



политика

НАШИ АВТОРЫ

Алексеева Татьяна Александровна – доктор философских наук, профессор, зав. кафедрой политической теории МГИМО (У) МИД РФ. Специалист в области политической теории, автор многих работ по этой проблематике, в том числе монографий «Справедливость. Морально-политическая философия Джона Роулса (М., 1992). «Капитализм с человеческим лицом? Поиск «среднего пути» в российской политике» (Бостон. 1998 в соавтор. на англ. языке). «Современные политические теории» М. 2001, «Справедливость как политическая концепция» М. 2002.

Глебова Ирина Игоревна – кандидат исторических наук, доцент РГГУ, докторант ИНИОН РАН. Сфера научных интересов – политическая история России.

Коргунюк Юрий Григорьевич – кандидат исторических наук главный редактор бюллетеня «Партиформ». Специалист в области российских политических партий, автор монографий «Современная российская многопартийность» (М., 1999), «Российская многопартийность: становление, функционирование, развитие» (М., 1996, в соавтор.). В журнале «Полития» ведет постоянную рубрику о текущей расстановке политических сил в России и основных событиях в жизни российских политических партий.

Красин Юрий Андреевич – доктор философских наук, профессор, руководитель Центра анализа социально-политических процессов Института социологии РАН.

Медведев Сергей Александрович – кандидат исторических наук, профессор факультета прикладной политологии Высшей школы экономики (ГУ-ВШЭ), эксперт Российско-европейского центра экономической политики (РЕЦЭП).

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Тиммерманн Хайнц – профессор, бывший руководитель Отдела России и стран СНГ в Федеральном институте восточно-европейских и международных исследований (БИОст) в Кёльне (1969-2000) и в Фонде «Наука и политика» в Берлине (2001-2003), в настоящее время – внештатный сотрудник Фонда.

Труевцев Константин Михайлович – кандидат философских наук, доцент факультета прикладной политологии Высшей школы экономики (ГУ-ВШЭ). Автор многочисленных публикаций по проблемам арабского мира и современной России.

Тихонов Дмитрий Александрович – кандидат политических наук, сотрудник Центра регионального анализа и прогнозирования Российской Академии Государственной Службы при Президенте РФ.

Яницкий Олег Николаевич – доктор философских наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института социологии РАН. Автор более десяти книг и других публикаций на русском, английском и других языках по проблемам социальной экологии, рискологии и общественных движений.



ABSTRACTS

RUSSIAN POLITY

Youri Krasin

PUBLIC SPHERE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN THE RUSSIAN DIMENSION

According to the author the public sphere of modern Russian society is still in the initial stage. It is not consolidated at the national level and divided into loosely connected links. It is defined by state bureaucracy interests, and its own influence on the state politics is rather limited.

Nevertheless, the public sphere exists and functions, although due to the rise of authoritarian tendencies its prospects are not so bright. That is why it is important for the public policy to be able to defend itself through appropriate institutional instruments.

Oleg Yanitskiy

DYNAMICS OF RUSSIAN ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT VALUES

The author analyzes the Russian environmental community (academic and civil) where during the period of its existence serious value divide has occurred. O. Yanitskiy gives his own classification of the Russian green movement. He designates three value-oriented groups – conservationists, alternativists, traditionalists, civil initiatives, ecopoliticians, ecopatriots and ecotechnocrats.

The article addresses shifts in the value systems of these groups in the context of changes in the Russian society after 1992. Significant attention is paid to the factors conditioning the dynamics of these values and the change in the attitude of each of these groups to the state, market economy, science and local population.

POST-SOVIET SPACE

**Konstantin
Truevtsev**

UNIFICATION OF THE POST-SOVIET TERRITORY, TENDENCIES AND PROJECTS

The author states that in the post-soviet territory the vertical of integration processes and tendencies changed for the horizontal one.

This objectively fits into the dominating tendencies of strengthening of horizontal links under postindustrial society and globalization. However, this by no means fits into the process of power vertical strengthening in Russia.

The author thinks that the law on changing the election of governors into their appointment is hasty and shortsighted. K.Truevtsev predicts the growth of federalist tendencies in the CIS countries, which will inevitably result in the involvement of neighboring states into the Russian orbit. However, in any case this can be only federal Russia and not unitary.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL REFORM AND INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN THE CIS, PROBLEMS AND DEADLOCKS

(comments to the article by K.Truevtsev)

Sergey
Medvedev,
Leonid
Polyakov,
Timur
Poljannikov,
Andrey
Subochev

According to the authors, Russia again found itself trapped by the territorial approach both to foreign and domestic policy. And under the conditions of global information, financial and human flows the direct territorial control does not any more work.

In particular, K.Truevtsev writes about possible ways to political legal integration between Russia and such countries as Ukraine and Kazakhstan. One of the ways could be the formation of national parties in these countries. These are the parties, which act as the core of the integration in the European Union.

