

**Hannah Arendt. Conversation with Günter Gaus****3–23**

The interview of Günter Gaus with Hannah Arendt is devoted to the critical moments in her biography, crucial for the understanding of some aspects of her work. Arendt also expressed her opinions about intellectuals, particular philosophers, politics, totalitarianism and democracy.

Keywords: Hannah Arendt, political theory, Nazism, Jewishness, totalitarianism, thinking, democracy.

**Ilya Matveev. Beyond «pure science» and philosophic contemplation****24–33**

During the XXth century there have been many attempts to reconstitute political knowledge as objective, empirical science — science which would meet the standard of value-neutrality. However, apart from this tendency a different one can be traced: scholars have strived to make their political views public and acknowledged political goals and values as a factor in their own work. When this indeed takes place, one can speak of «engaged knowledge». The article reveals the ways in which engaged knowledge distances itself from the image of political and social scholarship as «pure science» as well as from the approach of political philosophy with its emphasis on philosophic contemplation. The article also demonstrates the ambiguous relationship between engaged knowledge and the Marxist tradition.

Keywords: scientism, objectivism, epistemology, political engagement.

**Anatoliy Akhutin, Alexander Filippov. Correspondence on Schmitt and the political****34–47**

The political philosophy of Carl Schmitt is discussed in two letters. The first is written by a philosopher Anatoliy Akhutin. He formulates three questions: (1) On sovereignty. The sovereign, according to Schmitt, is who can introduce a state of exception. Is it now possible, however, that the state of exception will be used as a means to obtain and maintain personal dictatorship? (2) On decisiveness. What does it mean, this mutual echoing of Schmitt and Heidegger? Are we allowed to say that the plenitude of the existential autonomy is achieved in the monolith existence of the Volk? (3) On speech and democracy. Is it not more reasonable to understand the political as a community of those being-able-to-speak. This letter is addressed to Alexander F. Filippov, a sociologists, who tries to give an answer to these questions.

Keywords: Schmitt, Heidegger, war, the political, polis, dictatorship, democracy, speech.

**Kamil Galeev. Political philosophy and political economy****48–61**

This is a review of Sophus A. Reinert's book «Translating empire: emulation and the origins of political economy». In the book author examines the history of political economy through the study of editions and translations of the economic treatises of the 17th and 18th centuries. The main thesis of the book is that economic competition between nations is a struggle, similar to military combat. Economic development is always grounded on state interventions, as obvious in the case of England, that have been traditionally regarded as a bastion of the free trade.

Keywords: Sophus A. Reinert, economics, political economy, history of England, history of Ireland, John Cary, intellectual history, colonialism, history of economics, Other Canon.

**Andrey Teslia. Herzen and slavophiles****62–85**

The article discusses the relationships between Herzen and slavophiles from the 1840s to the first half of the 1860s. Article describes the reason of the rapprochement (both by Herzen and slavophiles). Special attention is paid to the influence of slavophile views on Herzen in the 1850s, when Herzen worked upon the idea of so-called «Russian socialism».

Keywords: Ivan Sergeyevich Aksakov, Alexander Ivanovich Herzen, Ivan Vasilyevich Kireyevsky, Pyotr Vasilievich Kireevsky, Yuri Fyodorovich Samarin, Aleksey Stepanovich Khomyakov, slavophilism, socialism, narodnichestvo (peopleism), nation, nationalism.

**Alexander Repnikov. Tikhomirov's Diary (December 1905)****86–120**

In this paper we publish the text of the diary of L. A. Tikhomirov, the former member of Narodnaya Volya who later became a conservative thinker. He kept the diary for more than 30 years. The complete set of his notes (1905-1907) is being prepared for publication.

Keywords: Lev Alexandrovich Tikhomirov, conservatism, autocracy, first Russian revolution, public thought.

**Ron Eyerman. Social theory and trauma****121–138**

Using the example of three significant social theory texts, Horkheimer and Adorno's *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, Freud's *Moses and Monotheism* and Bauman's *Modernity and the Holocaust*, this article illustrates the difference between personal, collective and cultural trauma. The aim is also to illustrate how personal trauma can impact the construction and representation of social theory.

Keywords: cultural trauma, social theory.

**Alasdair MacIntyre. A mistake about causality in social science****139–157**

The article considers the problem of actions—beliefs link. As author shows, the widespread approach in social science, those origins can be traced back to Hume and Mill and which tries to reveal the causal relations between beliefs and actions, is mistaken. MacIntyre, instead, proposes, taking a starting point the distinction between physical movement and human action, to consider the actions—beliefs link in terms of the descriptions which the action should correspond to. As an illustration of his approach, author examines the role of Stalin's philosophical work «*Dialectical and historical materialism*» in the process of the ideological «closing» of Soviet society.

Keywords: action, belief, causality, description, social theory, I. V. Stalin.