

## Questions about the Current Pandemic from the Point of View of Ivan Illich<sup>1</sup>

David Cayley

### Editor's Introduction

The following long essay by world-renowned Illich scholar David Cayley was written in April 2020, and David has given his kind permission to re-publish it here in this theme symposium for Ivan Illich. David writes (on New Year's Day, 2024): 'I'd be delighted to have you reprint my piece on Illich and the pandemic. This essay has had a career unlike anything else I've ever written. I wrote it simply to make sense of my growing puzzlement; but once Giorgio Agamben republished it on his Quodlibet blog (<http://tinyurl.com/78acmwcj>), it made its way around the world, and seemed to give clarity, comfort and encouragement to people wherever it went. By now as I write, it's been translated into most European languages, and I still get grateful and appreciative letters about it.'

We are delighted to republish what is an historically and culturally very important essay in this, the final issue of *Self & Society* – and, I like to think, an essay that Ivan Illich himself would surely have welcomed.

Last week I began an essay on the current pandemic in which I tried to address what I take to be the central question that it raises: Is the massive and costly effort to contain and limit the harm that the virus will do the only choice we have? Is it no more than an obvious and unavoidable exercise of prudence undertaken to protect the most vulnerable? Or is it a disastrous effort to maintain control of what is obviously out of control, an effort which will compound the damage being done by the disease with new troubles that will reverberate far into the future? I hadn't been writing for long before I began to realize that many of the assumptions I was making were quite remote from those being expressed all around me. These assumptions had mainly come, I reflected, from my prolonged conversation with the work of Ivan Illich. What this suggested was that, before I could speak intelligibly about our present circumstances, I would first have to sketch the attitude towards health, medicine and well-being that Illich developed over a lifetime of reflection on these themes. Accordingly, in what follows I will start with a brief account of the evolution of Illich's critique of bio-medicine, and then try to answer the questions I just posed in this light.

At the beginning of his 1973 book *Tools for Conviviality*, Illich described what he thought was the typical course of development

followed by contemporary institutions, using medicine as his example. Medicine, he said, had gone through ‘two watersheds’. The first had been crossed in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when medical treatments became demonstrably effective, and benefits generally began to exceed harms. For many medical historians, this is the only relevant marker – from this point on, progress will proceed indefinitely, and though there may be diminishing returns, there will be no point, in principle, at which progress will stop. This was not the case for Illich. He hypothesized a second watershed, which he thought was already being crossed and even exceeded around the time he was writing. Beyond this second watershed, he supposed, what he called ‘counterproductivity’ would set in – medical intervention would begin to defeat its own objects, generating more harm than good. This, he argued, was characteristic of any institution, good or service; a point could be identified at which there was enough of it and after which there would be too much. *Tools for Conviviality* was an attempt to identify these ‘natural scales’ – the only such general and programmatic search for a philosophy of technology that Illich undertook.

Two years later in *Medical Nemesis* – later renamed, in its final and most comprehensive edition, *Limits to Medicine* – Illich tried to lay out in detail the goods and the harms that medicine does. He was generally favourable to the large-scale innovations in public health that have given us good food, safe water, clean air, sewage disposal etc. He also praised efforts then underway in China and Chile to establish a basic medical toolkit and pharmacopeia that would be available and affordable for all citizens, rather than allowing medicine to develop luxury goods that would remain forever out of reach of the majority. But the main point of his book was to identify and describe the counterproductive effects that he felt were becoming evident as medicine crossed its second watershed. He spoke of these fall-outs from too much

medicine as ‘iatrogenesis’, and addressed them under three headings: clinical, social and cultural.

The first everyone, by now, understands – you get the wrong diagnosis, the wrong drug, the wrong operation, you get sick in hospital etc. This collateral damage is not trivial. An article in the Canadian magazine *The Walrus* – Rachel Giese, ‘The errors of their ways’, April 2012<sup>2</sup> – estimated that 7.5 per cent of the Canadians admitted to hospitals every year suffer at least one adverse event, and 24,000 die as a result of medical mistakes. Around the same time, Ralph Nader, writing in *Harper’s Magazine*,<sup>3</sup> suggested that the number of people in the United States who die annually as a result of preventable medical errors is around 400,000. This is an impressive number, even if exaggerated – Nader’s estimate is twice as high per capita as *The Walrus’s* – but this accidental harm was not, by any means, Illich’s focus. What really concerned him was the way in which excessive medical treatment weakens basic social and cultural aptitudes.

An instance of what he called ‘social iatrogenesis’ is the way in which the art of medicine, in which the physician acts as healer, witness and counsellor, tends to give way to the science of medicine, in which the doctor, as a scientist, must, by definition, treat his or her patient as an experimental subject and not as a unique case. And, finally, there was the ultimate injury that medicine inflicts: cultural iatrogenesis. This occurs, Illich said, when cultural abilities, built up and passed on over many generations, are first undermined and then, gradually, replaced altogether. These abilities include, above all, the willingness to suffer and bear one’s own reality, and the capacity to die one’s own death. The art of suffering was being overshadowed, he argued, by the expectation that all suffering can and should be immediately relieved – an attitude which doesn’t, in fact, end suffering but, rather, renders it meaningless, making it merely an

anomaly or technical miscarriage. And death, finally, was being transformed from an intimate, personal act – something each one can do – into a meaningless defeat; a mere cessation of treatment or ‘pulling the plug’, as is sometimes heartlessly said.

Behind Illich’s arguments lay a traditional Christian attitude. He affirmed that suffering and death are inherent in the human condition – they are part of what defines this condition. And he argued that the loss of this condition would involve a catastrophic rupture both with our past and with our own creatureliness. To mitigate and ameliorate the human condition was good, he said. To lose it altogether was a catastrophe because we can only know God as creatures – i.e. created or given beings – not as gods who have taken charge of our own destiny.

*Medical Nemesis* is a book about professional power – a point on which it’s worth dwelling for a moment, in view of the extraordinary powers that are currently being asserted (as I write) in the name of public health. According to Illich, contemporary medicine, at all times, exercises political power, though this character may be hidden by the claim that all that is being asserted is care. In the province of Ontario where I live, ‘health care’ currently gobbles up more than 40 per cent of the government’s budget, which should make the point clearly enough. But this every-day power, great as it is, can be further expanded by what Illich calls ‘the ritualization of crisis’. This confers on medicine ‘a license that usually only the military can claim’. He continues:

Under the stress of crisis, the professional who is believed to be in command can easily presume immunity from the ordinary rules of justice and decency. He who is assigned control over death ceases to be an ordinary human.... Because they form a charmed borderland not quite of this world, the time-span and the community space claimed by the medical enterprise are as sacred as their religious and military counterparts.

