

A. V. Shishkov

**Primacy in the Church in the theology
of Metropolitan John of Pergamon (Zizioulas)**

The article is a first in Russian-language literature attempt of analysis of a theological conception on primacy in the Church, created by metropolitan John Zizioulas of Pergamon on the ground of his original Eucharistic ecclesiology and ecclesiology of communion. The key principle of Zizioulas' ecclesiology — the one and the many — is described in details. In the discussion is presented a critique of logical inconsistency of metropolitan John's primacy conception.

Keywords: John Zizioulas; primacy in the Church; Eucharistic ecclesiology; communion; the one and the many.

A. E. Andreeva

**Bioethical narrative in contemporary theological discourse
(for example technology surrogate motherhood)**

The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of positions on bioethics representatives of various Christian denominations . The author analyzes the reaction of theologians on the use of technology surrogacy . The article provides a theological argument against the widespread use of this technology. It's noted, that the use of surrogacy technology does not meet the biblical and patristic principles of life, and contrary to the basic principles of social and dogmatic church teachings. Referring, that the Catholic Church at the beginning of the surrogate technology ordered of prohibiting these technologies. All theological arguments against surrogacy founded at the Christian understanding of man as a god-like creation, created to perfection in the eternal life. At the same time, Catholics and Protestants not deny children, born to surrogate mothers, in baptism, while the Russian Orthodox Church denies them in baptism.

Keywords: surrogate motherhood, identity, life, motherhood, family, responsibility

M. A. Korzo

**«Nothing gives us eternal promise in the Decalogue».
Some remarks to the place of the Decalogue in the Orthodox thought, the
seventeenth — the eighteenth centuries**

Until the end of the sixteenth century the Decalogue had played not very prominent role in the theological thought and pastoral practice of the East Christian Church. Although under the influences of Catholics and Protestant texts the Decalogue penetrated later into the Orthodox ones, he was long seen as a kind of addition to the prescriptions of the Sermon on the Mount. Only thanks to the primer «Pervoe učenie otrokom» by Feofan Prokopovič and other works of the author the Decalogue found its place in the catechetical instructions of the eighteenth century.

Keywords: Decalogue, Orthodox tradition, ino-confessional influences, Feofan Prokopovič.

S. I. Golovashchenko

Theological and Scientific Discourses in Biblical Studies of the Kievian Theological Academy in XIX — early XX centuries

The article is devoted to the relation of scientific and theological components in biblical studies of the Kiev Theological Academy. It is shown that initiated under the influence of Western rationalist biblical criticism solution to this problem in the national religious and cultural situation resulted in a gain of apologetic motives: «supranaturalistic» interpretation of history and reading the Bible as Holy Scripture of the Church. The insufficiently studied works, written by KThA professors — biblical scholars of XIX — early XX ct. are analyzed in this article.

Keywords: Biblical Studies, Kiev Theological Academy, Theology and Science, Biblical History, Biblical Religion, Biblical Apologetics.

S. P. Lebedev

Algorithms of Cognition — Physical Algorithm of Research

This paper devoted to the scientific worldview as thinking about causes. Based on the Aristotelian doctrine of the four causes, advanced thesis about scientific (physical) researching approach as identifying the material and efficient causes. A special type of subjectivity determined as an inherent in this thinking. His epistemological basis did a sensual intuition and understanding, which absolutized in research practice a particular form of contemplation. This type of thinking is characteristic not only for historical forms of philosophy (pre-Socratics), but also for modern science, which is dominated by analytic methods and rejected teleology.

