

Richard Hocking "The Problem of Truth"

20th Century Truth: Conviction & Method

Problems in the Search for Truth				Polas Aspect of Truth in Modern Consciousness											Implications of Human Focus for Liberal Arts	
				Linguistics and Existential Truth						Relationship						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	19
Ine. of Tr.	Method of Inquiry	Int.	Intr.	Linguistic Truth	Existential Truth			Eth. Three					New	Open Dialogue		
The basic of Phil	Tools, curiosity, question, <u>Doubt, Critique</u> Necessity of common image of truth Socrates irony <u>Knowing doubt</u> Minimal announcement of truth	Concerns truth of prop. and truth of com-	Danger of reducing all to scient. objectivity Strives for comp. abst. Obj. & dispassionate body of linguis. truth	Need for inwardness of present existence; 2 poss. responses negative & positive <u>Inadequacy of negative</u> Reaffirmation of pers. Obj. complemented by subjectivity. Closed system is exploded by subjectivity			to possibi. No replaces certitude Artistic element enables hum. creativity ethet. commit. passions search					Humanism common thread Disinterested inquiry Hum. focus nowhere hidden; Free the mark; Balance of freedom and order.				

	Intro.	I Experi. Drilling		II Depth Drilling P6-10			III Conclusion		Whole Paper
TI EM AA CG E	Truth?	Sci. Pic.	Existen.				Probablity not certitude. Artistic element Passionate commitment		(Add to 6 parg. image)
M O T I F	Deciding truth is a problem	Common sense of truth needed		Human life demands scientific and existential truth			While necessary linguistic truth is finally based on existential truth		I create systems Any philosophical ordering must include linguistic and existential truth
L E C T S.				Lecturette content of images after participants struggle			Pull together subjectivity and their relationship to each other		
I L L U S T.				Parg. 6 Proposit. For every action there is equal but opposite reaction			Parg. 10- Example: Hippie reaction to educational system		

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5 Minutes	10 Minutes	15 Minutes	45 Minutes	15 Minutes
Introduct.	Broad Pic.	Digging Experimentally	Depth Drilling	Conclusion
Chart whole paper-	Put up chart-	Where did you raise a question and out of curiosity?	Parg. 6 How would you describe the role Hocking gives linguistic truth in our time? Where have you seen evidence of this?	Give us three titles for these <u>three anticipations</u> .
Chart by sentences Pargs. 10 & 6	Get out basic data	Where did you bring forth a critique about something and out of what doubt?	Sombody describe steps in Hockings explanation of linguistic truth.	Relate each one at a time to what we have just covered.
Questions: What is truth?	Questions: Where were you surprised by what he said?	How would you talk about the problem in 3?	Like a presuppositional statement of some discipline. Relate that through Hocking's model.	Put sentences 15-19 together into one statement.
How do you know it's truth?		Explain Socratic Irony. Build Dichotomized chart.	Parg. 7 What is the danger in Parg. 7? Parg. 8 Hocking says we sometimes forget inward principle. How would you describe that principle? How does that relate to the search for truth?	Parg. 19 - What would the uncoerced recovery of order look like? (push)
BIBLIOGRAPHY:			Read last 3 sentences.	What are the implications of this paper for your life?
1. <u>The New World Philosophy</u> by Abraham Kaplan			Parg. 9 How is the negative oversimplification?	
2. <u>Guide to Philosophy</u> by C.E.H. Joad			Parg. 10 - Describe Hockings rhythm of experience. How do you see this going on today? Explain.	
3. <u>Basic Teachings of the Great Philosophers</u> by S.E. Frost, Jr.			Demythologize sentence 8. What are the implications?	

