Péter Szakács
The Theory of Exaltation in Giordano Bruno's Philosophy
Keywords: platonism, hermetism, Renaissance, occultism, exaltation, cosmology, science, philosophy of since, secular thinking, magic

This paper presents Bruno's doctrine about the exaltation, in the basis of *Heroic Frenzies*, and compare it, with the similar teachings of Plato, hermetism, and Pico della Mirandola, in doing that, in contrary with Yates's interpretation, and according to contemporary standpoint, argues that although the occult motives are found in Bruno's writings, his philosophy in generally is relative with the attitude of modern and contemporary philosophy and science.

Erzsébet Kerekes
Christian Roots in Heidegger's Concept of Care. Care and Time
Keywords: *Sorge/care, Bekümmerung, theology, religion, Christian roots, μέριμνα, Paul's epistles, despair, Augustinus, Luther, Kierkegaard*

Greek and Christian sources have played an important role in the developing of Martin Heidegger's concept of care. Heidegger referred to them in footnote no. 42 of his main work *Being and Time.* This article presents mainly the evolution of the notion *Bekümmerung – Sorge*, and refers to the influences of Saint Paul, Augustine, Luther and Kierkegaard on Heidegger's concept of care/Sorge. We examine, debate concepts like: μέριμνα (Saint Paul), curare (Augustine), despair (Kierkegaard), concern/Bekümmerung (Heidegger). These concepts can be considered precursors of the care concept.

Péter Molnár
The Sessions of Variable Duration and the Care that Leaps Ahead. Lacan and Heidegger
Keywords: psychoanalysis, sessions of variable duration, conscience, care, unconscious

In this paper I will demonstrate that the psychoanalytic notion of the "spontaneity of the unconscious", notion that is much debated in the theory of the Daseinanalysis therapy, is actually contained already in the arhitext of that theory, namely in Heidegger's *Being and Time.* According to my hypothesis, the theory of Jacques Lacan, through which he justifies the use of technique of the so called *sessions of variable duration*, has much in common with the mode in which Heidegger treats the phenomenon of *conscience* in the paragraphs 55, 56 and 57 in *Being and Time*.

Attila Szigeti
Supplements of the Real. Slavoj Žižek's Psychoanalytical Philosophy of Ideology

The article is an introduction to Žižek's theoretical-conceptual apparatus and main ideas, focusing on his major works from the 90's. The radical innovation of Žižek's theory of ideology is the idea that beneath the symbolic imaginary level of symbolic identification with ideological master-signifiers, what effectively subjugates/subjects us in a given ideology, is in fact the extra-ideological dimension of the Real of *jouissance* (enjoyment), structured by various unconscious social fantasies: the symbolic norms of an ideology are sustained by the unconscious superego imperative to „enjoy" inherent transgressions of the same norms; the fantasy of the harmonious totality of society as a corporate Body; the projection of the inherent negativity, the real antagonism of every society on figures of absolute otherness: the conceptual Jew; the theft of our own social enjoyment by others. The final part of the article reconstructs Žižek's philosophy of the subject, in order to address the normative question of the possibility and the modality of „traversing" or negating the ideological fantasies of a social-political system.

Imre Tódor
The Enemy-Construction. Carl Schmitt and Reinhart Koselleck

In the first part of our paper we are trying to reconstruct the relationship between Schmitt and Koselleck based on their *correspondence* (1953–1980), emphasising the intensive correspondence around Koselleck's dissertation and the actual personal meetings (1953–1959). The second part of our paper, analysing the criterion of Schmitt's concept of the political – *distinction between friendand enemy* –, compares it with two papers of Koselleck (Koselleck: 1979, 1993.) in which Koselleck analyses the semantics of the political anti-concepts and the concepts of enemies in the context of the perspective of the construction of the enemy. We think that Schmitt's impact on Koselleck can be demonstrated at this point as well, though it is less intensive and re- thought / thought further.

Szilárd Zoltán Ilyés
How Should We Read Bibó?

My study is a methodological investigation. The main question of the study is whether a plausible interpretation of István Bibó's certain works can be given based on the technique of reading between the lines. Were free thinking and free speech viable options in the time of Bibó's Hungary? Is it possible that Bibó's intentions were to conceal his message between the lines? Was it reasonable for him to suppress his opinion about certain questions? Re-examining Bibó's life, I will explore if there are any signs of Bibó considering the option of self-censorship. The reconstruction of the method of writing between the lines is based on Leo Strauss's conception. Lastly, I will consider the pitfalls of the interpretation based on the technique of reading between the lines.

