

Contents and abstracts

Theory

Yuri I. Semyonov. Economy as a Basis of Society: a General Framework of Categories (pp. 5–30).

According to the theory of historical materialism, the basis of society is economy which is defined as a system of social-economic relations. There are several types of social-economic relations and several types of slightly different economic systems. Despite the differences they are fundamentally similar. This similarity is analyzed in the present article.

Keywords: production of material values, economy, consumption, appropriation, property, ownership, disposal, use, distribution, change, redistribution, cell property, economic and business unit, economic organism.

Leonid E. Grinin. Global economic and Political Balance in the 21st Century: The Change of Vector (pp. 31–54).

One of the main charges against globalization is that it increases the gap between the developed and developing countries keeping the latter backward. The present article proves the contrary. It proves that at present thanks to globalization the developing countries tend to progress more rapidly than the developed countries, the World System core is weakening, and the periphery's development level is going to grow. It is shown why globalization has led to the rapid growth of many developing countries and to developed countries' weakening. In the coming decade the tendency to convergence of the core and the periphery development levels is going to increase. This convergence is a necessary condition for a new technological revolution.

Keywords: developed countries, developing countries, the core, the periphery, balance of power, convergence of development levels, divergence, convergence, the world order, global technological breakthrough, weakening of the USA, change of the world leader.

Arnold V. Erakhtin. The Problem of the Matter in the Western and National Philosophy of the Soviet Period (pp. 55–74).

A comparative analysis of solution to the problem of matter in Western philosophy and philosophy of dialectical materialism is carried out. Debating questions on defining the matter as a substance and objective reality, the relation of substance to its attributes and the problem of unity of the world are considered. The conclusion is made that philosophy of the Soviet period continued the line of classical Western ontology and the achievements of national philosophers in the field of ontology raised philosophical materialism to a new level.

Keywords: natural philosophy, ontology of Western philosophy, dialectical materialism, matter, objective reality, substance, attributes.

Vera I. Samokhvalova. The Category of Normativity and Postmodern Cultural Context (pp. 75–101).

The general context of modern (postmodern) society is becoming more and more a space of multiplying deviations from the established norms which are traditionally acknowledged by the majority and determine (preserve) the normality of existence of

society and human beings. Destruction of these norms necessary for functioning of society and critical accumulation of different non-norms is destructive to stability of society and begins to be a menace to the very idea of human being.

Keywords: culture, society, category, norm, normality, normativity, deviation, tradition, authenticity, destruction.

Vladimir V. Orlov. On Some Issues of the Theory (pp. 102–109).

In V. E. Baranov's article "Neo-Marxism against Marxism" (*Filosofiya i Obshchestvo* 2013 No 2) the author gives a false interpretation of the content of my book "Philosophy of Economy" (co-authored by T. S. Vasilieva, published in Perm, PSU, 2005, republished in 2006 and 2013). The concept of the concrete-universal philosophical theory of dialectical materialism is wrongly regarded as a "mixture of theoretical and empirical categories". Our critic of literalist understanding of the sixth thesis of K. Marx on Feuerbach, which is about the essence of man as "a combination of all social relations", ignoring *substantial* essence of a man, is passed off by Baranov as a "critic of Marx". He arrogates us the J. Galbraith's interpretation of socialism, some ideas of the "bourgeois sociologist" G. Soros, etc.

Keywords: Marxism, dogmatism, philosophy of economy, the essence of man, substantialism and relativism, concrete-universal, historical process, value relation, universal labor, computer labor, socialism.

Leonid J. Petryakov. The Unity of Rules and Practice of Social Discourses (pp. 110–117).

The paper considers the emergence of rules from practice of social discourse and correlation between them. The unity of a fact and a word representing the fact, a priori rule of a discourse and its contents is identified. The classification of rules of discourse is proposed. The possibility of transformation of the given discourse is shown by the example of the discourse of professional ethics. At present these peculiarities of interactions between discourse and practice have received insufficient attention. The results of the research can be used for the formation new social discourses in their unity with practice.

Keywords: discourse, practice, formal and content rule, fact, declarative knowledge, interpretation, strategy.

Olga N. Demushina. The Communicative Aspects of the Concept "Power" (pp. 118–134).

Contemporary researches highlight the communicative character of the power which is understood not as one-sided administrative influence of the subject on the passive object of the power but as the interaction, interchange of common codes and symbols relative to equal actors of the communicative process. The communication in power system is often of asymmetric unidirectional character and represents the influence on the audience by means of semantic messages when feedback is either totally absent or an illusion.

Keywords: communication, actor, agent, subject, resource, capital, feedback.

Alexander S. Tsygankov. The Features and Functional Significance of Mythological Interpretation of Events of History (pp. 135–145).

The article represents the analysis of the functional significance of sociocultural process in the event history mythologization by social consciousness. Gnoseological,

axiological and etiological functions of myth as a form of historical interpretation are identified. The author focuses on revelation of differences between mythologization of history from the scientific and religious forms of its interpretation.

Keywords: mythologization, mythologem, myth history, historical event, social consciousness.

Philosophical Portrait

Ivan A. Gobozov. L. Althusser – the Outstanding French Philosopher-Marxist of the 20th century (pp. 146–163).

Louis Althusser made a great contribution to the creative development of Marxist philosophy. He reinterpreted the problem of determination of the historical process. He introduced the concept of “overdetermination” and demonstrated the role of non-economic factors in social development, etc.

Keywords: overdetermination, ultimate goal, topique, epistemological break, categories, theoretical anti-humanism, a process without a subject, historical subjects.

History of Philosophy

Ivan A. Kosikov. V. I. Vernadsky about the Scientific Worldview (pp. 164–176).

The article is devoted to the 150th anniversary of V. I. Vernadsky. The paper considers Vernadsky's ideas and thoughts about the scientific worldview, its structure, evolution, and its role in the scientific knowledge.

Keywords: V. I. Vernadsky, scientific worldview, cognitive process.

Grigory G. Sudjin. “The Tale of Igor's Campaign” in the Russian Philosophy and Culture (pp. 177–193).

The author concludes the article with a thesis that the debatable issue of pagan, Christian and dual faith in “The Tale of Igor's Campaign” is impossible to solve basing on quantitative ratio of pagan and Christian elements, as pagan and Christian elements mentioned in “The Tale...” cannot be placed into one-to-one correspondence. A thesis on the necessity of basing this kind of analysis on the culmination of the Old Russian work (such as “Yaroslavna's Lament”) is argued. “Yaroslavna's Lament” is a typical pagan spell. It can be concluded that “The Tale of Igor's Campaign” is a pagan work.

Keywords: Borodin's opera Prince Igor, paganism, Christianity, dual faith, culmination of “The Tale of Igor's Campaign”, pagan gods, Zadonschina.

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