

TO READERS



**Professor
Abdusalam Guseynov
Director of the Institute
of Philosophy,
the Russian Academy
of Sciences**

Academician A.A. Guseinov was elected Director of the Institute of Philosophy, the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) in 2006. He is a well-known specialist in the field of philosophical ethics and author of *Antichnaya etika* (The Ancient Ethics, 2003), *Philosophiya, moral, politika* (Philosophy, Morals, Politics, 2002), *Etika* (Ethics, as co-author, 1998), *Znamenitie moralisty* (Famous Moralists, 1995), *Zolotoe pravilo npravstvennosti* (The Golden Rule of Ethics, 1979), etc. He received UNESCO – Madanjeet Singh Prize for the promotion tolerance and non-violence (1996) and the Russian Federation State Prize in the field of science and technology (2003).

The RAS Institute of Philosophy is Russia's principal institution for philosophical research encompassing all major fields and issues. The Institute was founded in 1929, with a fundamental encyclopedia of world

philosophy as one of its key projects. Since then pursuit of philosophical knowledge in all its wealth and variety has been the conceptual basis of the scientific and organizational activities of the Institute and its members, some of whom are counted among outstanding thinkers.

The new historic circumstances in which Russia and the world at large live nowadays have had a profound effect on the Institute's activities, broadening research and resulting in greater creativity and productivity. The members' annual output now exceeds a hundred books and a thousand lesser publications. The Institutes integrates research and

education: two faculties of the State Academic University for Humanities, those of Philosophy and Political Science, have been operating on its premises for a decade and a half already.

The Institute's international connections are growing, its activities are known worldwide. In recognition of the achievements of Russian philosophy, UNESCO has chosen Moscow as the place of World Philosophy Day 2009, timing this impressive symposium to coincide with the RAS Institute of Philosophy's 80th anniversary. In 2008 the Institute opened the UNESCO Chair for Philosophy in the Dialogue of Cultures, the only one in the Russian Federation and one out of twelve worldwide.

The Institute of Philosophy now unites more than 280 researchers, including a number of scholars of world repute and nine members of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The fact that they all belong to the same institution has turned this scholarly community into a unique laboratory for philosophical research. Nowhere else have philosophical ideas of different schools, epochs and traditions or, for that matter, different fields of philosophical knowledge ever stood a better chance of close neighborhood and interaction as they do today in the scholarly life of the Institute of Philosophy.