M. Attila Demeter

The European Union and its Political Community

The basic idea of this study, exposed in its first part, is that a closer political integration of European Union, the „European constitution" presupposes the existence of a „European people", of the European *demos*. Since an entity like this doesn't exist, political thinkers such as Jürgen Habermas, who argue for the necessity of a tighter political union in Europe, usually focus on the *possibility* of such a community. In his point of view, the European *demos*, if something like that is imaginable at all, will be a *transnational* political community brought into existence and sustained only by *constitutional patriotism*. The first part of this study is thus a critical examination of Habermas' vision, basing on the consideration that, historically speaking, the functionality of democracy has always presupposed a national framework and, as a consequence, it is unimaginable in a transnational context. The second part of the study, starting from the very same consideration, examines the question whether the European political community can be imagined as a type of *national* community. The chosen method of this examination is that of *historical analogy*: it takes into account the process of formation or creation of national identity in Europe at a large scale, focusing especially on the beginnings of the process, France and the French Revolution, and examines the possibility whether some analogy could be drawn between the evolution or the shaping of the national identity and the European identity. The conclusion of the second part of the study is that the European political community can be imagined neither as a „national", nor as a „transnational" political community. In consequence, the last and final chapter of this study brings some arguments sustaining the idea that it is worth thinking about the European unity only in terms of a *federation*, and about the European political community only in terms of *republicanism*. Meanwhile, it is important to recall that *patriotism* is indeed a viable form of political loyalty even today, but never (and nowhere) did it come into existence only through an allegiance to a written constitution.

Gizella Horváth
Extended Aesthetic Experience in Contemporary Art
Keywords: aesthetics, aesthetic experience, contemporary art, extended aesthetic experience

The discipline of aesthetics is in a quite particular position: even though the meaning of the Greek term 'aisthesis' would lure us into thinking that aesthetics was the discipline of the 'sensational cognition', this term has been the designator of a more restricted field. It has mostly been applied to questions of philosophy of art, and due to this application, the meaning of the term 'aesthetic' has also been restricted to the senses which allow for the experience of art: the so called "intellectual" senses, the visual and auditory ones. In my opinion, aesthetics should reflect on those contemporary artistic enterprises attempting to include the senses that have been neglected so far: touch, smell, and the sense of taste. Therefore we can expand the realms of the aesthetic so that it would include all the experience channeled by the external senses. This expansion entails some theoretic issues: it leads to difficulty in distinguishing between the aesthetic and the sensational experience, and it might lead to ambiguity regarding the literal and figurative meaning of 'art.'

Éva Incze
The Aesthetic Rank of Architecture
Keywords: aesthetics, arts system, architecture, poetry, rhetoric

This paper examines the relationship of architecture and literature, identifying three main situations in thinking about art system: in the ancient and medieval preesthetic division architecture with rhetoric remains beyond the mimetic arts, in the frame of literature-centered aesthetic thinking architecture get to the periphery of arts, and in the anti-aesthetic philosophies opens up the possibility of rethinking and review of architecture.

Károly Veress
The "Sin" of Language
Keywords: language, speech, word, truth, lie, concealment, Plato, Gadamer

Language is capable not only to reveal truth but also to conceal it. As Plato already knew, the ambiguity of language is the possibility condition of both telling the truth and lying. My study investigates from the perspective of contemporary philosophical hermeneutics the connections between the intrinsic nature of language and the possibilities for lying also inherent in language. These possibilities manifest themselves in linguistic works of art as well as in everyday language use.

Vince Mag

The Interpretation of the Geographical Space in the Greek Tradition Based on the Work of Thucydides, Xenophon and Strabo

The interpretations of the spatial diversity stems not so much in the differences of the general concepts but stems in almost endless variety of the different spaces because the different social contents accentuate the special appearances of the spatiality, results of the levels and dimensions. Thus, the various social groups consider different elements which are important for themselves because their social determinations are different. The evolution of the European political geographical thinking is in the similar situation because it can be traced back deeply and it has very deep historical roots. The historical geography literature reached an agreement in the subject, that the roots of the political geographical thinking can be searched in the classical Greek philosophy. Therefore this paper discusses the relation between the Greek tradition and the mental space in the political geographical perspective. After all, I believe that the geographical environment, the spatial organization, the analysis of the spatial processes interaction and formulation of the geographical deterministic can be traced back to classical Greek philosophy. We should mention Plato and Aristotle's works, however I consider it necessary to analyze the subject from another side, in particular, I would like to consider works of Xenophon and Thucydides supplemented with Strabo's book titled *Geographica*. The main issue of this study is how realize the concept of space at these authors, how is actualizing the problem of the mental space and how is incorporated in the Greek tradition which defines the different spatial perceptions and the contemporary perspectives.

