

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

*Boje Katzenelson: Aspects of the History of Consciousness and Personhood.
I: Consciousness*

The paper is the first of probably four to track the development of important aspects of the mind from animals to the human world of the future. It first deals with instincts in animals and the distinction between goals and means in explorative behaviour. It next treats the development of upright posture, the regulation of drive, the family and division of labour in the hominids. Third is discussed tools and the rise of consciousness with homo habilis and erectus. Last the full development of consciousness through language and societal behaviour in homo sapiens sapiens.

Niels Engelsted: The Problem of Antropogenesis

The notion of dialectical development requires the notion of qualitative leaps, i.e. the sublation of one relation into another and qualitatively different relation. Engels in "*Dialectics of Nature*" makes this abundantly clear. In the same work Engels strangely enough offers a Darwinian antropogenesis devoid of any identifiable leap. The problem of antropogenesis is thus the missing leap. Pointing to this problem and tentatively identifying the missing leap is the purpose of the article, which sets out from an identification of the fundamental relation in natural history and the fundamental – and adverse – relation in human history. The first relation is the strict correspondence between individual activity and individual reproduction. The second is the broken correspondence between individual activity and individual reproduction. This second relation is expressed in the Marxian term surplus-labour. Using C. O. Lovejoy and sociobiology as a lever, the article argues that the emerging of surplus-labour marks the human leap, and that the performer of this surplus-labour could only have been the female of the species.

*Steen Larsen: The Relationship Between the Developmental Principles
of Individual and Societal History*

Apparently some parallel characteristics between individual and societal development can be found. The purpose of the present article is to investigate how far the experience of such parallels is due to accidental analogy rather than to a causal relationship. Based on an analysis of the evolution and anatomical structure of the brain, it is argued that cortex, which is the latest established area, must be regarded as the organ which makes the appropriation of civilisation possible. However, the preconditions of this process can not be found in the brain itself, but in the organization and function of the surrounding society. Thus a possible coherence between the development principles of the individual and society must have its basis in a coherence between the principle patterns of practical activity which can be found in the history of the individual and the society respectively. It is concluded that when some parallels between the developmental principles of individual and societal history can be found, it is due to a causal relationship caused by the very nature of human working processes and cognition.

Steen Folke Larsen: The Nature and History of Recollection

This paper first proposes a classification of individuals' knowledge which is an extension of Tulving's episodic-semantic distinction. Recollected knowledge is episodic, i.e. it is both *situational* (it refers to a specific situation in space and time) and *personal* (it refers to a specific person, viz., the subject himself). Second, the paper rejects the common assumption that episodic knowledge – and, by implication, recollection – are ontogenetically as well phylogenetically primary forms of knowing. On the contrary, it is claimed that both the coding and the recollection of experiences as being situational and personal episodes presuppose schematic knowledge in relation to which the place, time, and subject of the episodes can be specified. Finally, an account of the historical development of spatial, temporal, and subject (or self) schemas is sketched, based on the assumed requirements of material and social processes of subsistence in different historical epochs. Schemas are generally seen as developing from procedural to declarative and from socially centered to socially decentered forms.

Simo Køppe: The history of the subject.

The following paper discuss different views of the historical development of the subject. The paper are divided in (1) history of childhood, (2) history of family, (3) sexuality and humanproduction, (4) mentality and civilization. Chapter (5) logic of development, deals with different views of development and try to compare them conclusively.

Lone Pdl: If "power" can't be thought

In some recent French philosophy the concept of power is under assault, on its way out, apparently, of meaningful application.

Assuming that a rupture like this in the philosophical discourse alters our basic understanding, reaching far beyond an exclusive circle of scholars, the paper discusses the consequences for everyday-thinking, if relations of inequality and forms of social disciplining no longer ultimately can be understood as originating in power-relationships.

Was the concept of power, which the radical theorists of the 60's and 70's used so diligently, in their analyses of social institutions, a *necessary* concept for their demonstration of the disciplining and integrity – violating aspects of seemingly neutral, traditional theory and practice?