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How Modern Philosophy

Undergirds the Christian Faith

Roderick Scott, M. A.

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HOW MODERN PHILOSOPHY UNDERGIRDS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH

By Roderick Scott, M. A.
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"THE most important single spiritual task before the religious world to-day is the discovery of the use of the presentday intellectual conquests of thought for the enrichment and expansion of our Christian faith." Rufus M. Jones. *Christianity and Secular Civilization*. Jerusalem Missionary Conference, 1928.

"A CHURCH with foresight and farsight will use the best thought of its age to interpret its message." Maude Royden, quoted in *Chinese Recorder*, November, 1928.

"TO naturalize religion in the new world, to build the spiritual life without falsifying reality"—H. A. Youtz. "To build a bridge between religion and modern thinking"—H. N. Wieman. "Religion should come to an understanding with the intellectual life of the times in which it lives"—E. S. Brightman. "Christianity needs to receive with a shout the new weapons science has forged for it."—*The Christian Century*.

IT WAS under the inspiration of and to answer the challenge implied in such statements as these that this essay had its inception.

The department of philosophy needs no vindication in the curriculum of the Christian college, since its primary concern is to teach students to think. But the study of philosophy may do more for the Christian program than that. It may show how "the presentday intellectual conquests of thought enrich and expand the Christian faith."

What some of these conquests are and how they undergird and enrich that faith it is my purpose to show; in outline, only, however, and as suggestions for further inquiry and development; for detailed treatment belongs to courses in philosophy and the philosophy of religion.

Liberal Christianity has often been accused of being a good critic but a poor builder, sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. And so, many religiously minded persons are suspicious of thought and fearful of intellectual doubt: "How shall they sing the Lord's songs in a strange land?" Finally the opponents of Christianity point with joy to the supposed bodyblows inflicted on religion by

modern science. Let the first two groups take heart and the last beware. The future for reflective religion is full of hope.

I realize that 'modern thought' or even 'modern philosophy' is a rash phrase. But just because modern thought is modern, i.e., living, its full description is unattainable. Classical thought is finished and describable. But as we live, thought flows past us, forever unfinished. There is no need for us to attempt to encompass this current of thought in its entirety. The four or five selections I shall make seem to me, even if there were no others, quite adequate to the task I propose for them, viz., the undergirding of religious faith in the modern age.

The 'modern' philosophy herein outlined will be familiar, it need hardly be said, to students of philosophy. I am proposing a program of study, not writing an original system. And students of the philosophy of religion and of theology have long recognized the right of philosophy to inquire into the religious experience as well as the need of religion for philosophic formulation. But, alas, these groups are small; for the rest of mankind, neither philosophy nor the philosophy of religion are familiar or easy subjects and the notion that such an essay into 'applied philosophy' as this might be even more important than applied science would find favor with few, even among philosophers. But how much both education and religious education is another story (I, chap. x. For reference of Roman numerals, see Bibliography at end).

That religion is more than thought or analysis or formulation, even that religion isn't formulation at all, isn't theology or philosophy, philosophy will be the first to admit (See below, Sect. V) Scientific experience isn't science either.* Nor do we suppose that men are convinced of religious faith by means of argument. Nevertheless thought is a part of life and without formulation religious experience (like scientific experience) could not be communicated, fixed, described, understood, even believed in. Philosophy cannot force conviction, but it can make faith easier. This is a point that should be clearly understood, but its treatment does not belong directly to the subject of this essay.

*Wieman (II) speaks of 'scientific experience' as distinct from scientific thought. The experience is the moment of discovery, the moment when a realization of the truth of nature bursts on the mind.

The special conquests of modern thought that I have selected for the purpose of this inquiry are:

- I. EXPERIENCE
- II. THE NEW NATURALISM
- III. EMERGENT EVOLUTION
- IV. PRAGMATIC IDEALISM
- V. "POLARITY"

I

EXPERIENCE

Experience as a philosophic concept appears in two such diverse quarters as Idealism and Pragmatism.

For Idealism Experience is the clearing-house of all meaning (III). "To treat objects as ideas is to give them an entirely fresh context or 'world'. In the context of experience, are compared our worlds, real and unreal, and within the real, physical and spiritual worlds. Some worlds (of Morals, Art, Economics, Politics, Religion) exist only in the medium of mind." (p. 74)

James's and Dewey's* handling of the term experience, in behalf of Pramatism, is not so very different, though their interests are more epistemological than metaphysical: to arrive at a synthesis of the sterile dualism of subject and object. All is experience and the division now takes the form of analyses of experience. One such is that of experience as doing and experience as undergoing and suffering, the first leading to an interest in means, in instruments, in useful arts; the second to consequences, meaning, and the fine arts, i.e. instrumental and consummatory experience. Another analysis discloses experience as both cognitive and non-cognitive. The latter concept is made use of by the author of Religious Experience and Scientific Method (II) to show how worship remakes the habits (Chap. xii).

