## Dialogues Conclusive and Inconclusive

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#### The problem with the Crito

- David Hume (1748): Socrates "builds a Tory consequence of passive obedience on a Whig foundation of the original contract"
  - "Tory": the foundation of society is authority as represented by Crown, Church and Law.
  - "Whig": society exists because citizens freely enter into a contract for mutual protection; law is the means of their agreement.
- Socrates seems to be saying both that we enter freely into a contract to be citizens, and that our obligation is total and blind.

#### Let's think about



### dialogue

# Ongoing Dialogue



## Ongoing

Dialogue

#### Refusing dialogue

- With whom?
- Under what conditions?
- With what justifications?
- Did it ever happen to you?

#### Ideal dialogue

- Never concludes
- Never excludes

-- how about Socratic dialogue?Inclusive? Egalitarian?When does it stop?

Compare with the dialogue of the law courts

#### You had your chance

- "If we leave this place without first persuading the State to let us go, are we or are we not doing an injury?" (89)
- The Laws say: "Do you not realize... that you must either persuade your country or do whatever it orders?"

#### The laws / the Laws

- Dialogue in the law court (of which we have one side represented in the <u>Apology</u>)
  - Limited in time and scope
  - Concludes, necessarily, with acquittal or conviction
- Fictive dialogue with the Laws (<u>Crito</u>)
  - Not a discussion between equals

#### Freedom vs. equality

- Can Socrates be a destroyer of the laws?
  - Threat of disobedience equal and opposite to the laws' power: as if Socrates' power to do harm were indeed infinite (and so a sign of his power to do good?)
- The laws command total obedience because the citizen is not a slave (91, 93)

#### **Immortality**

- The Laws: "When you enter the next world, you may plead this in your defence before the authorities there"
- Fixing the bounds of dialogue / referring the issue to a further authority

#### The waffling many

 "the concerns of the ordinary public, who think nothing of putting people to death, and would bring them back to life if they could, with equal indifference to reason" (87)