P 6-10

5 Minutes	10 Minutes	15 Minutes	45 Minutes	15 Minutes
Introduct.	Broad Pic.	Digging Experimentally	Depth Drilling	Conclusion
Chart whole paper-	Put up chart-	Where did you raise a question and out of curiosity?	Par. 6 How would you describe the role Hocking gives linguistic truth in our time? Where have you seen evidence of this?	Give us three titles for these three anticipations.
Chart by sentences Par. 10 & 6	Get out basic data	Where did you bring forth a critique about something and out of what doubt?	Sombody describe steps in Hockings explanation of linguistic truth.	Relate each one at a time to what we have just covered.
Questions: What is truth?	Questions: Where were you surprised by what he said?	How would you talk about the problem in 3?	Like a presuppositional statement of some discipline. Relate that through Hocking's model.	Full sentences 15-19 together into one statement.
How do you know it's truth?		Explain Socratic Irony. Build Dichotomized chart.	Par. 7 What is the danger in Par. 7? Par. 8 Hocking says we sometimes forget inward principle. How would you describe that principle? How does that relate to the search for truth?	Par. 19 - What would the uncoerced recovery of order look like? (push)
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SEMINAR ORCHESTRATION

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SCIENTIFIC AND EXISTENTIAL TRUTH

TOPICAL CHART	The Issue of Truth			Scientific Truth				Existential Truth				Need for a metabill							
	Modern doubt	Ground of certainty	Common meaning of truth	Scientific & Existential compd.	Linguistic analysis	Criteria	Behav-our. isms.	Silence on the subject	Cosmos of inwardness	Silent honour	Personal freedom	Moral medium of history	Ethical Commitment	Need for C20 Metabill	Need for dialogical community	Dialogue	Community	Freedom	Balance between freedom & order.
	Advance & Knowledge	Can we know	3	4, 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				Order	

FUNCTIONAL CHART	Inroduction	Thesis I	Thesis II	Conclusion
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PROPOSITIONAL CHART	As knowledge advances truth advances. Intellectual enquiry depends on a common sense of truth and on certain undoubted convictions about reality. Even when truth is doubted, the doubt is set on the foundation of a truth which is not doubted. This is the Socratic irony.	Scientific truth is a truth of propositions, based on careful analysis of language and scientific methods. It relates to objective states of affairs, is concerned with things rather than people, and depends on a community of scientifically trained people. It is a truth of probability only.	Existential, or ethical, truth is a truth of commitment, of personal veracities, depending on the principle of inwardness and existing in the moral medium of history. Its truth is absolute and this absoluteness depends for its authenticity on the personal passion of a life behind it.	The classical discipline of the Liberal Arts grounded man in both the logical, objective scientific grasp of reality, and in an essentialist (ontological) grasp of what man in general is and must be. Modern fragmented education defers this unified metabill. Open dialogue between the proponents of order and freedom is essential. The passionate truth of conviction unto death goes side by side with dispassionate undogmatic analysis, both held in a balance, to create the new philosophic metabill of the future.
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In our day it is clear there are two quite different ways of coming at truth: one, a truth of logical propositions about objective states of affairs, tends to turn man into a thing unless it is corrected by restoring the balance by insisting on the cosmos of inwardness where existential truth reasserts man's personal freedom to dogmatically say the way it is for every man.

Truth is a problem in our time when logical, scientific, objective analysis has conquered at the expense of passionate convictional truth about human beings in general. The modern emphasis on analysing things has to be counter balanced by reasserting the truth about the man who analyses things; otherwise man himself will be treated as a thing. The objective truth of probability has to go hand-in-hand with subjective, though certain truth about human existence. Therefore education needs a new philosophical metabill.

COURSE: CSTIC
 PAPER: HOCKING

Introduction & Prelude

NAME: Stanfield
 DATE: Dec 72

INTRODUCTION

Study

- Chart the 19 paragraphs.
- Make a two-column table on scientific, existential truth
- Answer the question, "What is truth?"
- Write down a true statement

sci.	ex.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Assignment

OPENING WORDS

The 20th century has discovered 2 vehicles for arriving at truth, one scientific, one existential. Both are in revolt against the Middle Ages, and against metaphysical truth.

Symbol

Philosophy book with false cover
 Ruler, scientific instruments.
 New Testament or other Convictional work.

RITUAL

V. Gna. Peace be unto you.
 A. From God our Father, the Lord Jesus Christ
 V. Who says so.
 R. I say so.

GAME

Share some of their true statements
 Ask after each: "Is that probably true, or certainly true?"

PRELUDE

Truth is a problem

Modern doubt		Ground of certainty and doubt: Socratic Irony
Advance of knowledge	Can we know	
	Common meaning of truth.	

