

Abstracts

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Great Crisis and its Consequences.

The Round Table of the «Filosofska Dumka»

What consequences will be caused by the Great Crisis? As often as not the economic aspects of the affair are discussed both in mass media, and in scientific discourse. But, if one would recall the Great Depression of 1930th, the most alarms must appear to be caused by the socio-political facet of the Crisis.

First and foremost, it is necessary to find out how will the Crisis influence on next presidential and parliamentary elections in Ukraine. Is there a threat of uncertain political stability being disturbed in our country? Are there real grounds to expect any dramatic changes within the political parties structuring in consideration of election results? What the future should be both for the left and for the right radicals if we do take into account all of these developments?

These and quite a number relative to them questions have been discussed by participants at Round Table of the «Filosofska Dumka» Journal.

Oleh Bilyi — Doctor of sciences in philology, Leading research fellow of the Culture Department of the Institute of Philosophy named after Hr. Skovoroda, NAS of Ukraine. The field of research interests — philosophy of culture, political philosophy.

Horizons of Crisis and Economic Strategies

The whole 20th century is marked by some long-term crisis. In 1920-ies the crisis was accompanied by the rise of nation-state as the «societal reaction» on global depression. Welfare state replaces Laisser-faire state all over the world. The Integral forms of national identity become the main response to the globalization of liberalism. Simultaneously, the establishment of the authoritarian regimes, the world war proved that in the period of economic depression the state protectionism makes the conflicts deeper, and the human price is too high.

Economic crisis usually manifests the suspending of civilization values, the spreading of simulation culture. That's why without fundamental understanding the political and civilization contexts, permanent revision of economic theories and daily economic activity any implementation of each economic strategy creates the dangers for the modern world order.

Yurii Osipov (*chairman of the Round Table*) — Academician, Leader of the Center of Social Sciences of the Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov, Head of the Philosophy of Economics Laboratory of MSU named after M. Lomonosov, Editor-in-chief of the «Philosophy of Economy».

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Yelena Zotova — Corresponding member of Academy of Humanities, Deputy of the Social Sciences Center of the Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov.

The Human in the World of Money.

International Philosophical and Economical Reading (L'viv)

The cost is a sublime, complicate, and transcendent device, that is both calculating and considering. It consists of human consciousnesses, which it is placed in. It is a special method of organization of economic intellect, of noosphere in whole, or more precisely of anthroposphere. The cost enables specifically to organize an economy and all of human life. The main thing in the economy is metaphysics, but not physics. Hence the philosophy is more important than science regarding to comprehension of essence and secret of the economy. These reasons became a presuppositions of the discourse at the Round Table devoted to the phenomenon of financial civilization.

Rudiger Bubner (1941–2007) — a prominent German philosopher of the second half of the 20th and early 21st centuries, a disciple and successor of H.-G. Gadamer in holding of the Philosophy Chair at Heidelberg University. The field of research interests — philosophy of Aristotle and Plato, the German idealism, philosophical modernism of 19th and 20th centuries, hermeneutics, philosophy of language, political and practical philosophy, aesthetics.

Transcendental Argument and the Problem of Deduction

The need to fully realize the interpretation of Kant's notion of transcendence requires critical attitude to the modern debate regarding this notion between the representatives of analytic philosophy (Wittgenstein, Quine, Strawson).

Within analytic tradition, the notion of transcendence implies the transformation of the conditions of the possibility of logic, language, and empirical science into formal self-referential structure.

The authenticity of the interpretation of Kant's concept of transcendence and the transcendental argument is further supported by: 1) understanding the impossibility of its excessive convergence with the notion of a priori, 2) understanding of the transcendence as self-representative complex structure which includes the coordination between the conditions of genesis and functioning of empirical knowledge and conditions of the exclusion of intellectual alternatives on the levels of logical analysis and empirical knowledge. The space of self-referential functional values of transcendental argument is indicated by Kant quite formally. This transparent disposition of the formally coordinated system of cognitive conditions of the synthesis of knowledge and understanding have caused the insufficient acknowledgement of the self-referential character of the transcendental argument, as well as numerous attempts to return to its interpretation according to deductive reasoning.

Jurii Dzhulay — Ph D in philosophy, Associate professor of cultural studies of the National University «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy». The field of research interests — epistemological history of social and cultural anthropology, analytic philosophy and methodology of human sciences.

R. Bubner and I. Kant's Transcendental Argument

The article describes the qualifying features of the transcendental nature of L. Wittgenstein's formal logic and of the functional manifestation of transcendental level of languages functioning beyond their own sphere and meta-principles fixed by Quine. The notion of the self-referentiality used in order to explain the existence of transcendental dimensions of formal logic and the possibility of mutual understanding between the bearers of different languages beyond the meta-language principles is the most relevant to the question of the essence of the notion of transcendence.

The article presents the main Bubner's conclusions about the functional values of the notion of transcendence. These are interrelated conclusions about the impossibility of transcendence deduction in the strict sense of the word, as well as about self-referential nature of the transcendental argument. They testify to a rather formal character of Kant's conception of synthetic character of empirical knowledge which treats the integrated structure of knowledge as a consistent and non-static representation of the unity of sensuous experience object, the intuition unity within the judgment and the unity of concepts in judgments relations. Such a formal character of the discussed Kant's conception made difficulties for revealing the self-referential nature of transcendental argument and stimulated the attempts to find its deductive interpretation.

Oleksandr Shmorgun — PhD in philosophy, Leading research fellow of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, NAS of Ukraine, Senior research fellow of the Institute of European Studies, NAS of Ukraine.

The World Financial Crisis in the Civilizational Dimension

The article contains analysis of deep civilization sources of modern financial economical crisis. The author shows the nature of crisis being conditioned by mechanisms of classic capitalism. The direct consequences of such developments are: basic overcoming of geo-economical locality; complication of labor division as a pre-condition of in equivalent redistribution of WGP in behalf of the Kernel of the World-system at the expense of the Rest, i.e. World Periphery and Semi-periphery (I. Wallerstein). Essential connection of financial imperialism with market principles of maximization, on the one hand, and the growth of financial intermediary constituent at the level of global economy, on the other hand, is also exposed.

The sources of world financial crisis of 1929 triggered by Great Depression are typologically correlated with the modern world crisis phenomena, such as virtualization of financial streams made possible within not so much postindustrial, as namely informational society.

According to author's hypothesis the unique effective alternative to subsequent development of the global crisis phenomena adds up to adoption of social principles of corporate solidarism.

Volodymyr Zmyr — Deputy Editor-in-chief of the «Filosofska Dumka», sociologist, culturologist, writer. The field of research interests — history of philosophy, history of culture.

Anarchism in the World, and in Ukraine. In our Native, but Alien Land

Development of the theory and practice of anarchism in Ukraine from the latter part of the 19th century till 20ies of the last century is explored. The article is inter alia about the genesis of anarchism (Dukhobors), its manifestations in Ukrainian narodnik movement (anarcho-communism, anarcho-syndicalism, Makhaiiev movement) as well as about anarcho-federalism (social-federalism) of M. Dragomanov and Iv. Franko, anarcho-syndicalism of M. Tuhan-Baranovskyi and mystical anarchism of 20ies of 20th century.