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**РЕЦЕНЗИЯ НА НАУЧНЫЕ ТРУДЫ « ПЛАТОНОСФЕРА» Л. Я. ПОДВОЙСКОГО**  
**REVIEW ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS "PLATONOSPHERE" BY L. Ya. PODVOYSKY**

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*"Wise people say because they have something to say,  
 fools, because they have to say something"*  
 Plato

An interesting treatise by Podvoisky Leonid Yakovlevich, one of the leading Russian researchers of the philosopher Plato's scientific heritage was published in Moscow. The publication contains the author's selected works and is named by the capacious scientific term "Platonosphere".

The author, a graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University, by his jubilee's date, put together the works devoted to various aspects of Plato's creative heritage of the Soviet and post-Soviet periods. It was Podvoisky L.Ya. who theoretically substantiated the term "platonosphere", implied as a combination of philosophical understanding of idealism.

Political science was formed under the influence of Plato's ideas, and the author devotes to this philosopher a whole chapter in his collection "Russian Platonism and Political Culture" (p. 338-370). In our opinion, there was a reincarnation of our hero of the day Podvoisky L.Ya. through creativity to the very personality of Plato. The ancient philosopher combined in his work the genius of the philosopher with the genius of the poet. Many colleagues of Podvoisky L.Ya. appreciated his "original" poetic talent. Plato was famous for his dialogues, where Socrates acted as the main interlocutor. And Leonid Yakovlevich is always pleasant to listen to as an interlocutor. He causes someone's heart with his charm and the beauty of the "Platonic style". An extraordinary uplift of thought and mood, along with simplicity of presentation, subtle mockery, along with deep and serious penetration of thought, abstract analysis, along with brilliant images and jokes. All this fascinates Podvoisky's listeners who guess in master's style Plato's style of himself.

Discussing the impact of Plato to the history and theory of political science, we should quote G.A. Almond: "If we set ourselves the task of constructing a graphic model of the historical development of political science in the form of a curve, then we should start it with the beginning of political science in ancient Greece ...."<sup>1</sup> Almond proposes to include the "classical period" (before the formation of political science as a discipline) in the periodization of political science development, thereby appreciating the ancient Greece thinkers, whose ideas were the basis of many political science theories.

L. Podvoisky follows the same point of view and devoted an entire chapter to the political views of Plato in a peer-reviewed monograph. The object of the author's research is a wide range of domestic studies of Plato's works. In particular, the works of E. Orlov, N.Ya. Grot, A.A. Khuseynov, F.L. Kesendi, K.A. Kuznetsova, P.I. Novgorodtseva, S.N. Trubetskoy, P.D. Yurkevich and etc.<sup>2</sup>

The works of L. Podvoisky himself concerning the political views of Plato should be noted in the bibliographic review too, because all his works throughout the entire career of a scientist were "permeated" by the political theme of Plato<sup>3</sup>.

Returning to the analysis of L.Ya. Podvoisky's works, we should quote his friend, like-minded person, co-author and first interlocutor (according to Plato) – Professor P.L. Karabushchenko: "... it should be recognized as one of his (Podvoisky's) positive aspects a desire to cover as many topics and problems related to the development of Russian Platonism as a global historical phenomenon as possible" (p. 467). We agree with P. Karabushchenko that in his works on political issues L.Ya. Podvoisky investigated and then summarized and analyzed the maximum number of particular

<sup>1</sup> Almond G.A. Politicheskaya nauka: istoriya distsipliny // Politicheskaya nauka: novyye napravleniya. M.: 1999. s. 69.

<sup>2</sup> Orlov Ye. Platon. Rostov-na-Donu: Feniks, 1988. s. 180-205; Grot N.Ya. Oчерk filosofii Platona. M.: KomKniga, 2007. s. 163-389; Guseynov A.A. Antichnaya etika. M.: Gardakhina, 2005. s. 88-145; Kesindi F.KH. Izucheniye filosofii Platona v SSSR. M.: Nauki, 1979. s. 238-268; Kuznetsov V.A. Platon. Vvedeniye v analiz "Gosudarstva" i "Zakonov". SPb, 2001. s. 497-509; Novgorodtsev P.I. Ob obshchestvennom ideale. M.: Voprosy filosofii, 1991. s. 18-545; Trubetskoy S.N. Kurs istorii Drevney filosofii. M.: VLADOS, 1997. s. 396; Yurkevich P.D. Razum po ucheniyu Platona i opyt po ucheniyu Kanta // Filosofskiyе proizvedeniya. M.: Pravda, 1990. s. 467.

<sup>3</sup> Podvoisky L.Ya. Problema gosudarstvennogo ustroystva Platona v rаkure russkoy filosofskoy kultury kontsa XIX – nach. XXIV. // Kaspiskyy region: politika, ekonomika, kultura, № 4, 2013. s. 195-205; Platon o chinovnikakh i korruptsii: ekstrapolyatsiya na sovremennost // Mat. V Mezhd.nauch.konf. «Rossiya i Vostok» (g. Astrakhan, 4-6 sentyabrya, 2009r.). Astrakhan: Izd-vo AGU, 2009. s. 274-278; Platonizm kak kulturno-istoricheskoye yavleniye//Kaspiskyy region: politika, ekonomika, kultura, № 3, 2017. s. 180-185; Platonosfera russkoy filosofskoy kultury: monografiya. Astrakhan, 2011. 212 c.; Platonizm v russkoy kulture: oчерki russkoy filosofskoy mysli: monografiya. Astrakhan, 2012. 144 c.; Russky platonizm i yego vliyaniye na genezis otechestvennoy filosofskoy mysli // Voprosy elitologii: filosofiya, kultura, politika. Astakhan, 2004. s. 7-14.

cases of the genesis of Platonism on the basis of Russian philosophical thought. Podvoisky L.Ya. offered four methodological approaches to the study of Plato:

- subjective method;
- method of psychological and intellectual influence;
- critical-dialectical method;
- critical scholastic method.

Plato's political views were, in fact, not utopian, but ideal, in the opinion of L. Podvoisky. Humanity has not yet realized that it is necessary for it not to deny Plato, but to live "according to Plato" in the man's daily political activity.

A rare case, in philosophy – the way from the abstractive ideas, to the concrete actions.

L.Ya. Podvoisky in his study of Platonosphere, takes as the interlocutors and hypothetical opponents such the world and Russian philosophers as: S.N. Trubetskoy, P.D. Yurkevich, V.S. Soloviev, G. Hegel, A.F. Losev, L.N. Tolstoy, N.I. Nadezhdin, V.V. Rozanov, N.A. Berdyaev, P.A. Florensky, V.I. Lenin, I. Brodsky and others.

There is a tradition in the scientific community, it is customary for scientists to give informal assessments; titles and scientific degrees. L. Podvoisky as our hero of the day, an author of the peer-reviewed treatise on philosophy and all his scientific researches is worthy of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Who of Russian contemporary scientists wrote the doctrine which is more penetrating, more relevant? Who else devoted all his life to the study of Plato's heritage?

Congratulations to the "Astrakhan chudik" (according to V. M. Shukshin) on the anniversary! We wish him inspiration and look forward to new publications on an endless topic – Platonosphere!

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