Reference has been made to instrumental experience. That this is the chief function of the intellect is the contention of the Instrumentalists, a branch of pragmatism. Without stopping to argue the point, it can be conceded that part

*James, "Essays in Radical Empiricism." Dewey, "Experience and Nature" The analyses mentioned were developed by Prof. Dewey in his course in Columbia University, Philosophy 191, in 1922.

of the mind, at any rate, is a tool-maker, and that concepts are the real instruments for the control of nature. Such a tool-of-all-work has this word *experience* become.

Experience supplies both the source and the norm for all our study.

(1) As *source*. We begin always with experience a new phase of scientific method. Formerly we tested by the experiment, i.e. the controlled experience, now we *begin* with experience; experience supplies the data.

(a) It supplies it for psychology and we have a new kind of empiricism; the old kind identified experience with sensation, but for the moderns experience is none the less a starting point.

(b) It supplies it for anthropology. Research must be on the spot. There is no place for parlor anthropologists who have never seen a savage!

(c) It supplies it for religion. What happens in religious experience? That's the place to begin the study of religion, whether psychologically, as in James's *Varieties of Religious Experience*, the pioneer in this field; or philosophically, as in Hocking's "Meaning of God in Human Experience" (IV).

(2) But experience is also *norm* or center of reference. What doesn't happen *in* experience, what can't be referred to experience, is not subject for study. Conversely if something does happen in experience, it must be accounted for. "Our world of values, loyalty, friendship, appreciation, does not just happen; it must be explained" (V). "A philosophy which left one portion of human experience suspended without attachment to the world of truth is gravely open to suspicion; and its (Positivism's) failure to make the religious emotion speculatively intelligent betrays a speculative weakness."*

Now we understand the perennial appeal of the Bible; it describes authentic religious experience; we know what inspiration is; a book is inspired when it inspires us, when it checks with experience, when it catches us 'where we live.' By isolating religious experience and examining it, we are able to develop a technique for its practice and enjoyment (II). Of course people have always had religious experience; but only recently has it become an object of philosophic study, i.e. of more than psychologic study. The psychology of religion describes what happens;

*Brightman (II) p. 141 here quotes Mr. S. Alexander, the author of *Space, Time and Deity*. An English realist.

the philosophy of religion places what happens within the total scheme of knowledge, and may say why it happens, i.e. interpret the significance of the happenings.

A natural criticism of this use of experience as 'be-all and end-all' is that experience is subjective and individual, whereas science or knowledge seeks the universal. But (a) we are dealing with experience in its universal or human aspects. In fact for Dewey, there *is* no *subject* at all. And (b) Experience or experiment are for philosophy not final tests. Their findings must be subjected to Reason, i.e. to the coherence test (I, page 21), though the phrase 'learn by experience' implies a comprehensive testing that is almost the same as the coherent test.

In still a third way does this preoccupation with experience support religion. It lays once for all the ghost of the charge of "anthropomorphism." What *is* the universe like? Is it like matter? Then you have hylomorphism (Greek, *hulos*, matter). Is it like a machine? Then mechanomorphism. Mind? Anthropomorphism. We not know what matter is, and machines are all products of mind. Mechanomorphism is thus a double anthropism. (VI) If we are to *know* anything at all, can mind be avoided? Every act of mind (Knowledge) is unescapably tainted with mind.

II

THE NEW NATURALISM

"Let us cry, 'All good things are ours
Nor soul helps flesh more now
Than flesh helps soul.'"—*Browning*

The synoptic, coherent character of the experience test—if it happens it must be accounted for—has driven us to what I venture to call the New Naturalism. We face Nature with this challenge: What are *you* to produce such fruit as man? or from Emerson: "We grant that human life is mean; but how did we find out it was mean? (V. page 187). Again: "Man is the only animal that knows it is an animal."*

Naturalism is the doctrine that the way all things are is the way nature is: The crucial question then is: What is nature? Once nature was identified with

*See Warner Fite. *Moral Philosophy*. (quoted from memory)

nature as known by physics and chemistry. This is the older naturalism, also called metaphysical materialism. A century later, biology having been given admission to 'scientific' circles, we have a newer naturalism, which includes biological phenomena in Nature, though leaning heavily on the non-evolutionary, cause-effect mechanism or determinism of the older naturalism.*

But neither of these naturalisms goes deep enough into the 'nature of things'. The nature of things *is*—well, it *is* the nature of things, i.e. naturalism is now realistic. It is also pluralistic: "Matter and energy are real, but so are organization and life and mind and value and logical and rational principles. The world of the physical sciences is the true but not the whole world." (VII, page 242, 252) There are the facts of the external world; just facts as we call them. **And there are the facts of value and valuation. They both *are*; however related, they both *are*. The New Nature has place for both, for science, the description of facts and for religion, the evaluation of facts. Man is so to speak, *both* child of Nature and son of God. Philosophy rests its case always on a coherence test; anything less inclusive than this New Naturalism Philosophy cannot abide. Science might be content with less; but that makes clear where science stops, and where philosophy goes on!