Keywords: causality, science, object, study

V. Ju. Lebedev

**Logical Paradoxes and Meta-Ethical Problems
(a Socio-Philosophical Essay)**

The paper looks for connections between metaethical issues (the meaning of life, vital choice) and the self-authenticity of the subject of choice. The problem of authenticity preservation in the context of choice is relevant to logical paradoxes (such as the «asparagus paradox») that imply an implicatum making it possible to characterize the situation as brought to life through the features defining the object of the declared attitude. The requirement of changing the attitude can not be invariably met because such a change of attitude can be related to the implied violation of the subject's authenticity of self specification. This type of attitude is characteristic of an existentially biased attitude of a subject to life. In order to change this attitude to life and make a person switch to a different modality, a variety of means can be applied. At the same time this variety is limited to those allowing for the authenticity of perception of life and oneself as part of this life. A man will sometimes readily accept the life conditions he deems malignant if they are sincerely treated as gnoseologically genuine. When this is the case the change of attitude is feasible solely through the vital changes of the subject as such,

metanoia in particular. The attitude to things of objective ontology differs from the attitude to issues of metaethical origin defining the very feasibility of solving the ethical problems or even the very feasibility of their meaningful posing (sense and senselessness, aim and aimlessness, the existence of God and consciousness of self as involved into the sphere of His existence). This feature is particularly relevant for the analysis of personality problems conducted by psychologists, educators and pastors.

Keywords: metaetic, choice, logic, paradox self-identity of agent, life, sense

R. B. Galanin

Gorgias and Behaviorism

The article deals with behavioural analysis of Gorgias' Treatise On Not-Being or on Nature given in A. P. D. Mourelatos' Gorgias on the function of language. By following his argumentation and elucidation of Gorgias' thought we see how the latter tries to overthrow ideational and referential conceptions of meaning and establish language as sui generis reality. Gorgias managed to break down any reference as such. For that purpose he used so called categorial argument according to which logos has its own object and organ of perception, and unique activity much as our sense perception has its personal organs and sense-data. Applying Mourelatos' behavioural interpretation one may minimize Gorgias' gap between words, mind and things, and explain how communication in Encomium of Helen and other speeches can be possible. But let's not forget that using tempting behavioural context, we keep on burn down a fragile bridge between mind, word, and external world.

Keywords: Gorgias, the Sophists, Analitical Philosophy, Behaviorism

R. V. Savinov

Isidore of Seville about teaching and cultural practice

The article dedicated to the problem of cultural practices and education in the Dark Ages, and its reflection in the program of Isidorus Hispalensis (VII cent. B. C.). Shown the space occupied by Isidore in the culture of his time, his program uncovered on the basis of its main «teaching» texts. The activity of Isidore as a pastor and teacher reflect the final stage of the patristic period (Early Christianity), and had the sense in selection of cultural heritage of Antiquity and composing selected information into the canon of the Church's erudition, which reflected in his works Etymologiae and Differentiae. The experience of using this erudition and practice its studying devoted some chapters in his treatise Sententiae, where a main theme is idea of the moral and theological significance of reading and studying. It explains why Isidore so severely took the ancient culture and rejected from his canon a rhetoric, a poetry and a philosophy.

Keywords: Isidore of Seville, Middle Ages, Scholasticism, knowledge, reading

L. V. Shipovalova

The History of Philosophy as an Argument of Modern Philosophy of Science. F. Suarez and Scientific Objectivity

The article raised the point about the possibility of an interdisciplinary synthesis of the history of philosophy and the philosophy of science. Appeal to the philosophical tradition can be carried out as a response to emerging issues in the philosophy of science. I consider the notion of scientific objectivity and clarify the constructive role that can be played analysis of its occurrence in the philosophical tradition.

Keywords: objectivity, F. Suarez, history of philosophy, philosophy of science

S. N. Vasilkova

Hegel's Absolute Idealism in the Context of the Modern Scientific Worldview

Hegel in the «Science of Logic» says about the possibility, in the future theoretical and experimental science will become more noetic character and will represents an external figure of the inner content of universal logical law — concepts. Anyone who understand theories of modern cosmology and discoveries in the particle physics, immediately witness a similarity of the methods used in the Hegel's philosophy and in modern physics. Now physics understanding the universe as a self-developing whole, already formed subject field for the applicability of the Hegel's system, presented in the «Phenomenology of Spirit» and in the «Science of Logic», where his method of dialectical logic most fully reflected, and applied to describe the evolution of the physical world as ascending from the abstract to the concrete, and it's not only a logical, but also an ontological principle.

