

K. Bogatyrjov

Cognition. Experience. Reasoning. Intuition. Intuitionism

Cognition: The essence of knowledge and its role in human development, structure and progress of knowledge, his existential-ontological meaning and value is highlighted in the form of dictionaries and encyclopedia article. Different approaches to understanding the nature of knowledge in the history of philosophical, scientific and religious thought are described.

Experience: In the form of dictionaries and encyclopedia the article provides an epistemological, ontological and axiological understanding of the phenomenon of the experience, including the theological interpretation. In the epistemological aspect experience is thought of as an important knowledge along with the ability of thinking and intuition, strengths and weaknesses of empiricism are indicated. The variety of forms of experience and evolution of the experience's concept are depicted.

Reasoning: In the form of dictionaries and encyclopedia the article reveals approaches to understanding the nature of thought. Its role in cognition is considered in epistemological terms, along with experience and intuition. Reasoning is interpreted not only epistemologically, but also ontologically, for example, in advanced idealist systems.

Intuition: In dictionary-encyclopedia article approaches to understanding the nature of intuition are found out, the criticism on the idea of it as a purely direct knowledge is given. Intuition is explained as ability of knowledge of the whole without the given totality of its elements being mediated by experience and thinking. The connection between intuition and intuitionism can be traced.

Intuitionism: The main approaches to understanding the nature of intuition in the form of dictionaries and encyclopedia article are described. On materials of the concepts by Bergson, Frank and Lossky the essence of intuitionism as metaphysics, claiming the integrity (epistemological, ontological and axiological) comprehension of the phenomenon of intuition is unfolded.

Keywords: culture, experience, reasoning, intuition, types of experience, experiment, empiricism, identification, analysis, synthesis, goal-setting, rationalism, idealism, sensual, in etical, mystical intuition; intuition in cognition and being, Bergson, Frank and Lossky.

R. V. Svetlov

Myth from the Dialogue «Statesman» and the First «Battle for History»

The article is devoted to cosmological myth from Plato's dialogue "Statesman". It examines the place of this fragment in the structure of the dialogue and its role in the study of figure of statesman. This myth has been interpreted by us as an example of Plato's "historical" thinking. Plato is disputing in this text the traditional ancient mythological narrative (Homer, Hesiod) and the ideas of social progress in contemporary to him thought (Thucydides, Democritus). Plato's cosmology discussed in a direct relationship with his understanding of the history. Two periods of the cosmos's motion allow Plato to explain the specifics the present state of humanity. The key point here is the difference in a direct

relationship to the gods and the knowledge in the “age of Kronos” and the need for mediation and imitation in our time.

Keywords: history of Platonism, political philosophy, philosophy of history, myth and dialectic.

Transl. Roman Svetlov

Plato. «Statesmen» 268e–274e

Translation was done in according with the edition: Burnet J. Plato. Platonis Opera, ed. John Burnet. Vol. 1, Oxford. 1900. Beyond the scope of journal publication we have to leave a detailed comment to this text. The myth narrated by stranger unites “Statesman” with the general historical and mythological tradition, which been formed by the middle of the IV. BC We hope that all these materials and comments will be made available after the publication of a new translation of Plato's dialogues. **Keywords:** Platonism, mythological narrative, history and mythology, the “golden age”.

I. N. Mochalova

Can virtues be learned? (the Sophists, Isocrat and Plato on Education)

The article discusses ethical discussions in Athens in the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. Key topic of the debate was the nature of virtue. The author offers comparative analysis of the views of the Sophists, Isocrates and Plato on the goals, objectives and means of education and upbringing. It is shown that their understanding by the thinkers determines both the understanding of virtue, and the answer to the question whether it is possible to learn them.

Keywords: ethics, virtue, Paideia, sophists, Isocrates, Plato.

I. A. Protopopova

**Philosophical ventriloquism, or how Eurykles has vanquished a sophist
(a «method of logoi» in the «Sophist»)**

The article describes the general sense and some aspects of the «method of logoi» in Plato's dialogue «Sophist», in particular, the relationship of the «method of logoi» with the eristic and the problem of performative contradiction.

Keywords: Plato, «method of logoi», dialogue, sophistic.

