The principle of the New Order Coufes à Ghiladelphie (ACPA) décembre 26 M. daetylagraphiées fohi los oplie politique 15-2 Les douse humanisme flui lo soplie moderne martisme According to the program, I should speak to you on "Philosophy and Order in International Relations". An fact, I have been asked to set before you, as matter for discussion, the following problem:

"Metaphysics and the International Order". I ask you to netice this fact because the subject that I am going to treat effectively is as far from the second as it is from the first.

The problem of the international order does not properly ari from metaphysics, but from political science and from political prudence. Among the speculative sciences, philosophy of nature touches it even more closely than does metaphysics. However, it is significant that the most radical and the most coherent doctrine of international revolution is careful to attack metaphysics as its absolute contrary. (71) The emancipation of political life bring about this result. If politics is a certain wisdom, of in the practical order, it is the architectonic science, it is not an absolute wisdom_it should remain subordinated. It could emancipate itself only by denying all subordination. Moreover, the philosophy of revolution has well understood that metaphysics effectively takes upon herself the task of defending the first principles, that it is the most proper science to lead us to the understanding of things more noble by nature and more divine than man. The common good of society is not the purely and simply universal good; and it can not be conserved when it is not ordered to a sovereign good. Man is not the measure of man.

That is what, from all the evidence, an universal order among the nations signifies. You know that the end of revolutionary philosophy is not the international order in the strict sende of the word. It does not recognize nations any more than it does families. It does

fail to

not even recognize the common good of political society, nor of the political societies. It does want a certain universal order, but it we wants to find it the principle of it in what is materially first in every social order: man purely man envisaged in his most subjective condition, man considered in the state of privation, as much material as spiritual. That is how we must understand the radicalism of this

doctrine.

The Negation of the Primacy of the Speculative

Despite their apparent divergences, the modern philosophers in general are agreed in maintaing that metaphysics or speculative wisdom, in as much as it deals principally with things better than man, alienates man from himself, that it robs man of his true ego. Being in some way superhuman, it would be inhuman. It would distract man from the total effort that he must make in order to conquer the earth, and in order to respond to his desire to live. (72) It would be destructive of human nature and consequently we must consider it among the great enemies of mankind.

It is true, as Aristotle said in the Ethics, if man were the most perfect thing in the universe, it would not be wisdom but political science and political prudence which would be the most perfect knowledge. Now I would like to discuss this hypothesis with you. Let us suppose for the moment that political science and prudence constitute the most perfect knowledge, in order to see what consequences would follow from this position.

The first consequence and the most general is that things would be for the most part what we wished them to be. In effect, political schence and prudence are practical in that they direct to an end in conformity

to right reason. But this presupposes that we know in some way the nature of the thing to be directed and the nature of the end, in other words, the rectitude of practical regulation presupposes the rectification of the speculative intelligence. (74) Then if, per impossible, the practical regulation were independent of speculative truth, what things are or should be, as man, the human good and society, would be simply what we wished them to be. Even practical science would no longer be a science. Simple practical knowledge would no longer be truly practical. All direction would be brought about by chance, there would no longer be direction.

More specially, this hypothesis implies the magation of prudence. One could still argue that we are free to choose the end; and is not h the end in practical things the principle, and does not the artisan choose the end that he dresires to realize, (a house, for example, or this one rather than that one)? But this would be forgetting the radical difference between art and prudence. Prudence does not choose the end, it only chooses the means. If prudence were to choos the end as art does it could not choose the means, thus it would be one with art. And if this were so the truth of the prudential judgment would not depend on the rectitude of the appetite in relation to the good but on the intellagence alone knowing its conformity with the end chosen. (75) And seeing that art looks only to the true and not, as prudence, to the true and the good at the same time, the judgment of the morally corrupt man would be as sound as that of the virtuous man -- a thing, by the way, commonly admitted in modern politics; and every defect in the plan of moral action would be due to a defect in the knowledge alone. Further, since art bears on contraries, for example, the healthy and the sick

for medicine, if prudence were in this respect like art, it would be indifferent to good and evil. (76) The success in the realization of the chosen end would be the unique criterion of good and evil. It would always be absurd to wish to justify ones conduct even in ones own eyes, or to think or to say that one acted according to his conscience or with the right intention. Every deviation, in the concrete, from this chosen end, whether due to reason, chance or to will, would be a fault.

Following this hypothesis, man would in truth be the measure of all things, and he could not have another measure. But the proposition "Man is the measure of all things" remains abstract. To be consistent we should ask "What man" or "What men?". Notice that we could not ask "What man or men have the right to impose themselves as measure?".

He would have this right who held in his hands the power to impose himself. Logically, one could at most wait for the thing to happen.

That is what the emancipation of the man as pure artifex would bring about. This emancipation would respond to a very characteristic desire of man. There is in man a tendency to give the practical a primacy over the speculative, and art over prudence. This tendency stems from the entellectual weakness of man as one can see by the following reasons.

As Aristotle says in the beginning of the Metaphysims, "Hence also the possession of it (wisdom) might be justly regarded as beyond human power; for in many ways human hanture is in bondage..." The contemplative life is not properly human but rather superhuman, while the active life is more proportionate to human nature. (78) The better part of man, the speculative part, is in him the most weak. Will he not bow down before the difficulties and pitiless exigencies arising from that object of that part of him which is at the same time the most

noble and the weakest? Human nature contains the seeds of revolution. Can it be kept in check?

In speculative knowledge the intelligence is measured by the object, and in speculative wisdom we are concerned with things better than ourselves. (79) It is not possible to consider these objects without experiencing at the same time our condition of inferiority, indicate experiencing at the same time our condition of inferiority, indicate experiencing at the same time our condition of inferiority, indicate experience our nature and as to our mode of knowing. In practical knowledge, in the as much as it is practical, the intelligence is/measure, and we ourselves are, in some way, the end of all the works of art. (80)

One would be tempted to prefer art to prudence because the truth in art is not conditioned by the conformity of the appetite to the good, but uniquely by the work chosen, whether the latter be good or bad. And the end of art is that of the particular work, this machine, this statue; but the goodness of this prudential act depends on its conformity to the good life taken in its totality. (81)

Further, because art imitates nature, it succeeds for the most part, and the artist does not have to deliberate about the means; (82) but in the acts which depend on the conformity to the good, we fail most often. (83) The cause of this is the double nature of man and the contrariety of sense and reason. (84) This contrariety is the reason why, for the most part, man's actions are bad, for man is not constituted perfect by nature: his "secondary perfections" are not inborn, but acquired or infused.

To the extent that it is not perfected by virtue, to the extent that it is not determined ad unum, human nature risks being deflected for the most part. (85)

Always, because of the weakness of his speculative intelligence, man will be tempted to exalt his faculty of constructing delectable imitations; it he will be tempted to dominate all the originat things

capable of imitiation, those which are above him as well as those which are below. The fine arts, in this respect, constitute the most human more means of readering the objects which are better than we are proportionate to us.

In the Beginning, the Word of Man

The history of modern philosophy shows us that all the consequences have been maintained and that they have been erected into systems. I would like to show briefly that by progressively ignoring and denying the things which are better than man and consequently wisdom itself, modern thought has quite simply ignored and denied that there is something better than man himself: it has, in truth, endowed what is more inferior in man, inferior from the spiritual point of view, and from the material point of view, with quasi divine attributes.

The Encyclopoedia Britannica defines humanism: "in general every system of thought or action which shows a predominant interest in human affairs as opposed to the supernatural and to the abstract (from the latin humanus, human, derived from home, humanity). The term is applied especially to that movement of thought which, in the Western Europe of the 15th century, carved a path across the medieval traditions and of theology and scholastic philosophy and dedicated itself to the rediscovery and study of the ancient classics. This movement was essentially a revolt against intellectual authority, particularly against ecclesiastical authority, and itx is the father of all the modern movements, intellectual, scientific and social".

We would never dare to subscribe to this tentative definition of humanism if we wished it to be applicable to all those who are called humanists. When we call S. Robert Bellarmine and S. Peter Canisius

humanists, it seems to me that we cannot take it in the sense in which it is verified properly in Pico della Mirandola, Erasmus and Rabelais.

humanistic

Humanism in the last named means a/conception of man. (86) And still we should notice that in one of them, Rabelais, contrary to what one is accustomed to maintain, this humanism is much more an attitude than a doctrine.