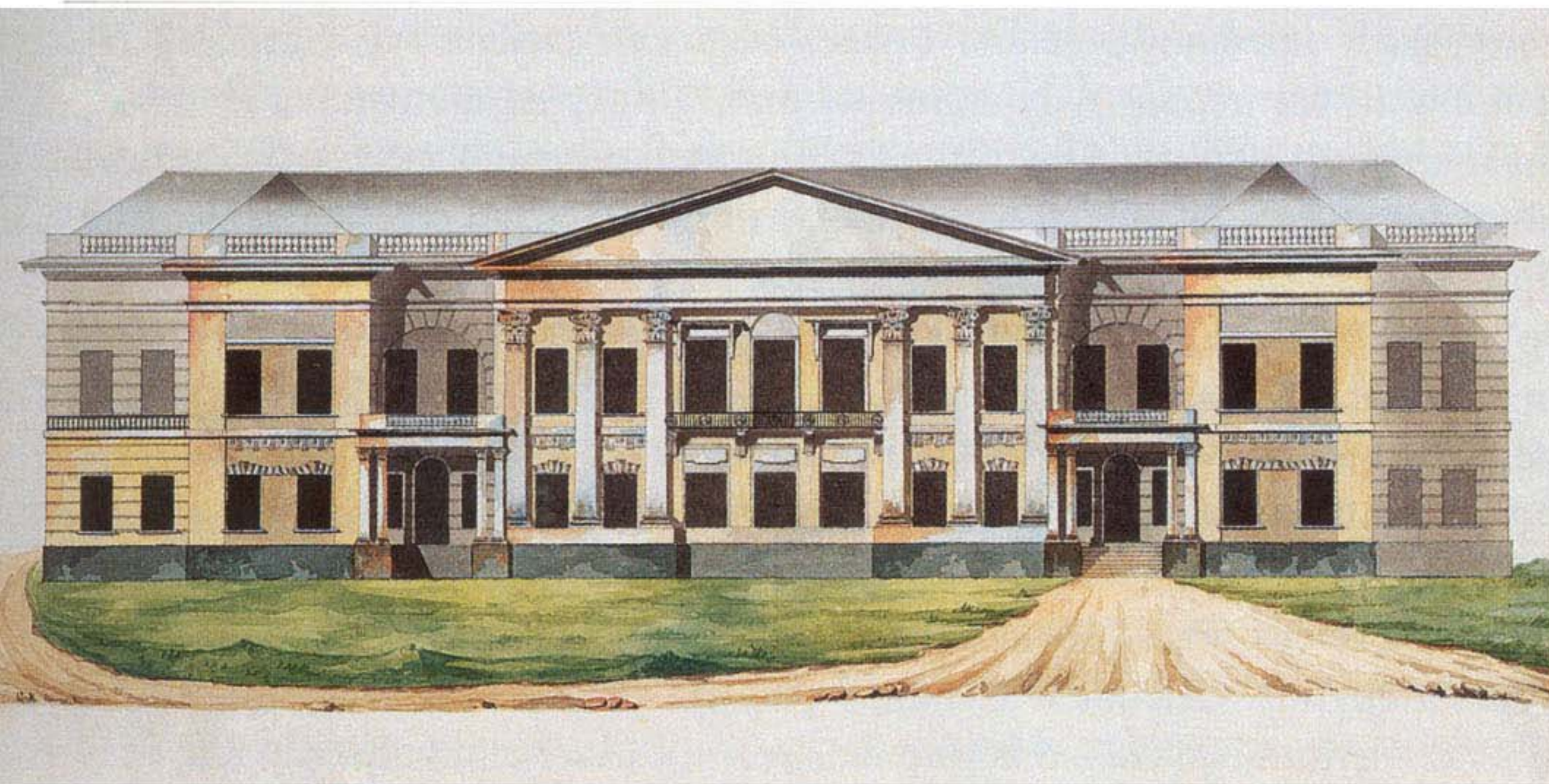
The Institute's activities are not limited to the purely academic pursuits; its broader mission is to raise the Russian society at large to the high standards of philosophical culture enabling it to share in the great experience of mankind's philosophical quest and achievements.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A. Guseinov'.

14, VOLKHONKA

Since its foundation the Institute's home has been the old palace of the princely family of Golitsyns, an 18th-century building that survived the Great Fire of 1812. The mansion, considered a national architectural treasure, has witnessed many historic and cultural events, including major philosophical and scholarly debates of the preceding century, and

is associated with a number of distinguished names: thinkers, scholars, public activists, writers, poets, composers, artists. Since the end of the 19th century it has housed the Moscow Conservatory and Moscow A. L. Shanyavsky Municipal Popular University, a number of higher educational institutions, academic institutes, and public organizations. 14 Volkhonka has become an integral part of Moscow humanity culture and a symbol of national philosophy.



In 1775 the Golitsyn palace in Volkhonka served as Catherine II's temporary residence. The enlightened empress was in contact with the leading philosophers of her time, including Voltaire and Diderot, and strove to be "a philosopher on the throne".

In 1834 the young A. I. Herzen was here to see Prince S. M. Golitsyn, in the latter's capacity as Supervisor of the Moscow Educational District. Defending his own anti-serfdom attitude, A. I. Herzen reminded the Prince of the palace's well-remembered imperial guest: Catherine II "would not allow her subjects to be called slaves".



In the 1880s the Volkhonka mansion was home to the illustrious representatives of the two major schools of Russian social philosophy of the time, Westernism and Slavophilism, namely B. N. Chicherin and I. S. Aksakov. The Volkhonka years were particularly productive for Chicherin's career, both as a scholar and as a public figure: he was elected Mayor of Moscow, authored *Sobstvennost' i gosudarstvo* (Property and State) and continued working on his Opus magnum, the multivolume *Istoriya politicheskikh ucheniy* (History of Political Theory).