L. G. Tonoyan

Nicephorus Blemmydes and his «Logic»

The article analyzes the treatise of Byzantine philosopher and theologian Nicephorus Blemmydes «Shortened logic» to find out an interaction between western and eastern scholastic logic, manifested in the XIII century. Taking as an example the analyze of the section about hypothetical syllogism we can conclude that this treatise detects, that Nicephorus was not aware of Latin treatises on the subject. The author suggests that the vagueness of this doctrine in Byzantium explains why Manuel Olovol (a student of Blemmydes) chose treatise of Boethius «On hypothetical syllogisms» for translation into Greek.

Keywords: Byzantine scholastic logic, Nicephorus Blemmydes, Manuel Olovol, Michael Psellos, Boethius, the doctrine of hypothetical syllogism.

K. V. Karpov

Breviloquium: its genre and Bonaventure's method of philosophical research

The article deals with setting and purpose of *Breviloquium*, reveals its genre and method. Usually the *questio* technique was associated with 'dialectical' or 'Scholastic' method. It was based on an inductive process of ordering particular pieces of evidence (Biblical texts, traditional authorities, philosophical opinions), which are logically analysed to arrive to general, but probable conclusions. *Breviloquium* differs from this tradition and other Bonaventure's works of systematic theology radically. Bonaventure employed in it what his contemporaries regarded as a superior mode of reasoning, i.e. the deductive method. It was made in order to demonstrate the truth of the Scripture that implies providing necessary arguments. At the same time Bonaventure uses his own *reductio* method, consisting in providing reduction all possible knowledge to the first principles of sciences, and the latter to the first principle of theology. These methods are traces to neoplatonic tradition and philosophic-theological synthesis of Anselm of Canterbury and Hugh of St. Victor.

Keywords: Bonaventure, *Breviloquium*, genre, inductive method, deductive method, reduction method, theology, scientific knowledge.

V. I. Spivak

True knowledge as the expression of scientific method in the methodological concepts at the formation stage of the philosophy of Science

The article is dedicated to the problems of the philosophy of Science as special direction of philosophical studies at the stage of its development. The author analyzes the scientific theories of J. Herschel, W. Whewell, J. S. Mill D., which focus on the induction problem as an universal science development method providing true knowledge. Analysis of the original concepts of these scientists allows identifying the main Science philosophy's methodological tendencies at the stage of its development: statement and attempt to solve the problem of the source and mechanism of new scientific knowledge formation.

Keywords: methodology, true knowledge, philosophy of science, philosophy, scientific method, induction.

A. T. Pavlov

The philosophical education in Russia of the first half of the XIX century

The article considers the philosophical education as an integral part of university education, which is faced with serious problems in Russia of the first half of the XIX century. Power and high society have created difficulties in the teaching of philosophical disciplines, so for the first half-century philosophy in Russian universities have not received the conditions for the development and in the middle of the century was expelled from universities.

Keywords: philosophy, education, power, educators of philosophy.

A. N. Erygin

**Russian Philosophy and the Theme of Culture in the Context of
«Phenomenology of Spirit» of Hegel (Historiographical Topics)**

The article is devoted to the problem of perception of ideas in “Phenomenology of Spirit” of Hegel in the Russian Philosophy of the XIXth-XXth centuries. Historiographical tradition (D. I. Chizhevsky, B. V. Yakovenko, L. A. Kogan), and the philosophy of spirit (philosophy of history and philosophy of culture) of I. V. Kireevskii, B. N. Chicherin, V. S. Solovyov, G. G. Shpet are analyzed by subject and categories. The attention is drawn to the interpretation of the heritage of F. M. Dostoevsky, I. A. Ilyin and priest Pavel Florensky.

Keywords: Russian philosophy, Hegelianism, Bildung, education, history, religion, philosophy.

V. M. Kamnev, L. S. Kamneva

“A diary of the writer” of F. M. Dostoevsky and his historiosophy

Dostoevsky’s outlooks is considered in article as the form Russian historiosophy. Religious, philosophical, historical and cultural preconditions of formation of outlook of Dostoevsky are analyzed. The main problem of article — historiosophical problems of «Diary of the writer». Authors show that hopes of deep social, political and religious updating of Russia were the main motive of “the Diary of the writer». The conclusion is drawn on an urgency of ideas «Diary of the writer» for Russia our days.

Keywords: conservatism, historiosophy, history, mission of Russia.

