the validity of objective truth" (Stalin). It is untrue to say that all our knowledge is relative. Here is Lenin's statement on this point, with an illustrative example:

"This distinction between subjectivism (asceticism, sophistry, etc.) and dialectics, incidentally, is that in objective dialectics the difference between the relative and the absolute is itself relative. To objective dialectics there is an absolute even within the realm of human association and the relative is only relative and excludes the absolute."

Utopian Socialism provides one example. Keeping in mind the given historical conditions, Utopianism corresponded to the scientific achievements and to the general social and industrial levels of its time. Later, the advent of Marxism, of Scientific Socialism, revealed the law of dialectical materialism. It was only relatively true. But there was a core, a grain, of absolute truth within Utopianism (e.g., in the good life, abundance), which was retained when Marx and Engels transformed Utopian into Scientific Socialism.

But to Dr. Lewis, this core of absolute truth does not exist.

Two further quotations from Lenin on this point.

"Man thought then by its nature is capable of giving, and does give, absolute truth, which is compounded of the sum-total of relative truths. Each step in the development of science adds new nuances to the sum (truth, but the limits of the truth of each scientific proposition are relative, now expanding, now shrinking with the growth of science)."

"It is unconditionally true that to every scientific ideology (as distinct, for instance, from religious ideology) there corresponds an objective truth, absolute nature."