In a footnote to this passage, Illich adds that ‘he who successfully claims power in an emergency suspends and can destroy rational evaluation. The insistence of the physician on his exclusive capacity to evaluate and solve individual crises moves him symbolically into the neighborhood of the White House.’ There is a striking parallel here with the German jurist Carl Schmitt’s claim in his book *Political Theology*<sup>4</sup> that the hallmark of true sovereignty is the power to ‘decide on the exception’. Schmitt’s point is that sovereignty stands above law because in an emergency, the sovereign can suspend the law – declare an exception – and rule in its place as the very source of law. This is precisely the power that Illich says the physician ‘claims... in an emergency’. Exceptional circumstances make him/her ‘immune’ to the ‘ordinary rules’, and able to make new ones as the case dictates. But there is an interesting and, to me, telling difference between Schmitt and Illich. Schmitt is transfixed by what he calls ‘the political’. Illich notices that much of what Schmitt calls ‘sovereignty’ has escaped, or been usurped from the political realm, and reinvested in various professional hegemonies.

Ten years after *Medical Nemesis* was published, Illich revisited and revised his argument. He did not, by any means, renounce what he had written earlier, but he did add to it quite dramatically. In his book, he now said, he had been ‘blind to a much more profound symbolic iatrogenic effect: the iatrogenesis of the body itself’. He had ‘overlooked the degree to which, at mid-century, the experience of “our bodies and our selves” had become the result of medical concepts and cares’. In other words, he had written, in *Medical Nemesis*, as if there were a natural body, standing outside the web of techniques by which its self-awareness is constructed, and now he could see that there is no such standpoint. ‘Each historical moment’, he wrote, ‘is incarnated in an epoch-specific body.’ Medicine doesn’t just

act on a pre-existing state – rather, it participates in creating this state.

This recognition was just the beginning of a new stance on Illich's part. *Medical Nemesis* had addressed a citizenry that was imagined as capable of acting to limit the scope of medical intervention. Now, he spoke of people whose very self-image was being generated by bio-medicine. *Medical Nemesis* had claimed, in its opening sentence, that 'the medical establishment has become a major threat to health'. Now, he judged that the major threat to health was the pursuit of health itself. Behind this change of mind lay his sense that the world, in the mean while, had undergone an epochal change. In 1988, Illich told me:

I believe that... there [has been] a change in the mental space in which many people live. Some kind of a catastrophic breakdown of one way of seeing things has led to the emergence of a different way of seeing things. The subject of my writing has been the perception of sense in the way we live; and in this respect, we are, in my opinion, at this moment, passing over a watershed. I had not expected in my lifetime to observe this passage.

Illich characterized 'the new way of seeing things' as the advent of what he called 'the age of systems' or 'an ontology of systems'. The age that he saw as ending had been dominated by the idea of instrumentality – of using instrumental means, like medicine, to achieve some end or good, like health. Characteristic of this age was a clear distinction between subjects and objects, means and ends, tools and their users etc. In the age of systems, he said, these distinctions have collapsed. A system, conceived cybernetically, is all encompassing – it has no outside. The user of a tool takes up the tool to accomplish some end. Users of systems are inside the system, constantly adjusting their state to the system, as the system adjusts its state to them. A bounded individual pursuing personal well-being gives way to an immune system which constantly recalibrates its

porous boundary with the surrounding system.

Within this new 'system analytic discourse', as Illich named it, the characteristic state of people is disembodiment. This is a paradox, obviously, since what Illich called 'the pathogenic pursuit of health' may involve an intense, unremitting and virtually narcissistic preoccupation with one's bodily state. Why Illich conceived it as disembodiment can best be understood by the example of 'risk awareness', which he called 'the most important religiously celebrated ideology today'. Risk was disembodiment, he said, because 'it is a strictly mathematical concept'. It does not pertain to persons, but to populations – no one knows what will happen to this or that person, but what will happen to the aggregate of such persons can be expressed as a probability. To identify oneself with this statistical figment is to engage, Illich said, in 'intensive self-algorithmization'.

Illich's most distressing encounter with this 'religiously celebrated ideology' occurred in the field of genetic testing during pregnancy. He was introduced to it by his friend and colleague, Silja Samerski, who was studying the genetic counselling that is mandatory for pregnant women considering genetic testing in Germany – a subject she would later write about in a book called *The Decision Trap* (Imprint-Academic, 2015).<sup>5</sup> Genetic testing in pregnancy does not reveal anything definite about the child which the woman being tested is expecting. All it detects are markers whose uncertain meaning can be expressed in probabilities – a likelihood calculated across the entire population to which the one being tested belongs, by her age, family history, ethnicity etc. When she is told, for example, that there is a 30 per cent chance that her baby will have this or that syndrome, she is told nothing about herself or the fruit of her womb; she is told only what might happen to someone like her. She knows nothing more about her actual circumstances than what her

hopes, dreams and intuitions reveal; but the risk profile that has been ascertained for her statistical doppelganger demands a decision. The choice is existential; the information on which it is based is the probability curve on which the chooser has been inscribed.

Illich found this to be a perfect horror. It was not that he could not recognize that all human action is a shot in the dark – a prudential calculation in the face of the unknown. His horror was at seeing people re-conceive themselves in the image of a statistical construct. For him, this was an eclipse of persons by populations; an effort to prevent the future from disclosing anything unforeseen; and a substitution of scientific models for sensed experience. And this was happening, Illich realised, not just with regard to genetic testing in pregnancy, but more or less across the board in health care.

Increasingly, people were acting prospectively, probabilistically, according to their risk. They were becoming, as Canadian health researcher Allan Cassels<sup>6</sup> once joked, ‘pre-diseased’ – vigilant and active against illnesses that someone like them might get. Individual cases were increasingly managed as general cases, as instances of a category or class, rather than as unique predicaments; and doctors were increasingly the servo-mechanisms of this cloud of probabilities, rather than intimate advisors alert to specific differences and personal meanings. This was what Illich meant by ‘self-algorithmization’ or disembodiment.