Keywords: concept, abstract, concrete, self-developing systems, vacuum.

T. M. Artemyev

Ontological Understanding in M. Heidegger's Philosophy

The article is devoted to the problem of communication between human's abilities and being. Role of understanding this approach is described as the opening of all possible relationships between things. The meaning of man's relationship to things lies in chanting things, this happens through the language of poetry. Heidegger's arguments of the inherent human's ability to speak are mentioned in the article. Through the language that takes ontological significance speaks being. At the same time it is possible to understand Being as a Time. Possibility as it is, plays an equally important role as the reality. In this regard, in the article attention is paid to a form of understanding, as a symbol. M. Heidegger's determination of understanding as a mechanism for the awareness of opportunities, even if such opportunities are not designed for a particular implementation or not realizable in principle, — it allows to define the possibility of understanding as a set of actual and potential (real and potential) connection of images and concepts.

Keywords: being, opportunity, hermeneutic circle, understanding, reflection, symbol, language.

K. G. Isupov

**Russian Philosophy at the Silence Stage
(on the Underground Philosophy in Russia)**

In article is investigated the phenomenon of illegitimate philosophical creativity; the author connects it with Ya. Druskin, M. Bakhtin, A. Meyer, Ya. Golosovker's names and others. «Underground philosophy» considered in three aspects: 1) as the type of the creativity, showing intellectual non-conformism in varying degrees, 2) as a way of creating, conservation and cultural exchange of texts with content dangerous for the authorities, and 3) as a type of verbal (non-verbal) self-presentation in conditions of forced isolation or radical solitude. Underground creativity was for the Russian thinkers of the Silver age not only means of a survival, but also way of preservation and development of the most perspective schools of thought.

Keywords: philosophy in Russia, underground philosophy, the Silver age, an esthetics and rhetoric of silence, apofasis and yurodstvo, Bakhtin and Meyer's creative behavior, official and informal in culture.

A. N. Muravyev

The XX century Philosophizing in the West and in Russia

Article focuses on the way of Russian philosophy in the twentieth century, its loss and discoveries. On the one hand, it is a time when the opposite sides of the contemporary consciousness, burdened still unresolved contradiction sensuality and rational thinking, spontaneity and mediation, whereby it continuously argues with himself. On the other hand, in Russian philosophy occurs the logical resolution of the historical development of classical philosophy, projecting the quintessential history of world culture, in other words, the problem of completing the formation of logical philosophy of science. Indicated on the views of M. A. Lifshits.

Key words: philosophy, Russia, Hegel, logos, spirit.

Y. Krasitsky

Polish and Russian philosophy eyed each other

The paper attempts to comparative analysis of Polish and Russian philosophy. They are not considered separately as autonomous subjects research, and in their mutual reflection and perception. Subject of study offered at extensive historical, cultural and ideological background. The goal is realized as using phenomenological and cultural-historical approaches. In one hand, it is psychological, civilizational, cultural and historical barriers and obstacles in the mutual perception, and, in other hand, these different philosophies has both the total value of mutual learning and dialogue, which are found the unique features and characteristics of each philosophical culture. At the same time, indicates the need for stimulating the interest in the history of each other.

Keywords: Russian religious philosophy, positivism (neo), Lwów — Warsaw school of logic, Catholicism, metaphysics, philosophy of science, Other, worldview, messianism, culture.

P. Y. Neshitov

The Formula of Russian Philosophy: Hegel plus Pushkin

Philosophy speaks the language of Hegel today. All those before Hegel and after him are not philosophers, but, on the one hand, forerunners, on the other, unlucky challengers. The Hegel's strength consists in his logic that gives a basis for other parts of the system. To go farther than Hegel, it is necessary to improve his logic. Hegel's science of logic resulted from a hard phenomenology, from trying on and ascetic putting off untrue life forms by the spirit. To improve the science of logic, one needs to live through more complex phenomenology than that of Hegel. An individual experience represents minor part of the phenomenology of spirit, mainly, cognition works in the super-individual dimension, and its common form is language. Russian man lives in the language elaborated by Pushkin. No development in Russia can pass Pushkin. Russian thought would become philosophical one, when it produces unprecedentedly clear, high and magnificent truth. We are to adopt experience of Pushkin and put it safely in simplicity of logical notion in order to direct Pushkin's language power at accomplishing general tasks of the spirit that were pointed out by Hegel.