Let us consider a text that we would call humanist in the philosophic sense of the word -- and it is in this sense that we shall afterwards understand the term "humanist". This is taken from the "Discourse of Pico della Mirandola on the dignity of man. (87)

(insert quote in English)

We wi shall not analyse this text in detail. Let us note only
this insistence on shapelessness. It is true that by his faculty of
having the form of the other and of being all things according to
knowledge, man is at the center of the cosmos, while the other creatures
are limited either by their individual form or by their sensible and
singular froms. Nevertheless, when we consider formally this shapelessness, this inclimited potentiality, we attain the rational nature
in its characteristic non-being and, far from occupying the center of
in
creation, man is/the lowest degree of the hierarchy of intelligent
creatures.

For the rest, Fico does not consider this shapelessness only in the line of knowledge; that shapelessness would be very admirable because it enlarges the field of liberty. But he is not concerned with the liberty of the intelligence, but with the "deciding by yourself the limits of your nature in accord with the free will which is proper to you"; it is a question of a faculty of establishing ones own rules of conduct and of directing oneself, pushed to the point of being equivalent to a participation of the science of good and evil.

Here is an exaltation of the shapelessness, of the indetermination proper to the rational nature of man which will manifest itself in the idealism of Hegel and in a more revealing manner yet in the materialism of Feuerback and Marx. Attributing the perfection of man to this very shapelessness and to the subjective power of actuating oneself is the same thing as establishing the primacy of the material and efficient causes. The desire to test in a very tangible manner the infinity of this power as the first principle manner the infinite wo of his operation will push man my to the adoration of the infinite in his hands and in his tongue which are the organs of practical reason.

The infinite which embraces the kind of technical progress that homofaber today erects in a end then becomes a horrible thing. Taken by itself, this infinite projected into an end will make an object of infernal dispair.

The liberty of contrariety in the face of the natural end bears also the mark of a properly human imperfection. It becomes a perfection only in comparison with being deprived of will. It cannot exist in a perfect intellectual nature. Will man then be the master-piece of creation because he can fail to attain even his purely natural end? Because he is composed of contrary natures? Because he is defective in the very reason of intelligent and free nature?

Since he can accept or feject his end, since he can lead himself to his natural end, is it not given more to man to be the causa sui than to an created intellectual nature in the possession of its end?

That is the sophism that the rhetoric of Pico embraces.

This perversion is properly human. The fallen angels were delighted beyond measure in the actual perfection where they were established in conformity with their nature and in virtue of their creation. Man, on

the other hand, is here delighted in a disordered way in his potentiality and in the fact of not being established in his end. I say "in a disordered way", because man can take delight in not being fixed by nature as are the irrational creatures. But he is forbidden to "look back" --- Nemo respiciens retro, aptus...

* *

The exaltation of this poetic activity in which man himself makes objects, imitations which have the reason of term in the line of knowledge and which are self sufficient, was a deliberate retrum to the time when the divinities were, in all their concrete determinations, the works of man; to the time when these divinities were in a large measure the image of man, submitted to human conditions; to the time when these divinities were the legitimate matter on which the poet could exercise his sovereignty. This was not a return to classic art considered in all its amplitude; this last was, at its best, truly religious in the sense that it was submissive to origins which were recognized as superior. This was rather a/return to classic poetry in so far as it could be profaned even in the face of the divine origins. In other words, they wanted a profane poetry with a universal sovereignty, religious, at most, by an extrinsic denomination. They wanted the emancipation of pure poetry "which has for an object those things which, because of their lack of truth, cannot be grasped by reason". (88) Every imitable original had to be reduced, in the face of human genius, to the condition of operable matter. That is what comes of giving the primacy to the "infima doctrina". (89)

Descartes speaks expressly of this philosophy which would have

for its end, not knowledge for itself, but the transformation of all

things for man's profit. Marx is a very faithful echo of this passage

of the Discours de la Methode (VIe Partie): "... in place of that

speculative philosophy which is taught in the schools, we can find

a practical one by which, knowing the force and the actions of fire,

water, air, the stars, the heavens and all the other bodies which

surround us, as distinctly as we know the various matters of our

artisans, we could use them in the same way in all the usages to

and

which they are proper;/thus make ourselves as the masters and possessors

of nature. Which is not only to desire this for the invention of an

infinity of artifices which would mean that one could enjoy without

trouble the fruits of the earth and all the commodities that are found

there, but principally also for the conservation of health ..."

To get the full meaning of this text, we must recall what Descartes has said on the subject of theoloty. "I revere our theology and aspire as much as anyone to go to heaven; but I take it as something quite assured that the way is not less open to the more ignorant than to the revealed more learned, and that the truths which lead there are above our intelligence, I would not dare to submit them to the weakness of my reasonings, and I think that to undertake to examine these and succeed at it requires that one have some extraordinary assistance from Heaven and to be more than man." (Ie partie)

Even speculative philosophy is too difficult, too uncertain and too insufficiently adjusted to the level of reason. What remains for us then except this practical philosophy which ends by giving up the moral philosophy and substituting for it medicine and hygiene for the cure and prevention of all spiritual ills.

The skepticism of Hume will contribute further to founding the negations which condition a philosophy fully and openly humanistic. The following passage is a brief outline of his skepticism. "It seems then that nature has indicated a kind of mixed life as that most in conformity to the human race, and that she

Man turns himself away from the search and contemplation of things better than man; that means also that he turns away from what is better in himself. He falls back on the powers which are most properly his own. Among these powers there is one, the most profound in some way, which touches the absolutely first principles for us: the power of the power of the human language. We wan say and write things that we cannot think. We can say: "It is possible to be and not be at the same time and in the same respect"; "The part is greater than the whole"; still we cannot think these. Besides, these sentences are grammatically correct. One can say the thinkable and the unthinkable; that is the transcendent power of language. The power of using the pure irrational. I can say: "I do not exist." And this is how I cauld base my "I exist" on pure non-being. I say it! And who will stop me from doing it? Let them stop me. I say it again.

We discover the liberty of the word: the word freed from intelligence.

**Wittend Minimis*

the "speaking out" is emancipated. Thought is subjugated to language.

The work is finally free. In the beginning there is the word of man.

I say to you: in the day of judgment man will be made to account for every vail word that they have uttered. For you will be justified by your words and you will be condemned by your words.

art.

history We also discover the faculty of "composing"/axatery. This becomes purely scientific, as they say. The historian is emancipated from practical wisdon and the bonds of prudence. The critical method becomes a substitute for prudence. Does it not enable us to judge historic events in an objective manner, whatever our subjective dispositions may be? The historian no longer needs to be a prudent man whose judgments touching human actions would be conditioned, not be knowledge alone, but by the rectitude of his own appetite. This is how science emancipates us from the principle "As each one is, so he judges": "Qualis unusquisque est, talis ei finis videtur". This is how we are freed finally from that terrible word: "According as you have judged you will be judged, and in the same measure that you have measured, you will be measured. This is how truth allowed adulterous men to cry in the market place: "this woman is even now taken in adultery"! Does the beam in your eye prevent your naighbor from having a splinter in his? Is his splinter objectively less than your beam? Is there not an impersonal truth? Is not this truth the standard for all? Why will the historian not be free as the physicist? Facts are facts! And the fear of God?

The attitude of the philosophers towards the reader has changed but more completely. It is no longer so much the truth of what they say me/the reader and the writer who become the principal object of their preoccupation. They always hope, for their own advantage they confess, that the reader will approve of their ppinions. More important than that, the reader for whom they write is no longer a philosopher but rather that vague individual called now the man of common sense, now the cultivated man, now the general reader. Compare this procedure with that of Aristotle

or St Thomas. The Discours de la methode is essentially a rhetorical very work. It was also one of the first appeals to that/shapelessness of unformed man, and it burst forth one day in an appeal to the unformed mass as unformed.

The philosophic works take nn a form that pats them more and more from a refutation according to any rule. They are founded on attitudes. Philosophy becomes more and more an expression of the personality of will the philosophers. It becomes a literary activity. And who part refute a poem? Who will refute the thought of an auther?

Do the philosophers truly become more critical? The critical mind is one of the greatest snares of history. Philosophers have never postulated more "axioms" and "primitive suppositions". There is perhaps no modern philosopher who has better succeeded in accepting the his impossible axioms carefully couched in intuitions and bringing timeself to conded primitive notions, than the austere critic of Koenigsberg.

Under the infinite diversity of sytems there is hidden nevertheless a profound unity which will soon be brought to light in marxism --- the unity of the end, of the final cause: the emancipation of man purely man envisaged in his shapelessness and conceived as a sufficient principle for all that man can be: the power of his impotence: the fecundity of the non-being of man.

