SEXUAL PRESENCE AS A SYMPTOM OF THE POST-HUMAN

Patrice Renaud, PhD
Université du Québec en Outaouais
Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal
Patrice.renaud@uqo.ca

Rules for the Human Zoo: a response to the Letter on Humanism (1999)



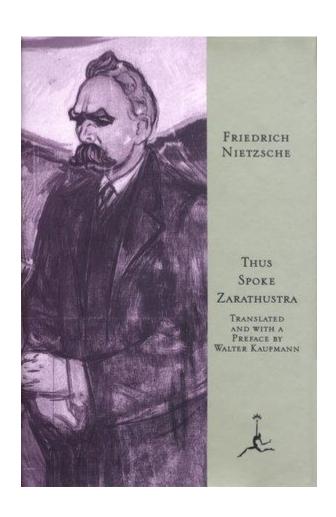
Letter on Humanism (1946)



- In accordance with Heidegger, Sloterdijk concludes that humanism has failed to respect its commitment to "to save men from barbarism"
- Assuming that "reading the right books calms the inner beast", the humanists believed that inhibitory education would help to tame Man

- According to Heidegger, **but not to Sloterdijk**, this failure is first of all due to the fact that humanism did not aim high enough, that it stuck too closely to the Aristotelian definition of Man as a *rational animal*
- The Heideggerian answer: to be wary of technology because it veils the true identity of Man which is to be closer to Being i.e. *to the language by which presence happens*

• Sloterdijk takes the opposite view of the Heideggerian's by explaining the failure of humanism not as a departure from Being or from any founding language but as the non-recognition of the inevitable animality of the human being



• In the 3rd part of
Zarathustra, Nietzsche
leads the reader to the
distinction between
breeders and superbreeders, humanists and
post-humanists

Post-humanism and the channelling of sexuality

• According to the French philosopher Joëlle Proust (2011), a post-human species would have a natural or artificial lineage that diverges from *homo sapiens sapiens* according to several characteristics, and primarily according to its *reproductive mechanisms*

Post-humanism and the channelling of sexuality

• One of the key parts of the transhumanist movement is therefore the exploitation of virtual reality (VR, and other simulation techniques) in order to create experiences conducive to this selection that will lead to the post-human (Kurzweil, 2005)

Sexual presence

- As invited by Lombard and Jones (2004, 2013) we have put forward a definition of **sexual presence** as a "second order" technologically mediated experience with a psychophysiological state of sexual arousal, including a subjective erotic perception, whose content and extent are determined by the interplay between individual psychobiological predispositions, idiosyncratic past experiences, and what is sexually afforded by a mediating technology (Renaud et al., 2014, 2016)
- Thus defined, sexual presence necessarily echoes to "first-order" sexual presence, i.e. the non-technologically mediated experience of sexuality

The Nietzschean sexual instinct

- The philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche was strongly influenced by the work of the psychophysiologists of his time (Gauchet, 1992)
- From the discovery of the neuron and cerebral automatisms consequently followed a process of dismissal of consciousness as the primum movens of individual action, as well as a fundamental questioning of the very possibility of free will

The Nietzschean sexual instinct

- If Nietzsche's philosophy can undoubtedly be described as a philosophy of instinct (Assoun, 1982), it is the idea of **Will to Power** that nevertheless remains the cornerstone of Nietzsche's thought
- This Nietzschean central principle federates all the instincts, making them work together, despite conflicts, in view of an ever greater achievement of power

The Nietzschean sexual instinct The pivotal role of illusion

• This perpetual gain can only be achieved by maintaining a **fundamental illusion**, an illusion of continuity, truth, identity, and especially **the illusion of the ego** as a synthetic concept that masks the sum of individual wills dwelling in each of us (Nietzsche, 1968)

The Nietzschean sexual instinct The pivotal role of illusion

 Indeed, according to Nietzsche each organ has its own will, purpose and intentions (Nietzsche, 1882, 1997): "The "person" itself is to be understood as an illusion: the main objection is in fact heredity, inasmuch as a prodigious amount of formative forces from much older ages constitute the continual stability of the person"

• While the Nietzschean Will to Power may in some respects resemble the psychoanalytic concepts of libido and sexual drive, it is clearly distinguishable from them by its *monistic* ontology and by the fact that it embraces all manifestations of matter, both inert and living

- In Freud, the sexual drive is based on somatic sources (erogenous zones and processes) and is designed in a **dualistic way** to explain the origin of intrapsychic conflicts
- Furthermore, according to the economic point of view of the Freudian drive, the latter operates essentially through **energetic loss**, that is, in an **entropic** mode (Assoun, 1982, Freud, 1915)

- On the other hand, the Nietzschean sexual instinct is only a creature of the Will to Power and sexual reproduction is solely one form of expression among others for the Will to Power
- Hence Michel Haar's affirmation: "Every force, every energy whatever it may be, is Will to Power in the organic world (impulses, instincts, needs), in the psychological and moral worlds (desires, motivations, ideas), and in the inorganic world itself -inasmuch as "life is just a special case of the Will to Power" (Haar, 1977)