III

EMERGENT EVOLUTION

But the New Naturalism has its origin in a system of thought more inspiring than a coherence test. This is the use of the term by Lloyd Morgan in his book, "Emergent Evolution" (VIII). "My doctrine," he says, "is monistic and naturalistic."

Briefly the history of Emergent Evolution is somewhat as follows: Morgan says in his preface that the notion had been in his mind for fifty years, since he first began to study biology under Huxley. He began publishing articles in 1895; his final position occurs in the book referred to, which constituted the Gifford lectures for 1925. Other thinkers in the same line are: Sellars, in his Evolutionary

*cf. "Heredity, environment, education yield only an *expectation* of the normal, not an *assurance* of the inevitable." E. A. Singer, Modern Thinkers and Presentday Problems, page 89.

**cf. L. P. Jacks, "Is there a Foolproof Science," Atlantic Monthly, 1925?

Naturalism (old style); more recently S. Alexander, in Space, Time and Deity; also Hobhouse in Development and Purpose. Back of Emergent Evolution is Creative Evolution. Bergson set himself to prove that Spencer's mechanistic evolution of the 19th century wasn't evolution at all, was in fact a contradiction in terms; for if you're going to have evolution it must make something new, must create. Morgan does not oppose Bergson but proposes a clearer idea of the process than the French philosopher's. Creative evolution proceeds, so the theory states, by successive *emergents*.* The hypothesis has proved a highly stimulating one and has been seized on by a score of thinkers. "Morgan's and Alexander's *nisus* (*striving*) toward ever higher creative syntheses, is Smuts' Holism, Hobhouses's co-operation, Whitehead's principle of concretion, Pupin's creative coordination, Hocking's Whole Idea." (II, page 53)

To put the matter, very crudely, I fear, what we have in cosmic evolution is a process of more and more complex organizations, a process called integration, the making of 'wholes'. The advance is not by *adding* something new but by the arrival or emergence or creation of a new organization of existing elements of such a type as to display new qualities. The new thing is the new quality, and Bergson's demand for novelty is satisfied; the old units are still at the service of, nay at the command of, the new; here is that continuity on which Spencer's philosophy rested. This last points needs some emphasis: The Emergent commands. The new redirects the old; biology has both chemistry and physics at its call; ethics redirects the instincts. It may even be at war with the old in the creative process of adjustment. So Huxley in the famous passage, "Man as ethical being must fight the cosmic process," he thought. Man is not quite 'at home' in nature. There is a tension between the levels, there is a place for creative strife (VI). The latest name used now by many who may not associate it any longer with Morgan is organicism.

At first we have the electron, itself a system, not a mere unit. Perhaps there are no units any more, except the counting units of mathematics. Electrons combine and interact on the new atomic level; molecules are a new combining and interacting of atoms; they display molecularity; they are no longer 'mere' atoms.

*I have avoided Morgan's new and highly technical terminology.

The word 'mere' is thus banished. Because a thought may have a nervous correlate, it is no mere nervous act. And a cup of cold water given in Christ's name is never again a mere cup of cold water. "Emergents are what they do, not what they come from" (V, page 123). So Hobhouse: An emergent is not limited by the conditions of its genesis. The genetic method or test has no place in evolutionary philosophy.

To continue: from molecules at a stage of their progressive integration emerges a new quality, vitality or life; from cells in turn, a new quality, mentality or mind; from mind, spirituality, personality and society. It should be noted that a person is here conceived of as an organization not an organism; organism is the term for the vital not the mental organization; similarly we should no longer speak of society as an organism.*

If it is fair to speak of Religion having in the last years domesticated evolution, we now have Emergent Evolution domesticating religion, especially spiritual religion, or Christianity.