Poet and thinker, publisher and publicist, "the ardent fighter for the cause of Slavophilism", the former head of the Moscow Slavic Committee and the Society of Friends of Russian Literature, I. S. Aksakov died at 14 Volkhonka on January 27, 1886 while editing the next issue of his newspaper "Rus".

In the mid-1880s a frequent visitor of Aksakov's Volkhonka apartment and participant of the philosophical discussions held there was Vladimir Solovyov, a distinguished Russian philosopher and Rus' regular contributor.



In the 1920s B. L. Pasternak occupied Room No. 9 at 14 Volkhonka. In his younger days the future great poet took keen interest in philosophy, was a student of the University's Philosophical Division and in 1912 even studied under H. Cohen, the head of the Neo-Kantian Marburg school. It was significantly his philosophical studies in Marburg that helped Pasternak realize his poetic vocation. Pasternak's whole life is striking evidence of the productive complementarity of the scientific-philosophical and the creative-artistic understanding of the world.



INSTITUTE IN THE MAKING



The RAS Institute of Philosophy was a continuation of the Institute of Scientific Philosophy founded in 1921 by a distinguished Russian phenomenological philosopher G. G. Shpet (1879–1937). On April 12, 1929 Resolution No. 90 of the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee granted it the status of an autonomous institution under the Communist Academy. In 1936, when the Communist Academy was abolished, the Institute of Philosophy has become part of the USSR (since 1992, the Russian) Academy of Sciences.

It was within the Institute of Philosophy that research groups originated, later to become independent academic institutions, like the present-day RAS Institute of Psychology and RAS Institute of Sociology.

At the time of its foundation, the Institute of Philosophy was a compact academic institution with various forms of memberships. Among its original full members were esteemed specialists in philosophy and other sciences, such as V. F. Asmus, A. M. Deborin, B. I. Gorev, N. A. Karev, I. K. Luppel, D. B. Ryazanov, O. Y. Schmidt, Y. E. Sten, A. K. Timiryazev, A. I. Varyash, V. P. Volgin, and others. The Institute counted among its members a number of influential political figures: V. V. Adoratsky, N. I. Buharin, P. N. Lepeshinsky, V. I. Nevsky, M. N. Pokrovsky.

In the Soviet period, the authorities saw the Institute of Philosophy as one of the regime's principal ideological institutions commissioned to transform the philosophy of dialectical materialism into an ideology serving political goals. However, the plan was never practically realized since it proved incompatible

with the very nature of philosophy as a free and innovative endeavor. As a result, the party authorities were often dissatisfied with the Institute and its activities, and many of its members fell victims to repressions.

By the time the Institute of Philosophy came under the USSR Academy of Sciences of USSR, it had some 40 members. The second half of the 20th century saw the Institute develop into a major scholarly centre capable of full-scale research in a number of fields at a time. Thanks to this development, and to the change of political atmosphere following the death of

Stalin, in the 1950s and 1960s the Institute of Philosophy proved able to initiate the revival of national philosophical culture as a constituent part of world philosophy.

At present the Institute of Philosophy has more than 280 members, including nine members of Russian Academy of Sciences, two full members of the Russian Academy of Education, more than 120 Doctors of Sciences. The Institute holds some 100 scholarly forums a year and maintains some 30 permanent workshops. It is run by the Scholarly Council of 40 leading scholars elected by secret ballot once in five years.



DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS



T.I. Oizerman



E.V. Ilyenkov



A.A. Zinovyev

The Institute of Philosophy saw quite a number of distinguished philosophers, scholars and scientific leaders among its members or collaborators, including P. K. Anokhin, V. F. Asmus, G. S. Batishtchev, A. I. Berg, V. V. Bibikhin, O. G. Drobnitsky, I. T. Frolov, B. A. Grushin, A. V. Gulyga, E. V. Ilyenkov, P. L. Kapitsa, B. M. Kedrov, P. V. Kopnin, A. F. Losev, G. Lukacs, M. K. Mamardashvili, I. S. Narsky, M. F. Ovsyannikov, A. S. Panarin, S. L. Rubinstein, O. Y. Schmidt, V. S. Shviriyov, N. N. Trubnikov, S. I. Vavilov, A. A. Zinovyev and others. At present the Institute has the privilege of counting among its active and most industrious members an outstanding philosopher Academician T. I. Oizerman.