The effort of Kant to deliver the/intelligence from the shakles of metaphysics by confining it to the logical order (of which he thought he had a very sufficient knowledge), (91) has been the most decisive step towards this philosophy of revolution -- the future "armed critique"-- which today openly menaces the entire world. Perhaps we ourselves have succombed to the weight of this modern tradition, lost faith in human

intelligence to such a degree that we hate to admit that what men think and what they teach in the apparently quiet classrooms can have any grave consequences for the down-to-earth grocer in the corner store. How could the learned negations of the principle of contradiction by the brave professors ever penetrate the haterienaxmaxmax hard-working masses? Who would have the naivete to believe that one day the greatest statesman of his time would himself teach to his people and to the people of the whole world the dialectic of Hegel in a revised and corrected form?

Given the kind of emancipation of the human intelligence that

Kant had in mind, his choice of logic as an instrument of emancipation

was entirely appropriate. We have only to consider the opinion that

we have ourselves of the nature of logic to understand the force of

the abuse that can be made of it. The necessity of logic flows, in

effect, from the im natural imperfection of our intelligence. It is

therefore properly and profoundly human. Its works, the artifices of

man, are at the principle of perfect speculative science. It is the

most perfect of the arts. Its matter is nedessary. It is at the same

time an art and a science -- at the same time regulative and speculative;

at the same time instrumental and transcendent. Remaining entirely

within the limits of the intelligence in order to direct speculation

itself, it is the most liberal of the arts, but at the same time an

art entirely "servant": it is useful solely, it is a pure instrument.

This same art which has its root in the potentiality of our intelligence is going to become the all-powerful method of Hegel:

"Method is the absolute, unique, supreme, infinite force which no object will know how to resist; it is the tendency of reason to re-discover itself, to recognize itself in every thing." All things will henceforth be in the image of our thought which has become the principle which posits all things.

More than that, Hegel has fastened upon that part of logic which can serve his purpose in the most appropriate way -- dialectic. Not simpley the dialectic of the Topics, but more properly the dialectic which consists in using the principles of logica docens to attain reality. These dialectics, whether they be kantian, hegelian or marxist, have no opinionative element in them. From the topical dialectic the last named retains only the element of conflict and strife. Now it is true that we can, starting from the common intentions of reason, descend to reality; we can treat the subject of the sciences of real being (ens naturae). It is not in this respect that we find fault with these dislecticians. However, this usage of logic could of itself adequately attain reality only if the logical and the real were identical, and this could be only if a contradiction would be possible. Now this is precisely what Hegel maintained. For him, contradiction is simply a fact, and he illustrates is by an example taken from geometry. "A notion which possesses at the same time two contradictory signs or which possesses neither the one nor the other, for example a square circle, is held to be logically false. But, although polygonal circle and a rectilinear arc as well contradict this maxim, the geometers do not hesitate to was treat the circle as a polygon with rectilinear sides."

The principle of contradiction is a rather important affair. It is very closely tied up with our subject since its negation constitutes the first principle of the modern philosophy of revolution. "Contrary to metaphysics, says Stalin, dialectic starts from the point of view that the objects and phenomena of nature imply internal contradictions."

And he cites Lenin on this subject: "Dialectic, in the proper sense of the word, is the study of the contradictions in the very essence of things."

Marx, Engels and Lenin have expressed their apprehension of at the lack of sespect and the negligence of hegelian logic in their disciples, and orthodox marxism has continually accentuated its importance. Also let us see briefly, in Aristotelian terms, what Hegel does to get around the contradiction and how he happens to proclaim it the very principle of all fecundity.

A remote genus is predicable of the species with identity, the

same as the proximate genus is predicable of the individuals. Thus

circle and polygon are the same figure. This predication with identity

is possible because the remote genus is not divided by the species

but by the genera immediately under it; in the same way the proximate

but

genus is not divided by the individuals/ky by the species. But Hegel

identifies the properties of the remote genus with those of the proximate

genus. It follows then that the circle and the polygon are the same

plane figure, which means that plane figure is identical to the differences

which divide it. This procedure could seem plausible by the fact that

we can diffine the circle dialectically as the limit of a regular inscribed

in number

polygon whose sides increase/indefinitely, where we have the apparent

tendency of one species to pass continually into another by means of a

purely quantitative change. If this tendency were really realized we

would end up with a contradictory essence, which is impossible.

In this way we can see how the "dialectic of the speculative reason" expects, starting with the pure community of reason, the community of negative abstraction, to derive all things in their differences. We do not intend to deny this dialectical process. We want it to be recognized as dialectic solely. This process is legitimate and fruitful, provided that we see in it only a purely logical expedient to surmount, in a tentative way, the multiplicity of our means of knowings

knowing; a multiplicity where our knowledge is defective in the very reason of wisdom.

It is very true that the dialectical reduction of the volume to the surface, the surface to a line and the line to a point, makes our knowledge more perfect and more like divine knowledge which in one unique species, in a universal means of knowing, attains all things in that which is most proper to them. We know the human intelligence better when we know it as the limit of a degradation in the very reason of intelligence. But if we would not destroy the very term of this reduction we must ever remind ourselves that it is purely dialectical. that the movement impressed on things is only a movement of reason projected into the objects and that this reduction remains in the state of tendence. This movement does not have as end the reduction of the known natures: this reduction is made in strictly scientific knowledge where one nature is known as the reason of the other, the one and the other remaining radically distinct; its purpose is the reduction of the means of knowing. But this reduction can only be tentative; if one were to madxix arrive at the end it would be frustrated by the destruction of the natures which we wish to attain in their difference. Victimized by an emancipated language, Hegel thought he could engender. in this way, a new and richer object, the circle square, for example.

Is/ix only a scholastic subtlety, ane of those precisions of the Schoolmen, which separates us from these dialecticians? That may be.

But we do not scorn the precisions of the Schoolmen. Hegel here abuses one of the most powerful instruments of metaphysics in order to imitate divine wisdom. He does the same with this other still more purely human instrument — the negation of negation, whose fecundity shows forth in mystical theology. Here then is the movement of pure reason, the therefore reason/considered formally in its pure ratiocinativity, and negation,

the other characteristic of human intelligence; we see them perfectly emancipated and invested at the same time with attributes properly divine.

ET FACTA EST NOX

This perversion of human thought at its very root had to bear its fruits in marxism, which, not content with seeing in this procedure a game to distract the philosophers, would put it into practice even to the point of attaining "the pen of Herr Krug". It is true that the hegelian dialectic was already of a fundamentally compositive and practical mode, but it remained practically sterile. Marxism would identify the dialectical procedure of Hegel with things envisaged in their final concretion. But, among the things around us there is in fact matter which is the proper principle of their untimate concretion. Matter itself will become the primordial principle, the "raison premiere". Do you believe yourself governed by a perfect intelligence and a will infinitely good? You are determined exclusively by the conditions of material life. Finality? That is a scholastic question!

And just as in Hegel the movement of reason arose from the contradiction inherent in being, so also in the marxists the contradiction of matter will show forth in the movement of matter, itself perfectly contradictory, they say; contradiction and movement of contradiction whence all things begin. In the contradiction, that is, in the birth by destruction, the fecundity of privation, of non-being, shows forth. What you call being is in truth what is not. What is not, that is what is! "For the dialectical method, says Stalin, what matters above all is not what at a given moment appears stable but already begins to perish; what matters above all is what is born and is developed, even

if the thing seems at a given moment to be unstable, because for the dialectical method that alone is invincible which is born and is developing." Applied to society this means that progress has to be accomplished by the revolt of the dispossessed, that is, my of the "have-nots". It is in that class that the power resides because it is that class which is not. "Social reforms never end by the weakness of the strong, but always by the strength of the weak." "The Feudal system also had its proletariat -- the serfs, which carried within itself the germs of the bourgeoisie. Feudal production also had two antagonistic elements, which we designate equally by the name of the good side and the bad side of feudalism, without considering that it is always the bad side which ends by outweighing the good side. It is the bad side which produces the movement which makes history, by organizing the battle."

Do you have pity for human misery, for the lot of the dispossessed?

Are you indignant at the egoism and wickedness of the rich? You are a bourgeois! You do not see, therefore, that you wish to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs! "If is is true, Stalin goes on, that the development is brought about by bringing to light the internal contradictions, by the donflict of contrary forces, a conflict destined to surmount them, it is clear that the class-struggle of the proletariat is a perfectly natural and inevitable phenomenon." Far from whishing to smother the conflict by a just distribution of goods, from from recurring to an "eternal justice" to which all men have to conform themselves, we must on the contrary encourage the struggle, we must push the xtrugg conflict to exasperation. We must open the way for the emancipation of non-being! "Consequently, in order not to fail in politics, we fust follow a proletarian politics of class, intransigeant,

and not a reformist politics in harmony with the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, not a conciliatory politics of the "integration of capitalism in socialism". Get along with your adversary provided it is a surer means of anihilating him. You can count on his weakness. In the integrity of his cowardice he will not dare to investigate your cynicism.