One way of getting at the iatrogenic body that Illich saw as the primary effect of contemporary biomedicine is by going back to an essay that was widely read and discussed in his milieu in the early 1990s. Called ‘The biopolitics of postmodern bodies: constitutions of self in immune system discourse’, it was written by historian and philosopher of science Donna Haraway and appears in her 1991 book *Simians, Cyborgs and Women: The Reinvention of Nature*.<sup>7</sup> This essay is interesting not just because I

think it influenced Illich’s sense of how bio-medical discourse was shifting, but also because Haraway, seeing – I would claim – almost exactly the same things as Illich, draws conclusions that are, point-for-point, diametrically opposite. In this article, for example, she says, with reference to what she calls ‘the post-modern body’, that ‘human beings, like any other component or subsystem, must be localized in a system architecture whose basic modes of operation are probabilistic, statistical’. ‘In a sense’, she continues, ‘organisms have ceased to exist as objects of knowledge, giving way to biotic components’. This leads to a situation in which ‘no objects, spaces or bodies are sacred in themselves; and components can be interfaced with any other if the proper standard, the proper code, can be constructed for processing signals in a common language’. In a world of interfaces, where boundaries regulate ‘rates of flow’ rather than marking real differences, ‘the integrity of natural objects’ is no longer a concern. ‘The “integrity” or “sincerity” of the Western self’, Haraway writes, ‘gives way to decision procedures, expert systems, and resource investment strategies.’

In other words, Haraway, like Illich, understands that persons, as unique, stable and hallowed beings, have dissolved into provisionally self-regulating sub-systems, in constant interchange with the larger systems in which they are enmeshed. In her words, ‘we are all chimeras, theorized and fabricated hybrids of machine and organism... the cyborg is our ontology’. The difference between them lies in their reactions. Elsewhere in the volume from which the essay I have been quoting comes, Haraway issues what she calls her ‘Cyborg Manifesto’. It calls on people to recognize and accept this new situation but to ‘read it’ with a view to liberation. In a patriarchal society, there is no acceptable condition to which one could hope to return, so she offers ‘an argument for pleasure in the confusion of boundaries and for responsibility in their construction’.

For Illich, on the other hand, the ‘cyborg ontology’, as Haraway calls it, was not an option. For him what was at stake was the very character of human persons as ensouled beings with a divine origin and a divine destiny. As the last vestiges of sense washed out of the bodily self-perception of his contemporaries, he saw a world that had become ‘immune to its own salvation’. As Illich told me plaintively:

I have come to the conclusion that when the angel Gabriel told that girl in the town of Nazareth in Galilee that God wanted to be in her belly, he pointed to a body which has gone from the world in which I live.

The ‘new way of seeing things’ which was reflected in the orientation of bio-medicine amounted, according to Illich, to ‘a new stage of religiosity’. He used the word ‘religiosity’ in a broad sense to refer to something deeper and more pervasive than formal or institutional religion. Religiosity is the ground on which we stand, our feeling about how and why things are as they are, the very horizon within which meaning takes shape. For Illich, the createdness, or given-ness of the world, was the foundation of his entire sensibility. What he saw coming was a religiosity of total immanence, in which the world is its own cause and there is no source of meaning or order outside of it – ‘a cosmos’, as he said, ‘in the hands of man’. The highest good in such a world is life, and the primary duty of people is to conserve and foster life. But this is not the life which is spoken of in the Bible – the life which comes from God; it is, rather, a resource which people possess and ought to manage responsibly. Its peculiar property is to be at the same time an object of reverence and of manipulation. This naturalized life, divorced from its source, is the new god. Health and safety are its adjutants. Its enemy is death. Death still imposes a final defeat, but has no other personal meaning. There is no proper time to die – death ensues when treatment fails or is terminated.

Illich refused to ‘interiorize systems into the self’. He would give up neither human nature nor natural law. ‘I just cannot shed the certainty’, he said in an interview with his friend Douglas Lummis, ‘that the norms with which we ought to live correspond to our insight into what we are’. This led him to reject ‘responsibility for health’, conceived as a management of inter-meshed systems. How can one be responsible, he asked, for what has neither sense, boundary nor ground? Better to give up such comforting illusions and to live instead in a spirit of self-limitation, which he defined as ‘courageous, disciplined, self-critical renunciation accomplished in community’.

To summarize: in his later years, Illich concluded that humanity, at least in his vicinity, had taken leave of its senses, and had moved lock, stock and barrel into a system construct lacking any ground whatsoever for ethical decision. The bodies in which people lived and walked around had become synthetic constructs woven out of CAT-scans and risk curves. Life had become a quasi-religious idol, presiding over an ‘ontology of systems’. Death had become a meaningless obscenity rather than an intelligible companion. All this was expressed forcefully and unequivocally: he did not attempt to soften it, or offer a comforting ‘on the other hand...’. What he attended to was what he sensed was happening around him, and all his care was to try to register it as sensitively as he could, and address it as truthfully as he could. The world, in his view, was not in his hands, but in the hands of God.

By the time he died in 2002, Illich stood far outside the new ‘way of seeing things’ that he felt had established itself during the second half his life. He felt that in this new ‘age of systems’, the primary unit of creation, the human person, had begun to lose its boundary, its distinction and its dignity. He thought that the revelation in which he was rooted had been corrupted – the ‘life more

abundant' that had been promised in the New Testament transformed into a human hegemony so total and so claustrophobic that no intimation from outside the system could disturb it.

Illich believed that medicine had so far exceeded the threshold at which it might have eased and complemented the human condition that it was now threatening to abolish this condition altogether. And he had concluded that much of humanity is no longer willing to 'bear... [its] rebellious, torn and disoriented flesh', and has instead traded its art of suffering and its art of dying for a few years of life expectancy and the comforts of life in an 'artificial creation'. Can any sense be made of the current [Covid-19] 'crisis' from this point of view? I would say 'yes', but only in so far as we can step back from the urgencies of the moment and take time to consider what is being revealed about our underlying dispositions – our 'certainties', as Illich called them.

