areas of science, epigenetics, for the social and political sciences is analyzed. The rise of this science is often presented as a revolution which marks a new era for both epistemology focused on the genes, as well as for a broader consideration of the nature of life in the society of the molecular studies epoch. In this context, the authors point to the need for analysis of the study trends of mentioned revolution which would be the most useful thing to take in sociology. Solving this problem in its two aspects, academic and regulatory, the authors propose a “road map” for sociological theorizing regarding epigenetics.

Keywords: epigenetics, fantasies, micro-structurization, flexibility, responsibility, social policy.

Maletsky S.I., Dragavtsev V.A. Epilogue to the article by M. Meloni and G. Testa “Scrutinizing the epigenetics revolution”

Summary: The authors of an epilogue to the article by M. Meloni and G. Testa “Scrutinizing the epigenetics revolution”, a translation of which is published in this issue of the journal “Political Conceptology”, have carried out a critical analysis of the content of this article and have revealed the historical and theoretical contexts of its main provisions.

Keywords: epigenetics, gene, heredity, scientific revolution.

Makarenko V.P. What to believe in: the thought or the state? (Reader's notes about the book: T.G. Shchedrina. Archive of an epoch: Thematic unity of Russian philosophy. — M.: ROSSPEN, 2008

Summary: In the review of the book by T.G. Shchedrina “Archive of an epoch: Thematic unity of Russian philosophy”, the conceptual content of the research program and the basic provisions of the book under review are examined, the intellectual context is characterized, and the possible prospects for further research are outlined.

Keywords: review, conception, archive of epoch, research program.

Ivannikov I.A. About new generation of textbooks and manuals on constitutional law of foreign countries (book review: Berlyavsky L.G., Kolesnikov E.V. Constitutional law of foreign countries: North Africa, Near and Middle East: a textbook for masters and graduate students. — M.: Yurlitinform, 2014. — 184 p.

Summary: In a review of textbook by L.G. Berlyavsky and E.V. Kolesnikov “Constitutional law of foreign countries: North Africa, Near and Middle East”, the author evaluates the relevance of the book under review, its qualification level, the representativeness of the literary and regulatory sources as well as shortcomings and controversial moments.

Keywords: review, constitutional law, textbook.