S.V. Lukin. Division and Rhythm of Labor in the Aspect of Christian Social-Economic Doctrine

The differentiation of human occupations enables people to serve one another using the talent which has been given to a person, steadily multiplying it and thus strengthening the service. Human labor is of dual character — labor as creation and constructive endeavor and also as a burden and fostering punishment. Christian labor rhythm is set both by natural periods and Church traditions. The harmonic combination of the former and the latter represents the yearly, weekly and daily cycles of services, labor and fasts.

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Deacon Konstantin Golubev. The Development of the Catholic Social-Economic Doctrine during the Pontificate of Benedict XVI

The task of the development of Roman-Catholic Social Doctrine under the conditions of globalization, world financial and economic crisis falls on the pontificate of Benedict XVI. The main task in the modern society where the tendency to the idea of the truth relativity is widely developed is the understanding that following Christian values is not simply useful but also necessary both for the construction of the worthy society and for the true and integral human development.

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M.A. Rumyantsev. The Economic System of the Antiquity

The article investigates the normative model of the social-economic order of the Ancient Rome. Special attention is given to the hierarchy in the antique society, basic economic values and conceptions about the significance of the economic goods for the Romans. The article demonstrates the peculiarities of the deification of the state, stages of development and key social-economic transformations in the Ancient Rome. Roman state, economic and law institutions are asserted to have been assimilated and filled with Christian content in the Byzantine Empire.

Key words: capital, property, wealth, civil community, hierarchy, deification of state, economics, Ancient Rome, Byzantine Empire.

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**D.E. Raskov. Discussions on the Percentage of the Old Believers**

The article investigates the attitude to the collection of percent in the economic ethics of the Old Believers. It considers the contradiction between the condemnation of the loan interest in the Orthodox tradition and the economic practice of the merchants and trustees of the Old Believers’ communities. Despite the use of loan interest in the practice of the Old Rite merchants, the Old Believers preserved the Christian spirit of the interest ban. The article is based on working through the archive texts of the statutes, letters and epistles.

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**N.S. Semenov. On the Category of Labor in Philosophical and Theological Aspects**

The article states the approach to the analysis of labor which goes beyond just economic view of the fundamental category of human life. It considers the conceptions of labor presented in the works of J. Habermas, S. Veil, E. Mounier and partly in Hegel’s “Phenomenology of the Spirit”. Main emphasis is made on the ontological and spiritual “components” of the labor phenomenon. It raises the issue of the social significance of the different kinds of labor which are irredundant just to the efficiency correlation of labor, leisure and game.

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**Deacon Vladimir (Zabyshny). Development of Habitat: Two Fundamental Approaches to the Issue of Survival Considered in the Light of the Complexity Theory**

The article views the modern capitalist way of civilization development in the aspect of the complexity theory with the aim to identify the fundamental elements of its design which are destructive both for human community and for the habitat where man lives.

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**V.T. Ryazanov. World Economic Crisis and Its Consequences**

The article analyses the reasons and conditions of the world economy entering into the acute financial crisis with the consequent recession. The attention is paid to the complex nature of the crisis which is connected with the fact that it interweaves traditional cyclical parameters with sharpened structural disproportions and system defects of the emerged speculative-financial model of the capitalist economy. It vindicates the need to change the type of the world economic order and national economic systems and defines its possible directions.
Viktor T. Ryazanov is a Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Economic Theory Chair at the Saint-Petersburg State University.

G. I. Moiseichik. Intellectual Property in Modern World Economy and the Issues of Its Reform in the CIS countries

Intellectual property defines the structure of modern economy both on the level of the countries which possess the world’s cutting-edge technologies and on the level of global economy. It consolidates the world technological monopoly of the world technological metropolitan country. In modern economic system IP turned into the forming element. The achievement of the technological sovereignty for the CIS countries requires the IP system reform.

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