The "Thaw" period opened a brilliant page in the history of the Institute with the arrival of a younger generation of philosophers known as the Sixtyers, aspiring at a new, humanist, interpretation of Marx legacy leading to the rethinking of certain principles of social philosophy. Their leaders were E. V. Ilyenkov (1924–1979) and A. A. Zinovyev (1922–2006) whose research was based on methods of logic and dialectic. The stands these scholars took on matters of public concern followed from their scientific beliefs. They proceeded from a firm conviction that scientific and philosophical research and its results are to be the key factor of social transformation.



I.T. Frolov



V.S. Stepin



V.A. Lektorsky

Academician I. T. Frolov (1929–1999) was the author of a complex, interdisciplinary program of anthropological research and the founder of the RAS Institute of Human Studies and the journal *Chelovek* (Man). An expert in the philosophy of biology and genetics, he was also a notable public and political figure.

Academician V. S. Stepin (born 1934) was Director of the Institute of Philosophy from 1988 to 2005; he is currently Academic Secretary of the RAS Division of Humanities RAS. Academician Stepin specializes in the philosophy of science and culture. His major achievements are the concept of the structure and genesis of scientific theory, the typology of scientific rationality, and the theory of principal types of civilizational development.

Academician V. A. Lektorsky (born 1932) is Editor-in-Chief of *Voprosy filosofii* (Problems of Philosophy); he also heads the Institute's Department of Epistemology and Logic and is considered a leading expert in epistemology and cognitive science.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Institute of Philosophy has won recognition not only in, but also outside Russia. Works by its members are regularly translated and published abroad. The Institute's international contacts were particularly boosted in recent decades. The closest ties are with philosophers from the USA, Germany, France, Finland, India, Iran, and China. The Institute is a member of International Federation of Philosophical Societies.

The Institute of Philosophy participates in major research projects with the leading foreign universities: Paris-8 and Paris-10 (France), Oxford and Brunel (UK), Marburg and Karlsruhe (Germany), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ohio State University (USA), Beijing University (China), etc.

The list of the Institute's guests and collaborators includes such philosophic celebrities as E. Agazzi, D. P. Chattopadhyaya, J. Derrida, J. Habermas, V. Hesle, J. Hintikka, T. Kuhn, H. Lenk, K. S. Murty, J.-L. Nancy, P. Ricoeur, R. Rorty, J.-P. Sartre, as well as leading natural scientists, including Nobel Prize Winners I. Prigogine, R. Sperry, H. Haken, one of Synergetics founding fathers, and others.



J.-P. Sartre



I. Prigogine



P. Ricoeur



R. Rorty



J. Derrida



J. Habermas



J.-N. Nancy



J. Hintikka



H. Lenk

INTEGRATING SCIENCE AND EDUCATION



The RAS Institute of Philosophy is a great promoter of integration of science and education in Russia. The Institute is the nation's key agency in reforming philosophical education, implementing innovative approaches, developing new educational standards, programs and textbooks in the field of philosophy. The Institute's members authored a variety of textbooks in philosophy (A. G. Spirkin, I. T. Frolov), ethics (R. G. Apresyan, A. A. Guseynov), esthetics (V. V. Bychkov),

cultural studies (P. S. Gurevich, V. M. Rozin), logic (A. A. Ivin), philosophy of science and technology (V. S. Stepin, M. A. Rozov, V. G. Gorokhov), history of philosophy (N. V. Motroshilova), history of Oriental philosophy (M. T. Stepanyants, V. K. Shokhin), etc. The Institute members are active teachers themselves. Every year sees some twenty members lecturing at the leading universities, both in the West and in the East.

In fulfillment of a decision by the Ministry of General and Professional Education two faculties of the State Academic University for Humanities, those of Philosophy and Political Science, operate on the Institute's premises, as well as the Division of Oriental Studies of the Faculty of Philosophy. The Institute's educational activities encompass undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students; it also offers skill-enhancement courses to teachers of philosophy from various Russian and CIS universities. The faculty of all these educational institutions consists mainly of the Institute's regular members. This gives students a unique chance to be in the forefront of philosophical, political and orientalist research, as well as master major Oriental languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit and Farsi.

