

“Memory places”. Round table of “Filosofska dumka” (Philosophical Thought)

(Myroslav Popovich, Serhii Proleev, Oleh Bilyi, Iryna Bondarevska)

The editorial board of “Filosofska dumka” has initiated the performance of round-table sittings dedicated to the problems of “memory places”. The round-table sittings were performed in the context of the momentous event — the 100th anniversary of legendary House of Maximilian Voloshin in Koktebel. The first round-table sitting was held in Koktebel at the 17th Voloshin’s readings and in the framework of exposition of M. Voloshin’s Memorial House in the National Arts Museum of Ukraine. The theme of memory is one of the major ones in the socio-philosophical discourse. One cannot imagine the self-organization of cultural reality without this phenomenon. The researchers’ consideration for mechanisms, role, contradictions and other aspects of memory in the culture and sociality is minimal. The arrangements were aimed at the activation of philosophical interest in the theme of memory and at realization of the attempt of its theoretical structuring. The round-table work materials have a purpose to clear the sense and place of “memory places” in the system of culture.

Keywords: memory, memory places, heart’s memory, forgetfulness / forgetting, symbolic topos, historical memory, cultural identity

Andrii Bogachov

Cultural identity and memory

The author of the paper distinguishes ontological types of identity. The range of these types begins with real identity of physical and living bodies, and ends with cultural identity. Cultural identity is a person’s belonging to collective unity of culture. The author emphasizes that the person reproduces the unity of culture in his actions, norms and aims. The paper raises the question of how cultural identity is related to cultural teleology of personal behavior in collective. Performative knowledge is the main condition of cultural identity. Cultural and historical places, i.e. “memory places”, can help collectives and persons to understand their own life world critically.

Keywords: ontology, types of identity, cultural teleology, the Selfness

Vakhtang Kebuladze

Memory and oblivion

The paper deals with historical memory and recounts that oblivion is often its constitutive element. Interrelation of the memory and oblivion creates specific topography of the past — the source of origin of our culture and art. Art enthalls us by its striving for perfection. Just this striving is a form of the lack of freedom.

Keywords: oblivion, history, culture, narrative, memory, trauma

Inna Sajtarly

Contradictions of social culture: the past and the present

The principal problem in the center of the article is the comprehension of relative and contradictory essence of social culture. Based on an analysis of known followers of structural functionalism and post-structuralism, the author is trying to point out the complicated logic of social and cultural development. Particular attention is given to capitalist neutralization of aggressive libido through its reorientation in economic direction. It is the economic interpretation of the “Western” humanism that provides an opportunity to understand why in the so-called “no bourgeois” society has dominated potestary culture and till now has been practiced barbaric techniques of social constraint.

Keywords: sociology of culture, structural functionalism, evolution, consumer society, aggressive libido

Oleksandr Sarapin

Reflections on the present state of religious studies of our country: is it necessary to avoid polar methodological strategies?

The article offers a presentation of three polar methodological strategies, which are appreciable in the contemporary religious studies of our country. The question is in different solutions of the problems concerning the object of research of religious studies, their disciplinary structuring and the perception of correlation of their practical and theoretical dimensions. The essence, particularities of arguments and possible consequences of the two opposite positions in the scientific community for each issue are revealed. The author supposes that the current methodological strategies illustrate the intellectual developments in the modern religious studies, because they have to intensify further researches and creative discussions keeping to mutual tolerance.

Keywords: religious studies of our country, methodological strategies, object of research of religious studies, disciplinary structure of religious studies, practical religious studies

Kostiantyn Raihert

Reconstruction of Charles William Morris’ criticism of Ludwig von Bertalanffy’s project of General System Theory

In 1937 at the Charles William Morris’ philosophical seminar at the University of Chicago, Ludwig von Bertalanffy, the Austrian philosopher and biologist, red the lecture on the

project of General System Theory that had to solve the problem of the unity of science. Morris criticized the Bertalanffy's project and Bertalanffy had to delay the development of the project almost for a decade. The author of the article contemplates to reconstruct the Morris' criticism of the Bertalanffy's project of the General System Theory. The author analyzes Bertalanffy's work "Significance and the Unity of Science" and shows that Bertalanffy introduced that the General System Theory goal was to define general principles of the systems of all sciences to set homology between them. The author analyzes Morris' work "Philosophy of Science and Science of Philosophy" and shows that Morris understood philosophies, sciences and arts as languages and thought that only philosophy as scientific empiricism, semiotic being its main component, could solve the problem of the unity of science. The author shows that the Morris' basic argument against the Bertalanffy's project could be that according to Morris the General System Theory was a simple language like logic or mathematics but not a meta-language that only could solve the problem of the unity of science.

Keywords: unity of science, general system theory, semiotic, philosophy, scientific empiricism

Serhii Hrabovsky

Scientific and technological progress in the realm of science fiction of the Soviet era

Science fiction was not only a companion of scientific and technological progress, but also one of its drivers and controllers. It was perhaps the main artistic polygon on which social and psychological innovations related to scientific and technical progress was tested. After the Twentieth Party Congress literature in the Soviet Union had gotten the opportunity to ask some critical social and ideological issues. Literature, despite the pressure and repression felt free compared to official philosophy which, as a matter of fact, had been reduced to the role of the "servant of ideology". One of the main areas which were accessible for writers in the USSR was that of scientific and technological revolution, the relationship between man and technology, the ethical dimensions of scientific inquiry etc. The question is where are the limits of applicability of the rational principles in human existence, and how to combine ethical and rational-scientific principles in human activity. The author discusses the understanding of specific areas of science and technology in the realm of science fiction.

Keywords: science fiction, test for humanity, scientific and technological revolution, rational-scientific principles