Let your mes be no, and your no yes.

has

What ixxke end/zf this process of dispoilment up to the absolute privation? "The human essence, says Marx, had to fall into this absolute poverty in order to be able to produce of kimself poverty itself his interior riches." When man will have broken all the shackles with whatever else there may be, he will be able to move himself "around himself, his own true sun".

There you have the principle of the new order.

That is what Marx, following Fewerback, says; Fewerbach springs from Hegel, Hegel springs from Fichte and Kant, Kant springs from ...

Non Serviam (

What is this human essence that the marxist tends to adapt to himself, what is the object of this "joy that man seedonne a lui meme"? What is this interior richness? This question arouses indignation.

Is that not at the same time evident and ineffable? Ineffable. Does not the structure of negations indicate it well enough? The marxist says nothing on that subject, and he could say nothing. --- The perversion is therefore achieved. "As we are also, Mystical Theology goes on, now going to enter the obscure mist which is above and beyond all understanding, we shall find there not only a shortening of words, but an entire privation of words and thoughts ... for now (that our discourse) is going to mount from the bottom to the top, to the degree that it is ascends, it is restricted and shortened, and when it will have gone as far as it is possible to ascend, it will become entirely mute and will be entirely united with that which can neither be explained nor

declared by discourse."

Who could explain these positions in the light of philosophy alone?
We could not very well indicate the "technical" errors. Doubtless it
is the consequence of "systems" singularly augmented by the death of
the authors and the liberty that this latter engendered. But if we
see only these criticisms we could not get at the roots of these
philosophies. This is because we are not dealing with purely accidental
errors of thought in its evolution towards an always fuller truth, as
was the case with ancient wisdom. These errors are tooted in the appetite,

The practical force which with whi oh these authors and their disciples cling to their errors can only be explained by a love of these errors which is as powerful as death. I say as powerful as death because the marxist must sacrifice his entire being, he must face total death, a complete anihilation of his ego. He must nourish himself coldly on the most absolute dispair. All his action always extended to violence ends only in the total destruction of self.

Death will be, for him, as if he had never existed. There is no recompense, no justice, no pity. He who exists only for himself exists for nothing. Are his troubles compensated by some heritage that he could leave behind? Who is his heir? Humanity? But humanity is made up of a multitude of egos: all expect the same lot. For each human individual it will soon be as if he had never existed. What he had done or not done, whether he acted well or badly, what difference does it make?

What does it matter! they will cry to us. It matters even to be able to act! Is that not the essential condition of an absolutely gratuitous human action? Does man not owe himself this absolute generosity? The true marxist can live only in total abnegation.

The power and the weakness of negation. It cannot destroy everything.

He consoles himself with living, he wants this life in so far as it allows him to deny. There must always be something so that the negation might live! He is perpetuated in his death by transmitting this negation from generation to generation. Generosity springs from hate and scorn. Heroism springs from a supreme capitulation. In the Ethics this kind of hereism is the contrary excess of heroism -- it is mit called "bestiality".

"Amen, amen, I say to you, unless the grain of wheat falling into the ground die, itself remaineth alone. But if it die it bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it and he that hateth his life in this world keepeth it unto life eternal."

Why is the sagacity of the wise of this world extended to the masses? What does it see in the crowd? What does it want of these miserable people? The question is appropriate, for never have the wise of this world shown such a profound scorn for these same masses, even for their purely material good. And why not? A man dies like a dog. What matters to him whether he has existed or not? Do we mourn the death of a man? We also mourn for dogs.

Marx dars to cite this holy word: "Let the dead past bury the dead and mourn for them!"

What is there in the masses to attract the wisdom of this world?

Could this sagacity choose a more appropriate victim for its vengeance?

This wisdom covets power. What is the power of the miserable crowd?

It is true that it conceals a power of material repression which has searcely begun to be exploited. But there is another power in it ---

that which they wish to destroy by the first: the power of its weakness. For the All-Powerful, the Lord of mercy has said: I have compassion on the multitude. Because, "what the world holds as nothing is what God has chosen to confound the strong; and God has chosen that which in the world is without consideration and without power, that which is nothing, in order to reduce, to nothingness that which is."

In this way we witness the supreme effort to attack the work of They want to take away from Him the humble who are, after the All-Powerful, the most powerful -- the true power of the weak. They will excite in them pride, for no one is less worthy of mercy than the miserables who are arrogant. They will inculcate them with the philosophy of the wisdom of this world. "... The theory, says Marx, also becomes a material force when it penetrates the masses. is capable of penetrating the masses when it makes demonstartions ad hominem and it makes demonstrations ad hominem when it becomes radical. To be radical is to take hold of things by the root. And the root of man is man himself." "Just as philosophy finds its material arms in the proletariat, so the proletariat finds in philosophy its spritual arms and as soon as the lightning of thought will have penetrated to the bottom this naive soil of the people ... This is how the wise of this world would like to seduce the "little ones" by nocturnal knowledge. They will be revenged for the fact that God has scorned their wisdom. Has not God convicted the wisdom of this world of foolishness?

"I thank you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that you have hidden these things from the wise and prudent, and have revealed them to the small. Yes, Father, I that it has so pleased you."

The human intrigues of the intelligence and will, supposedly emancipated from the supernatural, are no longer intelligible except

as likenesses of properly divine truths. How can we explain this exaltation of shapelessness except as a perversion of the obediential potency and of the very particular capacity of being elevated which belongs to the least perfect of intelligent creatures? Why this attempt to liberate our words from our thought? In truth we order the divine names to God in as much as He goes beyond our conception of Him. How are we to understand this deification of mevement, which is concerned with real movement, the most imperfect of acts, or with the rationcinative movement of reason, the most extrinsic and the most tenuous form of thought? In the light of revealed doctrine this deification is only a seductive profanation of the "most mobile of all mobile things". The very idea of strife and universal combat is again a likeness of a situation which has in a certain way its principle in the supernatural order. In reality, without grace, the pure spirits, entirely determined in their nature and indefectable, would have remained is a state of perpetual peace from the morning of their existence. Their order would have been absolutely imperturbable. But ism it not the elevation to the supernatural order by grace, the principle of merit and the exercise of a liberty of contrariety which have been followed by the a battle which envelopes the entire creation, a battle in which God Himself takes part by the sacrifice of his only Son? And has not God placed an emmity between that creature which he made most intelligent and most powerful in his nature, and the one which is the most humble of human creature who are at the bottom of immortal creation? That victory should be the work of the weak is a monstrous caricature of the Woman who, in the beginning, was destined to crush the head of the master of all arrogance.

Purely philosophic wisdom is impotent to judge the modern philos ophers.

The christian philosopher should know this. The moderns have rejected the possibility of philosophy being the servant of a superior science. This was at once to deny every superior principle for the principles which are first for us. This rejection could not be without consequence. It implied the negation of all true wisdom. Man will have natural to deny nature itself. And, in fact, what/truth has he not denied?

In other terms, modern philosophy has developed outside of natural truth, that is, cutside of philosophy. But it has not been able to makes escape from this more universal order that/ix made known to us Faith and theology. The divine light alone can plumb the depth of the night in which the wisdom of the serpen has taken shelter. This night which is a counterfeit of the obscure and caliginous depth of the Inaccessible Light.

Discours - Fête de saint Thomas - 1942

fart et frudence flanise 101 Kant, Hegel

markisme

philosophie moder

(8 pages 8/2x 11 - dactylographiées)

(blu los office moderne et (mousième)

Les philosophes modernes ne sont plus intelligibles en dehors des vérités révélées

Les philosophes modernes voient dans la métaphysique un danger pour l'humanité (p.1)

Supposons que la prudence politique soit la meilleure des connaissances, il s'ensuivrait que les choses ne pourraient être que ce que nous voudrions qu'elles soient (p.2)

Différences entre art et prudence (p. 3).

l'art regarde la vérité seulement
la prudence regarde la vérité et le bien

L'homme: mesure de toutes choses (p. 3) Quel homme?