Department of Philosophical Anthropology functions as the Institute's external branch at the Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University. The Institute members head a number of philosophical departments at the M. V. Lomonosov and other Moscow universities. A Russian-German College of Philosophy operates at the University of Karlsruhe; this joint venture of German philosophers and the RAS Institute of Philosophy provides education to Russian undergraduate and postgraduate students.



STRUCTURE DES DIVISIONS SCIENTIFIQUES DE L'INSTITUT

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Chef – professeur, membre de l'Académie des sciences de Russie et de l'Académie de l'éducation de Russie **Vladislav Lektorsky**

Section de la théorie de la connaissance

Chef – professeur, membre de l'Académie des sciences de Russie et de l'Académie de l'éducation de Russie **Vladislav Lektorsky**

**Section d'épistémologie évolutionniste**

Chef – professeur **Elena Kniazeva**

**Section d'épistémologie sociale**

Chef – professeur, membre correspondant de l'Académie des sciences de Russie **Ilya Kassavine**

**Section de logique**

Chef – professeur **Alexandre Karpenko**

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Chef – professeur **Vladimir Archinov**

Section des problèmes interdisciplinaires du développement scientifico-technique

Chef – professeur **Vladimir Archinov**

**Section des problèmes philosophiques de la science de la nature**

Chef – professeur **Elena Mamtchour**

**Section des problèmes philosophiques de l'histoire de la science**

Chef – professeur, membre correspondant de l'Académie des sciences de Russie **Piama Gaïdenko**

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**Centre de la bio- et éco-philosophie**

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**Section des problèmes philosophiques de la politique**

Chef – professeur **Vladimir Chevtchenko**

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**Section de philosophie de la religion**

Chef – professeur **Vladimir Chokhine**

**Section d'anthropologie analytique**

Chef – professeur **Valeri Podoroga**

**Section d'histoire des études anthropologiques**

Chef – professeur **Pavel Gourevitch**

**Centre des recherches interdisciplinaires de la conscience sociale**

Directeur – docteur en philosophie **Alexandre Roubtsov**

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Chef – professeur **Pavel Tischenko**

**Section de la méthodologie et des recherches interdisciplinaires de l'homme**

Chef – professeur **Marina Kiseleva**

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Section d'histoire de la philosophie occidentale

Chef – professeur **Nelya Motrochilova**

**Section de la philosophie du monde islamique**

Chef – professeur, membre correspondant de l'Académie des sciences de Russie, directeur adjoint de l'Institut de philosophie **Andrei Smirnov**

**Section de la philosophie occidentale contemporaine**

Chef – professeur **Alekseï Routkevitch**

**Section des philosophies orientales**

Chef – professeur **Marietta Stepaniants**

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Chef – professeur **Vladimir Vassukov**

