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Preface.

Retional self-conscious as stands-over-against

pomantic sportaneity and the psychological depths, economic determinism and social engineering, the disconcerted existential subject and the underplaced symbols of the artistrand the Neo-Kantian.

Rational self-consciousness is a peak above the clouds. Intelligent and reasonable, responsible and free, scientific and metaphysical, it stands above romantic spontaneity historical and the psychological depths, compared determinism and social engineering, the disconcerted existential subject and the medanistic undeciphered symbols of the artist and of the Neo-Kantiens

Yet if man can scale the summit of his inner being, also he can fail to advert to the possibility of the ascent or, again, he can begin the climb only to lose his way. If then he knows himself as in fact he is, he can know that he has been no more than one cast into the world to be afflicted with questions he coess, answer and with aspirations he coess, answer and with aspirations he coess, fulfil. For it is the paradox of man that what is by nature is so much less than what he can become; and it is the tragedy of man that the truth, which portrays him as actually he is, can descend like an iron curtain to frustrate what he would and might be.

Facts, it is said, are stubborn things. But there is a sense in which, I believe, it is true to say that the facts about man can be out-flanked. For a change in man, a development of potentialities that are no less real because,

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like all potentialities they are latent, not only is a way fact can be but also a permanent source of new facts that cumulatively alter the complexion of the old.

So it is that the present work is a program rather than an argument. It begins not by assuming premistes but by presuming readers. It advances not by deducing conclusions from the truths of a religious faith or from the grinciples of a philosophy but by issuing to readers an invitation, ever more precise and more detailed, to apprehend, to appropriate, to envisage in all its consequences, the inner focus of their own intelligence and reasonableness. That focus, it will be claimed, is insight. But to approhend the focus is to gein insight into insight, to pierce the outer verbal and conceptual and to penetrate z exhibitions of mathematics, of science, and of common sense; to the inner dynamism of intelligent inquiry and critical reflection. ใหกดห To appropriate the focus is both to know and to what it is to know one's own intelligence, one's own reasonableness, one's own essential and restrictedly effective freedom. To envisage the focus in the full range of its implications is to rediscover for oneself what is meant by being, by objectivity, bynetaphysics, by ethics, by God, and by evil.

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Frankly, even as a program, even as, the indication offers only to skotch that, indicates the detailed map that is needed, the present work may be reproached for excessive ambition. But if I may borrow a phrase from Ortega y Gasact, one has to strive to mount to the level of one's time. The twentieth century has been described as the end of the Relaissance. The reverse world that wes projected by a new art and a new science, by new philosophies sade new education, by new mations.

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described as the end of the Renaissance. Some four centuries ago there was projected a new world: new nations had arisen in new political constellations; a new art was satched with the promise of a new science; and new philosophies were disseminated through a new education. That new world has been realized, and the ideas that fostered its genesis have been discredited WARAMANTISY ... Thet was now here becomes old by its maturity. What was so new has become so old. To have been educated is no longer a matter of speaking Latin and writing Greek), as Modern art would puzzle Rafaello, as modern technology would astound da Vinci. The new nations are not in Europe, and the issues of modern politics seem transcribed from the pages of Utopia. Einstein has revised momentously the thought of Galileo, and & Heisenberg has contended that good Laplace, like Homer, nods. The novel outlook that is transforming the natural sciences cannot but affect profoundly the methodis that loo social well word capied their fored shew the methods that with so sedulous a fidelity were transferred from the natural to the human sciences. And it is hard wat to refrain from scratching a logical positivist, lest one find nedieval syllogizer, americi utial philosocher, lost one Nindra-terologian.

the methods that were transferred with so sedulous a fidelity from the natural to the human sciences. Nozzisziż Not even Renaissance ridicule of the Middle Ages has been able to prevent a rebirth of interest in logicz. Not even the Enlightenment's insistencez on the autonomy of man has been able to prevent the recurrence of theological themes under the guise of existentialist philosophy.

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So it is that a new world has been bequaeathed us and yety we, the heirs of the Renaissance, have been denied its spirit of bold confidence, of venturous assurance. For we know too much in too many fields, we have witnessed too much suffering ta in too many unexpected quarters, to purchase confidence by an easy exuberance of feeling or to accept words of assurance without answers to our questions. Nor was the basic question missed, when the late Prof. Ernst Cassirer at the end of a long and highly productive career, endeavored to communicate within a brief compass the conclusions of his vast erudition and ever penatrating thought. Just what is man? Views nonked, Answers, have been worked out by theologians and scientists, by politicians and sociologists, by biologists and psychologists, by ethnologists and economists. Net only do the many answers not agree, not only is there lacking some generally accepted principle that would select one and reject the others, but even within specialized fields there seems to be no method that can comfront basic issues without succumbing to individual temperament and personal evaluations.

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In the midst of this, smerel disorientation, simply man's problem of self-knowledge ceases to be the individual concern inculcated by the ancient sage. It takes on the dimensions of a social crisis. It can be read as the historical issue of the twentieth century. If in that balance human there must be known intolligence and human Treedom are to provail, then such that there must be known intolligence and human Treedom are to provail, then such that there must be known intolligence and human Treedom are to provail, then such that there must be known intolligence and human Treedom are to provail, then such that the conditions under which they are effective.

