

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. State Interest and the Vicious Circle of the Police: Michel Foucault's Model

Summary: M. Foucault developed a model of the police as a political technology that sought to manage in accordance with the state interest (hereinafter GI). This model is based on the analysis of many phenomena of being and thinking. These include: temporal-spatial differences in the understanding of the term police during the XV–XVIII centuries; the connections of the police of Italy, Germany and France with the general balance of Europe; the genesis of the police in these countries to establish the national specifics of police science; the genesis of the concept of state benefit as a bureaucratic innovation and the basis of the utopia of the police state.

Foucault established that for two hundred years (XV–XVI centuries), the term police was understood in three ways: as communities under the control of the authorities, specific acts of management, positive overall results of management. However, in the next two hundred years (XVII–XVIII centuries) the police began to be called a set of tools that allow controlling the relationship between social order and the growth of state forces in order to ensure a link between the state's well-being and the happiness of all citizens. With this approach, the police qualified as a space-time synthesis of beauty, order and strength, which is guaranteed by the police as a set of “laws and regulations concerning the internal life of the State and seeking to strengthen and increase the power of this state, seeking to achieve the correct use of its forces”.

The purpose of the article is to abstract the material of two Foucault lectures to systematize the real variety of aspects of the main problem indicated in the title. On this basis, the problem-heuristic potential of this fragment of M. Foucault's political theory is reconstructed.

Keywords: Michel Foucault, state interest, police state, population, economy.

Lektorskiy V.A. Philosophy, Science, Ideology, Propaganda

Summary: The article analyzes the complex relationship between philosophy, science, ideology and propaganda. The author does not agree with the widespread point of view that represents ideology in the form of “false consciousness”, showing that ideology is a program of socio-political activity built on the basis of a system of certain values. Therefore, a serious ideology should be, on the one hand, philosophically grounded, and on the other hand, take into account the results of the social sciences. In this interpretation, ideology becomes a reference point of socio-political life, suggesting a critical reflection on the foundations of this life.

Keywords: philosophy, science, ideology, propaganda.

Tulchinskii G.L. Logical Culture and Freedom: Logic in Soviet and Post-Soviet Society

Summary: The article contains an attempt to comprehend the phenomenon of Soviet logic. This phenomenon is paradoxical in its own way. On the one hand, the logic and methodology of

science was in the 1960s and early 1980s a numerous and very active movement in Soviet scientific life. These were frequent large-scale conferences, many publications. In fact, it was a kind of scientific subculture, which united part of the intellectual elite. On the other hand, there were not large-scale disciplinary results, disciplinary scientific journals. The main thesis of this work is “Soviet logic was more than logic”. The ideological pressure on the humanities, especially philosophy, contributed to the formation of the attractiveness of the image of logic as a rational intellectual activity, acquiring in an atmosphere of general half-knowledge the philosophical professionalism oasis. Moreover, logic has acquired the status of almost the only “ecological niche” in philosophy, relatively independent of the ideology of the sphere of professional thought. The last 15 years of the 20th century were years of reforms and transformations that removed extra-disciplinary centripetal factors. This gave rise to a powerful centrifugal impulse. The logicians jumped in different directions, finally doing what they could not do before. Since the beginning of the 21st century, this situation has turned into a degradation of the scientific logical culture, negative consequences for the development of Russian logic as a scientific discipline, and the displacement of logic to the periphery of artificial intelligence research.

Keywords: culture, logic, methodology of science, responsibility, freedom, USSR, philosophy.

Nickolsky S.A. Soviet. The Problem of Holistic Consideration

Summary: The phenomenon of “Soviet” is multifaceted and unique in history. Having a huge content and correlated with the categories “society”, “state”, “power”, “man”, “culture”, it requires not only consideration in its constituent parts, but also in its entirety. Therefore, it is viewed as a concept created on the basis of the Bolsheviks (Leninist) interpretation of Marxism opposed to the Mensheviks (Plekhanovs) interpretation, which was adapted to the conditions of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Its main point was an attempt to create a path of the country development excluding its capitalist stage and accelerating the transition from feudalism and early capitalism to communism. In the revolutionary practice of the Bolsheviks this was expressed as the development and the implementation of the policy of “war communism”. However, the phenomenon of the Soviet would not have been possible without a specific state and quality of Russian society and person shaped by history, in particular without the habit of obedience formed as a natural defensive reaction against the autocratic power that dominated the country for five centuries, possessing the tools for this domination.

At the same time the Soviet also had a positive content originating in Marxism and finding the possibility of its realization in the “new” person, formed by the Bolsheviks on the ruins of the destroyed old society in one way or another involved in private property. Deprived of historical memory, induced with the constructed Soviet consciousness, the “new” man was the main force who received the benefits of the new system, who overcame fascism and retained faith in the Soviet way of being until it was completely lost, and who was disappointed in hopes that never came true.

Keywords: Soviet, society, state, man, culture, history, philosophy, politics, history, literature.

Skiperskikh A.A. Hierarchies of Power: Political Style in Modern Russia

Summary: In this article, the author shows how the hierarchies of power are arranged in modern Russia, and what motives are associated with political subordination. From the author's point of view, hierarchies of power are not only hierarchies of specific positions and positions representing power. It is also a hierarchy of goods and material culture, access to which opens up as you move

up. The author illustrates this relationship by referring to the experience accumulated by Russian and Soviet culture, as well as his own observations of regional and municipal political processes.