L. A. Ornatskaya, T. I. Luzina

The idea of spirituality in the philosophical personalism: M. Scheler, N. Berdyaev, E. Mounier

The contents of the idea of spirituality in the philosophical personalism, its epistemological sense and ontological foundation are examined on the basis of comparative analysis of the views of M. Scheler, N. Berdyaev and E. Mounier. The links of personalism with Christian philosophy are revealed. It is concluded that a person as the bearer of spirituality acts in personalism as an integral principle of ensuring the integrity of the person. The place of God in the process of spiritual development of the individual is shown. The main problems of personalism such as the place of man in space, the problem of personalization, values, freedom are analyzed. Humanistic orientation of personalized project of the output of the spiritual crisis of the epoch, and the connection of the project with the idea of man’s own activity are established. The conclusion about the difference of personalistic concept of spirituality from the existentialist one and that of Protestantism is made.

Keywords: personality (Persona), God, spirit, spirituality, personality, values, freedom.

K. G. Isupov, K. V. Nikulushkin

Hermeneutics of Vyacheslav Ivanov

The article describes the hermeneutical method of Vyacheslav Ivanov. The basic material of the article — his book 1932, «Dostoyevsky. Tragedy — myth — Mystic». An analysis of the book includes commentary of theological, aesthetic, historical and literary concept of the writer.

Keywords: philosophical hermeneutics, text analysis, mystery, tradition and innovation, romanticism and symbolism, collegiality, teaching about angels.

S. D. Titarenko

From Melos to Logos: the Myth and Music in the Vyacheslav Ivanov's art

The article is devoted to the philosophy of art of the poet and theorist of the Russian symbolism Vyacheslav Ivanov. The author analyses a metacreative concept of Vyacheslav Ivanov as a phenomenon of the new philosophical and philological thinking of the 20th century. A number of issues are under consideration, such as the ideas of melos in antique traditions as an ontological foundation of the artistic world of the poet, philosophy of the myth and mechanisms of the creation of mythological reality. The major task is to consider the ancient tradition which determined the study of rhythm, number, and harmony. The focus is made on the musical aesthetics of Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle on which the original ideas of Vyacheslav Ivanov are based on. The article describes that music in the art system of the poet plays a role of an integrator of the unity of mythological reality.

Keywords: Vyacheslav Ivanov, philosophy of art, symbolism, antique traditions, melos, logos, myth, musical aesthetics.

V. A. Shchuchenko

The socio-cultural discontinuity problem in Russian thought of the early twentieth century

The discontinuity problem appeared in the Russian scientific and philosophical thought in the late XIXth century. Under the influence of revolutionary events and the First World War, the ideas of arrhythmology, developed in the writings of N. Bugaev, the founder of the philosophical school of mathematics and a prominent representative of neo-Leibnitzism, acquired socio-cultural meanings. The continuity and, respectively, evolutionary ideas about the course of public life were increasingly rejected as a form of development. Today discontinuity has social and cultural implications, which is reflected in particular in the use of the concept of disaster. The axiological tension which is especially clearly expressed in the works of Ye. Trubetskoy is growing. Appeals to religious and moral courage are multiplying.

Keywords: discontinuity, continuity, neo-Leibnitzism, arrhythmology, Analytically, evolutionism, catastrophism, world war, revolutionary events.

A. L. Kazin

**World War as historiosophical problem
(To the centenary of the First World War)**

Shortly before the outbreak of World War I Leo Tolstoy and Vladimir Solovyov had formulated two diametrically opposed attitudes on the war. Tolstoy position was absolutely pacifist, but Solovyov's attitude was Christian, having its roots in the national tradition to the famous formula of Patriarch Philaret of Moscow: «Farewell enemies, crush the enemies of the Fatherland, shun the enemies of God». The majority of Russian thinkers adjoined to the second direction later on, except the Socialist- Marxists who considered the War as continuation of the revolutionary class struggle, of course. The most fundamental concept of the Great War proposed Vladimir Ern, who declared that on fields of War there is a battle between the Orthodox Logos and aggressive spirit of the German phenomenalism.

Keywords: war, peace, pacifism, militarism, Christian Logos, Russia.

A. A. Ermichev

Patriotism in Russian thought during the beginning of World War I

There are three major ideologic attitudes distinguished in Russian public mind of World War I: neo-slavophilism, neo-westernism and Marxism. Each of three provided different interpretation for the grounds of patriotic self-identification. The author analyses the discussion about essence of the patriotic sentiment («Russian thought» magazine, 1915–17 yrs) and infers the subject-object nature of this essence.

Keywords: nationalism, patriotism, Christianity, War, Marxism, personality, state, Motherland, N. A. Berdyaev, V. I. Lenin, D. D. Muretov, G. V. Plekhanov, P. B. Struve, E. N. Troubetzkoy.

