

Philosophy of Morals.

1. What is the good?

a) objects of desire (good), objects of fear (evil)

b) good of order

a') external order

what is lacking in an economic depression?

family, technology, economy, polity

b') internal order

Eisenhower: we have to be men

man develops, first, as animal, secondly, as rational / *creature*

conversion: transposition, transfiguration -- self-centred to absolute, true moral impotence (effective freedom)

c') dynamics of good of order

a'') partial aspect: Hegelian dialectic, master and slave

objective falsity of situation: total subordination of person to another's desires, whims; brings about correction of situation

transposition of issues: mechanical problem of transportation, becomes moral problem of traffic congestion

mechanized warfare makes war unthinkable

(city states of Greece -- empires; of Italy -- kingdoms; international and nuclear fission, fusion)

b'') total view

~~xxxxxxx~~ situation: flow of objects of desire, from flow of operations, coordinated by habits, institutions, apprehended through personal relations.

progress: situation, insight, policy, consent, action, changed situation

decline: irrational dissent, absurd action, absurd situation, irrelevance of intelligence, reasonableness, sequence of lower syntheses
Xtendom, Reformation, Rationalism, Liberalism, Totalitarianism

restoration: death and resurrection; accept suffering (block spread of surd)
diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum

c) value: possible object of rational choice

2. What is ethics, philosophy (theology) of morals?

It is concerned with values, with possible objects of rational choice.

a) Ethics of Law : 'Thou shalt not...' 'There ought to be a law against it'

Basic component in all ethics

objects of desire can conflict with good of order

external order can be achieved at expense of internal order

transition of subject from objects of desire to absolute estimate, right

b) Ethics of Redemption

Rom 3, 20: per legem cognitio peccati

5, 29: subintravit lex ut abundaret delictum

John 1, 17: lex per Moysin data est, gratia et veritas per Iesum Xpm

gratia operans (elevans et sanans) Phil 2, 12 f.

c) Ethics of Achievement

bury talent in a napkin (Antonia White, Catholic novelist, Critic summer '58)

ethics of law, negative can be detailed

positive must be vague: because good is concrete possibility

freedom: not merely freedom to sin

but concrete operable not deducible, demonstrable I 73 1

achievement: of objects of desire, for one another Rom 12 4f

of good of order, maintain, conserve

improve, external

internal : self

: others (not as Pilate)

eschatological: justice of this life = ordo universi

of next = personal judgement