Keywords: philosophy, logic, phenomenology, Hegel, Pushkin.

V. L. Vihnovich

Hermann Cohen's Petersburg Episode and Something More than that...

The article discusses the circumstances of visit of neo-kantian philosopher Hermann Cohen in Petersburg and Moscow, Vilnius and Warsaw in 1914, his lectures about nature and prospects of Judaism, responses to his speech to the public. Cohen's life, his fame. Cohen — actor of the Jewish community in Germany . Lectures, Cohen's anti-mythological and moral program. Cohen published an article at the beginning of the WW I: «Germanism and Judaism». Anti-Semitism in Germany and Russia. Cohen's visit inspired the formation of «Russian society for the study of Jewish life» (1915). The successful fight of the cultural leaders of the Russian intelligentsia for the abolition of legal discrimination against Jews.

Keywords: Petersburg, Hermann Cohen, teachings about the nature and prospects of Judaism, «Germanism and Judaism», anti-Semitism, Russian intelligentsia, legal discrimination against Jews in Russia.

A. V. Antoshchenko

The Conflict between George Fedotov and the Board of St. Sergius Orthodox Theological Institute in Paris (1939)

The subjects of this study are the outcome of the conflict between famous Russian historian and religious thinker George Fedotov and the Board of Saint-Sergius Orthodox Theological Institute in Paris (1939), and its impact on his decision to leave France for the United States. The author criticizes the assertion of Helen Fedotova in her memoirs on the events that George Fedotov's uncompromising attitude to his colleagues was the reason for this move. Exploring

Fedotov's letters to his wife and his correspondence with Fr. Sergius Bulgakov the author concludes that the decision to leave France was the result of Helen Fedotov's hostility to his colleagues while he was inclined to compromise with them. George Fedotov's correspondence with Fr. Sergius Bulgakov is published as documentary supplement to this article.

Keywords: George Fedotov, Sergius Bulgakov, Russian emigrants in Paris, St.-Sergius Orthodox Theological Institute

S. B. Veselova

Bridging the Chaos

The Life-World of the Megalopolis in the Concepts of Architects, Philosophers and Sociologists in the early XX century Article focuses attention on theories of streamlining of city space during an modernism epoch, such as: «Fight against chaos» and «module of Le Corbusier's», «Overcoming of masses» in the Ludwig Gilberzaymer's theory of pure forms and constructions, Adolf Loos' «Ornament overcoming». George Zimmel's «Arrogance of the big city». The classical modernism develops fight for a pure form through a design ideal «a cultural concentration camp», through discover of pure elementary forms and rejection of all historical and local. At first appears a reduction to essential, then distribution onto worldwide. The contemporary art and architecture, opposite to modernism, extend globally, without making such reduction to essential and standard. The reflection about moving «from separate variety to variety ordered» of Walter Benjamin and Friedrich Kittler's «The theory of counts» plans strategy of recognition and global distribution of particular and local one without of a reduction them to universal standard.

Keywords: experience of masses, reduction to universal, streamlining through standardization, abolition of the local.

K. N. Obukhov

Structuring the Personal Identity at the Edge of Manifestation of Social Reality

Mechanisms of personal identity structuring at the limit of social unity are analyzed herein. Author opposes orientation of traditional concepts to hypostatize and to substantialize of certain objects, that associated intimately with essentialism and deficiency of reflection. Limit state of the social unity is found in concepts declaring the «end of social» or its fundamental ambiguity. At the same time problematization of an individual's position or status as the key element of social reality, and hence his identity, occurs. Special attention drawn to concept of power, considered in the context of reasoning Foucault, Agamben and Baudrillard.