La pensée moderne n'a pas seulement nié ce qu'il y a de meilleur en l'homme. Elle est allée jusqu'à attribuer des propriétés divines à ce qu'il y a de plus inférieur à l'homme (p. 4)

Tentative de KANT de libérer l'intelligence spéculative de ce qu'il appelait les chaînes de la métaphysique étant sans doute le pas le plus décisif vers la philosophie de la révolution. La logique = instrument de l'émancipation de l'intelligence.(p. 5)

La logique: profondément humaine - le plus parfait des arts à la fois instrumentale et transcendentale (p. 6) devient la méthode toute-puissante de HEGEL (p. 6)

Le marxisme: ne considère pas la logique de la contradiction comme un jeu purement philosophique. Il la met en pratique. (p. 7)

Ces positions radicales ne s'expliquent pas à la lumière de la seule philosophie. (p. 8)

10/

On me demandait récemment pourquoi
j'avais si copieusement cité les Saintes
écritures dans une conférence sur Hegel
et Marx. Ciétait aux Etate Universe le personne
qui me signalait de paradore fait finit

Ex professeur d'Ecriture Sainte. J'avais en
effet oublié d'exprimer le moyen terme.

La réponse n'était pas difficile à faire.

Il me fallait nécessairement recourir aux
Saintes Ecritures, puisque je traitais de
philosophes modernes: en effet, ceux-ci ne
sont plus intelligibles en dehors des
vérités révélées. On ne peut les comprendre
cette
que dans/kx lumière nx dont la négation
premier
constitue pour eux le/principe.

Les philosophes modernes sont généralement d'accord pour voir dans la métaphysique un des plus grand dangers qui menacent l'humanité, en tant que la sagesse spéculative est une science qui porte principalement sur des choses meilleurs que l'homme. "Sapientia, dit S. Thomas, parlant de la métaphysique, est circa ea quae sunt homine meliora." (VI Eth.,6) Dans la mesure, disent les modernes, où la métaphysique porte sur des choses meilleures que l'homme, alle nous aliène de nous-mêmes de de notre propre sons de les nous rend servituers éloigne de nous-mêmes, elle nous rend servituers

de puissances occulteme, remai au grand dame de l'émancipation de l'homme. Dans sa récente étude sur le Matérialisme dialectique et historique, Staline a formulé cette idée de la manière la plus expresse.

La politique, dit Aristote, ne serait
la meilleur des sciences que si l'homme
était ce qu'il y a de meilleur dans l'univers.
Supposons pour un instant que la prince
etxluzire science et la prudence
politique soient la meilleur des connaissances,
ou, si vous voulez: que l'homme soit ce
qu'il y a de meilleur.

Il s'ensuivrait immédiatement que les choses ne pourraient être que ce que nous xmmxxmmx voudrions qu'elles soient. En effet, la science et la prudence xonz politiques sont pratiques en tant qu'elles dirigent vers une fin conformément à la droite raison. Or, cette direction présuppose la connaissance de la nature 🐲 de la fin, que 🧸 de ce qui doit être ordonné à cette fin; en d'autres termes, la rectitude de la régulation pratique présuppose la rectification de l'intelligence spéculative. Par conséquent, si par impossible, la régulation pratique était indépendante de la vérité spéculative, ce que sont les choses, ou ce qu'elles devraient être, tel l'homme. la société et le bien commun, ne pourraient être que ce

que nous voudrions qu'elles soient.

La même hypothèse entraine plus spécifiquement la négation de la prudence elle-même. La prudence diffère, en effet, de l'art, en tant qu'elle ne choisit pas la fin. Si elle pouvait choisir la fin, elle serait identique à l'art. Si la prudence était un art, la vérité du jugement prudentiel ne dépendrait plus de la rectitude de l'appétit par rapport au bien, mais elle dépendrait de l'intelligence seulement, c'est à dire de sa conformité avec la fin choisie. Et, puisune l'art regarde la vérité seulement, et non comme la prudence, à la fois la vérité et le bien, le jugement de l'homme corrompu pourrait être aussi droit que celui atma du vertutux - c'est d'ailleurs une conclusion trop rigoureusement appliquée dans la pratique politique; tout défaut moral serait du exclusivement à un défaut de connaissance. Du reste, puisque l'art porte sur des contraires telles la santé et la maladie dans le cas Latte, et si la prudencem était sous de la 🗯 ce rapport semblable à l'art, elle serait indifférente au bien et mal. keximskexek xxxxxxxxx Le bien et mal serait déterminé exclusievement par la réussite dans l'accomplissement de la fin choisie. La bonne foi devient dans cette conception chose absurde.

Voici jusqu'à quel point le marxisme a

Dans cette conception l'homme serait la mesure de toutes choses et il n'y aurait pas d'autrex mesure. Mais la proposition que l'homme est la mesure de toutes choses demeure abstraite. Four être conséquent, il faut se demander "quel homme" ou "quels hommes"? Vote toures pas demander: "Quel homme" ou "ouels hommes" ont le droit d'imposer leur mesure? Aura le droit celui qui aura la puissance de l'imposer.

poussé cette logique: Je cite un texte communiste: "Récemment on a fusillé un éminent spécialiste en agricultur, un certain B, avec trente de ses collaborateurs, pour avoir soutenum l'opinion que l'engrais artificiel de nitrate était supérieur à la potasse. Mais le dictateur était cent pour cent en faveur de la potesse; par conséquent, B et ses trente autre collaborateurs devaient être liquidés comme saboteurs. Dans un système d'agriculture centralisé sur une échelle nationale, l'alternative de nétrate ou de potasse est d'une importance énorme: elle peut décider du résultat de la guerre prochaine guerre. Si le dictateur axxix a eu raison, l'histoire l'absoudra, et l'exécution des trente et un aura été une bagatelle. S'il s'est trompé....

"It is that alone that matters.... logical consistency."(pp.98-99)

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La philosophie moderne a mis en oeuvre de la manière la plus logique les conclusions que nous pouvons déduire de l'hypothèse de la suprématie de l'homme. Je voudrais m'arrêter à un aspect de cette exérntion déduction historique, et c'est peut-être le plus fondamental.

Pour axxix s'être détourné des choses meilleures que l'homme, la pensée moderne n'a pas seulement nié ce qu'il y a de meilleur dans l'homme: elle est allé jusqu'à pattribuel des propriétés divines à ce qu'il y a de plus inférieur à l'homme tant au point de vue spirituel qu'au point de vue de la matière.

Etant donné iaxzorkemdiémancipation

izémancipationxtotalezdextintelligence humaine
son dessein d'émanciper l'intelligence humaine
de la façon la plus radicale, le choix de la
logique comme instrument de cette émancipation,
était certainement le plus approprié. Nous
pouvons comprendre la puissance de l'abus
qu'on en peut faire par à la lumière de

notre propre conception de la logique. En effet, la nécessité de la logique découle de l'imperfetion naturelle de notre intelligence laquelle est originellement ax en puissance. En ce sens la logique est profondément et proprement humaine. Elle n'en est pas moins la plus parfaite des arts: sa matière est nécessaire; elle est à la art spéculatif et science spéculative - à la fois directive et spéculative; elle est à la instrumentale et transcendentale; demeurant entièrement dans l'intelligence spéculative est le plus libéral des arts, mais elle est en même temps ktart purement serviteur, en tant qu'elle n'est qu'utile.

Or, ce même art qui a sa racine dans la potentialité de notre intelligence et qui n'a pour sujet que des êtres de raison, deviendra bientôt la méthode toute-puissante de Hegel:
"La méthode, dit-il, est la force absolue, unique suprême, infinie, à laquelle aucun être ne saurait résister; c'est la tendance de la **** raison(logique) à se retrouver, à se reconnaître elle-même en toute chose."

Toutes choses seront désormais à l'image de notre raison, voire de notre raison logique, et cette raison logique est devenue le principe qui pose toutes choses.

Nous savons comment Hegel, pour pouvoir justifier cette infinie efficacité de logique,

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a été obligé de nier le principe de contradiction.. Cette perversion de la pensée humaine à sa racine, devait porter ses fruits dans le marxisme, lequel ne se contentera pas de considerer la logique de la contradiction comme un jeu purement philosophique. Il la mettra en pratique. Il identifié le processus dialectique de Hegel avec les choses dans leur particulatité, desormais frincipe purement el simplement devient desormais la réalité princondici Le mouvement qui procède de la contradiction logique s'identifie avec le mouvement réel. et la contradictionzréellexderientrprincipe dextoutexfécoudité privation, c'est à dire le principe le plus débile possible, devient principeγde fécondité. Appliquée à la société cela veut dire que le salut provient de la en lant guils sont révolte des hommes/privés. Ou comme le dit Marx, la véritable force réside dans la faiblesse. "Les réformes sociales n'aboutissent jamais par la faiblesse des forts, mais toujours par la force des faiblesx". "C'est le manvais côté qui produit le mouvement qui fait l'histoire." C'est grâce à la privation que l'homme peut grandir: "L'essence humaine, dit-il, .devait tomber dans cette pauvreté absolue pour pouvoir faire naître d'elle-même sa richesse intérieure." Une fois émancipé de tout ce qu'il regardait comme meilleur que lui, l'homme peut se mouvoir

autour de lui-même. de son véritable soleil. "La religion n'est que le soleil illusoire qui se meut autour de l'homme, aussi longtemps qu'il ne se meut pas autour de lui-Mème".