A. Y. Grigorenko

Postmodern Theology of Religion and Contemporary Science of Religion

The article analyses contemporary postmodern philosophy and its influence on theology to-day. A special attention is paid to the investigation of the “theology of religions”. “Theology of religions” is a term, used in contemporary theology to refer to religious reflections upon the relations between Christianity and other religions. Some theologians say that all religions are truth. Author of article is not agreed with such view.

Keywords: theology, religion, postmodernity, philosophy, christianity.

A. Y. Rakhmanin

Semiotic aspects of definition (the case of defining religion)

The article is dedicated to the semiotic aspects of the procedure of definition, and among all there are pointed out the issues, concerned with the defining complex notions. The importance of definition to the organization of interdisciplinary type of knowledge is demonstrated, along with the semiotic aspects of definition as the communicating activity. By introducing the concept of “semiotic commitment” the

way of eliminating metaphysics is proposed as well as the possibility of ostensive definitions of complex notions (e.g. definition of religion). The argument is put forward according to which the meaningfulness of complex notions result from their semiotic organization, while definition is not only the selection of definiens to the definiendum, but also vice versa. "Religion" treated in a semiotic way may be understood as principle of organizing multifold notions conceptualized by varied lexis (e.g. ritual, namaz etc.) into the certain classes. **Keywords:** semiotic commitment, ostensive definition, religion, notion, concept, language, communication.

I. R. Tantlevskij

Iskarioth (Ἰσκαριώθ): the "One Who Saw a Sign"

The article derives Judas's nickname *Iskarioth*.

Keywords: the first Christians, the Gospels, signs, etymology of Judas's nickname "Iskarioth".

Terletskii Oleg, deacon, Grigoriev Grigory, priest

Psoriasis and skin diseases in the Bible

The article discusses little studied: 1) cases in which the Bible says about leprosy or psoriasis?; What kind of disease, leprosy or psoriasis, caused acquisition mankind first icons of Christ — Holy Face? Currently, these issues receive reflected in medical science during the spiritually oriented therapy in patients with psoriasis and spiritually oriented psychotherapy pathological dependency.

Keywords: Bible, leprosy, psoriasis.

P. I. Gaydenko

Cathedral 1273 (4) of in the light of a church and political situation in Russia: some remarks on cancelled initial reform of the metropolitan Kirill

Formation of national canon law Consecutive proceeded extremely slowly and without much success. During the first three centuries of Christianity Russian church hierarchy and failed to create a unified canonical arches, creating the specific situation in the church pluralism. Starting overcome the situation falls on the 70 years of XIII century and is associated with the Church Council in 1274.

While the reasons for convening bishops repeatedly discussed in historiography, there are still many questions. They concern, as the number of bishops, and their relations with Kiev primate, Kirill, in the context of long-term goals and the role of the Metropolitan, Bishop Serapion of Vladimir taps. In this article suggests, admitting the possibility that Metropolitan Kirill prepared canonical reform, which, however, was never implemented.

Keywords: history of Church, history of Russia, canonic law, church counsels.

N. A. Lozhkina

**The beginning of the revival of Hesychasm on
Mount Athos in the fourteenth century**

The article discusses the role of Hesychasm on the Holy Mount Athos during the beginning of the Orthodox Revival of the XIV century, associated with the activities of Rev. Gregory of Sinai and his disciples.

Keywords: the revival of Hesychasm on the Holy Mount Athos.

Hieromonk Diomid (Kuzmin)

Pastoral counseling of drug addicts: goals, values and principles of interaction

The author of the article appeals to the pastoral counseling practice topic of the drug addicts in accordance with the positions of pastoral and practical theology. The article paper contains some theoretical thesis of drug addicts pastoral counseling, formulated in the process of author's work with the Russian and foreign specialists (priest and laics). The aim and strategy of the therapeutic's interaction from the consultant's position are considered in this work. The two most widespread principles of the specialist's and client's cooperation — partner and teacher — are briefly analyzed here. The author emphasizes advantages of christian approach to the making of the therapeutic dialog with wards. It gives more possibilities for the realization of the patient's and specialist's goals.

Keywords: pastoral counseling, drug addicts, guardian, ward, interview, interaction, specialist, client.