First of all, Illich's perspective indicates that for some time now we've been practising the attitudes that have characterized the response to the current pandemic. It's a striking thing about events which are perceived to have changed history, or 'changed everything', as one sometimes hears, that people often seem to be somehow ready for them, or even unconsciously or semi-consciously expecting them. Recalling the beginning of World War I, economic historian Karl Polanyi used the image of sleep-walking to characterize the way in which the countries of Europe shuffled to their doom – automatons blindly accepting the fate they had unknowingly projected. The events of 11 September 2001 – '9/11', as we now know it – seemed to be instantly interpreted and understood, as if everyone had just been waiting to declare the patent meaning of what had occurred – the end of the Age of Irony, the beginning of the War on Terror, whatever it might be. Some of this is surely a trick of perspective, by which hindsight instantly turns contingency into necessity – since something *did* happen, we

assume that it was bound to happen all along. But I don't think this can be the whole story.

At the heart of the coronavirus response has been the claim that we must act prospectively to prevent what has not yet occurred: an exponential growth in infections, an overwhelming of the resources of the medical system which will put medical personnel in the invidious position of performing triage, etc. Otherwise, it is said, by the time we find out what we're dealing with, it will be too late. (It's worth pointing out, in passing, that this is an unverifiable idea: if we succeed, and what we fear does not take place, then we will be able to say that our actions prevented it; but we will never actually *know* whether this was the case.)

This idea that prospective action is crucial has been readily accepted, and people have even vied with one another in denouncing the laggards who have shown resistance to it. But to act like this requires experience in living in a hypothetical space where prevention outranks cure; and this is exactly what Illich describes when he speaks of risk as 'the most important religiously celebrated ideology today'. An expression like 'flattening the curve' can become overnight common sense only in a society practised in 'staying ahead of the curve', and in thinking in terms of population dynamics rather than actual cases.

Risk has a history. One of the first to identify it as the preoccupation of a new form of society was German sociologist Ulrich Beck in his 1986 book *Risk Society*,<sup>8</sup> published in English in 1992. In this book, Beck portrayed late modernity as an uncontrolled science experiment. By 'uncontrolled', he meant that we have no spare planet on which we can conduct a nuclear war to see how it goes, no second atmosphere which we can heat and observe the results. This means that techno-scientific society is, on the one hand, hyper-scientific and, on the other, radically unscientific in so far as it has no standard against which it can measure or assess what it

has done. There are endless examples of this sort of uncontrolled experiment – from transgenic sheep, to mass international tourism, to the transformation of persons into communications relays. All these, in so far as they have unforeseeable and unpredictable consequences, already constitute a kind of living in the future. And just because we are citizens of risk society, and therefore by definition participants in an uncontrolled science experiment, we have become – paradoxically or not – preoccupied with controlling risk. As I pointed out earlier, we are treated and screened for diseases we do not yet have, on the basis of our probability of getting them. Pregnant couples make life-and-death decisions based on probabilistic risk profiles. Safety becomes a mantra – ‘farewell’ becomes ‘be safe’ – health becomes a god.

Equally important in the current atmosphere has been the idolization of life, and aversion from its obscene other, death. That we must at all costs ‘save lives’ is not questioned. This makes it very easy to start a stampede. Making an entire country ‘go home and stay home’, as our prime minister (Justin Trudeau) said not long ago, has immense and incalculable costs. No one knows how many businesses will fail, how many jobs will be lost, how many will sicken from loneliness, how many will resume addictions or beat each other up in their isolation. But these costs seem bearable as soon the spectre of lives lost is brought on the scene. Again, we have been practising counting lives for a long time. The obsession with the ‘death toll’ from the latest catastrophe is simply the other side of the coin. Life becomes an abstraction – a number without a story.

Illich claimed in the mid-1980s that he was beginning to meet people whose ‘very selves’ were a product of ‘medical concepts and cares’. I think this helps to explain why the Canadian state, and its component provincial and municipal governments, have largely failed to acknowledge what is currently at stake in our ‘war’ on ‘the virus’. Sheltering

behind the skirts of science – even where there is no science – and deferring to the gods of health and safety has appeared to them as political necessity. Those who have been acclaimed for their leadership, like Quebec premier François Legault, have been those who have distinguished themselves by their single-minded consistency in applying the conventional wisdom. Few have yet dared to question the cost; and when those few include Donald Trump, the prevailing complacency is only fortified – who would dare agree with him? In this respect, insistent repetition of the metaphor of war has been influential: in a war, no one counts costs, or reckons who is actually paying them. First, we must win the war. Wars create social solidarity and discourage dissent – those not showing the flag are apt to be shown the equivalent of the white feather with which non-combatants were shamed during World War I.

At the date at which I am writing – early April 2020 – no one really knows what is going on. Since no one knows how many have the disease, nobody knows what the death rate is – Italy’s is currently listed at over 10 per cent, which puts it in the range of the catastrophic influenza at the end of World War I, while Germany’s is at 0.8 per cent, which is more in line with what happens unremarked every year: some very old people, and a few younger ones, catch the flu and die. What does seem clear, here in Canada, is that with the exception of a few local sites of true emergency, the pervasive sense of panic and crisis is largely a result of the measures taken against the pandemic, and not the result of the pandemic itself. Here, the word itself has played an important role – the declaration by the World Health Organization that a pandemic was now officially in progress didn’t change anyone’s health status, but it dramatically changed the public atmosphere. It was the signal the media had been waiting for to introduce a regime in which nothing else but the virus could be discussed.



By now a story in the newspaper not concerned with coronavirus is actually shocking. This cannot help but give the impression of a world on fire. If you talk about nothing else, it will soon come to seem as if there is nothing else. A bird, a crocus, a spring breeze can begin to seem almost irresponsible – ‘Don’t they know it’s the end of the world?’, as an old country-music classic asks.

The virus acquires extraordinary agency – it is said to have depressed the stock market, shuttered businesses and generated panic fear, as if these were not the actions of responsible people but of the illness itself. Emblematic for me, here in Toronto, was a headline in the *National Post*. In a font that occupied much of the top half of the front page, it said simply ‘PANIC’. Nothing indicated whether the word was to be read as a description or an instruction. This ambiguity is constitutive of all media, and disregarding it is the characteristic *déformation professionnelle* of the journalist; but it becomes particularly easy to ignore in a certified crisis. It is not the obsessive reporting or the egging on of authorities to do more that has turned the world upside down – it is the virus that has done it. Don’t blame the messenger.