- i. Emergent Evolution establishes the place of Spirit.
- ii. Emergent Evolution emphasizes the fundamental characteristic of religion, value or quality.
- iii. Emergent Evolution vindicates the rights of personality.
 - i. Emergent Evolution establishes the place and relations of Spirit.
 - a. Spirituality is an emergent quality dependent on finer organizations of mind. To the higher values when organized in a dynamic harmony we give the name spiritual: and this is a correct use. Not every person has spirituality; for some it has not emerged; when we have it, we are on our way to heaven; when we don't...
 - b. When it emerges it rules. For as we have seen, the emergent commands. We can now understand the Spirit's demands for complete surrender (strait is the gate; have none other gods but me). This has a metaphysical as well as a psychological basis. Forgiveness as remaker of the personality, as worked out by Wieman (II), illustrates this point well. Love remakes the elements of personality, so as to

*As to how emergents emerge, the hypothesis is silent. "I am agnostic here," says Morgan, "I can only take this with natural piety." Shall Science ever know the final how? But when self-consciousness has emerged it can guide its own emergents; heaven can be won!

destroy the causal agency of evil, i.e. the bad habits of the past, and makes a new self emerge which takes command with a new set of habits. The so-called pragmatic defeat of evil carries out the same method.

c. Jesus takes his place in the evolutionary scheme as an emergent; his new qualities are those of a finely, or a perfectly balanced personality.

d. Miracles are emergents. They were in Jesus' case acts of a perfect organization. When men perform miracles now, of conversion, of healing, or science, these are emergents. "When we learn a new law, we can do a new thing."*

ii. Emergent Evolution emphasizes as its main thesis that upon which Religion has always stood: quality. Think again of that cup of cold water; and of the gift of the mite, and of the woman who washed the Master's feet. "The quality of your deed will last forever," Jesus said to her. In this interest in quality, Religion has seemed always at variance with science whose interest is quantity (the metrical).* Well then science will have to change its ideas or its position, probably the latter. For in Emergent Evolution what distinguishes levels is quality. Whitehead has gone so far on this line as to say that for science even quality is more fundamental than quantity.** Of course quality is not value, but value, religion's interest, continues the succession. In the last analysis truth is a value and a quality. And value-theory, the new science of Axiology, has become the latest battle-ground of thought.***

Note in passing as further service of spiritual religion that in emphasizing value with its inevitable hierarchy**** we have got rid of tendencies to pantheism or any flat monism; the theory of levels prevents that.

iii. Emergent evolution vindicates personality and freedom against the attacks of some forms of psychology against a Self. The Self is an organization; freedom is the whole self in action; it is an emergent, though we grant that it rarely happens. Man does not have much 'freedom', though probably all he can stand. (VII, chap. on Freedom).

*H. E. Fosdick. "The Modern Use of the Bible."

**Eddington, article in Science, Religion & Reality.

***I quote this from memory.

****Art., Value Theory, by Urban, in Philosophy To-day, ed. by E. L. Schaub

IV

PRAGMATIC IDEALISM

Idealism is *the* philosophy of religion; yet in America at least it would be more natural to say that Pragmatism was. A student of mine after reading James's Pragmatism, said it was old stuff to him; *that* was *his* religion. Now Idealism and Hegel were attacked by James; and Idealism and Plato are attacked by Dewey (IX) and by the Realists. But if Idealism goes out so does religion, at least Christianity, unless we should suppose, which I cannot, that Humanism is a proper form of Christianity.

It is my contention that both attacks are upon men of straw. James opposed his vivid, open world, where contingency was real to Hegel's "Block universe" where nothing can happen. Yet Hegel did a great deal to advance the cause of evolution; perhaps he did not mean a block world. Science: where does science stand? It's on the side of Idealism. Not just anything can happen; only certain things can happen; pure pragmatism, which is the true opposite of Idealism not realism. Idealism is realistic (so Platonism, see below). Realism is only opposed to Idealism on the epistemological side, which is largely abandoned by Idealism to-day. Modern idealism is interested like Plato in the metaphysical question: the world is not merely describable, it is interpretable (VII). In fact philosophy comes pretty close to *being* Idealism. As for Dewey (IX), his correction of Plato's onesidedness with its other-worldly and fixed Idea-patterns is sound, but careful students of his insistence that philosophy become applied philosophy only and serve the interests of society are met always with this, that though he seems to be on his way, he doesn't know where he is going. In the name of democracy he has abandoned God and his goal (I, page 145). This is the usual criticism of pragmatism, of course. In short here is a method and an emphasis not a program. An unbiased observer of the tangle would remark that mankind wanted both an open and closed world, both adventure and character, both discovery and law; mankind is a funny kind of thing that wants two contradictory things (Sect. V). The double want, satisfied and recognized, is what Adams's Pragmatic Idealism has to offer (X). With it we are back on the pluralistic basis of our New Naturalism; in fact we are developing that very thesis.

"There is room, in the total economy of life's interests for the attitude and motive of possession and participation in the significant structures of the real, as well as for the adaptive behavior, the response to a stimulus, the struggle and remaking of pragmatism, for knowledge as well as for desire. There are in short both pragmatic and non-pragmatic interests. The Platonic insight expresses a sense of givenness, of living and knowing in a world not empty of all but our striving and activity. There is a solidarity between mind and reality." (X, page 166).