Or, ce sont ces positions les plus radicales, et qui découlent si logiquement de toute la philosophie moderne depuis la Renaissance, qu'il est impossible d'expliquer à la lumière de la seule philosophie. Nous pouvons bien indiquer les erreurs techniques. Nous pourrions montrer que Kant se faisait une conception tout à fait faussi de la logique et de la métaphysique; nous pourrions montrer que tout le système de Hegel dépend de la confusion du genre éloigné et du genre prochain; que les marxistes confonde l'opposition de contradiction avec les oppositions de privation et de contraiété, etc. Mais qui ne voit que ces critiques ne pourrait toucher ces philosophie leur racine. C'est que nous n'avons pas à mf faire à des erreurs purement accidentelles de la pensée dans son évolution vers une vérité toujours plus ample. Zexzezrewk comme c'était le cas des anciens. Ces erreurs ont leur racine dans l'appétit. Accidentelles en apparence, es en

qui ne peut s'expliquer qu'à la lumière de

vérités chrétiennes.

La force pratique avec laquelle ils adhèrent à ces erreurs ne peut s'expliquer parzurxamour que par un amour de ces erreurs, puissant comme la mort. Et je dis puissant comme la mort, car le marxiste doi vives ont une cause déterminée dans un dessein sacrifier son être tout entier: pour se qui regarde sa personne, toute son action aboutit fatalement à la destruction totale de soi:aucune récompense, aucune survie, aucune justice: nous existens pour n'être pas. l'sistence se un combet qui détent touts chose

folilorophie politique frudence Vérité Spéculateire et verité pratique

9 pp. massiserites

boir com: Société 5. Jean-Baphiste

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The park lowent de l'intellectuatione de la doctine thomiste. Ette aprenier at fort ambique. Elle at fort finti quand on entind far là que l'intellipeux at de soi sur faculté plus notre que la estint. Elle serait faction oi en entendant par là que la solution de tont potteine relier suriquement de la stude intellipeux. Il faut distinguer, en effet, il intellipeux spéculation et l'intellipeux pratique. Or, cette electuire n'est par affair de romais. Pratique de l'action, at euracine, non fas dans la leule intelipeux de l'action, at euracine, non fas dans la leule intelipeux, mais dans le l'in. Il y a une double virité: elle vérité spéculation qui convirte dans la conformité de l'intellipeux à ce qui et jet la vérité partique qui convirte dans la conformité de l'intellipeux à ce pai et la vérité partique qui convirte dans la conformité de l'intellipeux à l'applit desit.

Le n'est donc par la seule communame qui arrivera la vérité parique dans l'action. Att vérité tera conditionnée par la rection de l'appoint de ceivi qui agit. Cela vent dire que som jugu crai dans le domaine de l'action, il me suffit par d'alie has lomme intellipent, Washacht on fort un huit; il me préfit d'avoir sun commandent for fot étondre de cir contance, de l'action; en con faut il êli — et c'yn prévue le condition la sles committelle — enconfaut il êli — et c'yn prévue le condition la sles committelle — enconfaut il êli un Romme bon.

lette position et sans dont pour le moins étomant. lux alle veut dire, par soemple, que le jugement d'em Romme politique ne sansa être viai que s'il ex homme bon. Cla veut dire que les hommes politiques doinent che des hommes bons. Assurément ette doctrue n'ell par des plus modernes. Un état de fait a fini par home faire croire à la préférence de l'habilit du politique. l'imme le dit toutoir de faint ? xupény: "Nous nons tommes trompés trop l'appenys sur le edu de l'intellipense. Nons avons hépéigé la substance de l'homme. Nous avons eun que la virtuojité des ânies borrs pouvait aider au triomple des eauxes notées, que l'égoisme table pompait touler d'époit de facripée, que la sécleure de laire pouvait parler d'époit de facripée, que la sécleure de laire pouvait, par le vent des disames, fondai la fectionité et l'amour." (p. 135)

me conneinaux approfondix de la seinne politique ne suffit pas à poin un lon folitique. En ene-lui fout: l'a prudence Deproc la rechérale l'espossie. Umme l'enseigne l'. Turmes: " prudence dit

plus que science pratique, car à la science pratique appartient le jugement universel en matière morale; par exemple, la fornication est mal, on me doit par commettre le vol, et autres jugements semblables. Môme quend catte science existe, il arrive que la raison portant sur un acte particulier, soit empêchée de porter un jugement éroit; et mour cette raison en dit que la science pratique est peu utile à la vertu parce qu'il arrive, quand elle existe, se l'homme pèche contre la vertu. Mais à la prudence, il apportient de juger droitement des actions singulières selon qu'elles doivent être posées maintenant, lequel jugement est faussé par n'importe quel péché. C'est nourquei, aussi longtemps que la prudence demeure, l'homme ne nèche pas, d'où il suit que la prudence est, non pas peu, mais très utile à la vertu; bien plus, elle cause la vertu elle-même."

Remarqueme que ce conditionnement de la visité dons l'action par la rectifude de l'appetit ex une condition sofiemement dure a admettre, surtout quand on se place au joint de vue du lien public. di la détermination et la ponssible de ce bien était affaire de pure raison, tous les problèmes qu'il sonlève pourreit the risolus par la seule raison. On pourrais, à la riqueur, finie par o' entendre. Meis la sérité pratique n'st pas auson prompte. l'action pratique et liée à des eincourtances que ne tont permais parfaitement entin-nelle, sites bout toujours contingents. Tel individu jupera qu'on doit faire telle chore. La virilé de son Jupeniero dependra de la condition de son aprêtis. La raison ultime de son jupenumes st, en dérnière ustance, in exmannicate . Or, comme ma fugerens liparde non las joint Buent on him prive, mais le Ein commun, qui st sum à min, la réalisation de ce him peut dépendre de la verbe de mon vrim. La virte devient slow me chose d'intrêt publique. Hosis elle dependen tonjano de sa volonti individuale. N'41-ce per dommage que mon los commun donc dépudie de la colohsé privée de mon voisin. h'y aurait-il par hunger de turmenter cette expercieus dépendance!

Or supposes pour un infant que l'intention de tous lis cityen, poit droite - encore sonvait il y a sont beaucoup de divergences. Il y a sont de composité de facteurs irradionnels, que entraité dans la composition d'un fugernes pour entraité, qu'un accord se sansit sansis se saire par le plan de la seule laison. Dans cet ordre, chaque individu et un

(G)

empleses hétinopère et impériente. Son jupeaux pretique et absolures inalienable. Il ne peut plus din à autri toute la raison de pour action.

N'y aurait il far aurai de furmonter cette

Pubje chirt qui pineble, en diruière instance, revêti un

arrect tyranique? La Abeyart des philistophies heoderne,

Vons curont que orie. Elles cons dieont que nons journes

purmonter ces praves inconvenient en apprepart notes

action politique sur la vérité objective. En leminologie

thomisticale vent dire que la vérité opérie letin quanustrait

la vérité prapique de l'action politique.

Mais au lien de rayer les inconvenients de la dépendance de rum brin du jupenne D'inaliénable de mor voisin, cette position introduit une byrannie programme dit - la byrannie de la raison fure. Du lieu de roms libérer elle nons assujoité à la raison d'autrui; elle rums en lève note liberté de conservence; elle est intolérance érigée en principe. En dernière instance, la raison objective pera la raison de cues qui aurond la puissance de l'imposer aus suter.

het binle Enihors nous out donné un speciele tout à fait remarquete de cette tyronnie de la verile dipetire en mathie prudentielle. Alors les scrits et les Pharisiens lui amenirent une femme surprise en adultire, et l'ayant fait avancer, ils disent à gisse: "Haître, cette femme a été purprise en Plagrant délit d'adultire. Or, moin, dans la Plagrant délit d'adultire. Or, moin, dans la Plagrant délit d'adultire. Or, moin, dans la Plagrant délit d'adultire. Or, moin dans la suité. Vons donc, que dits sons?" Vons esmaine la suité. Les ferits et les Pharisieus étaient d'alord commineur qu'il fallait es lapider. Son adultire n'était-il plas

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un feit objetivement mai! sonc, ou fallait-il par l'an accusor en public? sorc, n'était-il par parfaitement clair qu'il fallait la lapider! lette bésité n'ex-elle par le drois de tono?

