

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. State Interest as a System of Dissent: Michel Foucault's Military-Diplomatic Model

Summary: The modern Russian state is parasitic. But its dominant minorities still talk about a certain “special role” of Russia in European and world history, although many unforeseen and negative consequences of the ideology of the “special way” have already been established. For more than a hundred years, there have been five versions of the domestic history in Russia – statist, liberal and Western, nationalist, civilizational, postcolonial. Each of them cannot be refuted based on the study of historical sources. So, the truth of all is about the same, and each has the right to exist. However, an updated version of the textbook “state school” has been introduced into the practice of school education, in which the history of Russia is viewed as an uncontested process of transformation of the Moscow Principality into the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. Thereby, the government consciously narrows the intellectual and political horizons of the younger generations and the entire population. In addition, under the influence of color revolutions the government began to cultivate a negative assessment of revolutions, although its representatives themselves admit that “the export of color revolutions is our Kremlin propaganda invention.” Over the past thirty years, Russia has been promoting a counter-revolutionary ideology, which manifests itself in foreign policy and domestic political rhetoric, and (according to officials) corresponds to the state interests of the country. In fact, the country and the world are offered an archaic version of political domination. Therefore, it is necessary to master and develop new concepts in which a different version of state interests is proposed. The article presents a reconstruction of one of the fragments of M. Foucault's political theory.

Keywords: state interest, Michel Foucault, dissent and politics, essentialist and analytical concept of politics.

Sukharev M.V. Ideomaterial Polysystems and Politics

Summary: The article proposes a theoretical concept of social ideomaterial polysystems (SMPS), considers its applications in the field of political science. The highest type of SMPS are civilizations, the most complex systems in the universe. IMPS is a complex of ideomaterial systems (IMS). SMPS are holistic sociocultural systems that make up a developed society. A feature of such systems is that some of the elements of these systems are material, and some are ideal, many of them do not have clear boundaries, the strength of interactions in these systems and between them varies from weak and unstable to strong and constant. Ideomaterial systems of people, artifacts and, in some cases, animals and plants form an integrity due to the system of ideas that unites them. It gives meaning to social IMPS, unites the community, determines its behavior and direction of development. IMPS are very diverse: they can be scientific communities in which science brings together scientists, scientific instruments, theory, texts, social institutions, buildings; it can be religions in which faith unites priests, parishioners, temples, sacred texts and attributes, there can be

simpler communities, like sports fans, there can be large and small non-profit organizations united by some social goals. The complex of ideas on which these systems are based is of a holistic character. Humans and other material elements also form holistic systems. These systems are necessarily self-reproducing, that is they must reproduce the people who carry the ideas, making them, respectively, scientists, believers, chess players, fans, music lovers, and so on. Each of these people can simultaneously be an element of other ideo-material systems, giving them part of the time of their lives. These systems often have fuzzy boundaries, they are also in a network of regular and sporadic, synergistic and antagonistic interactions with each other. They compete for the time of people, their carriers. A huge number of interacting IMSIs create systems of systems: modern civilizations. For the analysis of complexes and conglomerates formed by ideo-material systems located in a network of fuzzy interactions, the concept of polysystems by I. Even-Zohar was used. The largest ideomaterial polysystems include ethnic groups, nations, states, world religions and global ideologies. Based on a few existing scientific approaches, the central of which is the sociology of knowledge, the general principles of organization and self-reproduction of such unifying systems of ideas are analyzed. As a measure of the power of ideomaterial polysystems, it is proposed to use the total time spent by the communities of these systems to maintain their functioning. Possible directions of application of the concept of ideomaterial polysystems in political research are considered.

Keywords: community, ideomaterial system, polysystem, ideal, nation, evolution, institutions, culture, state, sociology of knowledge, paradigm.

Lektorskiy V.A. About The Philosophical “Sixtiers”

Summary: The article is not about the age of those who make philosophy, but about the emergence of a new philosophical perspective and a new attitude to philosophy itself, an understanding of its cultural role, what is called a “philosophical way of life”. The dramatic history of the life and activities of a generation of people who began to define the philosophical life of the country since the late 1950s is investigated. The author analyzes the results of the activities of this generation and substantiates the thesis that under the sign of this generation, the paternal philosophy developed throughout the second half of the twentieth century and that representative of this generation significantly influenced the philosophical life of our countries for the past two decades of the twentieth century. The modern significance of the ideas put forward by the representatives of this generation is shown.

Keywords: philosophy of generation, theory of cognition, philosophical anthropology of the science of man, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, «Questions of Philosophy».

