

Summary

This collection of papers represents mostly the 2009 work results of researchers of the Sector of Humanitarian Expertises and Bioethics, Institute of Philosophy RAS. Authors demonstrate wide variety of approaches pursuing philosophical subject as it is presented within bioethics and humanitarian expertise. An interesting philosophical and anthropological analysis of fundamental problems of complex human studies is carried out. The structure of the collection includes three parts.

The first part entitled «**Complex Human Studies**» is opened by **B.G.Yudin's** article «**On responsible conduct of research**». The author discusses professional responsibility of a researcher vis-à-vis scientific community and his/her social responsibility with regard to society. The latter nowadays becomes more and more urgent as science generates new powerful technologies exerting essential influence on wellbeing of humans and society. Some examples of dishonest conduct of researchers are presented; structural mechanisms of struggle against forgery, falsification or plagiarism in research are discussed.

The paper «**Life and power: bio-power in modern structures of medical help**» by **P.D.Tishchenko** is devoted to description of new devices of the bio-power. New bio-power structures, originate from transformations of basic structures of modern medicine, are embodied in new forms of mass bio-political technologies of subject – object differentiations and distinctions (self-identifications and identifications). Hypothetically, the space of modern medicine is presented by a combination of polymorphic structures of three models – medical, social and existential. Each of models offers the special scheme of making subjects and objects of suffering human beings by means of specific interpretations of medical help goals and procedures.

In the article by **R.R.Belyaletdinov** «**Ethical regulation of nanotechnologies: research ethics or nanoethics**» modern approaches to ethics of nanotechnologies are considered and examples of regulation of nanotechnologies are analyzed. Growth of nanotechnology researches and production of goods using nanotechnologies come along with realizing of new risks linked with implementation of nanotechnologies. Programs of ethical regulation of nanotechnologies fix directions, which have to be a subject of ethical considerations, but also make an impulse for discussions about effectiveness of current system of ethical expertise, de facto applied to evaluate research results in the field of nanotechnologies.

F.G.Mailenova shows different aspects (including ethical ones) of attitude to such phenomenon as emotional pain in her paper «**Influence of belief system on the attitude to pain**». Attitudes of a human beings to emotional

and bodily pain are quite different. Bodily pain can be taken as an object without identification your personality with it. Pain associated with body (when for example you have tooth pain or headache) is just a pain which can be cured of or borne. Frequently it is possible to abstract oneself from such kind of pain and think it as something separated from oneself. But mental patient is not human in the full sense, because his/her personality, image of the «I» are touched. Human beings with mental illness are disposed to identify themselves with emotional pain. They suffer and are unable to overcome this pain. He or she could end up with thoughts about inability to manage their life in whole. Psychotherapy tries to help mental patient to cure emotional pain using twofold treatment approach for such kind of pain. First approach suggests personal responsibility of the patient for both his/her pain and pain of others (this feature demonstrates relationship of this approach with existential ethics and philosophy). Another approach, based on years of practice and theory of psychoanalysis, on the contrary, puts the responsibility for emotional pain on others (gods, relatives, society, educational system etc). Analysis of ethical value of both approaches is offered in the paper.

In the article «**I.T.Frolov's view on the role of humanitarian values in scientific cognition**» written in cooperation by **G.L.Belkina** and **S.N.Korsakov** I.T.Frolov's approach is submitted in a context of modern discussions on parity of knowledge and values. According to this concept in knowledge which object became the person, values are included in "body" of a science and at a stage of statement of a problem, and at a choice of ways of knowledge and at use by a society of the results received by a science.

The second part of the book is titled «**History and methodology of humanitarian expertise**» starts by **P.D.Tishchenko's** paper «**Bioethics: case of archeology**». Concept «archeology» defines specificity of the philosophical analysis of bioethic's foundations based on system approach refusal. Aprioristic (applying for generality) and aposterioristic (depending on features of the way of promotion to them) possibility conditions of bioethical experience that incorporate multiplicity versions of bioethics are discussed.

The problems of relations of some principles of Zen Buddhism practice and psychotherapy, (it's the most mysterious part – hypnotherapy) is considered in the paper «**Modern hypnotherapy and Zen Buddhism**» by **F.G.Mailenova**. Zen Buddhism went to the field of practical psychotherapy in 50th of the last century. In those years there was no variety of psychotherapeutic schools and psychodynamic theory based on insight conception was everywhere. Zen Buddhism, pursuing action, looked like opposition to classical psychotherapy. Existing here-and-now being the main intention of Zen Buddhism practice also disagreed with permanent focus on past which is a feature of

psychoanalysis. Nevertheless it is possible to find something common even in such unlike systems. Indeed Zen Buddhism and Psychoanalysis go in the same direction trying to understand, interpret symbols and signs uncovered by the unconscious, and what is the most important issue – these two approaches give close attention to the processes occurring in the unconscious.