SECTION CHART

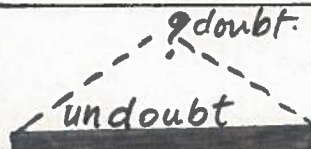
KEY POINTS

1. Knowledge can be advanced.
2. The issue: How do we know that we know?
3. Plight of present education: needs a place to stand.
4. Even when we doubt, we are standing somewhere.

KEY QUESTIONS

- P.1. What's the assumption mentioned in P.1.
 P.2. What does intellectual enquiry consist of?
 P.2. What is truth? Have them read some of their answers.
 P.2. Ask the three questions in P.2. lines 4, 5, 6. Have class answer either yes or no.
 P.3. What's the problem Hocking alludes to? Where have you seen this in your own experience?
 P.3. What's meant by "Common sense of truth?"
 P.4. What is the Socratic irony? Why is it important?

IMAGES



LECTURES

It is still possible to say to people: "you are wrong!"

COURSE CSILC Sci/Phil
 PAPER HOCKING: The Problem of Truth.

LESSON PLAN

NAME Stanford
 DATE Dec 72

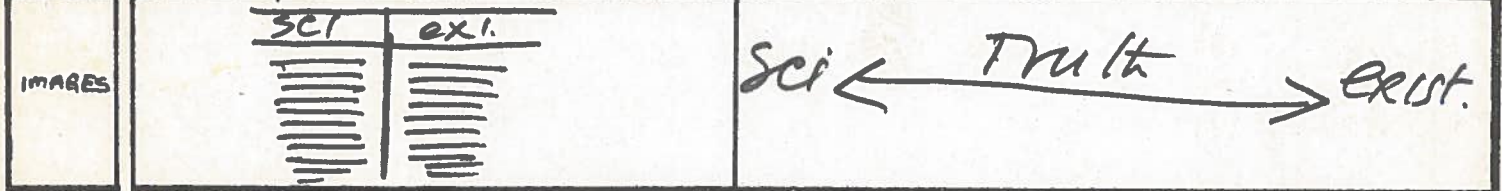
RATIONAL OBJECTIVE	EXISTENTIAL AIM	PREVAILING MOOD	OVERALL DRAMA	PERSONAL ADAPTATION
To establish clarity on the difference between sci & exist & the need for both.	To expose wishywashy abstract relativism and existential nihilism as un-human	Bewildered intrigue and tense excitement	↓ ↓ ↓	Intellectual pharisees, scientific fundamentalists, existential nihilists, romantic relativists.

INTRODUCTION	PRELUDE	MOVEMENTS			POSTLUDE	CONCLUSION
		I	II	III		
ENTRANCE Seated at table holding philosophy book with wing cover	PARAGRAPHS 1-4	5 and passim	6-9	10-14	15-19	TEACHING IMAGE
OPENING WORDS 2 vehicles of truth in rebellion against medieval metaphysics	RATIONAL OBJECTIVE Illuminate the problem of truth	Clarify roughly the difference between the two approaches	Ground the characteristics of scientific truth	Ground the characteristics & need of existential truth	Demonstrate need of a metabi for C20	PERSONAL WITNESS The joy of knowing doing being the truth.
SYMBOL Philosophy Book Ruler New Testament	EXISTENTIAL AIM Instill intrigue	Deepen the intrigue	Affirm the scientific method. Slay total relativism.	Kill the demon of abstract dilettantism. Excite with vision of commitment	Excite with new vision for philosophy	BODY POSTURE Standing convictionally
RITUAL Grace - Peace... Whosays So /say So.						RITUAL Grace - peace Whosays So /say So
GAME Get out their true statements.						EXIT walk out fast.
TIME 5	TIME 10	15	25	30	5	TIME 1

SECTION CHART	scientific truth				existential truth.			
	Contrast		scientific analysis		existential		Contrast	
	two different concerns	things persons	scientific analysis	linguistic truth	personality and veracities	veracious, authentic	Link →	
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8.