A headline on the web-site STAT on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 – and I don’t think it was a joke – even claimed that ‘Covid-19 has sunk the ship of state’. It is interesting, in this respect, to perform a thought experiment. How much of an emergency would we feel ourselves to be in, if this had never been called ‘a pandemic’ and such stringent measures taken against it? Plenty of troubles escape the notice of the media. How much do we know or care about the catastrophic political disintegration of South Sudan in recent years, or about the millions who died in the Democratic Republic of Congo after civil war broke out there in 2004? It is our attention that constitutes what we take to be the relevant world at any given moment. The media do not act alone – people must be disposed to

attend where the media directs their attention; but I don’t think it can be denied that the pandemic is a constructed object that might have been constructed differently.

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau remarked on 25 March 2020 that we are facing ‘the greatest health care crisis in our history’. If he is understood to be referring to a health crisis, this seems to me a grotesque exaggeration. Think of the disastrous effect of smallpox on indigenous communities, or of a score of other catastrophic epidemics from cholera and yellow fever to diphtheria and polio. Can you then really say that a flu epidemic which appears mainly to kill the old, or those made susceptible by some other condition, is even comparable to the ravaging of whole peoples, let alone worse? And yet, unprecedented, like the Prime Minister’s ‘greatest ever’, seems to be the word on everyone’s lips. However, if we take the Prime Minister’s words by the letter, as referring to health care, and not just health, the case changes.

From the beginning, the public-health measures taken in Canada have been explicitly aimed at protecting the health-care system from any overload. To me this points to an extraordinary dependence on hospitals, and an extraordinary lack of confidence in our ability to care for one another. Whether Canadian hospitals are ever flooded or not, a strange and fearful mystique seems to be involved: the hospital and its cadres are felt to be indispensable, even when things could be more easily and safely dealt with at home. Again, Illich was prescient in his claim, in his essay ‘Disabling professions’,<sup>9</sup> that overextended professional hegemonies sap popular capacities and make people doubt their own resources.

The measures mandated by ‘the greatest health-care crisis in our history’ have involved a remarkable curtailing of civil liberty. This has been done, it is said, to protect life and, by the same token, to avoid

death. Death is not only to be averted but also kept hidden and unconsidered. Years ago I heard a story about a bemused listener at one of Illich's lectures on *Medical Nemesis*, who afterwards turned to his companion and asked, 'What does he want, let people die?'. Perhaps some readers would like to ask me the same question. Well, I'm sure there are many other old people who would join me in saying that they don't want to see young lives ruined in order that they can live a year or two longer. But, beyond that, 'Let people die' is a very funny formulation, because it implies that the power to determine who lives or dies is in the hands of the one to whom the question is addressed. The we who are imagined as having the power to 'let die' exist in an ideal world of perfect information and perfect technical mastery. In this world, nothing occurs which has not been chosen. If someone dies, it will be because they have been 'let... die.' The state must, at all costs, foster, regulate and protect life – this is the essence of what Michel Foucault called 'biopolitics', the regime that now unquestionably rules us.<sup>10</sup> Death must be kept out of sight and out of mind. It must be denied meaning. No one's time ever comes – they are let go. The grim reaper may survive as a comic figure in *New Yorker* cartoons, but he has no place in public discussion. This makes it difficult even to talk about death as something other than someone's negligence or, at the least, a final exhaustion of treatment options. To accept death is to accept defeat.

As I write, the events of recent weeks reveal how totally we live inside systems, how much we have become populations rather than associated citizens, how much we are governed by the need to continually outsmart the future we ourselves have prepared. When Illich wrote books like *Tools for Conviviality* and *Medical Nemesis*, he still hoped that life within limits was possible. He tried to identify the thresholds at which technology must be restrained in order to keep the world at the local, sensible, conversable scale on which human beings could remain the

political animals that Aristotle thought we were meant to be. Many others saw the same vision, and many have tried to keep it alive over the last 50 years. But there is no doubt that the world Illich warned of has come to pass. It is a world which lives primarily in disembodied states and hypothetical spaces, a world of permanent emergency in which the next crisis is always right around the corner, a world in which the ceaseless babble of communication has stretched language past its breaking point, a world in which overstretched science has become indistinguishable from superstition. How, then, can Illich's ideas possibly gain any purchase in a world that seems to have moved out of reach of his concepts of scale, balance and personal meaning? Shouldn't one just accept that the degree of social control that has recently been exerted is proportionate and necessary in the global immune system of which we are, in Haraway's expression, 'biotic components?'

Perhaps; but it's an old political axiom – which can be found in Plato, Thomas More and, more recently, Canadian philosopher George Grant – that if you can't achieve the best, at least prevent the worst. And things can certainly get worse as a result of this pandemic. It has already become a somewhat ominous commonplace that the world will not be the same once it is over. Some see it as a rehearsal, and admit frankly that though this particular plague may not fully justify the measures being taken against it, these measures still constitute a valuable rehearsal for future and potentially worse plagues. Others view it as a 'wake-up call', and hope that when it's all over, a chastened humanity will begin to edge its way back from the lip of catastrophe. My fear, and one that I think is shared by many, is that it will leave behind a disposition to accept much increased surveillance and social control, more tele-screens and tele-presencing, and heightened mistrust. At the moment, everyone is optimistically describing physical distancing as a form of solidarity; but it's also practice

in regarding one another, and even ourselves – ‘Don’t touch your face’ – as potential disease vectors.

I have already said that one of the certainties that the pandemic is driving deeper into the popular mind is risk. But this is easy to overlook, since risk is so easily conflated with real danger. The difference, I would say, is that danger is identified by a practical judgement resting on experience, whereas risk is a statistical construct pertaining to a population. Risk has no room for individual experience or for practical judgement; it tells you only what will happen in general. It is an abstract of a population, not a picture of any person, or a guide to that person’s destiny. ‘Destiny’ is a concept that simply dissolves in the face of risk, where all are arrayed, uncertainly, on the same curve. What Illich calls ‘the mysterious historicity’ of each existence – or, more simply, its meaning – is annulled.

During this pandemic, then, risk society has come of age. This is evident, for example, in the tremendous authority that has been accorded to models – even when everyone knows that they are informed by little more than what one hopes are educated guesses. Another illustration is the familiarity with which people speak of ‘flattening the curve’, as if this were an everyday object. I have even recently heard songs about it. When it becomes an object of public policy to operate on a purely imaginary, mathematical object, like a risk curve, it is certain that risk society has taken a great leap forward. This, I think, is what Illich meant about ‘disembodiment’ – the impalpable becomes palpable, the hypothetical becomes actual, and the realm of everyday experience becomes indistinguishable from its representation in newsrooms, laboratories and statistical models.