Rowenna Rusu

Is there Difference between Sky and Earth? The Difference between Plato and Aristotle's Philosophy

Plato did not believe in the senses. For him the sensual, empirical cognition was deceitful and lead astray. He searched for reality,for the secret of existence among the gods, while the physical reality belonged to the world of shadows. However, our true being is the soul. The body is at most the mirror image of the soul, but rather a nuisance, detachable prison. We are not terrestrial but heavenly planted in the insights. In contrast, Aristotle, tireless researcher of the secrets of nature trusts the senses, and seeks for the elements of the knowledge in the ground realities. He gives a novel explanation for the existence of the soul: it is true that every single person has his own soul, but this soul isn't an immortal God, as in Plato, but is destined to rot together with the material and mortal body.

P. Alpár Gergely

The Searleian Critique of Grice's Theory of Meaning

Keywords: Herbert Paul Grice, John R. Searle, meaning, intention, convention, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act

The paper is a summary of the Searleian critique of Herbert Paul Grice's theory of meaning. At the beginning of the paper I present Grice's theory of meaning, which he elaborated in his famous article *Meaning*. After this I will review John R. Searle's critique of the Griceian theory. As a result of this we will get an insight into Searle's own thoughts about meaning.

Katalin Szabó

Perception of Time on the Novel „Hősöm tere" by Lajos Parti Nagy

Keywords: time (present), contemporary, experience, narration, data base, power

Reading together a literary work and Heidegger's philosophical thesis about time enables us to define the contemporary notion in a specific way. The reader gains the function of being there based on these two perspectives. In this context we can interpret the relationship between fiction and non-fiction. In the novel the character-narrator is able to create his identity by arranging the database, creating his own narrative. During the creation the mechanism of totalitarian power is also presented to us. Even though it is based on renewing procedures by which it determines the individual's life, the freedom is possible, through creativity and through a contentfull present.

Imola Részeg

New Medium, New Lifeworld. The Effects of the Digital Image

Keywords: new medium, lifeworld, technical image, digital image

In the sixties of the last century McLuhan already drew our attention to the fact that the newly emerging medium, the electronic image and technology which enabled it would be the starting point of a great cultural change. Though since then the electronic medium has gone through significant changes, the culture and media theorists who thematised this transition – Jean Baudrillard, Paul Virilio, Vilém Flusser, Vivian Sobchack – could do nothing more but to confirm McLuhan's diagnosis. For example Vilém Flusser in some of his essays points out that the effect of the medium, called by him technical image, is going to change the structure of our culture and also reorganize the structure of the lifeworld we live in. According to him, this is the consequence of the fact that these days, instead of writing, the technical image fulfills the role of the main information holder. In this article I would like to interpret and examine this idea of Vilém Flusser with regard to its applicability to the new technology of computer generated

image. More concretely I am interested in the way this latest visual medium reorganizes the structure of our knowledge and experience.

Péter Virginás
Between Knowing and Recognition: the Relationship between the Contemporary Hungarian and Romanian Film Cultures
Keywords: culture, consumption, film, subjectivity, recognition

The study problematizes how acts of (trans)national film production and consumption get articulated in the 'social cinematic space' of the film festival by drawing on an researcher observation of the Transylvania International Film Festival (TIFF) held in Cluj, Romania. The author argues first that the workings of prestige can be fruitfully applied to explain the presence of the Hungarian film and Hungarian film-makers, while the festival programmers, being members and promoters of the new generation of Romanian film-makers, are involved in creating their own symbolic capital. While a Hegelian desire for recognition is also considered, the analysis is taken further along a conceptualization of group culture(s) seen as arising between two groups as a 'mirage' encompassing one's view of the other (Jameson 1993); as such it draws attention to both the relational character and the subjectivities invested in the creation of Hungarian and Romanian film cultures as enabled by the discursive practices of the festival.

Tamás Szabó
Intellectual Ideas – Geopolitical Realities
Keywords: Geopolitics, cooperation, European integration, Foreign, Policy

Gustav Molnár's book is a collection of reflections interpreting historical and political developments between 1987-1993, which mainly contains a number of analysis and studies in the field of political science (geopolitics) and philosophy (liberalism). The analyses cover the cooperation between Central and Eastern European states, sovereignty, integration and the opportunities offered by the European integration, domestic political situation in Hungary and Romania, the bilateral relations and the situation of Hungarians living abroad.