Keywords: authority, discourse, dispositive, identity, structure, subjectivity, substantialization.

O. N. Shilova, M. A. Gorunova

Factors and Conditions of Educational Institutions Networking

The phenomenon of networking in education is interpreted. The significance of networking is substantiated for educational institutions which differ in the main directions of their activities (pedagogical university — post-diploma education institution — research institute). Factors and conditions for educational institutions' networking are defined.

Keywords: networking, educational networking, factors of networking, conditions for networking.

A. S. Galoyan

Strategy of Ethnization: a Challenge not Broken?

The article treats ethnicization as one of instruments of identity politics. The popularity of this strategy goes well with a dangerous opportunity for it to be used for the raise of separatism and social disintegration. Existence of such threat, in our opinion, is a feature of ethnicization, and distinguishes it from other instruments of the identity politics, such as isolationism, assimilation or multiculturalism. A turn to the politics of multiculturalism is incapable to eliminate this threat because this politics creates favorable conditions for it to appear. Therefore contemporary multiethnic states need to search for or to elaborate another, qualitatively new strategy of identity politics.

Keywords: identity, identity politics, ethnicization, globalization, separatism, multiculturalism.

O. V. Gubareva

Figurative and Stylistic Method of Analysis of Iconography: its Scientific Relevance

Modern scientific methods of iconography and iconology focused on the search for meaning in the icon painting. But the source of meaning is not defined the icon itself, but only its iconographic scheme. An interpretative icons analysis hardly binds to specific problems of perception works. Aesthetic researches of icon painting art monuments have lost scientific relevance, figurative and stylistic analysis recognized as outdated devoid of objectivity methodology. Thereby from the interpretational analysis were excluded the most important sense-structures of icon painting: the rhythm and metaphor.

Keywords: icon painting, the perception of art, rhythm in art, visual metaphors, iconography, iconology.

A. A. Dmitrieva

Dutch Painting of XVII century and the «Camera Obscura»

Article talks about Dutch painting of XVII cent. and applying in it an optical device, known as a «camera obscura». These devices allow to obtain an imaginary inverted image of a certain object, after which the man had only to redraw it on paper or any other material, that could partially transmit the light. In the XVII cent. has developed two ways to use the «camera obscura». The first method is to create

images on the walls of the device. In the second method it was used as an auxiliary tool for the creation of landscapes, cityscapes and interiors. «Camera obscura» was the predecessor of the camera. Use of this device shown in the example of K. Fabricius, P. Y. Elinga, J. Vermeer.

Keywords: painting, Dutchs, the «camera obscura», light, realism, illusion

K. E. Netuzhilov

Beat the Adversary or Annihilate the Enemy?

On the Relation to the Foe in the Russian Officer Corps in WW I

The article examine the worldview of the Russian imperial officer-corps in the early XX cent. and the role in this worldview of the enemy's image. Having a foundation in corporate traditions of various regiments and clubs, it reflects specifical presentations of the estate, which was present in the social structure of the imperial states of Europe, which has done common beliefs in national differences, as shown cases of truces on the battlefield by the known in history of the WW I. Attitude toward the enemy have done a ideological basis, as it will be later, during the WW II. But then, with the elimination of officers and replacing it with regular officers, this attitude has changed: the «adversary» stood the «enemy».

Keywords: army, officers, worldview, WW I.

Z. A. Lurie

Luther and Erasmus on the War against the Turks: the Question of Religious Identity within Confessional Europe

The article studies the problem of the European reflection of Turks in 16th century, when the Holy-war-idea became irrelevant. The author analyses Turkish texts by Martin Luther and Erasmus von Rotterdam, written in 1529-1530s. Understanding Turks as an instrument of God's punishment, they reject military practice of that time, calling upon passive resistance. Their arguments and terms reflect those ideas that are part of European self-identity of the period.

Keywords: confessionalisation, just war, indentity, Luther, Erasmus.