La wisk objection marganostis n'asoure pas la visité patique du jusque un fait incontestatu que la bisté patique ex parpitume compatité donc une eneri spéculation? Par charité une donney de l'eau à celui qui a soif. Par malteur ette care content du prison. Voir jusque n'était faux: il n'était pas confirme à ce pai ex, puisque ette care n'était pas qui de l'eau. Espendant vote fugeuent préculation de vote pai ext, puisque ette care n'était pas qui de l'eau. Espendant vote fugeuent pratique était trais lu soint de vui procupe vote action était trais lu soint de vui pratique esté action était trais lu soint de vui pratique esté action était trais lu soint de

de la vérité objective en matière d'action, la bonté de votin action persit entièrement dans la vérité experience de votin de vérité experience de la vérité experience de la verité experience de la proponent de la la proponent de la la proponent de la prima della prima della prima de la prima della prima dell

que vons avy porti And l'esu.

Les défenseurs de cette sorition Estables (Aprintes la préludent régédition. Pr., si on était traiment éspique, on me sonsait jamais larson à l'action. In effet, ti la lombé d'une action décait d'in jusé d'après son étoulant, son être d'avance put qu'elle cera bonne, il faudrait avrés une connais me qu'elle cera bonne, il faudrait avrés une connais me qu'elletire parpaitement sessoushire de tout les circontanus de l'action, esqui el information. Comme dit l'Ecriture: "Elleri que observe le vent ne semera point, et cellei qui inferroge les meages sie moissoners point".

Hais, emme les intellectualités en caux repétendent par avoir cette comainance réhaustire, ils attendent le lépulant de la juger bonne on mauvaire. Ils font dépendre le hin on le mel de l'action présente de sa réplicussion dans l'avenir. Voila comment cetto conception donne neinance à la primacet du juger de nos cellons de l'histoire. On confie à l'histoire de juger de nos actions aurant été bonnes ou mauvaires. It histoire pui se trouvers en présence des résultats. Il se poursa donc que nos crimes porent converbs en limpait, et vos brimpité en crimes. Prinqueire hyrannie pour one enseine que ce pique et l'histoire, et presiflage du jugement suprême. Part a concerni chon plus irrationale.?

le geure d'intellecteation et une révolté ente la stint foudentielle - révolté dont d'homme, o'et rendu competé de suis le commancement. C'homme, depuis le commencement, a désiré promonter l'infinie complipité et les incertifieles epéculations du domaine de l'action par la seine du trên et du mal. "d'homme pécha principalement, dit l'Thomas, en désirant ressembler à Dien par la seience du bien et du mal que lui promettait le serpent, et qui devait le rendre capable de le fixer à lui-même le brin et le mal moral, ou encore de prévoir le brin on le mal qui pourrait lui acriver."

Du'stier qui eveille en nous le désir de la seilne du bien et du mal? N'est-ce pas cette incertitude où nous nous housens dans le domain de l'action? N'est-ce pas parce que hous vivons dans un monde où nous he faurisms dominer absolumnes tonts en circontenes? où nous somme, toujours, tous un reposs on sous un antre des orijets? Le révolté le plus

Ž)

inhausique l'admet il par conquel s'avorigété au jugament de l'histoire?

Les exigences de la vérité pratique dans l'action manifestint, & seue manière irrécusable, notre inalienable conditin de sujet. Nous ne vivons pas dans un monde de note choix on arms sormen sorions mailir de touts les circomances xixono dans leguelles nous damana agina devous agir. Nous n'avons pas choisi d'gritte, mi the maitie dans tel fryer, Edmis telle patie. Nono n'acons ses déterminem notre sugre individualité, ni notre degré d'intelligence, ne nos penchants maturels. les circonsances où mons onginons et dans lesquilles Own sevem nous mount of fin post en grande faste tresement données. Nous decons pour but en leur emple. Comme la plupant des circontances pont inadionnalle nous ne pouro sas le dominor, nous ne pourous graphs redonnée hour avisage que sarement les ordonner non-nêmes. Voila et que j'entends par note emdition de sujet. Voila qui éville en nous le désir de la trience du tren et du mal. B dévir It au principe de la francise sévolt de l'Romme.

Nous eroyons que dous un petit rende de note con tout irait brên; thue monoffermion some prediteramine et vivre en prépaile pécusité. Nous vondriers, par reune, décomme dans de monde rote petité souté à nous et faire abbachée de bout les suites, pour fixer mote depoir à nous. Ex portant, c'et la me des multiple, manière dont on pout et rivôte costen l'ordre provide sel : e'et la faire abbrachée, des circontances on la Penidence vons a series. C'est la Provide es qui rous a fait proje dans em monde où il y a des sociétés

communité, bhalitaires; dans les monde où notinglières société et constanment menacie, fist ce malgré mons; trè nous ne promons fixer note destré pares levie compt de chei de autre; où les autres s'occupent fent. Etre tron du noté.

In somme, le désir de la résense du bie, et du
met et chon for sépandre. On le trouve dans certaine
con aprisé de la famille - où l'on crôs pouvoir assurer
bu sécurité contre le loin esmoun de la possible volitique:
Torbie par scengle, dans l'accumulation paus bornes
des si cherces. On le trouve équemment dans certaine
con ception de la tri politique qui fait et bachon de
la famille parce qu'elle complique top les éadres de
la société. Nons soulors suier ce que note, reison ne
peut parfaiteur l'embarrer et diriger par elle. rienne.

Chor à fremine au curiuse, c'est ce genne d'inkile chustione qui donne hainance à son conhain: le rolontarione de la dichature. Peroque dans le morate les chores me de panent pas selon les Clano préconçus, longue les faits me 1/accordent las avec la laison pure que nons vouliers teux impour, nons sonoms surdu confiance dans este saison. On éripe alors une votont ou norme de conduite. On livre on conseinne dons les mains d'autini. La rolont d'un chef devient stors le critère ultime de la voité de hoth conduite.

N'ons errors ainsi d'un soliem à l'autr. C'et une conséquence les ique de notes désir de bien agir vans faire ce qu'en doit faire. Et pronstant, il n'est pas humainement promité de furmionter l'infini compte juté de l'rocter de du domaine de l'action authenent que la par la verte - verte qui ne tient pas uniquement à la rectifude de la seule in tellipence, à la seule commainance: mais programme a' grappet techque.

Mons vonlors chablir not ni dans un domain heute où nous serious avons-momes la Penidere universell; vir dont isait lien, quelle que par la difficial articlis des cityes

la Raison lumaine it en révolt onvert contin la Raison divine bont qu'elle de leconnait pas d'une manien pratque que l'homme propoe mais que d'en dippe.

Notre connaissance de la "chose en soi".

Si par "chose en soi" nous entendons la chose naturelle dans sa dernière concrétion spécifique qui ne saurait s'exprimer que par une définition complète, il faut dire qu'elle n'est pas connaissable de nous. Elle est une limite dont on peut s'approcher toujours davantage sans jamais adéquatement l'atteindre. A mesure qu'on s'approche des choses naturelles dans leur concrétion, notre connaissance devient de plus en plus expérimentale, mais en même temps, en raison de la part croissante des artifices de la raison, de plus en plus de type idéaliste.

Calcul et contradiction d'après Mngels.

Dans l'Anti-Duhring, ainsi que dans Dialectique de la nature, Engels donne le calcul comme un exemple très éclatant de la contradiction dialectique. Critique de cette interprétation à la lumière de la méthode des limites. Cette critique doit également s'appliquer à sa conception du mouvement et de l'infini qu'Engels déclare des contradictions évidentes. Dans les trois cas nous avons affaire à une erreur fixiste.

Un paradoxe fondamental de l'arithmétication de la géométrie.

Le discret est de soi plus abstrait et plus intelligible que le continu. L'arithmétisation a vour but de rationaliser le continu. Cependant, non seulement le continu est antérieur au discret au point de vue génération naturelle, encore faut-il user du concept de divisibilité à l'infini pour arithmétiser le continu. Ce processus n'est circulaire que si l'on conçoit l'arithmétisation comme une limite qu'on peut atteindre. Il doit être conçu comme une tendance dialectique à surmonter la multiplicité de nos moyens de connaître et non pas comme une tentativa de réduire les natures à l'identité.

Deux mages d'emiress, L'autique et la moderne

13 feir, 1945 masdi universitaire

1 manus erit de la cont. 11th.