In the paper “**Transdisciplinary foundations of bioethical knowledge**” by **E.G.Grebenshchikova** the comparative analysis of bioethics and transdisciplinarity is presented. The considered approach allows to estimate efficiency of strategy of synthesis of disciplinary knowledge and sphere of the life world, to prove specificity of bioethical knowledge as phenomenon of the modern science, corresponding to Mode 2 production of knowledge. The resource of transdisciplinarity knowledge is still not to the full intelligent in the domestic philosophical tradition. At the same time the set of works of the western researchers is devoted to this phenomenon, its scientific potential and prospects of development. Communicative character of transdisciplinarity strategies coordinate with the directives of bioethical knowledge on interface of natural-science, cultural, social and everyday levels of participants «dialogue without generalization».

Principles of interval approach in bioethics as a possible methodology of humanitarian expertise is interpreted in the paper «**Interval approach and humanitarian expertise**» by **Viacheslav Moiseev**. The problem of antinomical character of bioethical discourse is investigated in the paper, the theme of so called “bioets” , antinomical principles lying in the field of intersection between biology and ethics, is considered. In connection with bioets, the theme of antinomies, special contradictions, which are not contradictions-errors, but express aspiration to connect two outwardly incompatible truths, is investigated. The criterion of difference between antinomies and formal-logic contradictions is formulated. Bioethical antinomical discourse is connected with ideas of interval approach. Importance of antinomical discourse and its resolutions in practice and the theory of humanitarian expertise is underlined. The idea of humanitarian expertise is connected with the problem of humanitarian norm. From this point of view, the brief review of the integral approach by American philosopher K. Wilber is given and some conclusions about formulation of possible principles of humanitarian norm are made.

The article «**Nanotechnologies and their estimation by students-biologists and students-physicists**» by **I.I.Ashmarin, G.B.Stepanova** looks upon nanotechnologies in the context of modern humanitarian problems. Nanotechnologies have been taken up at different contexts – natural sciences, societal dimensions and humanities. Applications and risk factors of nanotechnologies have been discussed.

The empirical results are shown concerning notions about nanotechnologies by both students of the faculty of biology of Moscow State University and students of Moscow Engineering Physics Institute. Their estimation of means of application and after-effects of nanotechnologies are shown as well. There was manifested students' standard of knowledge in such areas:

- Physics and biology background of nanotechnologies
- Application areas of nanotech
- Nanoproduction influence upon human health
- Risk assessment of nanotechnologies, risk factors for human

The third section of the issue “**Problems of Virtualistics**” represents to the reader research results of the working group “Virtualistics” .

G.P.Yuryev in the paper «**Theoretical substantiation NLP and ethical schizophrenia in paradigm of III signal system**» considers the theoretical substantiation of bioethical III signal system (III SS) which carries out the major communicative, regulating and operating functions for survival of the individual and socially-ethical achievements on way of individual vital trajectory. Multicomponent language of communications III SS forms the special thesaurus of metaphors, proverbs, sayings, allegories, gestures and their symbolical analogues is specific language of method of Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP) based on M.Ericson's communicatively-therapeutic model. Corrections of infringement I SS and II SS (on I.P.Pavlov) are known and given in. In development of model of G.Bateson on psychological schizophrenia resulted from “double message» in closely related communications, the author of the article proves model of ethical schizophrenia as universal infringement of function III SS with accordance of type of “bioethical mutations». Information on possibilities of objective measurement of some bioethical parameters III SS by means of methods known as «egoscopia» and «colorgraphy» are provided.

M.A.Pronin in the paper «**Vodka-management, or anthropology of russian feast**» discloses metaphysics of the Russian alcoholic table. Author suggests that almost all modern theoretical models of management, both Western, and domestic, in the system plan are characterized by a smaller variety, than spatial configurations of the Russian heart-felt table-talk.

The section is closed by the **Ya.B.Chesnov's** paper “**Mimesis and meta-corporality, and what else?**” which deal with the Number's symbols of Siberian peoples as a Model which order Cosmos and Human World, especially sexual relation.

English translation made by *R.R. Belyaletdinov*