Porus V.N. Doomed Renaissance

Summary: The author proposes to evaluate the processes and results of the activities of philosophical six-year-olds through the prism of the famous work of E.V. Ilyenkov “About idols and ideals”. He believes that the philosophical renaissance was doomed to extinction since the process of the revival of philosophy was imbued with ideology, which played a significant role and determined the course of philosophical discussions. Many Sixtiers considered themselves more “righteous” Marxist-Leninists than their ideological overseers. Therefore, borrowing the ideas of Western philosophy was epigonism. This is especially true for research on social philosophy where fragments of the previous paradigm have long been side by side with elements of a different methodology and alien axiological “innovations”.

Keywords: subjective impressions of the philosophical Sixtiers, the causes and consequences of the imaginary revival of Soviet philosophy.

Neretina S.S. Turning Time

Summary: The article will focus on the beginning of the dissident movement, the sprouts of which appeared at the end of World War II, and on the difference between the first opposition groups to the dissident movement of the 1960s. The first groups are the student “Brotherhood of Beggars of Sybarites” which appeared in 1945 and a group of professional historians Krasnopevtsev-Rendel who tried to theoretically deal with the processes taking place in the USSR. In this sense, the novel by N.N. Williams “The Island of GNIPI” and the article by Krasnopevtsev “The main points of the development of the Russian revolutionary movement” are of interest. The dissident movement that emerged in the Sixties differed from the first opposition groups in that it was essentially moral and ethical, deeply personal, not systemically theoretical. In this regard, between the movement of the late 50s and 60s of the twentieth century. there is no continuity, and therefore it seems wrong to bring both under the general term “dissidence”: although both of them disagreed, they proceeded from different principles. It's more of a generational gap.

Keywords: thought process, morality, dissidents, Nikolai Nikolaevich Williams, “The Island of GNIPI”, abstract, Krasnopevtsev, autocracy, leadership, generational gap.

Rosin V.M. Polemical Dispositives of The Philosophers of The Sixtiers (Theory of Activity and Phenomenology)

Summary: If the theory of activity was formed under the influence of Marxist ideas and psychology, then phenomenology – existentialism and the theory of consciousness. The evolution of the views of G.P. Shchedrovitsky and M. Foucault, who chose Marxism and built, the first, a theory of activity and methodology, the second – a doctrine that includes an analysis of discourses, institutions and power is compared. But if Shchedrovitsky struggled with psychologism and subjectivism all his life, Foucault eventually overcomes Marxist influence and returns to the study of personality outlining in the last period of his life the main ideas of the philosophy of subjectivity. Although phenomenologists polemicize with methodology denying the latter, the author argues that phenomenology is also a certain area of methodology, but fundamentally different from Shchedrovitsky's “pan-methodology”.

Keywords: activity, consciousness, methodology, phenomenology, thinking, action, research, formation, subjectivity, personality.

Neklessa A.I. The Sixtiers as a Potential Subject of Social Prefiguration

Summary: The problematic of the speech is the comprehension of the complex and ambiguous phenomenon of the 60's generation, its intellectual and political potential and effectiveness. The analysis of the problem is related to the question: why did Eastern Europe and the Baltic States overcome the post-Soviet frontier of Modernity by creating democratic nation-states, and Russia failed to do so? And what role did the sixtiers play in setting up and developing events as the conceptual, creative and political potential of society?

Keywords: the sixtiers, political thaw, state-organization, partocracy, counter-hegemony, prefiguration, parallel society.

Rats M.V., Sleptsov B.G. The Activity Approach: From the 1960s to the 2020s and Onward

Summary: The version of the activity approach that has been developed since the 1960s in the Moscow Methodological Circle is briefly considered in the article. The activity approach is opposed to the actually prevailing naturalistic one. The new approach brings a new idea of ontology and a special way of organization of thinking and activity (thought-activity systems). The distinction between the application prospects of naturalistic and activity approaches in the realm of organizing the human society and of developing the corresponding systems of rule (i. e., in the sphere of polis) is under scrutiny. The authors believe that the activity approach is adequate to eliminate the contradiction between the rapidly developing economic activity and the stagnant political practice in the to-date world.

Keywords: Moscow Methodological Circle, thinking, activity, activity approach, naturalistic approach, economic practice, political practice.

Voronin A.A. The Era of Enlightenment Illusions

Summary: The article uses the example of the history of the journal “Philosophical Studies” to discuss the rise, flourishing and fading of educational sentiments in the 80s – 90s of the last century associated with the activities of the “Sixtiers” in our country.