I. A. Shadrihina

Mayakovsky's Suicide in the Context of the Solarfight Myth

The article analyzes Mayakovsky's poems, which considered in terms of the science of religion. In the hard complex of his poetry and prose demonstrations of Self, a main motive is solar myth, that develops in the solarfight myth. This motive is characteristic of Futurism, busy to rethink the basic values and images of the culture. Negation of this, deification of man and, ultimately, his downfall with the same gods, are major themes of his poetry, which is intertwined with researches not only his contemporaries, but also of the ancient religions. Thus Mayakovsky's suicide fits into the context of his worldview, becoming a final outcome of his artistic biography.

Keywords: Mayakovsky, sun, myth, god, suicide.

Alex. M. Prilutskii

Semiotics of Socio-Religious Contexts of the Ritual

Religious ritual is a complex symbolic communication between man and the supernatural world. Study of the specifics of this communication involves the analysis different forms of context of ritual action. However, the modern religious studies approach to the study of ritual usually ignores contextual analysis. In this paper the author attempted to classify the main forms of social ritual context. Various forms of the social context of the ritual were analyzed in relation to the basic functions of religion. In conclusion, the author proves that socio-religious context significantly affects the ritual semiosis, creating special mechanisms hermeneutic interpretation of the ritual.

Keywords: semiotics of religion, context, ritual, functions of religion.

K. Kolkunova

Contemporary Concepts of Quasi-Religions

This paper is devoted to pretty marginal area of sociology of religion, namely the study of quasireligion. Despite the fact that usually this notion is more frequently associated with theology, especially Paul Tillich's theology of culture, there is a number of scholars who use it in scientific study of religion, concerning the interaction of religion and culture nowadays. Our investigation is aimed to sketch problems and new perspectives that are brought to light in Arthur Greil and his colleagues' works.

Keywords: sociology of religion, quasireligion, New Age, definition of religion, religion-like phenomena.

M. Y. Smirnov

On «Scientific Atheism» and «Religious Enthusiasm»

The article examine the formation of relation to the religion in Russian education. The Federal Law «On Education in the Russian Federation» regarded as mark in the context of the current situation in the Russian religious-studies, and in connection with the Soviet relation to the religion in educational and ideological institutions. Understand that sounded, and most importantly, what and how to settle in the mind — seems importance of research problem, because a modern emphasis on religion, which is observed by the social and state institutions, finds its parallel with the anti-religious pathos of the Soviet public and educational institutions, which largely determined the face of believers filling confessional institutions.

Keywords: religion, youth, Soviet Union, Russia, dialogue, society.

K. M. Tovbin

Post-Religious Collaging in the Modern Orthodoxy of Old Believers

The article considers the current Old Believers, turning from the representative and reanimator of Tradition in element of specific structural postmodern spirituality. Of the many options of a post-religion, allocated by the author in other publications, here in today's Old Believers sought collaging. The

reflection of the Old Believers in the print and electronic media, in loco texnotronical era being the natural environment and providing opportunities for endless imitations and pastiches, even outwardly opposing the Modernity, like the current Old Believers.

Keywords: Old Believers, Orthodoxy, Ancient Orthodoxy, Tradition, Postmodernity, post-religion, collaging, ecclesiology, everyday life.

Artemev T. M.

Ontologic understanding in M. Heidegger's philosophy

The article is devoted to the problem of communication between human's abilities and being. Role of understanding this approach is described as the opening of all possible relationships between things. The meaning of man's relationship to things lies in chanting things, this happens through the language of poetry. Heidegger's arguments of the inherent human's ability to speak are mentioned in the article. Through the language that takes ontological significance speaks being. At the same time it is possible to understand Being as a Time. Possibility as it is, lays an equally important role as the reality. In this regard, in the article attention is paid to a form of understanding, as a symbol. M. Heidegger's determination of understanding as a mechanism for the awareness of opportunities, even if such opportunities are not designed for a particular implementation or not realizable in principle, — it allows to define the possibility of understanding as a set of actual and potential (real and potential) connection of images and concepts.

Keywords: being, opportunity, hermeneutic circle, understanding, reflection, symbol, language.