

the National Committee for the Control of AIDS, and in 1995 it took over the management of the AIDS budgets of the Dutch government. In 1996, it teamed up with the Dutch HIV society to pressure the government to make the life-saving combination therapy available in the Netherlands as fast as possible. The AIDS Fonds have also financed countless projects in developing countries.

Activities mentioned above should be implemented in Ukrainian society too as our AIDS/HIV patients are often left on their own to fight for the right of normal living.

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CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO PHILOSOPHY

Despite the tradition of philosophical professionalism established during the Enlightenment by Wolff and Kant, philosophy in the 19th century was still created largely outside the universities. Comte, Mill, Marx, Kierkegaard, and Schopenhauer were not professors, and only the German idealist school was rooted in academic life. Since the mid-20th century, however, most well-known philosophers have been associated with academia. Philosophers more and more employ a technical vocabulary and deal with specialized problems, and they write not for a broad intellectual public but for one another. Professionalism also has sharpened the divisions between philosophical schools and made the questions of what philosophy is and what it ought to be matters of the sharpest controversy. Philosophy has become extremely self-conscious about its own method and nature. Other significant currents in 20th-century philosophy were the speculative philosophies of Henri Bergson (1859–1941) of France, John Dewey (1859–1952) of the United States, and Alfred North Whitehead (1861–1947) of England — each of whom evades easy classification — and the philosophical Marxism practiced from the early 20th century in parts of

central Europe and the West, later including the United States and Latin America. Contemporary philosophy is often described as divided into two camps: continental and analytic. Though some dispute the usefulness of these terms, they do provide a good understanding for different approaches to philosophy.

Generally speaking, analytic philosophy and continental philosophy describe two different approaches to doing philosophy. Analytic philosophy is a more traditional form, based on formal logic, while continental philosophy incorporated a less logic-bound style that interacted with current political concerns. However, the terms 'analytic' and 'continental' describe such a wide range of philosophical approaches that some argue the distinction is largely meaningless. But whatever you think of the debate, understanding it and where it came from is important to understanding contemporary philosophy.

Analytic philosophy was founded by Gottlob Frege, Bertrand Russell, and Ludwig Wittgenstein and took root in English-speaking universities in Britain and America in the early 20th century. The analytic style also draws on the old grand tradition of philosophy, as embodied by figures like Aristotle, Descartes, and Kant.

Analytic philosophy focuses on clarity and precision in its arguments and is based in the principles of formal logic, the systematic study of arguments that turns arguments into mathematical equations. A classic formal logic argument is something like this: 'All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal.' Because of their focus on logical, mathematical precision, analytic philosophers have found they have a lot in common with researchers in science and mathematics. Today, many analytic philosophers work in collaboration with researchers in a wide variety of scientific fields. However, at the same time, analytic philosophy is criticized for its academic insularity and lack of application to the real world.

Continental philosophy encompasses a wide range of approaches, many of which have little to do with each other. It's probably best to think of continental philosophy as philosophy that is not analytic. And indeed, that's where the name came from, since it was used by English-speaking philosophers to describe the new approaches to philosophy that were

coming about on the European continent, particularly France and Germany, in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Georg Wilhelm Freidrich Hegel is generally considered to be the father of continental philosophy. To the extent that the continental philosophies can be described as having common principles, it includes a style that is less precise and logical and more literary than analytic philosophy.

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