Keywords: philosophy, the philosophical generation, the sixtiers, the journal “Philosophical research”.

Mininkov N.A. Schoolboy's Perception of the News About the Arrested Uncle (According to His Own Memories)

Summary: Modern humanitarian research suggests the need for active heuristic work aimed at searching for personal memories. It pays special attention to the subjective perception of historical events, phenomena and processes. In particular, this applies to the memories of children whose consciousness was beginning to form, and who perceived historical events in their own way. The article contains a fragment of the author's memoirs of the news about his uncle, the famous Soviet and Russian historian N.N. Pokrovsky, who served 6 years in the case of the Krasnopevtsev-Rendel group.

Keywords: memoiristics, childhood memories, L.N. Krasnopevtsev-L.A. Rendel group, historian N.N. Pokrovsky.

Rubtsov A.I. Ideology in Russia of the Time of Postmodernity and Special Operation

Summary: Meanings in the rhetoric of “past and present” are determined by the historical size of events and intervals. If modernity was a time of ideologies, then Russia turned out to be the chosen place for the implementation of total projects, and the triumph of Marxism as a state worldview with absolute criticism of the ideological. Like the constitution of politics by Carl Schmitt through the binary opposition “friend – enemy”, ideology is constituted in the opposition “faith – knowledge”, in the spectrum between “almost religion” and “near philosophy”. The task of philosophy is to reveal the non-obviousness of the supposedly obvious; the mission of ideology is the mass production of “obviousness”. Overcoming narrowly political reductionism reveals ideology in its ex-

treme expansion and thus distinguishes difference between systems of ideas and systems of institutions, along with shadow, latent, diffuse, penetrating and other formats of ideology.

Keywords: ideology, historical size, postmodern, obvious/non-obvious, system of ideas and system of institutions, shadow, latent, diffuse, “penetrating” ideology.

Kara-Murza A.A. Criticism of the “Russian Northerners” in the Emigrant Works of Vasily Shulgin

Summary: The article examines the question of the evolution of the ideological and political views of the famous Russian politician and writer Vasily Vitalievich Shulgin (1888–1976). Being a convinced “Russian Southerner” by his identity, Shulgin actively criticized the unilateral manifestations of “Russian Northerners” (in the “Moscow” and then “Petersburg” periods), which, in his opinion, eventually led to the degradation of the Russian ruling class and the collapse of traditional Russian statehood.

Keywords: the history of Russia, national identity, nationalism, “Russian Northerners”, morevizm, emigration, White movement.

Chernikov M.V. Marxism as a Psychoconceptual Weapon

Summary: In this article, a hypothesis is put forward according to which Marxism owes its popularity and influence in the European revolutionary labor movement (at least in the late XIX – early XX centuries) not so much to its value as a scientific theory as to other circumstances.

It is discussed that the Marxist socio-political theory, not being true from a scientific point of view, is a conceptual formation successfully camouflaged under a true scientific theory, which being indoctrinated into mass public consciousness could act as a kind of “psychoconceptual weapon” capable of directing mass collective action towards achieving the goals that the managers of this “psychoconceptual weapon” set for themselves.

Keywords: ideology, Marxism, politics, indoctrination, mass consciousness, psychoconceptual weapons.

Makarenko V.P. Social Structure: Explicit and Hidden Elements

Summary: The published text is a lecture that was read by the author in 1992 for students of the Institute for Advanced Training of Teachers of Social Sciences at the Rostov State University, and then published as a separate brochure. The problems of the social structure, its explicit and hidden elements, elites and pressure groups, cliques, mafias and kinship and compatriot ties are considered. Two facts serve as the basis for the republication: the ideas presented in the 1992 lecture were developed by colleagues and led to the qualification of the modern political order in Russia as a clickocratic one; the author is still being asked to send material from thirty years ago.

Keywords: the social structure, its explicit and hidden elements, elites and pressure groups, cliques, mafias, kinship and compatriot ties.

Andresky S. Chapters from the book “Wars, Revolutions, Dictatorships: Studies of Historical and Contemporary Problems from a Comparative Viewpoint”

Summary: The journal “The Political Conceptology” publishes a translation of the third, fourth and fifth chapters of Stanislav Andreski's book “Wars, Revolutions and Dictatorships: Analysis of Historical and Modern Problems from a Comparative point of View” (Wars, Revolutions, Dictatorships: Studies of Historical and Contemporary Problems from a Comparative Viewpoint) published in 1992 in the publishing house Frank Cass.

Keywords: Stanislav Andreski, theoretical inheritance, comparative studies of wars, revolutions and dictatorships.