

Summaries and keywords

Makarenko V.P. The Problem of the Applicability of the Concept of Paradigm to the Philosophical Process

Summary: Since the second half of the 20th century, Kuhn's concept has been used in philosophy of natural science, sociology and history of science, biology, medicine, political sciences, economics and history of economics, anthropology and history of anthropology, psychology and history of psychoanalysis, theory of art and literature, mathematics, linguistics. A.P. Ogurtsov and S.S. Neretina systematized the controversial issues of this concept, including the question of the qualification of philosophy as a discipline. The author joined this discussion in the process of reconstructing the political philosophy of M.K. Petrov. This article discusses several new topics related to the interpretation of T. Kuhn's concept.

Keywords: paradigm, philosophical process, anomalies, scientific revolution, T. Kuhn.

Khrenov N.A. Whether Stalin was a Fiery Revolutionary, or the Leader's "Creative Response" from the Perspective of the Confrontation of Civilizations

Summary: This publication is a fragment of a planned, extensive and not yet fully published study on the destiny of Russia as a unique civilization. The focus of the study is on the biographies of famous people whose activities have left a significant mark on the history of Russia, including politicians, scientists and artists. The book examines the biographies of F. Dostoevsky, M. Gorky, A. Solzhenitsyn, I. Stalin, L. Gumilev, A. Tarkovsky, and others. The fragment of the manuscript published in this issue of the journal examines the activities of Stalin. The peculiarity of Stalin's activity is usually associated exclusively with the history of revolution, collectivization, modernization, etc., i. e. it is considered within the boundaries of the national political history and the named processes. The attention of those writing about Stalin is entirely determined by the Russian revolution of 1917 as one of the most significant events of the twentieth century and its consequences that determine the construction of a new society and state. However, there is a need – and it arises precisely in the first decades of the 21st century – to try to understand the leader's activity at the level of the problem identified by S. Huntington in the title of one of his books, i. e. as “the clash of civilizations”. In other words, the leader's activity can be viewed not in the context of the history of the revolution and the history of the Soviet state with their inherent positive and negative manifestations, but in the context of history as the history of civilizations, i. e. in the paradigm set by historians such as, for example, A. Toynbee. The conclusions and conclusions made by the author in this article are not taken in order to divert from Stalin all the criticism against him that has taken place since the era of the thaw and the subsequent thaw – perestroika. But this does not negate the significance of the creative response given by the leader to those Challenges that could have been dramatic for Russian civilization at that time. However, by giving such a “creative response” at that time, the leader did not solve the questions for the rest of his life at all. That time has passed, and Russia is again facing Challenges. It is up to us to give new creative responses to them, and we would like them to be correct.

Keywords: Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Russia as a civilization, clash of civilizations, revolution of 1917, history of revolution and history of civilization, America as an empire, Byzantinism, Thermidor, creative response to the Challenge, A. Toynbee, Messianism, modern project, Westernization, Eurocentrism, K. Leontiev, F. Schelling, N. Danilevsky, L. Gumilev, A. Solzhenitsyn, K. Simonov, D. Roberts.

Tulchinskii G.L. Soviet Political Anthropology Between the Ideology Hammer and the Practice Anvil

Summary: The article attempts to explore the relationship between political power and the semantic picture of the world. Its purpose is to consolidate society and legitimize power. The article highlights the importance of the anthropological ideal in shaping the semantic picture of the world, which is formed by social institutions and transmitted by the media. The Soviet experience serves as a striking example of this relationship. Throughout the formation and development of Soviet power, the legitimacy of the regime was supported by Marxism ideology. However, the content of this teaching was systematically altered to suit current political objectives. Additionally, the proclaimed anthropological ideal of the Soviet man was characterized by responsible initiative and an active life position. However, in real social life, strict control and regulation were often enforced, leaving individuals without autonomy from childhood to old age. Ultimately, this has given rise to a paradoxical combination of infantilism, irresponsibility, intolerance, and lack of agreement that is deeply rooted to this day. People find themselves unable to form equal relationships and solve problems independently. We have developed a habit of resolving all issues, whether they are related to production or personal matters, through a vertical approach, using either a complaint or a denunciation. The analysis was conducted from a pragmasemantic perspective, which allows for the operational specification of the contexts of socio-cultural practices and the role of personal subjectivity in the dynamics of these practices. This prospect allows for political engineering based on specific considerations of each society's cultural and historical experiences, real problems, and common interests of social forces and actors, rather than abstract ideas and models. The language used is clear, objective, and value-neutral, with a formal register and precise word choice. The sentence structure is simple and logical, with causal connections between statements. The text is free from grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, and punctuation errors. No changes in content have been made.

