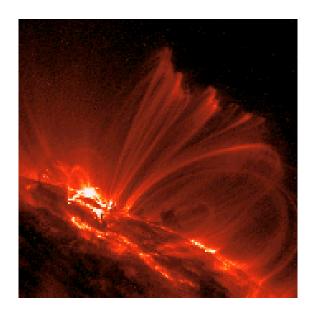
From Objects to Relationships

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Photo: Coronal loops imaged by NASA's Transition Region and Coronal Explorer (NASA and the Lockheed Martin Solar and Astrophysics Labs, http://vestige.lmsal.com/TRACE/)

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Two basic characteristics of human experience

- 1 (via cognition) the world of perceptual *objects*
- 2 (via feeling and love) whereby we experience both physical and human "relationship as fundamental"

classical science perceptual objects as primary - the 'objective' world

treats complex expressions of relatedness as 'subjective' subject-object split

Working from only a worldview of perceptual objects encourages the quick dismissal of such relationship-centric notions as altruism.

contemporary science \(\Bar{\cap} \) centrality of physical relationships; physical fields & ecological systems

More inclusive "both-and" understandings (particles and waves, continuity and quantization ...) undercut earlier arguments that set up simple objects, or one pole of these dualities, as primary and relationships as merely subjective.

Classical Science Contemporary Science

Substance only; materialism *Both* substance *and* event-oriented descriptions

External relations only Both external and internal relations

Continuity only; no discreteness Both continuity and quantization

Symmetry only Both symmetry and asymmetry

Space only; time spatialized Both space and time; coupled space-time metric

Determinism only Both predictability/determination and indetermination

Particles only Both particles and waves; many dualities

Parts only Both parts and wholes

External only source for order Both external and internal sources of order

Efficient cause only Both efficient cause and other types

No intrinsic parameter limits Fundamental limits set through physical relations

From Eastman, T. E., "Process Thought and Natural Science," Process Studies 26/3-4 (1997), 239-246.

Newton - Classical Physics

Einstein - Modern Physics

Externally-related objects
World view of perceptual objects
Entities as externally related

Formalized in Newtonian framework
Generates Hume's problem of causation
Spatialized descriptions
Linear dynamics

Ecology undeveloped
- neglect of systems
Evolution undeveloped

- neglect of historical dimension
- focus on structure vs. process No unified story of physical systems

Internally-related process
World view of quantized fields
Entities as both internally

and externally related

Formalized in modern quantum and relativity theories
Solves Hume's problem of causation

Centrality of relatedness Nonlinear dynamics

- systems must be treated *as* systems

Ecology developed

- centrality of systems

Evolution as fundamental

- historical dimension
- deeper study of invariant relations

Development of cosmic creation story

Field theory, nonlinear dynamics, quantum theory, and systems theories help level the philosophical playing field so that the best evidence and arguments from the humanities and the human sciences can be applied to the altruism question without threat of being ultimately undercut by a simplistic reductionism.