• This metamorphosis of the sexual instinct is active especially in art and its corollary, the creation of illusions: "The illusion of the sexual instinct is a fishing net which, when torn, always repairs itself again" (Nietzsche, 1882, 1997)

• Contrary to the Freudian drive, the Nietzschean sexual instinct is not a matter of an energetic loss or discharge but rather it is about a surplus of nervous energy that is transferred outside the organism and that reorganizes itself in a **negentropic** way, adding to the complexity of the world

- As explained, illusion in the Nietzschean sense acts as a protective shield against the Dionysian forces at work behind appearances
- This Dionysian chaos threatening the individual in his Apollonian facade is not only contained and held back by the illusion of the individual self, but at the same time put at the service of the Will to Power by increasing the energy potential of the latter

- The first-order sexual presence, that of sexuality between animals, operates first by *masking* the absurd lack of meaning of the relationship of the blind forces on which the biological generation depends
- It is thus put at the service of the human lineage

- Second-order sexual presence, that produced by the encounter of the human organic and the technological inorganic, protects against the deep meaning of this encounter
- This meaning is that of the appearance of the post-human and disappearing of the human

- This second-order sexual presence is, in our opinion, a symptom of the post-human in that it redoubles, it redoubles according to the transitive and intransitive sense of the verb to redouble
- By this we mean, it remakes illusion and, in doing so, it contributes to the extension of the domain of the Will to Power

"This is the CENTRAL SCRUTINIZER...You have just destroyed one model XOJ-37 Nuclear Powered Pan-Sexual Roto-Plooker. And you're gonna have to pay for it! So give up, you haven't got a chance."

Sy Borg, Joe's Garage, 1979

Frank Zappa (a very good friend of Vaclav Havel)

• This paper was prepared with the help of the SHRC-CRSH.

- Assoun, P.-L. (1982). Freud et Nietzsche (2nd Edition), Paris, France; PUF, Philosophie d'aujourd'hui.
- Chapman, A.-H., & Chapman-Santana, M. (1995). The influence of Nietzsche on Freud's ideas. British Journal of Psychiatry. 166(2), 251-253.
- Féré, C. (1888). Dégénérescence et criminalité : essai physiologique. Paris, France; Félix Alcan, coll. « Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaine ».
- Freud, S. (1986, 1915). Métapsychologie. Paris, France; Gallimard (Folio).
- Gauchet, M. (1992). L'Inconscient cérébral. Paris, France; Éditions du Seuil, « La Librairie du xxe siècle ».
- Haar, M. (1977). "Nietzsche and metaphysical language", in The New Nietzsche (2nd Edition) (recueil collectif), Dell, USA; MIT Press.
- Heidegger, M. (1970). Lettre sur l'humanisme-Über den Humanismus. (Roger Munier, Trans.), Paris, France; Aubier éditions Montaigne, coll. « bilingue ».
- Herzen, A. (1877). Le Cerveau et l'activité cérébrale au point de vue psycho-physiologique. Paris, France; Baillière.
- Kurzweil, R. (2005). The Singularity is Near: When Humans Transcend Biology. New York, NY; Penguin.
- Lingis, A. (1977). "The will to power", in The New Nietzsche (2nd Edition) (recueil collectif), Dell, USA; MIT Press.
- Lombard, M., & Jones, M. (2004). Presence and sexuality. Paper in the Proceedings of 7th international workshop on presence, Valencia, Spain.
- Lombard, M., & Jones, M. (2013). Telepresence and Sexuality: A Review and a Call to Scholars. Human Technology, 9(1), 22-55.
- Nietzsche, F. W. (1997). Fragments posthumes. (Astrup, A.-S. & de Laumay, M., Trans.), Paris, France; Gallimard (Édition de Giorgio Colli et Mazzino Montinari).
- Nietzsche, F. W. (1998). Twilight of the Idols. (Large, D. Trans.), Oxford, CT: Oxford University Press.
- Nietzsche, F. W. (1968). The Will to Power. (Kaufmann W. & Hollingdale, R. J., Trans.) New York, NY: Vintage Books.
- Nietzsche, F. W. (2005). Thus Spoke Zarathustra. (Parkes, G. Trans.) Oxford, CT; Oxford University Press.
- Proust, J., (2011). Cognitive enhancement, human evolution and bioethics, Journal International de Bioéthique, 22(3), 153-173.
- Renaud, P., Fontanessi, L., Benbouriche, M. (2014). Sexual presence as a dimorphic phenomenon. Proceedings of the International Society for Presence Research, 167-172.
- Renaud, P., Neveu, S. M., Nolet, K., Rouleau, J.-L., Benbouriche, M., Bordeleau, A. & Joyal, C. (2018, in revision). Sexual Presence: A qEEG Analysis of Sexual Arousal to Synthetic Pornography. International Journal of Telepresence, 20 pages.
- Sloterdijk, P. (2009). Rules for the Human Zoo: a response to the Letter on Humanism. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 27(1), 12-28.
- Von Hartmann, E. (1877). Philosophie de l'Inconscient. (Nolen, D., Trans.), Paris, France; Librairie Germer Baillère et Cie.