1) Teste destyl par marqueite Déziel. 11 fp.

Leux images d'univers, l'antique el la maderne

comologie grecque et médiévale et klement diférente de celle que nons forme la trience moderne, que certaines historiers de la science erosint voir, dans la transition de l'une à l'autre, une voté de neutation de l'indellipeux humaine. Elles différent, au joint qu'or re jeut pas même les comparer.

Non la versions slus protonde envere que eup qui saslent de seuration, si vraiment on souvait ipnorer dévirmais les problèmes plus primitifs et plus commune, mais d'anolyse difficile, qui relivent de ce que nom expelors la phil. Le la habre.

filmis steparts, on lefter nythematiquemant)

de se faire la pursion: L'une ce pue la matrin?

L'éle pue le monvement? l'infini? le lieu? le temps? c/ Rep.

L'éle pue le monvement d'attitude durant des garsions

aurni frodavant los ssentiells correspondant à la nature

de l'intellipeure en eauxe, Matricet surs aurins vraining

affaire à lue mentation, à un chargement la décal

de la nature même de motre entendement?

Vous avez entende les paroles de Grearles:

le monvement que le prèce et les seripationes

medievant unit en le suirlege de homer obrier et la définir d'étent burgerent clair à creve les yeux. Annes hor la madien et le monoument et le contraine d'union.

de faire face aux gustions les plus élémentaires. Les ignere-t-on? La dépuiséation plus infonde de la johntion des problèmes su abférieurs dépludes de la régionse que nous aurions donnée aux premiers questions.

fi je devais repondre à la que sion: Qu'étre le l'homme? uniquent à la lemière des connationes qui repondent (phorisoirement) aux problèmes alfrieurs des reines sopérimentales, il ne vandrait certainement des reines sopérimentales, il ne vandrait certainement des reines sopérimentales, il ne vandrait certainement des reines sopérimentales, il ne vandrait certainement

for les la peine d'en être sur.

Comme dans l'image antique de l'admire.

Considerons lans un intant quelquer trues
der différence, entre d'image antique et l'image

Anderne de l'inimes makinel.

le fri du Anger oge - é union étais contitué de sphères concentriques, enférmées le mus dans les autres, formand une sont d'origina, ayout pour contre la tarre.

splin des étrils fixes splin de sahne

la terre vecupe, il A vai, le eenti- mais. La répularité de phén atron avait put eran que ex pain. étaiens d'un bout auti volve : incomptités en puim élems.

et le comption.

l'es sons de l'homme étaient incestains, au moins l'homme parait-il où il était. Au moins occupail. L' le sente de l'univers. R'about son lien était le mois parpit - mais il pannis le memoir au ciel.

Les éléments compounts les chons étaient farfaitement penuliers: tern, fen, con, air. La makin seunt sans autiprités. Chacim de élément aint don lien naturel. Ra terre tendant vers le les , le fen vers le hour seitste restricts à la terre. Étail tre drigle - et l'intelligence Lunaine pourse 1'y such à l'aire. l'homme croquit not, on preque, bles intelliques sours qui rendant compte du monvement très parfait et abolt répulier de congretelistes. Hainit su andrail son Comparous cette un spe aujund hui. Heast on l il h with an how pas élis craiment à de hous assurer ; Hat the certain & a' hor on fruit " Rais, compa He pent 10 m Levens de l'adre de celle à sa port selen

Har part for the named purhon of comparer cette mage à la nôté aujours lunt - car, un fond, non, n'en stravons par -et nour somme, bin décides à me plus en eur. L' nons voulous quant ni en inshhuer une How pine line complication, il part d'alpra to gettique à laupage de la reine en milaupage elle he pourse elle indirect. It punt d'along tradune le langage en la source. lette haduches en termes familiers, h'an par police. 1° Leveuir mineralde: N'étend au planomin caleto. 2. La répularité suinble n'est qu'apparents. 3° & server atronique et Lother i la vi. - La terre A luie anomalie. - La durée de laterre n'est qu'une pulsation momentance. Nous me sawar pas on hes sommes. Nous we tain par "gland " nous mimes. Quels sont les élements! Tout sommis un devens.

Heis là n'et par le charpt le plus for Joned. Et pourstant, il a dije de commins psychologorque et morales qui de sont per sons ident. Li les como que bas auns de charactail à lonier à ce genne de com. et di la gustin: Où sommes nous? pe samunait Bow entire à lequetion: on sommes dons l'apace et le knyr ? Quelle et note situation don's et humen Alavadue? la réponse servit bin triti. La lislogie su pomnail ein selallie, puisque heich cette mewall pa'el la cri para briefit comporté dans Verflot la prande contre le matient. lette mage d'univer fait le sen de certains from philosophies vocado. Les societés - les idés offi les hiener - port-elles. De de joures avelus de sures absystation, and eisconstances. Tout exempage dans le flut - tout est épotement Dans improvements. Je disas gun la n'est partechangt le Alm Justand. The plan profond at & non epistemology. Les aucus croyand main meles les élemes primers du monte dans la terre, l'ean, ett -He croyains an exporsitable. Or vivil que nons Parons disormers que tardense ce qui et directum

Alinde se tromor å hun edele dige tres eleve de l'apan som maderiell. La mariere souible que se sonch an u point, a elle mi, der dimensions quari-atronomornamen et elle A frih' d'agilahon; Oertiqueurs.

Halund and priors thereits do ben. If at now you now farlow trying du dero, man's ac gue se cache com le deroith sient me pend plus de traduirs pressurer en temmo des objets pensons about now and servición ten immedials.

Bt bring formed de faire de congre la toude élemellons provionne. In miveur on se tiphent la socienze superintelle font est dissemais mundendation.

Inci es peu dit tus fishend le Prof. Rancti.

Plus nons assucery den la com. de la harre, la hour elle d'éloique de nour, Plus no my rendons Essept de compté de la grometé de nos seus et de huitation d'une intellipera qui dépend l'splent . élé la la contribution le plus infrostant for la miere modern son est faite. Haib, eitte dretigen hipstrysth gu'elle astitue four cere, et interprête diversement). Nes surs en conclums/que l'homme et la comainance qu'il sont requérie n'ons par l'importance que les duces contains leur accorder. of Duralus kubon. Ne autre en carchaech Ker salvy Her seater & Herrant bout seiner our le bype de la R. Epis. , protioned rque hour he ponton New Junt de définitif. Plus la peusée n'a de cerhinde que lorrighi elle post me objet alsound ride

Mer glushons: Qu'et-a pur l'homm! Porquoi et. il? Alrain Conglike définions de les lons par on De le por par en terres de sein a expérimente? Cette attitude à, elle-auni, ses connobitions anals. The est le Mie de cer inférences? Eller Vaffines, wit our hur form clarke-Hors som cas - c'est dons um form clark.
And l'auto dons le fait.
de cean form léponder à des question qu'on en S'ef Jamais frai. Faure classe. In a reposé de répondre aux gustion: hahm, hourt. . - l'ann. But elle that paymen myt clair. Tout tapelil. de la Juhn of track comme or c'étail là des chorablem einders pa'il of almon de son Corn og chercher des frollens. On connece a' seconthum l'ainvers à mi-chemin- es der somes qui he hours hemsettrongs journes de eijoindre des problèmes originans. Polum grample, Bush of the Sucretish mort. Vous Davy gue s'il plait attende

la def bioloppin ... my he pours dere gh' I h 'h! , on most Social aufour) har knows the fift it an a pourse formars. Et ponstant, lorigen les anciens diains que son. A composé de mat., /m, pris. il ar mygrosil gur la hair am et la mor le forat. - It me Myrians es amislerations non for subsign brites by consigues. Tous, ce que dir Arit. ding le hait de l'aim Happene our des fait aum elembor yen la digepri de toerete son homen local, De Sarradin, 24 concepts neworsty. Cer counseratory out some blaggeles Heriles. Mais cela sepend de ce y a mes attend. I account semblant leur préférer la most de l'homme et en mu intellipence.

The second of th

principes abplument premiers. Leurs recherches of secommencent à mi-chemin. Elles emploient la notion de mouvement, de lieu, de temps, sans l'avoir analysée. Cola se fait, cela peut se faire, tout comme la cuisine sans chimie et sans biologie.

Mais on ne peut par jamais oublier tout ce qu'on minuity parait s'était refusé de connaître.

minuity parafait de la philosophie de la nature des anciens, ni à la lumière de leur image du monde, ni à la lumière de la nôtre.

Le sens de l'une et de l'autre dépend de la

solution de questions plus primitives.