



What do we all think, today? What do I think when I'm not monitoring myself? Or rather, what is our (my) natural belief? 'Natural', of course, in keeping with the rule of an inculcated nature. A belief is all the more natural to the extent that its imposition or inculcation is freely sought out-and serves our immediate designs. Today, natural belief is condensed in a single statement:

There are only bodies and languages. This statement is the axiom of contemporary conviction. I propose to name this conviction democratic materialism. Why?

Democratic materialism. The individual as fashioned by the contemporary world recognizes the objective existence of bodies alone. Who today would speak of the separability of our immortal soul, other than to conform to a certain rhetoric? Who does not de facto subscribe, in the pragmatism of desires and the obviousness of commerce. to the dogma of our finitude, of our carnal exposition to enjoyment, suffering and death? Take one symptom among many: the most inventive artists- choreographers, video makers- track the manifestness of bodies, of their desiring and machinic life, their intimacy and their nudity, their embraces and their ordeals. They all adjust the fettered, quartered and soiled body to the fantasy and the dream. They all impose upon the visible the dissection of bodies bombarded by the tumult of universe. Aesthetic theory simply tags along. A random example: a letter from Toni Negri to Raul Sanchez, from 15 December 1999. There, we read the following:

Today the body is not just a subject which produces and which- because it produces art- shows us the paradigm of production in general, the power of life: the body is now a machine in which production and art inscribe themselves. That is what postmoderns know.

'Postmodern' is one of the possible names for contemporary democratic materialism. Negri is right about what the postmoderns 'know': the body is the only concrete instance for productive individuals aspiring to enjoyment. Man, under the sway of the 'power of life', is an animal convinced that the law of the body harbours the Be the multiple that counts one that is not! Be the inconsistent multiple and the possible will be.

'existence=individual=body', contemporary doxa must valiantly reduce humanity to an overstretched vision of animality. 'Human rights' are the same as the rights of the living. The humanist protection of all living bodies: this is the norm of contemporary materialism. Today, this norm has a scientific name, 'bioethics'. Our materialism is

In order to validate the equation

therefore the materialism of life. It is bio-materialism. Moreover, it is essentially a democratic materialism. That is because the contemporary consensus, in recognizing the plurality of languages, presupposes their juridical equality. Hence, the assimilation of humanity to animality culminates in the identification of the human animal with the diversity of its sub-species and the democratic rights that inhere in this diversity. This time, the progressive reverse borrows its name from Deleuze: 'minoritarianism'. Communities and cultures, colours and pigments, religions and clergies, uses and customs, disparate sexualities, public intimacies and publicity of the

intimate: everything and everyone deserves to be recog-

nized and protected by law.

Having said that, democratic materialism does stipulate a global halting-point for its multiform tolerance. A language that does not recognize the universal juridical and normative equality of languages does not deserve to benefit from this equality. A language that aims to regulate all other languages and to govern all bodies will be called dictatorial and totalitarian. What it then requires is not tolerance, but a 'right of intervention': legal, international, and, if needs be, military. Bodies will have to pay for their excess of language.

Let's agree that by 'democratic' (or 'Western', it's the same thing) we are to understand the simultaneous maintenance and dissolution of symbolic or juridical multiplicity into real duality. For example: the Cold War of democracies against totalitarianism, the semi-cold war of the free world against terrorism, or the linguistic and police war of civilized countries against Islamist archaism. Let's agree that by 'dialectic', following Hegel, we are to understand that the essence of all difference is the third term that marks the gap between the two others. It is then legitimate to counter democratic materialism-this sovereignty of the Two (bodies and languages) - with a materialist dialectic, if by 'materialist dialectic' we understand the following statement, in which the Three supplements the reality of There are only bodies and languages, except that

there are truths.

LOGICS OF WORLDS,

Alain Badiou