"By reality, idealist and realist alike mean that which first is and afterward is in accord with our purposes. In the order of our existence we are first passive and then active." (IV, page 161)

This is very obviously the first procedure of science, to *discover* and accept, however harsh the truth; and though our views of, say, the curvature of space change, no one supposes that space was once flat and is now curved.

There are two ways of showing the significance of the problem:

- i. The metaphysical problem of the reality of value.
- ii. The moral problem of activity in a perfect world.
 - i. "He who says that value is a postulate and not a fact, an aspiration, a purpose, not a matter of experience, is bound to account to us for the source of these ideals and purposes. Ideals do not come out of the void... It is on the spur of experience that our wills adopt their aims and their deepest meanings. What is present in ideal is first present in independent reality" (IV, p. 161) Most people would grant this point for truth, or Reason. Idealism makes the same demand for moral rationality or morality (I, chap. ii). The nature of things *is* moral. We do not know all the content of the good; but neither do we yet know the content of the true.

An interesting vindication of this belief has arisen of late from an unexpected source, the science of biology. Briefly the argument is: Self-protection, struggle for existence, survival are fundamental; life is insurgent, everywhere is manifest the will-to-live. Well, why? The only answer can be that *life is good*. Biology rests on ethics, just as *all* science rests on logic. These are structures of the world.* (VII)

*See art. by Urban in Philosophy Today, above referred to.

ii. Pragmatism was a protest against the failure of Idealism to provide the moral man with a job. Pragmatism is on the side of Practical Reason (Kant) and of the practical life. The world *is* open, but how far open?

A bit of observation, a little study of experience *as she is* might have given the pragmatists a little pause here, if they had thought to make it.

Where does the greatest amount of world-changing take place, among idealistic or non-idealistic peoples? Idealists in their service and sacrifice to make the 'world-desirable' may be denying their creed, but the evidence of history is that the idealist and not the realist works at the job. In fact idealism seems to mean to make better; and idealists are called foolish idealists by 'realists' who say the world can't be changed! A paradox is here:

"All's law, yet all's love"—Browning.

And until we can domesticate this paradox, we shall not be content. That is what Pragmatic Idealism does. Let us continue with our problem.

We speak usually of ideals as of what ought to exist. "An ideal," my psychology colleague informs me, "is an habitual emotionalized concept of an improved future,"—a correct *psychological* definition, but the *ought*, is personal not objective. The ideals, the structures, exist; and *we* ought to act on them. Pragmatism makes or remakes the concrete individual. Ideals are not dreams; they are discoveries. The idealist is a man with *in-sight*. Metaphysically speaking we are not making the ideal real, we are making the real particular. The analogy and parallelism of rationality should help us. A rational world does not paralyze thinking, nor does a *good* world paralyze moral effort. "Participation in structures which he does not create," to use Adams's language "far from lessening his capacity for moral achievement and mastery steadies and enhances it." (X, page 241). In the language of religion, when a man begins to believe in the God of Jesus, a God of truth and goodness, he begins to feel good for something, as Bishop McDowell used to remind us.

How congenial our restored Idealism is to Christianity! God *is* love. Men are brothers; they *ought* to act *as* they are. The pure in heart see God. The light *is* in the man; *e-duco*, educate, is to get it out. Here lies a moral *law*, love's realism, as stable and potent as, let us say, mathematical realism.

Goodness and reason are structures like the skeleton of a building, which may be built for a thousand selected purposes. "Our study tends to confirm the assertion of ideal laws and structures which judge the desires of the natural man." (I, page 70). If you want to be reasonable, you must conform to the laws of logic; to be moral, to the laws of goodness; to be beautiful, to the laws of beauty; to be holy, to the structures of holiness (XI).

This does not mean that we know yet these laws of logic or goodness or beauty or holiness, though we have made some discoveries that will stand. Perhaps what we know least about is logic, which introduces my last topic.

V

POLARITY. ALTERNATION

Amidst the current attacks on religion, little notice is paid to logic, which it may be said, in a worse way, Bacon had successfully attacked Aristotelian deduction, as shown so brilliantly in *The Reconstruction of Philosophy* (IX, chap. ii); in fact Bacon and Dewey have much in common. But Bacon's "logic of discovery," induction, has lost much of its force from the more modern realization that a "law is a statement of a fixed relation between phenomena," that "laws are just statistics."* The truth is a new science of philosophic logic is called for.