M. I. Shishova

**The problem of state and Church in the religious-philosophical concept of
metaphysics of culture**

Relations between Church and state remain among the crucial problems of the Christian civilization. During the Middle Ages, different models of these relations formed in the East and the West. While a conflict between the spiritual and secular powers was the most characteristic of the West, in the East, in the Byzantine empire a certain symbiosis between them formed, which theology calls symphony. This experience seems very interesting for researchers. In this article, the experience and the very possibility of such an approach to the possible resolution of the said problem are considered as looked at through the prism of the concept of metaphysics of culture, offered by Russian religious philosophers and thinkers.

Keywords: state, church, symphony of powers, culture, politics, law, religion.

G. G. Filippov

On Entropic Tendencies of Present-day Culture

In all branches of present-day culture, be it technical or philosophical, the same tendency is observed to the simplification and primitivisation of the contents by means of a wide variety of sophisticated forms of expression. The basis of this tendency is the character of the present-day stage of human society development, which is the epoch of the socium involution. The entropic corrosion of culture in

modern society can be resisted only by way of cultural values production, preservation, dissemination and consumption.

Keywords: culture, entropic tendencies, government administration.

S. M. Capilupi

The concept and the symbolism of the “Light” in different historical epochs, and its modern perspective: for the UNESCO “Year of Light” (2015)

In this historical review, the arguments of physical-scientific nature are interwoven with reflections on the metaphysics of light, especially in connection with the period of the Greco-Roman and medieval science. In various religious experiences and philosophies through the term and the image of “light” people pointed at the most important “Symbol” (from the Greek “symballo”, e.g. “I connect”, in the sense of connection of the visible and the invisible). The new and modern era, that is, from the end of the sixteenth century, with the advent of mathematical and experimental techniques as principles of all researching, have been privileged, in the study about the light, scientific and physical approaches and interests. But the art, on the one hand, and theology, on the other hand, though, lost its leading role of the past, were able, albeit with difficulty, to maintain or restore their legitimate autonomy, being always ready to return to the light its irreplaceable symbolism. In fact, the concept and image of the light can, in the preferred way, along with other key characters, throw bridges between the different arts and sciences. These bridges are necessary to build or rebuild those harmony and unity of human creativity and the human search of truth (see, for example, “integral knowledge” of Russian Slavophiles), which many perceive again as a major factor of both, of the search for truth and the creativity. In this sense, the metaphor of light is very productive: in it we find the concept of stress, and the concept of harmony, and the notion of corporeality, which in their totality and complexity saves the being with its inevitable internal conflicts and aspirations for the better, and saves the possibility of reaching the transformation of reality, that most likely represents the hope that every body will be in eternity light.

Keywords: light, voltage, aspiration, matter, corporeality, faith, harmony.

M. S. Boloshina

Role of “Mado” and “Muza” magazines in the Dialogue of Cultures of Russia and Japan

The article discusses content-typological peculiarities, the role and the place in the Japanese cultural Sphere scientific-educational journals “Mado” (“Window”) and “Muza” (the Japanese phonetic notation of the Russian word “muse”) as the most representative ones from journals devoted to Russia, published in the last quarter of the XXth — the beginning of the XXIth c. The Japanese Russian studies scholars undertook a special cultural mission — to familiarize the Japanese with the Russian Culture following the educational activities of Equal-to-the-Apostles St. Nicolas of Japan, who published first of Japanese educational journals with articles about Russia and translated Russian classical literature. Various types of publications are presented in which the authors, using the techniques characteristic

of the media, try to attract the reader, to overcome the negative stereotypes, to make the values of Russian culture easier to understand for Japanese.

Keywords: Mado, Muza, Japan, mass media, scientific-educational, Japanese Russian studies, St. Nicholas of Japan.

I. V. Kravtsov

The «fold» of anticlericalism (D. I. Rostislavov and his «Experience of research on property and income of our monasteries»)

The need of a free discussion of church affairs intensified in the second half of the XIX century in Russia. As a result of that, the church journalism had developed. The publications of the former professor of the St. Petersburg Theological Academy D. I. Rostislavov became particularly popular in that area. In his research, Rostislavov defined various shortcomings of Department of Spiritual Affairs of the time, strongly criticized them and expressed reasonable, in his mind, ideas for change.

Keywords: religious writer, church journalism, Russian Church, anticlericalism, clergy, monasteries.

I. V. Yanishevskaya

Zinaida Gippius' experience of lifecreation: to the question of image mythologizing

Lifecreation is a specific phenomenon of the Silver Age. It is a particular lifestyle. The process of artdesign of biography fares in accordance with a form "life as a text". Zinaida Gippius is a topping ambassador of lifecreation.

Keywords: lifecreation, Silver Age, symbolism, androgynism, alias.