

***Historical Psychology & Sociology: Contents and Abstracts******Psychological History of Modernity***

*Elena S. Molchanova, Alexander A. Umnyashkin. The rehabilitation of political psychiatry: unhealthy society and psychiatric disturbances linked to tenure in office (pp. 5–17).*

The authors reconsider the notion of “political psychiatry” and analyze the appropriateness of applying psychiatric concepts to socio-political phenomena. The authors define social deficiency as an adaptive phenomenon that facilitates survival in modern society and the syndrome of conceit (hubris) is seen as a specific professional deformation produced by long tenure in office.

*Keywords:* political psychiatry, paradoxical order, social deficiency, hubris syndrome, collective patient.

*Andrey V. Korotayev, Tatyana I. Stolyarova, Darya A. Khaltourina. Religiosity in the modern world states: comparative analysis (pp. 18–27).*

Analysis of the World Values Database illustrates the well-known decline in religiosity during modernization. This can explain the high degree of religiosity in the least modernized macro-regions of the modern world, such as in Sub-Saharan Africa. A strong resistance to modernization and secularization processes characterizes Islam, followed by Catholic and Orthodox Christianity. Protestant countries, as well as those of Confucian and Mahāyāna religious complexes in East Asia, appear to be the most prone to secularization.

*Keywords:* religion, modernization, civilization, quantitative analysis.

*Kirill V. Babayev. Traditional cults and orthodoxy in perception of the modern West African people (pp. 28–37).*

This article summarizes an ethnographic expedition to West Africa (Ghana, Togo and Benin) in January and February 2012. The expedition studied modern religious perceptions of the Africans (mainly urban population), as well as the relations and interactions between the local traditional worship and world religions – Christianity and Islam. In particular, the causes of why traditional worship and especially Voudon, have preserved their positions, even in the context of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, are studied.

*Keywords:* East Africa, Voudon, traditional worship, syncretic religion, religious perception.

***Social-Psychological Pictures of History***

*Oksana E. Rafalyuk. The image of death as perceived by the Russian cultural elite at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (pp. 38–59).*

The author compares ideological and psychological situation in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (during the Belle Epoque and Silver Age in Russia). She analyzes the mental sets of the Russian cultural elite concerning Death and

Life, as well as the dynamics of their change in the historical and socio-cultural contexts of the period.

*Keywords:* social consciousness, Belle Epoch, cultural elite, world-view, death, life, Apocalypse, chaos, the First World War, renewal, lavation, spiritual uplift.

#### ***Universal History***

*Sergey N. Grinchenko. On the evolution of mind as a hierarchical system (a cybernetic approach) (pp. 60–77).*

The evolution of the human mind is considered in terms of humanity as a self-organizing and hierarchical system. The author analyzes the evolution of the *Homo sapiens* mind.

*Keywords:* evolution, mind, hierarchical system, cybernetic model.

#### ***Conceptions of History***

*Leonid E. Grinin. State and socio-political crisis in the course of modernization (pp. 78–106).*

In the social sciences, one can observe a growing interest in nation- and state-building in emerging states, as well as in the so-called failed states. It is worth analyzing these problems in their modern and historical aspects as well as on the world-system scale. In the present paper, these problems are considered in different aspects and scales, and from different viewpoints.

*Keywords:* state-building, modernization, modernization trap, Malthusian trap, globalization, sovereignty, failed states.

*Franz E. Sheregi. Categorical models in sociology (pp. 107–135).*

Dynamic categorical models in sociology that are built with the help of dialectic logics are proposed. The genesis of such social institutes as law, politics, deviation and education are considered.

*Keywords:* socio-economic formation, social institutes, law, political system, deviation, education.

#### ***Social Violence: A Comparative Historical View***

*Natalya A. Balashova. Physical and virtual spaces of realization for social violence (pp. 136–147).*

Social violence takes place at a multi-dimensional arena. Its poles are absolute energy (expressed by deadly physical violence) and informatics (virtual violence). Virtual reality covers all artificial spaces, including those of rock paintings, written and print texts, TV movies and so on. According to the author's hypothesis, the changing correlation of physical and virtual violence in the course of cultural and historical evolution has been accompanied with successive unification of both social and virtual environments.

*Keywords:* violence, aggression, imagination, creativity, media.

***Stories of the Future***

*Akop P. Nazaretyan. The non-linear future and the problem of life meanings* (pp. 148–180).

According to independent estimates, the Earth civilization in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will go through a polyfurcation that will be comparable, in its evolutionary significance, to the emergence of life. What are possible scenarios, and what factors do further developments depend on? The author answers these questions using synergetic models, as well as data from modern cosmology, cultural anthropology and psychology.

*Keywords:* Universal history, complexity, polyfurcation, attractors, consciousness, meaning, ideology, regulation, life, death, immortality.

***Scientific Heritage***

***(to the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Caribbean crisis)***

*Alexander S. Feklisov. The Caribbean nuclear missile crisis* (pp. 181–207).

***Reviews***

*Leonid B. Alayev. Civilizations make an attack. About the textbook “History of world civilizations”* (pp. 208–215).

*Liliya V. Sagitova. Tatarstan in 1940–1980s* (pp. 216–219).

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