At all times, humans have lived in imagined worlds, but this, I think, is different. In the sphere of religion, for example, even the most

naïve believers have the sense that the beings they summon and address in their gatherings are not everyday objects. In the discourse of the pandemic, everyone consorts familiarly with scientific phantoms, as if these were as real as rocks and trees.

Another related feature of the current landscape is government-by-science, and its necessary complement – the abdication of political leadership resting on any other grounds. This, too, is a field long-tilled and prepared for planting. In *Tools for Conviviality*, nearly 50 years ago Illich wrote that contemporary society is ‘stunned by a delusion about science’. This delusion takes many forms, but its essence is to construct out of the messy, contingent practices of a myriad of sciences a single golden calf, before which all must bow. It is this giant mirage that is usually invoked when we are instructed to ‘listen to the science’, or told what ‘studies show’ or what ‘the science says’. But there is no such thing as science – only sciences, each one with its unique uses and unique limitations. When ‘science’ is abstracted from all the vicissitudes and shadows of knowledge production, and elevated into an omniscient oracle whose priests can be identified by their outfits, their solemn postures and their impressive credentials, what suffers, in Illich’s view, is political judgement. We do not do what appears good to our rough-and-ready sense of how things are down here on the ground, but only what can be dressed up as science says.

In a book called *Rationality and Ritual*,<sup>11</sup> British sociologist of science Brian Wynne studied a public inquiry carried out by a British High Court Judge in 1977 on the question of whether a new plant should be added to the British nuclear-energy complex at Sellafield, on the British Cumbrian coast. Wynne shows how the judge approached the question as one which ‘science’ would answer – is it safe? – without any need to consult moral or political principles. This is a classic case of the displacement of political judgement on to the shoulders of Science,

conceived along the mythical lines I sketched earlier.

This displacement is now evident in many fields. One of its hallmarks is that people, thinking that ‘science’ knows more than it does, imagine that they know more than they do. No actual knowledge need support this confidence. Epidemiologists may say frankly, as many have, that in the present case, there is very little sturdy evidence to go on; but this has not prevented politicians from acting as if they were merely the executive arm of Science. In my view, the adoption of a policy of semi-quarantining those who are not sick – a policy apt to have disastrous consequences down the road in lost jobs, failed businesses, distressed people and debt-suffocated governments – is a political decision, and ought to be discussed as such. But at the moment, the ample skirts of Science shelter all politicians from view. Nor does anyone speak of impending moral decisions: Science will decide.

In his late writings, Illich introduced, but never really developed, a concept that he called ‘epistemic sentimentality’ – not a catchy phrase, admittedly, but one that I think sheds light on what is currently going on. His argument, in brief, was that we live in a world of ‘fictitious substances’ and ‘management-bred phantoms’ – any number of nebulous goods, from institutionally defined education to the ‘pathogenic pursuit of health’, could serve as examples; and that in this ‘semantic desert full of muddled echoes’, we need ‘some prestigious fetish’ to serve as a ‘Linus blanket’. In the essay I’ve been quoting, ‘Life’ is his primary example. ‘Epistemic sentimentality’ attaches itself to Life, and Life becomes the banner under which projects of social control and technological overreach acquire warmth and lustre. Illich calls this ‘epistemic sentimentality’ because it involves constructed objects of knowledge that are then naturalized under the kindly aegis of the ‘prestigious fetish’. In the present case, we

are frantically saving lives and protecting our health-care system.

These noble objects enable a gush of sentiment which is very hard to resist. For me, it is summed up in the almost unbearably unctuous tone in which our Prime Minister now addresses us daily. But who is not in an agony of solicitude? Who has not said that we are avoiding each other because of the depth of our care for one another? This is epistemic sentimentality not just because it solaces us and makes a ghostly reality seem humane, but also because it hides the other things that are going on – like the mass experiment in social control and social compliance, the legitimation of tele-presence as a mode of sociability and of instruction, the increase of surveillance, the normalization of biopolitics, and the reinforcement of risk awareness as a foundation of social life.

Another concept that I believe Illich has to contribute to current discussion is the idea of ‘dynamic balances’ that he develops in *Tools for Conviviality*. This thought came to me recently while reading, in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, a refutation of Italian philosopher Giorgio Agamben’s dissident position on the pandemic.<sup>12</sup> Agamben had written earlier against the inhumanity of a policy that lets people die alone and then outlaws funerals, arguing that a society which sets ‘bare life’ higher than the preservation of its own way of life has embraced what amounts to a fate worse than death.

Fellow philosopher Anastasia Berg, in her response,<sup>13</sup> expresses respect for Agamben, but then claims that he has missed the boat. People are cancelling funerals, isolating the sick and avoiding one another not because mere survival has become the be-all and end-all of public policy, as Agamben claims, but in a spirit of loving sacrifice which Agamben is too obtuse and theory-besotted to notice. The two positions appear starkly opposed, and the choice an either/or. One either views social distancing, with Anastasia Berg, as a

paradoxical and sacrificial form of solidarity, or one views it with Agamben as a fateful step into a world where inherited ways of life dissolve in an ethos of survival at all costs.

What Illich tried to argue in *Tools for Conviviality* is that public policy must always strike a balance between opposed domains, opposed rationalities, opposed virtues. The whole book is an attempt to discern the point at which serviceable tools – tools for conviviality – turn into tools which become ends in themselves and begin to dictate to their users. In the same way, he tried to distinguish practical political judgement from expert opinion, home-made speech from the coinages of mass media, vernacular practices from institutional norms. Many of these attempted distinctions have since drowned in the monochrome of ‘the system’, but the idea can still be helpful, I think. It encourages us to ask the question, ‘What is enough?’. ‘Were is the point of balance?’ Right now this question is not asked because the goods we pursue are generally taken to be unlimited – we cannot, by assumption, have too much education, too much health, too much law, or too much of any of the other institutional staples on which we lavish our hope and our substance.