The article gives the four hypothetical scenarios of the development of events in the post-soviet territory.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL TRADITIONS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

Dmitriy
Tikhonov

The author reviews the development of the institutes of local self– government in Russia since the time of Catherine II. This was the time when the attempt of involving elected officials to local self-government had been successfully realized and brought long term results. Analyzing further steps in this direction the author pays special attention to the time of great reforms of the second half of the XIX-th century (introduction of local councils, municipal reform, etc.)

D. Tikhonov draws attention to the interchange of the periods of political modernization and counter-reforms. In his opinion, informal autonomy existed even in Stalin period, although the principle of democratic centralism is little compatible with the formal autonomy of local self-governments.

INTERMUNICIPAL COOPERATION IN RUSSIA, MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATIONS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The author thinks that the intermunicipal cooperation is an important indicator of the level of the development of the institute of local self- government and of its independence and full value. The motivation to such cooperation is naturally reduced to zero if a local self-government entity is politically and financially dependent on the federal center

In her article Nina Mironova studies the institutional environment for the intermunicipal cooperation in Russia. Typology and characteristics of municipal associations are given.

FOREIGN POLICY PERSPECTIVES

THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Heinz
Timmermann

The author thinks that the first years after the disintegration of the Soviet Union relations between European Union and Russia developed under the sign of mutual great expectations. They did not always come true, which eventually lead to disappointment and the clash of interests including those related to the quick geopolitical transformation of Europe.

H.Timmerman analyzes the development of relationships between Russia and EU in different areas offering his recommendations in each of them. In his opinion pragmatism and new realism should become the basis of EU-Russian relationships. Such approach will help avoiding exaggerated requirements and fill the gap between the rhetoric and the reality.

CATHEDRA

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Tatiana
Alexeeva

The third article out of the series of article on the most important problems of political philosophy addresses its methodological issues. The author distinguishes the three elements, which are of fundamental character, in her opinion, and explain a lot about the difference between liberal, socialist and conservative approaches to political concern These are rationalism and antirationalism, the theory of human nature, individualism and collectivism.

ANTITHESIS

Irina Glebova

IMAGES OF RUSSIAN POWER, THE PHENOMENON OF GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH

The author tries to understand why the image of Grand Duchess Elizabeth is so popular in Russia at the beginning of the XXI-st century. I. Glebova studies what senses and feelings of Russian people it appeals to, what place it is called to hold in their picture of the world. It is noted that the instrumentalization of Saint Elizabeth's image can be explained by the fact that it fulfills two functions – an uniting function and an identification function. The Grand Duchess is perfect for the symbol of reconciliation and unity. Being the incarnation of the Russian national ideal she is close to the representatives of different walks of the society.

H.Glebova pays special attention to the factors, which make the image of Elizabeth appealing and convenient from the point of view of modern Russian power.

BOOK REVIEW

Victor Sergeev

IMAGES OF POWER AND THE POWER OF IMAGES

(Images of power in post-soviet Russia.

Executive editor E.B.Shestopal. M.: Aleteya, 2004. – 535 p.)

The critic thinks that in the light of another reform of the political system publishing of this book is very timely. The monograph prepared at Moscow University successfully combines theoretical and empiric components. The authors focus their attention on the influence of social cultural context on the perception of power in Russia. It is very well analyzed how specific post-soviet politicians and CIS and western political leaders are perceived by the Russian society.

POWER ELITE IN THE MIRROR OF POLITICAL ELITOLOGY

(Power elite of modern Russia in the process of political transformation /

Executive editors. V.G.Ignatov, O.V.Gaman-Golutvina, A.V.Ponedelkov,

A.M.Starostin. Rostov-on-Don, Publishing House of North Caucasus

Academy of Civil Service, 2004. – 520 p.) (The most influential people of

Russia – 2003: Political and economical elites of russian regions /

Youri Solozobov

**Executive editor O.V. Gaman-Golutvina.
M., The Institution of Situational Analysis and New
Technologies, 2004. – 689 p.)**

According to the critic during lately elitology has significantly advanced into one of the most dynamically developing fields of Russian political science, another evidence of which is the two monographs under review. The monographs represent most researchers of different scientific schools actively working in elitology. The authors try to make a comprehensive analysis of Russian elite dynamics in different Russian regions and the country at large. The research is focused on the mechanisms and channels of recruiting of political and economic elite, their structure, leadership style and much more.

CHRONICLE

**RUSSIAN POLITICAL PARTIES IN AUTUMN 2004, THE
POWER REFORM AS A FAULT IN THE MECHANISM OF
PSEUDO PARTY SYSTEM (The section is prepared by
Youry Korgunyuk)**

“Politeia” traditional section gives the chronicle of the main events in Russian political party life in autumn 2004. As usual, the chronicle is supplemented by the analysis of the alignment of political forces in this period. The author considers that the reform of power initiated by President V.Putin signifies a quality shift in the development of the Russian political system and will be of much impact on the party political system.