Keywords: power, ideology, V.I. Lenin, Marxism, pragmasemantics, semantic picture of the world, I.V. Stalin, USSR, subjecthood.

Gurov O.N. The Fate of Mathematician M.Ya. Vygodsky and musician N.Ya. Vygodsky as a Symbol of the Era of Change from Revolutionary Ideals to Stalinist Terror

Summary: The article is devoted to the life and work of brothers Mark and Nikolai Vygodsky in the context of political and cultural events of the XX century. M.Ya. Vygodsky (1898–1965) – an outstanding Soviet mathematician and founder of the Soviet school of the history of mathematics, N.Ya. Vygodsky (1900–1939) – an incredible musician and musicologist. The author aims to present the fate of two extraordinary and talented people in a historical and cultural context, to analyze the connection between life and the epoch. The emphasis is on the brothers' active scientific, creative and social activities before 1935 and subsequent repressions, which illustrate the transition from revolutionary enthusiasm to new conditions. The author, the great-grandson of M.Ya. Vygodsky, uses archive materials, open sources and family memories to fix the contours of the image of scientists who, in various capacities, fell under the repression of the 30s. The author applies a new

approach to the analysis of personal destiny within the framework of cultural ego history, developed together with E.V. Salnikova.

Keywords: Nikolai Vygodsky, Mark Vygodsky, David Meychik, Dmitry Shostakovich, Sergei Rakhmaninov, Dimitri Gachev, The Great Terror, the history of mathematics, the Historical and Mathematical School, Galileo and the Inquisition, Nikolai Bukharin, the Moscow Mathematical Society, Otto Schmidt, Dmitry Mordukhai-Boltovsky.

Zhavoronkov A.G. Search Time

Summary: The article is devoted to my experience of going into philosophy in the context of the crisis of institutional philosophy in Russia and Europe in the second half of the 2000s and 2010s, which most affected the younger generations of philosophers. The first part is devoted to some of the events and conditions that influenced my choice of philosophy as a major subject of study. In the second part, I compare the situation of the crisis of university philosophy in Germany with the situation in Russia – from the perspective of younger generations of philosophers. In the final part, I write about my experience at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences and offer some thoughts on possible and potentially interesting perspectives for younger generations of philosophers on the development of philosophy in Russia.

Keywords: the philosophical generation, the crisis of philosophy, philosophy and social sciences, Russia and Germany, Institute of Philosophy, history of Philosophy.

Mikhailovsky A.V. My “Philosophical Generation”

Summary: The article examines the phenomenon of generation, self-understanding / self-recognition in a generation from the standpoint of hermeneutical philosophy. The first part is a reproduction of the author's 1999 essay. It notes that 1) in the testimonies of individual representatives of the generation, mediation of the individual and the universal is carried out; 2) the identity of the generation is understood through a relationship with another; 3) for self-recognition in the generation, the “pre-reflexive” level is important, which precedes the division into intellectual and sensual. The second part contains a description of events, meetings with people, reading experiences and experiences of a representative of a generation whose intellectual formation took place mainly in the last decade of the 20th century.

Keywords: Faculty of Philosophy of the Russian State University, Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, V.V. Bibikhin, V.I. Molchanov.