A feature of the new logic will be its clear handling of the paradoxes and dichotomies of experience.**

Once again we start with scientific observation of experience. "An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it a whole"—Emerson. (XII, page 2). The reference is to Chas. W. Gilkey's "Presentday Dilemmas in Religion," in which the solution by *Alternation* (see below) is developed through a series of dilemmas or paradoxes or contradictions of experience. This is a fascinating subject for research and application, but it can but briefly be dealt with here. It is as old as the Yin-yang; it received treatment at the hands of Aristotle in the *Golden Mean* and of Confucius in *The Art of Life* (Chung Yung). Our common treatment of this feature of our experience is by a

* See Eddington's article in *Science, Religion and Reality*.

** See Henry Churchill King, *Living*, chap. ii.

sort of division of labor ; we divide society into thinkers and actors, into conservatives and radicals. But this is wrong. An expert handed in a bill for \$50.00 for repairing a farm engine.

For ten minutes repair \$ 0.25

For knowing how 49.75 \$50.00

And as for conservatives, how many radical scientists and politicians are conservative in religion! We have neglected the rights of the whole man ; this duality is *within* the self. We shall not be satisfied, as I have indicated above, until we can satisfy *both* demands within a single life. "I must be seeking and be having, I must both move and repose," says Von Hügel (V). Because the two sides are complementary or function circularly,* the term polarity seems to fit this peculiar 'illogical' phase of experience and life. Alternation is Hocking's (IV, chap. xxviii) word ; we understand alternation or rhythm in the relation of work and play; we see also in Hocking's masterly handling of the idea the alternation between not merely parts of life, which would give an endless and almost monotonous rhythm, not much better than a sterile 'golden mean' but also between the part and the whole. The whole-experience is worship, the final act, the absolute act, the act of re-creation and therefore *of* creation.

How fruitful this concept is for religion and for the controversies of religion must be immediately evident. Transcendence, immanence, grace, freewill, spirit and mechanism, saving and losing life, service and prayer, the narrow gate and the abundant life, self-denial and self-worth, the worth of the individual, the law of the ideal, the love of God and the 'wrath' of God (The Wholly Other, XI), Mary and Martha, they all slip into place in the rational religious life *now*.

IN SHORT, in at least these phases of modern thought and philosophy, Christianity is thoroughly at home. Under their aegis, it need not fear the attacks of thought or knowledge (science). There should in future be an alliance between philosophy and Christianity for further conquest ; in turn we should see to it that the kingdoms of thought should become the kingdoms of the Lord, even if we cannot transform our political kingdoms.

* "Physical energy sublimates itself into zeal and zeal stimulates the body." Whitehead, *Religion in the Making*, p. 186. Belief follows experience and is renewed by experience, another example.

NOTE: A word of explanation is doubtless due for the free identification made in these pages between Christianity and religion. Here is another topic for inquiry. "Is it too much to say that Christianity represents the main line of the religious development of the human spirit?" The quotation is from an inaugural address of Prof. Clement C. J. Webb. A man can be religious without being Christian, of course, but if he begins to study religion in company with *modern* philosophy he is driven Christward. "This isn't Christianity," said a student of mine, "this is just psychology!" Of course Christians have always held that Christ *is* the center of life; it remains now for a philosophy of Christianity to prove that He *is* the center of *thought*. Clearly the department of philosophy in the Christian college in China or America has its work cut out for it!

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The list is by no means exhaustive, and each teacher will have his preferences. And even as I write more new books are being turned out for our use and inspiration. It is not always easy even for the professor to keep up-to-date!

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禮文

京歌新譯

道德的探險

科學哲學與宗教四講

編輯者言

施其德專號目錄

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很有意味的定義，至少能使人驟然於痛苦在宗教上的個人體中，人格全體對於自由全體的回應的。『這是個神聖的靈魂，被教會下過一個定額，美，善，愛，』

第四講 痛苦與勝利

但教會自然是不夠的。我們需要更高，越極高，自由，已在

非我『相對於人的心靈無量的心靈的靈魂』

『蘇屋聖母自然，教會自然的國，美，善，愛，』

取命益耗此生。

『靈魂進入聖書，』

這一點，故說：

的偉人亦已隱約地感覺到後人的需要。吳屋聖母雖然於我的先人知道我們需要『超乎人知的上帝』

如，西方諸國在這個擁擠的時代，雖然需要一種『使人恢復恬靜』的東西。西。這需要，將愈而愈深。

『我』的包圍而生存，宗教的職務在於使人注意這一點。但生存，基督教會當努力，使人皆無困之憂。但入不單

諸教之中，唯有佛教與基督教直接向痛苦問題尋求解決。都依吾人對以痛苦的態度為轉移。

『Finality n Religion" in Adventure.