But what if the question were revived? This would require us to ask in what way Agamben might be right, while still allowing Berg’s point. Perhaps a point of balance could be found. But this would require some ability to sustain a divided mind – the very hallmark of thinking, according to Hannah Arendt – as well as the resuscitation of political judgement. Such an exercise of political judgment would involve a discussion of what is being lost in the present [Covid-19] crisis as well as what is being gained. But who deliberates in an emergency? Total mobilization – total preoccupation – the feeling that everything has changed – the certainty of living in a state of exception rather than in ordinary time; all these things militate against political deliberation. This is

a vicious circle: we can’t deliberate because we’re in an emergency, and we’re in an emergency because we can’t deliberate. The only way out of the circle is by the way in – the way created by assumptions that have become so ingrained as to seem obvious.

During the last 20 years of his life, Illich had a sense of a world immured in ‘an ontology of systems’, a world immune to grace, alienated from death, and totally convinced of its duty to manage every eventuality – a world, as he once put it, in which ‘exciting, soul-capturing abstractions have extended themselves over the perception of world and self like plastic pillowcases’. Such a view does not readily lend itself to policy prescriptions. Policy is made in the moment according to the exigencies of the moment. Illich was talking about modes of sensing, of thinking, and of feeling that had crept into people at a much deeper level. Accordingly, I hope that no one who has read this far thinks that I have been making facile policy proposals, rather than trying to describe a fate that all share.

Still, my view of the situation is probably clear enough from what I have written here. I think this tunnel we have entered – of physical distancing, flattening the curve etc. – will be very hard to get out of: either we call it off soon and face the possibility that it was all for naught, or we extend it and create harms that may be worse than the casualties we have averted. This is not to say that we should do nothing. It is a pandemic. But it would have been better, in my view, to try and keep going and used targeted quarantine for the demonstrably ill and their contacts. Close baseball stadiums and large hockey arenas, by all means, but keep small businesses open and attempt to space the customers in the same way as the stores that have stayed open are doing. Would more then die? Perhaps; but this is far from clear. And that’s exactly my point: no one knows. Swedish economist Fredrik Erixon, the director of the European Centre for

International Political Economy, made the same point recently in defence of Sweden's current policy of precaution without shut-down. 'The theory of lockdown', he says, is 'untested' – which is true – and, consequently, 'It's not Sweden that's conducting a mass experiment. It's everyone else.'<sup>14</sup>

But, to say it again, my intention here is not to contest policy, but to bring to light the practised certainties that make our current policy seem incontestable. Let me take a final example. A Toronto newspaper columnist recently suggested that the current emergency can be construed as a choice between 'saving the economy' or 'saving granny'. In this figure, two prime certainties are pitted against one another. If we take these phantoms as real things rather than as questionable constructions, we can only end up by setting a price on granny's head. Better, I want to argue, to try to think and speak in a different way.

Perhaps the impossible choices thrown up by the world of modelling and management are a sign that things are being framed in the wrong way. Is there a way to move from granny as a 'demographic' to a person who can be nursed and comforted and accompanied to the end of her road; from The Economy as the ultimate abstraction to the shop down the street in which someone has invested all they have, and which they may now lose. At present, 'the crisis' holds reality hostage, captive in its enclosed and airless system. It's very difficult to find a way of speaking in which life is something other and more than a resource which each of us must responsibly manage, conserve and, finally, save. But I think it important to take a careful look at what has come into the light in recent weeks: medical science's ability to 'decide on the exception' and then take power; the media's power to remake what is sensed as reality, while disowning its own agency; the abdication of politics before Science, even when there is no science; the disabling of practical judgement;

the enhanced power of risk awareness; and the emergence of Life as the new sovereign.

Crises change history, but not necessarily for the better. A lot will depend on what the event is understood to have meant. If, in the aftermath, the certainties I have sketched here are not brought into question, then the only possible outcome I can see is that they will fasten themselves all the more securely on our minds and become obvious, invisible and unquestionable.

8 April 2020

## Notes and References

- 1 This article is published on David's website at <http://tinyurl.com/mvaffszu>. It is republished here with kind permission of the author.
- 2 See <http://tinyurl.com/5n6cz39p> (accessed 2 January 2024).
- 3 Ralph Nader, 'Suing for justice: your lawsuits are good for America', *Harper's Magazine*, April 2016, pp. 57–62; pdf available at <http://tinyurl.com/w33j5xpj> (accessed 2 January 2024).
- 4 See Carl Schmitt, *Political Theology: Four Chapters on the Concept of Sovereignty*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2006.
- 5 Silja Samerski, *The Decision Trap: Genetic Education and Its Social Consequences*, Imprint-Academic, Exeter, Devon, 2015.
- 6 See his *Seeking Sickness: Medical Screening and the Misguided Hunt for Disease*, Greystone Books, Vancouver, 2012. See also Ray Moynihan and Alan Cassels, *Selling Sickness: How the World's Biggest Pharmaceutical Companies Are Turning Us All into Patients*, Bold Type Books, New York, 2006.
- 7 Donna Haraway, *Simians, Cyborgs and Women: The Reinvention of Nature*, Routledge, London, 1991; reprinted in Timothy Campbell and Adam Sitze (eds), *Biopolitics: A Reader*, Duke University Press, Durham and London, 2013, pp. 274–309.
- 8 Ulrich Beck, *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*, Sage, London, 1992.

- 9 Ivan Illich, 'Disabling professions', in I. Illich & others, *Disabling Professions*, Marion Boyars. London, 1977, pp. 11–39.
- 10 See Michel Foucault, *The Birth of Biopolitics: Lectures at the Collège de France, 1978–1979*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2010.
- 11 Brian Wynne, *Rationality and Ritual: Participation and Exclusion in Nuclear Decision-making*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, Routledge, Abingdon, Oxon, 2010.
- 12 See Giorgio Agamben. 'Lo stato d'eccezione provocato da un'emergenza immotivata' [trans: The state of emergency caused by an unjustified emergency], *Il Manifesto*, 26 February 2020; see <http://tinyurl.com/4jxpbjbr> (2 January 2024 – paywall).
- 13 Anastasia Berg, 'Giorgio Agamben's coronavirus cluelessness', *The Point's Quarantine Journal*, 23 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/yc6cynac> (accessed 2 January 2024).
- 14 Fredrik Erixon, 'No lockdown, please, we're Swedish', *The Spectator*, 4 April 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/bdfe4d94> (accessed 3 January 2024).