**Service de gestion scientifique et organisationnelle des recherches**

Chef – docteur en philosophie **Boris Nikolaïtchev**

**Section de la formation du personnel scientifique**

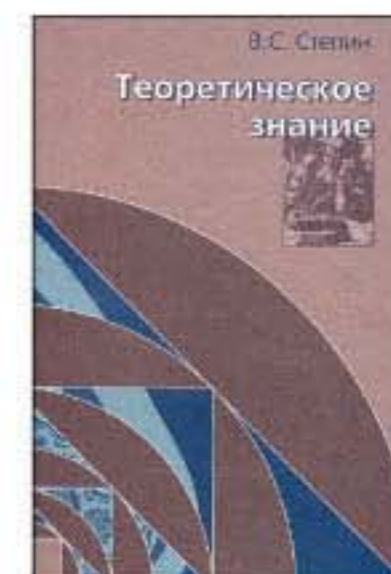
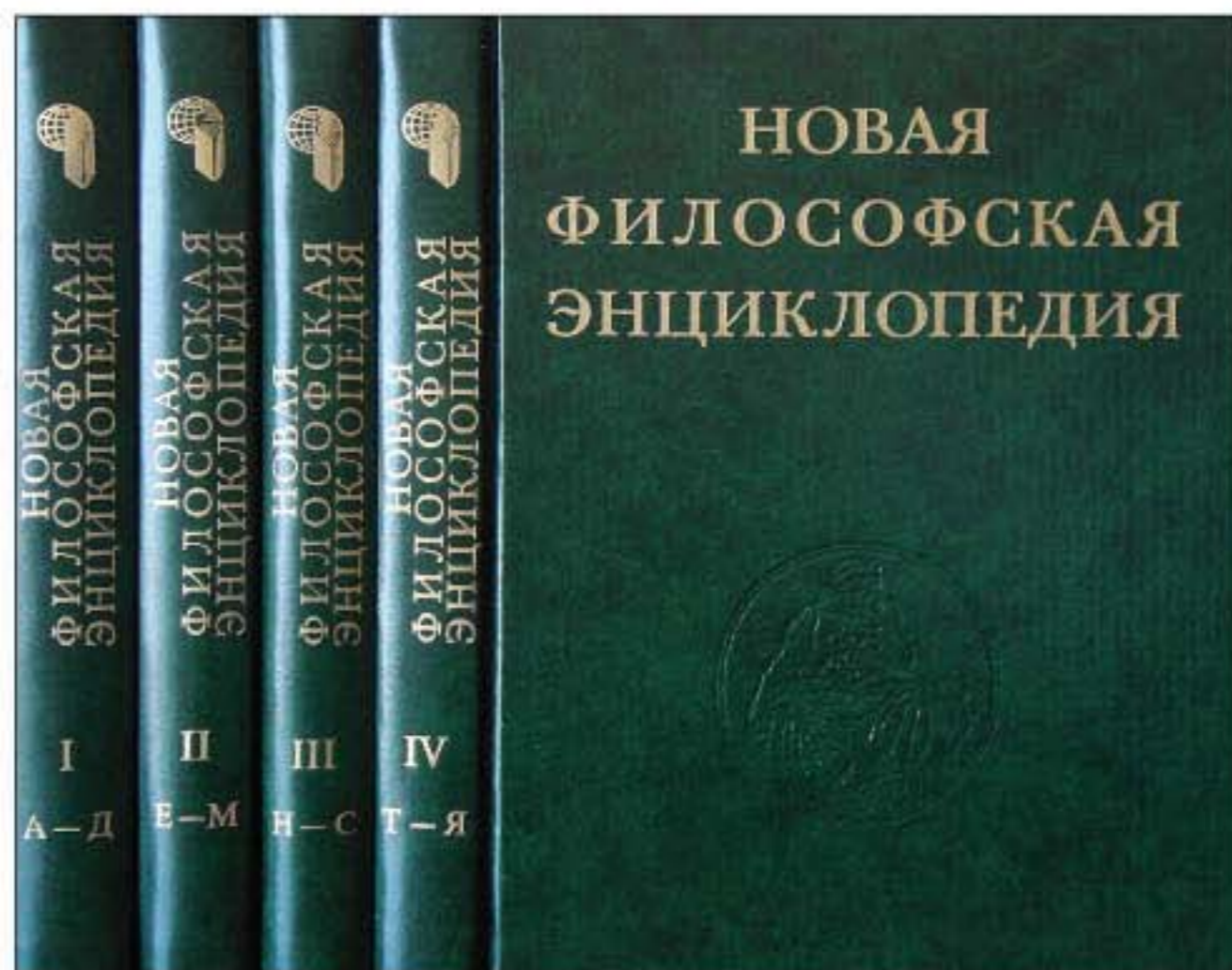
Chef – **Galina Gorokhova**