Pavlov A.V. On the Significance of One Periodical for the History of Philosophical Generations in Russia

Summary: The article is a reflection on the topic of “philosophical generations” in Russia. The author begins by saying that if it is difficult to talk about generations in general, it is difficult to talk about “philosophical generations” at all. Therefore, he focuses on describing his experience with academic philosophy in Russia. The author devotes a special place to the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University, the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences and most importantly to the journal Logos. Using the latter as an example, the author shows how in Russia over the past fifteen years humanities science in general (and philosophy in particular) has been conquering new spaces and coming closer to equal the level of world research.

Keywords: Logos, Popular Culture, Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, generation X.

Antonovsky A.V. Cynically I Look at Our Generation

Summary: The article contains spontaneous reminiscences about the formation of the first Russian student generation at the Faculty of Philosophy of Lomonosov Moscow State University (1991–1996). This philosophical generation found itself in the most difficult situation of the 90s, the collapse of the USSR, the devaluation of most of all the spiritual and material foundations of life. As a paradoxical result, it can be stated that the first free philosophical generation, for the most part, was formed as more oriented not so much towards scientific or philosophical, as towards political, economic and mass media success and made its small contribution to the generation of the current stagnant state of socio-political life in the country. Nevertheless, it has given rise to several bright names that today define the face of the current philosophy of Russian philosophy.

Keywords: Faculty of Philosophy, 1991–1996, generation, socio-political stagnation.

Andresky S. Chapters 7-8 from the Book “Witchcraft in the Social Sciences”

Summary: The journal “Political Conceptology” publishes a translation of the seventh and eighth chapters of Stanislaw Andreski's book “Witchcraft in the Social Sciences” (Czarnoksiestwo w naukach społecznych), published in 2002 by Oficyna naukowa (Warszawa).

Keywords: Stanislaw Andreski, theoretical heritage, social sciences, methodology of social sciences, philosophy of social sciences.

Chukin S.G. The Figure of the Commander: Modes of Reflection (Review of the Book by Goul'nara Khaydarova “Cultural Practice of the Command”. – Saint Petersburg: Aleteiya, 2022. – 408 p.)

Summary: The review raises the question of how one can think of military affairs as a cultural practice and, in particular, how and how much reflection of the commander's figure is possible. The presented monograph is one of the few in the modern domestic humanitarian context devoted to the study of the practice of the order. The author of the monograph on the material of direct observations, as well as studies of the military-theoretical heritage, concerns several issues related to the culture of military thinking and the philosophy of military management. Considerable attention is paid to the current situation of mediarationality, which transforms ideas about war.

The review presents an assessment of the contribution of the monograph to the understanding of military culture, its significance for military education is presented, novelty is highlighted, complementary comments and ideas are given, limitations of the author's approach are critically named.

Keywords: cultural practice of the command, culture of military thinking, philosophy of military management, media warfare, media rationality.

Makarenko V.P. An Anthropological Approach to the Soviet Philosophical Generations. (Book Review: Philosophical Generations / The author of the idea., comp. and ed. by Yu.V. Sineokaya. – M.: Publishing House YASK, 2022. – 1232 p., ill.)

Summary: The article analyzes a collective monograph edited by Yu.V. Sineokaya, dedicated to the Soviet and post-Soviet philosophical generations of the 1920s–2010s. Based on this factual and methodological material, the author develops his own interpretation of this process. The author proposes to turn Weber's idea of dissident minorities into the main subject of political and philosophical analysis of Soviet and post-Soviet philosophy. To do this, he conceptualizes the political and philosophical stratum of the Sixties and emphasizes the importance of the idea of the essential controversy of the thesaurus of philosophical and ideological concepts. Based on his own life and research experience, the author expresses and substantiates the hypothesis: the axiological sphere of personality is formed before its logical-epistemological sphere and determines many subsequent choices; conflicts occur within generations, not between them. Therefore, it is much more interesting to study the range of differences between generations and individual biographies, especially the measure of resistance that an individual is able to develop and implement in relation to all supra-individual values, collisions and situations.

Keywords: philosophy, philosophical generations, life experience, axiological sphere of personality, logical and epistemological sphere of personality.