## Further Reading

Here are some links to articles which I have cited above or which have influenced my thinking:

- Dr Neil Rau and Dr Susan Richardson, 'Why draconian measures may not work: two experts say we should prioritize those at risk from COVID-19 than to try to contain the uncontainable', *National Post*, 15 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/heunpdfn> (accessed 3 January 2024).
- John P.A. Ioannidis, 'A fiasco in the making? As the coronavirus pandemic takes hold, we are making decisions without reliable data', *STAT News* [online], 17 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/4r4jpkev> (accessed 3 January 2024).
- John Lee, 'How deadly is the coronavirus? It's still far from clear: there is room for different interpretations of the data', *The Spectator*, 28 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/2nktuyux> (accessed 3 January 2024).
- OffGuardian*, 'LISTEN: CBC Radio cuts off expert when he questions Covid19 narrative', *OffGuardian*, 17 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/3amv75sn> (accessed 3 January 2024). (Note: This story is mis-titled: Duncan McCue doesn't 'cut off' Dr Kettner; it's because Kettner gets to make so many strong points that the item is valuable – DC.)
- OffGuardian*, '12 experts questioning the coronavirus panic', *OffGuardian*, 24 March 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/4rh858t3> (accessed 3 January 2024).
- European Journal of Psychoanalysis, 'Coronavirus and philosophers: a tribune', Feb–May 2020; available at <http://tinyurl.com/5hb274ez> (accessed 3 January 2024). (Note: Agamben's view can be found here along with a lot of other interesting material – DC.)

## Selection of Readers' Comments under David's Article on His Website (see note 1, above)

### HIPOLITO Rodríguez

I read your paper from Mexico. And I would like to translate it to Spanish because I think your thinking is very important in this very moment. I hope your answer will be positive. Illich is a light in this age.

### Frederic Wellens

Wow... THX à lot for this. 6 months into this mess, I stumbled across Illich's work yesterday and yours afterwards.

It certainly is comforting to read people with similar reflexions and the willingness to post it on the web. Since anyone voicing a deviant opinion from the current dominant pandemic measures meme tends to be portrayed as a selfish stupid moron...

So once again  
Merci, Merci, Merci

Frédéric

### stanley becker

I read Illich's 'Nemesis' in the 1980s in paperback – very small print – it was a long read but rewarding – however, what struck me as the core of the analysis was the conception of 'Managed Modern Medicine' and the move away from personal diagnosis – this signalled an alternative direction that moved Medicine out of 'care' and into Management – this seemed to me to be the crucial idea – somehow you have not even mentioned this in your discussion of this rational man's oeuvre – I know you have referred to 'disembodiment' but the structure of management demands a revision of this formerly altruistic calling

### Preston

As a long time listener/reader of your work but first-time commenter: I sat down today wondering if you'd written anything about our current crisis and was glad to visit here and discover you had. I'm very grateful for your reflections on Ivan Illich's thought and how it might relate what we're going through now. Throughout this period I've often looked up at the clouds and asked them what Ivan might be

thinking about all of this. Your thought-provoking essay is as close as we can get. I also thank you for your own valued opinions and links to some of the other influences on your thinking.

I suppose my own response may be close to what Illich's would be were he alive: silence and friendship. If there is a silver lining to this time of cloistering and slowing down it is an opportunity for silence and cultivation of true friendships, in whatever form we wish them to take.

Finally, I'd like to say, in response to a commenter above, that some of us have absolutely no problem with these 8,800 words but rather relish the depth and scope of your piece.

### Bruce Dickson

David, this is pretty terrific AND really needs editing. It's 8,800 words. In revising it for my own learning, it's clear this is AT LEAST TWO ARTICLES, if not three.

For my contacts, I've reduced it to the first topic, added more paragraphing for readability and slightly revised for greater clarity. If you wish a copy of my re-edited version, I'm at HealingToolbox att g mail com

I'd like to circulate topics further down in your 8,800 piece; yet, this is proving more tricky to keep your voice and perspective. If you wish a collaborator to turn this into an eBook to sell on Amazon (good SEO for you), let me know. Happy to volunteer the time.

### Nayeli

Check this out as well:  
<https://charleseisenstein.org/essays/the-coronation/>

### Leo Wong

<https://twitter.com/ibergus/status/1250417579249655810> [being a tweet from Isaac Waisberg]

### Thomas Whitney Rodd

I sort of agree with most of this. Here's my two cents.

In my first Contracts class in law school, in 1979, we were assigned 'Tragic Choices' by Guido Calabresi and Philip Bobbitt, as 'a general theoretical account of how societies cope



with decisions which they regard as tragic'. Calabresi went on to a stunning career as a law professor and judge, and Bobbit as a specialist in high-level international law and policy. Their dense little book, about things like allocating dialysis treatment, military conscription, etc., opened my eyes – and I have often returned to their insights as my work in law and politics has encountered this issue over and over.

I don't think our current situation, or the uncertain 'risk assessment and management' model that has come to be so important in medicine, due primarily to scientific understanding, is all that different from the human condition over the ages; it's just working out in different circumstances. Personally I take pills to bring my blood pressure within safer limits, and I think risk management goes with the human territory, consciously or unconsciously. So I think one could find, most of the themes of modern talk of uncertain and diffuse projections and risks, throughout history, just the details are different.

Calabresi and Bobbit's most memorable point for me, as I recall, is that in the open societies they studied, people bounce from one poor 'solution' to a tragic choice to another, and that ends up being the path, necessarily flawed, but somewhat self-correcting, one hopes.

My guru, Paul Goodman, taught that centralizing has grave dangers for many reasons, not least that people are venal and stupid. Nevertheless he saw clearly that there is a tremendous felt necessity, despite uncertainty, for draconian, centralized management, due to dangers like the virus. This is a major dilemma or tragic choice of modern times.

Among the thousands of medical workers at work today there are surely some leaders in the making who will synthesize science's improved thinking that will result from this crisis. I don't know enough to have an opinion. But I am prepared to defer to those who conclude that an enforced and draconian shutdown, whatever it ultimately yields, is an experiment worth making.

## About the contributor

**David Cayley** is a Canadian writer and broadcaster. He has produced and presented hundreds of radio documentaries, including two five-hour series with Ivan Illich, and published seven books, among them *Ivan Illich: An Intellectual Journey* (2021), *The Rivers North of the Future: The Testament of Ivan Illich* (2005) and *Ivan Illich in Conversation* (1992) – two of which are reviewed in this symposium for Ivan Illich.