KEY POINT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Scientific-existential truth 2 Linguistic and ethical 3 Things and persons 4 Careful analysis of languages - scientific methods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Existential to do with human personality and its veracities 6. Existential deals with the veracious and authentic elements of the human situation. 7. Truth of proposition contrasted with truth of commitment
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KEY QUESTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw a T on board. Label one column "scientific", the other "existential". Get from the class all the elements from para. 5 that fit under either column. 2. Now have them hunt thru the rest of the paper espec. paras 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14 to get other characteristics of each approach until there are roughly 12 items in each column. 3. Say in your own words what is the difference between scientific-existential truth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Get several people in turn to read out their true statements again. 5. After each one say: Is that scientific or existential truth? Have the whole class answer. 6. Pick out 2 or 3 answers and ask: How do you know that's true. <p>Note the unclarity and how we must continue to struggle with this issue.</p> <p>(Don't spend too much time here This is only initial probing)</p>
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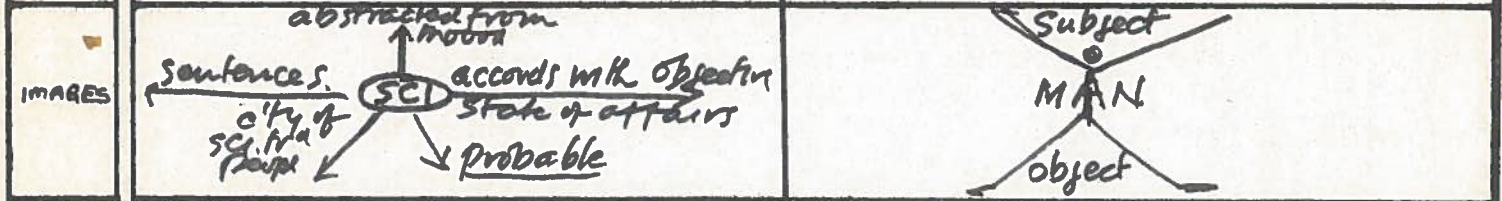


LECTURETES	Both these ways of coming at the truth are valid. We don't have to choose sides.	Both these approaches belong to a one-storey universe
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SECTION CHART	Scientific (Linguistic) truth	Ignores Inwardness.	
	New acumen in analysis of linguistic truth.	Criteria	Man both object & Subject
6	Propositions objective state. Image sent. → object sci. trd people	Behaviouristics	Cosmos of Inwardness.
		7	8

KEY POINT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complex structure of sentences & propositions. Assertions accord with objective states of affairs Linkage between sentences = objects Abstract from moods. Community of sci. trained people test the consensus Scientific truth is probable (para. 12) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Objectivity about human beings leads to rigorous behaviouristics Which leads to ignore Cosmos of inwardness Scientific selflessness does silent honor to inwardness. We belong to community of scientific trained people.
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KEY QUESTIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are his criteria for a scientifically true statement. Put on board. Let's try these out: "Three swallows just flew into the seminar room." Is that a true statement? Check the criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What's the proposition Does the proposition accord with an objective state of affairs? What's the object? Does the sentence state the truth about this referent object How know it's not true? Anyone still in doubt Anyone want to insist he sees three swallows? What does society tend to do with such people? "The cloth on the center table is (brown)". Is that a true statement? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which cloth? Which table? What mean by brown? Sure it's on the table? Is it the center table? (Linguistic analysis) How do we know that we know this? Do the same with "The world is round." Play trick with book that has wrong jacket; what book is this? Are you sure? How sure? Read out the true statements again. Which statements are sci. true? What's the danger of being sci. objective about human beings? Where seen this going on? Make a true statement about the Cosmos of inwardness (par. 8) Is it scientific or existential? How do scientists pay silent honour to inwardness. Give an example - Pasteur, Curie, Edison, Einstein etc.
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LECTURETES	A statement belongs to the realm of scientific truth only if it is objectively falsifiable or verifiable	A complete sceptic could not practically operate without accepting scientific truth. Otherwise he would stick his fork in his eyes instead of his mouth.
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SECTION CHART	Reaffirmation of Existential Truth Neglect urges reaffirmation → Probability of scientific truth (dealt with in Mt I) 10 11 12	Sci. trend → existential	Ethical Commitment dream poetry Creativity passionate conviction of commitment 13 14
KEY POINT	1. The drive towards the truer whole. 2. Re-establishment of personal subjectivity. 3. Moral medium of history, freedom, deeds. 4. Freely without commitment 5. Committed to working out authentic lives.	6. Imagination & dream work for Scientist. 7. Sense after poetic, aesthetic, symbolic point towards re-estab. of symbolic inwardness. 8. Passion is sign of commitment which is sign of authenticity. 9. Language is implicitly Convictional.	
KEY QUESTIONS	N.B. You have to push hard at what Hocking says to drive home the implications of existential truth and then take it a bit further than he does to explode the radicality. 1. What are the words/phrases that Hocking uses to describe existential truth. Take them from paras 10, 13, 14. 2. Let's hear some free statements again. Which of them are existentially true. 3. Where is the risk in making such exist. statements. 4. What convictions do you passionately hold about life in	General? about man in general? about the future of the world? 5. Now how is existential truth different from scientific truth? * 6. What is scientifically true about Mary? What is existentially true about her? 7. Your child runs home to you after school, and complains: "A bully beat me up on the way home and says he'll do the same tomorrow. Should I fight back or run away? Do a role play. Cross question 3 or 4 people. 8. "Thou shalt not kill". How would a litig. analyst approach this statement? what is the existential truth? what's the truth about death. Write down a statement you'd bet your life on. Share	
IMAGES	Example Man is freedom Jesus is the Son of God Life is fragile Life is all about Mystery, Courage, Truth, Care, and Fulfilment	SCI truth of probability consensus	EXI truth of certainty bet my life on it
LECTURETES	The search for existential truth is not permission for licence. - "I can believe what I like" - Existential nihilism or total relativism.		Although existential truth is held with certainty, but your commitment is uncertain.

