

in man's surmise but last in his knowledge. For he knows by raising questions and answering them. He knows his world when he has answered all the questions he can raise. But before he can reach that goal, he has to be. His being is a being-in-the-world. From the start he needs some notion, some surmise, some inkling however incomplete of the world in which his being is a being-in.

in man's surmise or guess but last in man's knowledge. For man is not just in a place, like a mineral, not just in a vegetal matrix, like a plant, not just in a habitat, like an animal. His being is conscious, intelligent, reasonable, responsible; it is being-in-a-world; it is a being that specifically is constituted by meaning, by a subject that means and by a sum of all that is meant. To be a subject it is not enough to mean where nothing is meant. To be a ^{human} subject and mean no more than ^{human} some one unchanging thing, is to be the most fragile of subjects and the least developed. To be a human subject is an enormous process of becoming. Operationally, it is Piaget's differentiation of operations, and combination of differentiated operations, and group of combinations, and rising hierarchy of grouping groups

Foundational Methodology of Religious Studies

1. A Changed Situation

a) In the late fifties. Henry Duméry in a series of works undertook a philosophic account and a critique of Christian religion. A number of his works were put on the Index. He retired from the priesthood.

b) Grounds of the condemnation. In the actual world order religious truth pertains to an order of faith quite distinct from the knowledge attainable in science and/or philosophy.

c) Sources of these grounds: remote and non-technical; proximate and technical.

Remote: salvation is by God's free gift through Christ Jesus accepted by the grace of faith

Technical: medieval task of systematic reconciliation of scriptural, conciliar, patristic doctrines; blocked by oppositions between grace and nature, faith and reason, charity and good will, merit before God and the esteem of men; solution from distinction between two entitatively distinct orders, named, natural and supernatural.

Medieval distinction between philosophy and theology; from Descartes, separation of theology and philosophy (latter distinction & acquired its own basis); later (Newton)/separation of philosophy and science.

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