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intelligence and reasonableness, human responsibility and freedom, are to he prevail, then they must be surmoned from the dim and confused realm of latent factors and they must burst forth in the full power of self-awareness and self-possession.

Such, then, is the urgency of a personal appropriation of one's own rational self-consciousness. Such is the excuse I would allege in asking forgiveness for verturing upon an over-ambitious program and then saving my modesty by a reassuringly medicere execution.

If such is the urgency of personal appropriation of rational self-consciousness, the difficulty of achievement should not discourage attempts at making a beginning. If the extent and the complexity of modern knowledge preclude the possibility in our time both of the <u>uomo universale</u> of the Renaissance and of the medieval writer of a <u>Summa</u>, at least the collaboration of many contains a promise of success, where the unaided individual would have to despair.

Still a collaboration has its conditions. It supposes a common vision of a **good** common goal. It supposes at least a tentative idea that would unify and coordinate separate efforts in different fields. It supposes a central nucleus that somehow could retain its identity yet undergo all the modifications and enrichments that could be **encoded** poured into its **Pfond** capacious frame from specialized investigations.

It is with the conditions, preliminary to an effective collaboration, that the present work is concerned. For in the measure that potential collaborators move towards a potent personal appropriation of their rational self-

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consciousness, in the same measure they will begin to attain the needed conton vision of the conton goal. In the measure that they discover in themselves the structure of developing intelligence, in the same measure they will share a tentative idea that can unify and coordinate separate efforts in different fields. In the measure that they reach the invariants of intellectual development, in the ma same measure they will possess a central nucleus that retains its identity them through all the **devel** possible developments of human intelligence.

Prof. Cassirer has told us that, from the viewpoint of a phonomenology of husan culture, the explanatory definition of man is <u>enimal symbolicum</u> rather than <u>animal rationale</u>. But in the measure that use appropriate their rational colfperceliusness, where re-establish in fact the <u>emimal rationals</u> tends to and they applant phonomenological method with a procedupe, at once direct and trenchant, that can discount individual temperament, criticize personal evaluations, and weld into a single view the many, discrete reports on man that come from experts in many Sizidar

consciousness, not only do they re-establish the <u>animal rationale</u> but also they break through the phenomenological veil. For, a will a summer, they can be universel they have reached a viewpoint from which individual temperament can be discounted, personal evaluations can be criticized, and the many and disparate reports on the man, emanating from experts in various fields, can be velded into a single view.

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But if I believe that man's self-amoraness and self-possession can add a further, over-arching, ion to Frof. Cassiber's portrayal of man, it is not to be overlooked that a possibility is **693** claimed and not an achievement. I could not convey my meaning without venturing into many fields, into mathematics and physics, into the subtleties of common sense and depth psychology, into the processes of history, the intricacies of interpretation, the dialectic of the philosophies, and the possibility of transcendent knowledge. Ι canat skyled would not wish anyone to entertain the fac authority or even fanciful nonsense that I can speak with competence in so many fields. I do not expect many experts to find recognize their science in the formulations that suit my purpose. Yet, porhaps, I may hope that there will be some that share my preoccupations and interests, that will divine what I am endeavoring to say and will proceed to say it more adequately, that will grasp how my ignorance and oversights can be remedied without completely invalidating the fundamental structures that make possible a common vision of a common goal. Finally, ere that that hore is fulfilled

f in any assure, however slight, that hope is fulfilled, then there will have begun the collabor collaboration whose collabor collaboration whose collabor collaboration whose

if in any measure that hope is fulfilled, the isolation of my efforts will have ended and the preliminary conditions will begin to be fulfilled for the collaboration I would initiate.

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It is customary to conclude a preface with an acknowledgement of one's indebtedness. Naturally I am inclined to think in the first place of the teachers and writers who have left there impress upon me in the course of the twenty-seven years since first I was initiated into epistemological issues. But so long a gestation contains too many half-lights, too many detours, for me to indicate in a brief yet intelligible fashion my proximate sources. So it is that I must be content to restrict my expression of gratitude to the staffs of the Jesuit Seminaries in Montreal and Toronto, where I enjoyed the freedom to undertake the underlying studies of St. Thomas Aquinas' thought on Gratia Operans and on Verbum and to compile the present volume; to the Rev. J. Walftange of West Baden College, and the Rev. J. T. Clarks and the Rev. N. Clarke of Bellarmine College, Plattsburg, who read the manuscript and helped me creatly with their comments; the Rev. P. M. Plunkett of Gyelph, (to my shame, rather vainly) Ont., who labored to reduce the solecisms of my style; the * Rev. Eric O'Connor of Loyola College, Montreal, who was ever ready to allow me to particulation draw upon his knowledge of mithematics and of science, end to a Cry friend these den af according mewster nonyuity for <u>يونيني</u> 0.19 good deed The muse s in a position to UY DOMI 10 11 11 of mathematics and of science, and to a friend that, insists on

anonymity for the long labor of typing out my manuscript.

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