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COURSE CSIC
 PAPER HOCKING

POSTLUDE & CONCLUSION
 paras 15-19

NAME Stanfield
 DATE Dec 72

POSTLUDE

CONCLUSION

SECTION CHART	Need for C20 metabil	Need for dialogical Community			Balance between freedom and order.
		Need for dialogue.	Need for convictional Community	Freedom, the holding of order	

KEY POINTS

1. Need for metabilt analogous to liberal Arts
2. Need for open dialogue between science and humanities
3. Need for convictional religious bond, a new metabilt

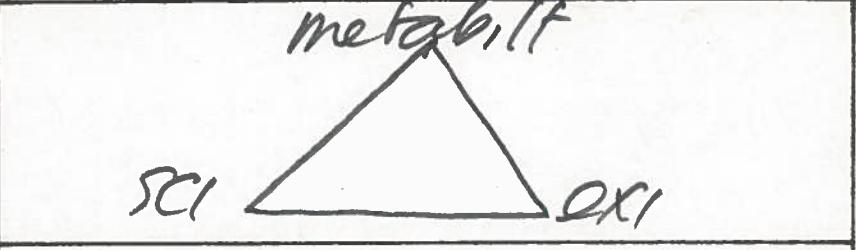
KEY QUESTIONS

1. Where see a failure to honour both types of truth in your own early education
2. What are the signs of a new metabilt coming into being.

IMAGES

LECTURE NOTES

Movement: its stress on both utterly rational analysis - model building - the NRM in the other.



The joy and release of knowing, doing, being the truth; of having a firm ground of truth that is lived.

Standing convictionally

Grace = Peace - - -
 From God
 Who says so
 I say so.

walk out decisively.

IMAGE
 PERSONAL WITNESS
 BODY POSTURE
 RITUAL
 EXIT

SCIENCE/PHILOSOPHY

Hocking, The Problem of Truth

PROBLEM OF TRUTH

QUESTION OF TRUTH		TRUTH IN OUR DAY									THREE ANTICIPATIONS			TRUTH AND LIBERAL ARTS				
INQUIRY		UNDERLYING CERTAINTY		INTR.	SCIENTIF.			ETHICAL			←			→				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

1. What is true for you?
Push hard--How do you know it is true?
2. What is silent assumption?
3. Does he ever answer this?
4. What is function of the paper--where from?
5. What compound intellectual inquiry?
6. Can you chart paper using these categories?
7. What is he saying about doubt?
8. How possible have doubt?
9. Kinds of truth have to deal with?
10. What distinguishing factors between science and ethical truth?
11. What is the basis for existential truth?
12. What are negative and positive ways?
13. What happen if you follow existential truth?
14. How order world?