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ENRIQUES, FEDERIGO

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friendship international in its character; that is what we need and that is what we shall have.

We are now, in a way, the United States of Europe; of course not as opposed to the United States of America, and some future United States of Asia, but I am quite sure the end of it will be — I shall not live in that time for I shall not last so very long — that it will be the United States, not of America and not of Europe or Asia, but the United States of all the world.

It is a sort of new nationalism, as I should like to call it. That is not a very popular title now. But you all think of the old nationalism which was purely mechanistic. But the proper nationalism rests on the reality of modern feeling, and it is not something which regards only the mere aspects, but it is a part of reality.

There are people of very many nations, I think a dozen nations, all carrying good will to us, and I am quite sure that nobody leaves this beautiful city without the feeling that mutual understanding, friendship, and conciliation have been strengthened by this meeting. And let me close my speech with that single thought.

Toastmaster WELLS. Perhaps I might say for the information of the members that according to the figures furnished to me there are representatives of sixteen other countries, besides those of the United States of America, present at this Congress. I think it is a wonderful showing in these days and under the present conditions.

The next speaker whom I have the honor to present is Professor Federigo Enriques, one of the delegates from Italy, representing the University of Rome, professor of higher geometry, mathematician, and student of the philosophy of science.

ADDRESS OF F. ENRIQUES

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Italian students of philosophy, whom I have the honor of representing, it is my privilege cordially to respond to the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the great Republic of which it is a part. The Congress in which we have participated has impressed us especially as a wonderful expression of the spirit of this great country, which is giving the world a new civilization, and has proved that a development of industrial and commercial life does not exclude a profound interest in those problems which are the pride and the torment of human reason.

This interest has dictated the cordial, impartial reception which you have here extended to the representatives of every nation and of every form of thought. The American spirit is open to the sympathetic understanding of every sincere intellectual and moral effort. This attitude of the American mind and of the American heart reveals to us not only the extraordinary good will and generosity of your great people, but their deep sense of that human solidarity which our Congresses intend to develop and foster, by promoting the reciprocal acquaintance and understanding of students of philosophy belonging to different nations and with the most heterogeneous tendencies. And I believe that this work of ours, and the spirit which animates it, not by denying, but by subordinating individual and national differences, may one day become an efficient factor in the future peace of the world.

I am particularly touched by the cordial feeling toward my country prevailing among the members of this Congress, and generally in this country. In the Renaissance, Italy, the ancient mother of Law, laid the foundations of the Art and Science of today, and, by freeing thought from the shackles of mediaeval scholasticism, opened the path of modern civilization. And so, after all, it was possible to believe that, through this creative effort, she had exhausted her strength and had become unable to continue her historical past. The *Risorgimento*, however, was a new expression of her moral power; she overcame obstacles which had seemed unconquerable. and she rose again as a compact national being. Today, after the ordeal of the War, her renewed energy is showing the most encouraging promises. Through the spirit that animates her reconstructive activity, through the universal aspiration which pervades her, the new Italy, in which the past is felt as an obligation for the present, turns her heart toward America, with the persuasion that in the near future a more intimate understanding between our two countries will work as an essential element for the progress of mankind.

Toastmaster WELLS. One of the results of the great conflict waged some years ago was the creation in the twentieth century of new countries, new under their present form of government but old in tradition and old in learning. The next speaker whom I have the honor to present is one of the leaders in thought of one of those new countries, of Poland; he is the official delegate of the University of Poland and of the Polish Government, professor of logic and the methodology of the sciences, at Posen, Poland. I have great pleasure in presenting Professor W. M. Kozlowski.