人的心靈依然不會有安葬。

這些事物，不能使人滿足。世上若沒使人超越現世的生活，但究竟，也應當因這樣的進步，進行鼓舞。但究竟，

享的權利，假，供給一切的人。世人的宗教應當助力成生活的高興，會掃除了壓迫人的貧窮，把少數人所

拜，聯合同心，以養我精神之團契。將來有一日我們招集一同崇拜的弟兄姊妹，共作思，共作靈，共作禮

實際的工作，世致有忽忽驚後的危險。人不能無包而過這種勢力的影響。

到如今，美國的教育領袖，幾乎專注於倫理的

過宗教革命中的清教徒的傳統。不列顛帝國，亦深受於兩個民族性與氣質。美國人民的品格，的確曾受

此的不同；然其極，其所以不同的原故，不在於別的，而並沒有極大的差異。以政治經濟的現狀而論，則兩國又

及較早。以疆域的廣袤，物產的豐饒而論，俄國與美國在該國內，基督教的的倫理觀，比在他國行善

經濟生活，所以今日那種現象的原故，至少一半是因爲較良好，所以共產主義難以流行；但我要說，美的政治

引有青年的勢力。這兩國裏，政治與經濟的狀況固然比同時在美國，共產黨不但是毫無政權，而且毫無吸

何時何地，宗教若使人覺得於善，生，改善環境是不

的政下的教會，如普魯士與俄國的教會尤其是俄國的

進步，說，國際和平的希望，亦必須以這種精神為根

教會內外的個人心中，由於少數幾種基督教的領袖，在於

以會有如許進步，其故實由於基督教的領袖，已繼續注於

展的理想的標準。這樣的反面是極美的，並且也是很可愛的。英的雄的理想標準「要各方面都完備發達」時感情都做不到。

片刻投降了。然而你沒有骨格，你不能等待，你連暫物若你對於你的生活的信心大一點，你就不會向目前至了。把你至高無上的希望保留得聖潔。

「奉我的愛與我懇求你，千萬莫把你靈魂中的英雄所做的善的善的種種價值拉脫斯脫拉脫，有這樣一段話：在他哲學的層外表之下，他有與基督極相近之處。他自命反基督教的，一個大前驅者，然而他怎麼說，說進化，是更重要在生存，也必得建設。尼采的目標是建設，然而破壞，至多也不過是一種改造的準備手續。不要

種如尼采的反基督教的教主，方為合用。尼采有政治上的自由意志傳中所傳的基督教，必得經過一抗拒權力的，就是抗拒上帝的命令。路德馬丁當年所提倡的，入人都當順服他。凡是權的，都是上帝所命的。所以後的本份就是一樣：遵守馬路三十三章第一節「在上者有權梅

應當對牠起疑問，應當走不信仰的心的。

的表示。一神哲學，倘若他的基本含有神靈病的病徵，是發生「神經病」。這雖然不是有力量量的表示，正是無力量。自單總結人解脫以彌補其缺點，到了過份的時候，便「心理學家及認的一種精神病。這種觀念中常常有一種有求與他交換靈魂。更要權力，不顧到權力何用的觀念，是倘若我的目的是不過多得一權力，我還不如看見火燭。交無實際的觀念。所謂「權力」者就是達到目的的可能。

極的。因為「權力」指導權力用途的宗，便成為倫理改造的系統，是潛有與火氣，但實際上是完全消信是因為他所謂「主權的權力」，就是他拿來作他。他對於現代理學的真的，却完全是消極的。這對我大。此刻，我必要重申明的是：尼采的人格，雖然很大，對於尼采哲學的這一方面，我後來還有機會再討論。

的好人必須從腳底上好到頭頂上。」

的，然而這樣的反面祇有好好人方能用作標準，這樣的。一位德國神學家告訴我的話：「德國教會第一樣本分到某是表示得份一點也無妨。從這番話我又聯想到數年後，候到了，個人也應當他應得的權利表示出來，就入所得的機會大，在德國個人應在國家主義之下。現在時一位德國朋友告訴我：「這裏需要尼采。因為在一個陸上所發生的影響。我記得二十餘年前在柏林時，有少說家所用的「試驗」完全不同的。

所主張的這種試驗必須是與科學家的試驗一樣，與神學的得做試驗。但是我說「要」做試驗，必加上一個限制。我主張是必得如此。道德必得對於已往的成績起疑問也。我這樣說來，倘若道德要成為科學的，是否也要如此。對於一切古人所說的「問題」科學是不憂歡。科學時時刻刻重要的問題。科學是「固定」的。科學時時刻刻不過我們若把倫理學看為一種科學，立刻便發生一個反對他的方法。

我們要做這種工作的人，却不批評反對斯氏的人。世大倫理學，應當糾正，使他不能不歸一得一。我們覺得這樣倫理所注意的事實，都加以以相和的注意。我們覺得這樣倫理

家所注意的事實。社會學家所注意的事實，以及法律學家一方面看得大重了，對於其於各方面的事實，例如經濟學，一覺得他的倫理學是更重的，因為他對於兩性之間的，理斯自己已有極重要的貢獻。然而旁觀者也是其中一對於人生事實中重要的一部份，所做兩性的心理學，見的工夫研究人生的事實與狀況。