According to the author, the increase in the number of institutions in modern Russia responding to the complexity of public life leads to an increase in the number of bureaucracy and hierarchies of power.

Keywords: power, hierarchies of power, political space, Russia, elites.

Savenkov R.V., Stredinina V.V. Possibilities of a Network Approach in the Study of Regional Branches of Political Parties

Summary: The article attempts to analyze the number and content of interactions of the Voronezh political parties in 2022 with other political and public actors. Empirical data were collected using the content analysis method, and the network approach was chosen as the conceptual framework of the study. The main source was the official websites of the regional branches. According to the results of the study, the regional branch of the “United Russia” party became the most active in 2022. A relatively high frequency of contacts between the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia and the executive authorities of the Voronezh region has been recorded.

Keywords: network approach, political party, Voronezh region.

Buldakov V.P. State and Terror

Summary: Post-revolutionary terror in Russia is usually associated with the personality of Stalin. In fact, the intensity of terror was dictated by the logic of the survival of power, constrained on the one hand by Marxist doctrine, on the other by authoritarian tradition. So, the return to mass terror at the end of the 1920s was facilitated by the transition from the psychology of the world revolution to the psychosis of a besieged fortress. Hence the horrors of collectivization caused mainly by actions of the local authorities. The latter were helped in their own way by the townsfolk, who explained the food troubles by the actions of the rural “bourgeoisie”. The government, striving to become absolute according to the “only true” theory, needed enemies of an infernal scale – especially when it itself was in an economic impasse. In this sense, the terror of 1937 became inevitable. Subsequent waves of terror were also associated with the political maneuvering of the authorities.

Keywords: Russia, revolution, violence, political police, Stalin, new economic policy, collectivization, mass mood, rumors.

Vanchugov V.V. Inventing Freedom

Summary: This work is a brief historical and philosophical essay that allows the author to convey some elements of the mindset formed in the conditions of the transformation of the system – the collapse of one socio-political, civilizational, structure and the formation of a new, intellectual formation in a situation of potentially productive uncertainty.

Keywords: identity, self-knowledge, community, contemporaries, like-minded people, absurdity, grotesque, university, education, power, control, ideology, freedom, projection, intellectual construction.

Sineokaja J.V. The philosophical Generation of the Era of Change

Summary: The author considers the concept of “philosophical generation” as a powerful intellectual pattern with its own optics, problems and research methods. The article tells about the formation of the first post-Soviet philosophical generation that came to the profession at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, analyzes the change of scientific guidelines and the restructuring of the philosophical community of that time. The continuity between the philosophical generations of the nineties and sixties is traced. The main directions of the work of Russian philosophers of the late twentieth century are presented in the socio-cultural context of the perestroika era.

Keywords: philosophical generations, the nineties, the history of Russian philosophy, self-identification, intellectual history of the 1990s, Institute of Philosophy, Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University.

Mezhuev B.V. New Atlantis, Castalia, Thelema Abbey

Summary: The text gives a brief description of the history of the generation of intellectuals, which is commonly called the generation of the nineties. The author reflects on the path of this generation, choosing for analysis the fate of a small company of his classmates, those who at the moment have passed the fifty-year mark and have probably reached the acme of social maturity. It is emphasized that this generation has achieved great results in philosophical activity. The author notes the reason for his own alienation from the path of his generation and finds it in an internal protest against the tendency characteristic of his classmates to intellectually withdraw themselves from their time in order to be placed in a different context – temporal or spatial. It is noted that this very aspiration was borrowed by representatives of the generation of the nineties from the philosophical leaders of the sixties. The problem of the philosophical generation is considered in the context of the centuries-old search of the intellectual class for its place in society in obvious conflict with the social hierarchies existing in the traditional agrarian-class world.

Keywords: philosophical generation, intellectual class, New Atlantis, phenomenology, post-modernism, social utopia.

Mikhailov I.A. Myths of Our Generations

Summary: The article analyzes the situation in philosophy in the years after the collapse of the USSR, as well as the expectations, attitudes and views of those who completed their professional education in philosophy in the early 90s. The author touches upon some features of the philosophical fashion of those years: interest in Russian religious philosophy, phenomenology (and, in particular, Heidegger), fascination with French philosophy and even the phenomenon of a post-ideological return to marxism. The role of new forms of publication activity, which were discovered by young philosophers during this period, is considered; specific problems of restoring connection with the interrupted philosophical tradition are revealed. Some features that distinguish the worldview of the generation of the 90s from the position of the “sixties” are shown.

Keywords: philosophical generation, generational myth, the nineties, Russian philosophy, phenomenology, post-ideological marxism, philosophical journals.

Porus V.N. Times of life: Russian Haiku

Summary: It has long been known that poetic and philosophical attitudes to the world are interrelated, although mutual opposition and repulsion are also common. The idea of the real complexity of the interaction of poetry and philosophy is contained in a variety of types of poetic and philosophical practice, as well as concepts reflecting them. No less interesting is the practical implementation of these relations in the life and work of modern Russian poets and philosophers. One of them is Vladimir Natanovich Porus. We are starting a new section of the journal with his poetry collection. We invite readers to speak out.

Keywords: comparative and cultural poetics, poetry, haiku.

Andresky S. Chapters 6–7 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 sixth and seventh 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.