**Section éditoriale**

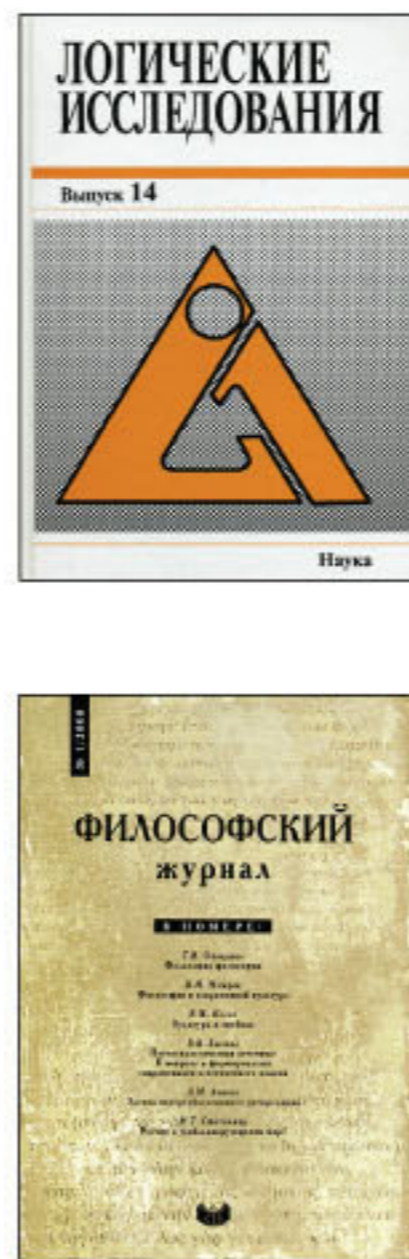
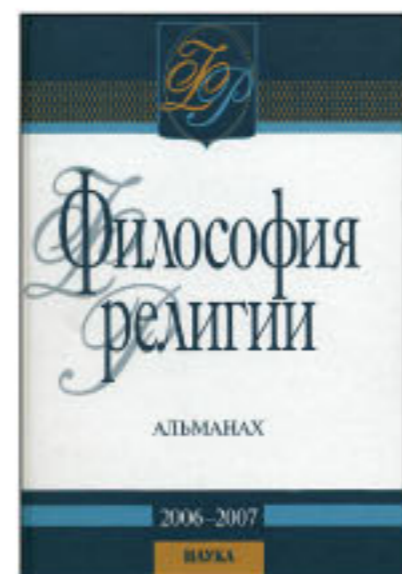
Chef – docteur en histoire **Ludmila Davydova**

PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

Manifest evidence of the Institute's scholarly effort are its numerous publications. Beside the members' own writings covering all major fields of philosophical knowledge, the Institute brings out some 20 critical editions of classical philosophical texts each year. *Filosofskoe nasledie* (Philosophical Heritage) alone, a series continued for a number of decades, can lay claim to more than 130 volumes penned by classics of world philosophy. Thanks to the impressive number of copies and high standards of translation and comment, the series has played a crucial role in broadening the philosophical horizons within the Russian society. The Institute has also initiated a number of academic series, such as *Pamyatniki filosofskoy mysli* (Monuments of Philosophical Thought), *Istoriya vostochnoy filosofii* (History of Oriental Philosophy), *Sravnitel'naya filosofiya* (Comparative Philosophy). The Institute's members actively collaborate in a number of external series, including *Liki kul'tury* (Faces of Culture), *Pamyatniki drevnerusskoy mysli* (Monuments of Ancient Russian Thought), *Iz istorii otechestvennoy filosofskoy mysli* (From the History of the National Philosophical Thought) and others. The most impressive of the Institute's recent publications have been Kant's Collected Works (with parallel German and Russian texts) and the 4-volume *Novaya filosofskaya entsiklopediya* (The New Encyclopedia of Philosophy) with some 5,000 articles by more than 400 scholars. The Institute has recently embarked on an ambitious 21-volume project of *Filosofiya Rossii vtoroy poloviny XX veka* (Russia's Philosophy in the Second Half of the 20th Century) with the first three volumes (A. F. Losev, A. A. Zinovyev and E. V. Ilyenkov) already available.



The Institute of Philosophy also publishes more than 10 philosophical journal and yearbooks, including *Filosofskiy zhurnal* (The Philosophy Journal), *Epistemologiya & filosofiya nauki* (Epistemology and Philosophy of Science), *Istoriko-filosofskiy ezhegodnik* (The Yearbook of the History of Philosophy), *Filosofiya nauki* (Philosophy of Science), *Eticheskaya mys'* (The Ethical Thought), etc.



In preparation for the memorable event, the Institute's 80th anniversary, the Scholarly Council has held two open contests for philosophical treatises on the subjects of *Man in the Labyrinth of Values and Mankind at a Crossroad: Images of Future*, and a competition for a textbook on *Fundamentals of Philosophy*; it has also instituted a medal *For Contribution to the Development of Philosophy*.



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