(2) 行為是一種科學，因此必得下一番不放心，無私的克己訓練，是學不成功的。

除非先清楚了生活的目標與技術，願意經過深刻我們必要申述這一點。然而因為這樣，我們更應當歡迎。科學倫理是生活的藝術與科學，但二者外還有別的。科學倫理是生活的藝術與科學，但二者外還有別的。

了。這樣看來，不僅是生活的價值，比美的價值是更大的。是有助生物在物競之下生存的價值，比美的價值是更大的。是更深刻的，因為這團體的思想是道德的，有忠心的便存留，忠心的被淘汰，那生忠心的就是道德。生物學上的立場上，是道德感，比美的感覺更起來。把一切人類中那不完備者都淘汰了，我們從

十七 耶拿手而前接兮，竟無人乎撫摩，

以遊離之態兮，使吾兒之慈愛。

覺我罪之入兮，成業我而遠遊，

十六 故吾悲傷痛泣兮，淚滔滔而長流，

主罪猶大之居兮，復傾覆吾青年，

十五 吾城中之勇士兮，上主俱不顧憐，

主授我于敵手兮，孰能禦之而挽，

歸吾罪以足轉兮，我神戰而力摧，

十四 吾罪輕彼親憐兮，俾纏結而不開，

我精條以終日兮，悔精竭而力殫，

布慈網詳吾足兮，勸我轉而歸還，

十二 從高天而降憐兮，炙吾體而難堪，

備亞倫之怒殺兮，總治我以示嚴，

有者余之際遇兮，感痛吾之非凡，

十二 爾總路之行兮，胡不介意而翻覽，

來亞倫之罪狀兮，吾至卑而後健，

冀蘇生命之應迫兮，持美物以易糧，

以吾獻款而應兮，心隱憫而哀發。

願主憐彼之邪惡兮，如德令之罪海，

十二 願彼惡之業兮，遂上遂于主前，

及主言三日兮，敵乃與我同然，

願主降我以強兮，敵勇躍而心歡，

十二 聆我降歎之入兮，莫或釋我之憂煩，

外憫白刃之殺兮，內染疫癘而死，

因吾性逆不遵兮，心慙怍而憂傷，

十二 亞倫憐吾痛兮，且願余之惡態，

備求生而不遂兮，俱一旦而亡，

吾發司與我老兮，備竟城中之饑饉，

十九 吾招余之親友兮，籌為斯罪而無良，

吾重于與淑女兮，悉被俘於他鄉，

萬民須聽吾言兮，且願余之憂傷，

十八 亞倫行無不義兮，惟吾背其典章，

耶居彼之間兮，猶被美之麗體，

亞倫命四圍之人兮，繼與雅各作對，

十一 民戰戰以素食兮，膏太厚而悲傷，

主雖會禁其入際兮，彼遂然而固閉，

觀夫外邦之入兮，僱入聖國之閭門，

十 敵據骨而攫奪兮，獲取之實珍，

求亞倫之聲兮，雖梁竊而驚於，

故頹敗于非常兮，莫能藉而同情，

九 粉巧機之沾襟兮，不念已之前程，

竟歸靡而應兮，身退轉而不前，

復從程而養其軀兮，人轉而敬而為嫌，

八 猶不潔之物兮，固獲罪而多侮，

瞻彼荒涼而悼兮，離乃肆厥讒詐，

其陷于敵手兮，無人作其救星，

七 臨難而迫兮，念往昔之光榮，

強狂馳而迫迫兮，悔精疲而神竭，

保與伯如應耶兮，尋芳草而無得，

六 願民之風聲兮，恐遺棄而消失，

彼見其惡狀兮，轉徒乎羣敵之中，

亞倫蓋施以責懲兮，由其罪之怙凶，

五 願仇人已為首兮，彼強其亨通，

彼婦女亦遭難兮，心鬱屈而羨罪，

瞻彼城隍之蕭寂兮，嘆彼祭司之靡款，

四 守聖節既之入兮，耶道降其傷悲，

凡彼迫之入兮，追及之於隱，

三 寄乎列國之中兮，會無處乎安舒，

丁於厄而創痛兮，猶大流遷而外居，

耶非寇難即敵兮，猶大流遷而相隨，

雖情入其衆兮，憫戀之其誰，

二 亞倫於滿面兮，夜大風而傷悲，

諸省推尊之后兮，何竟流而為女媧，

列邦稱雄之國兮，茲已猶之婦孺，

一 猶黎無之城兮，於今何竟歸民，

第一篇

耶拿

生理學

