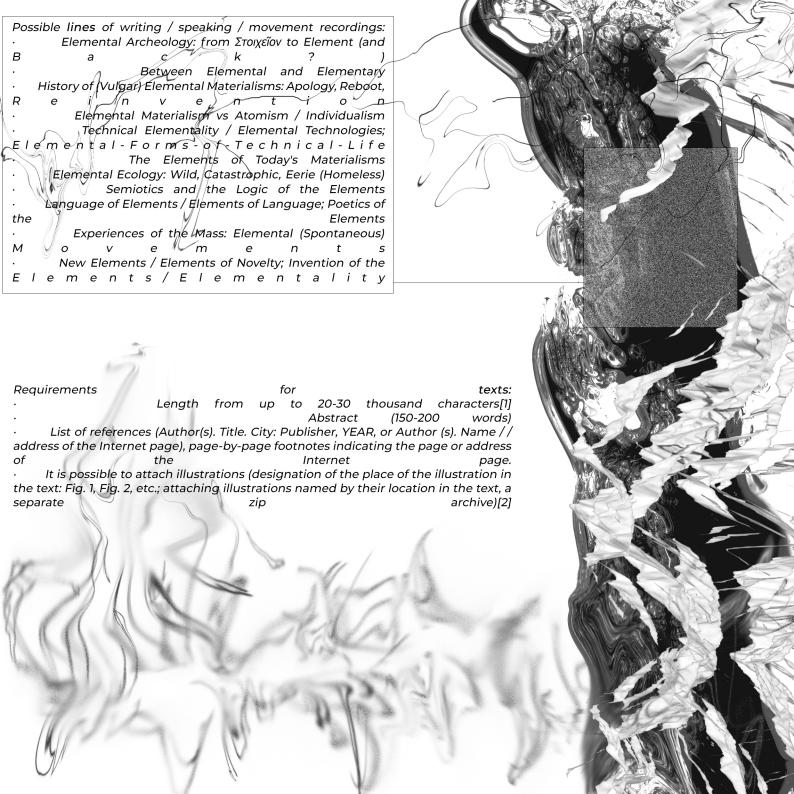
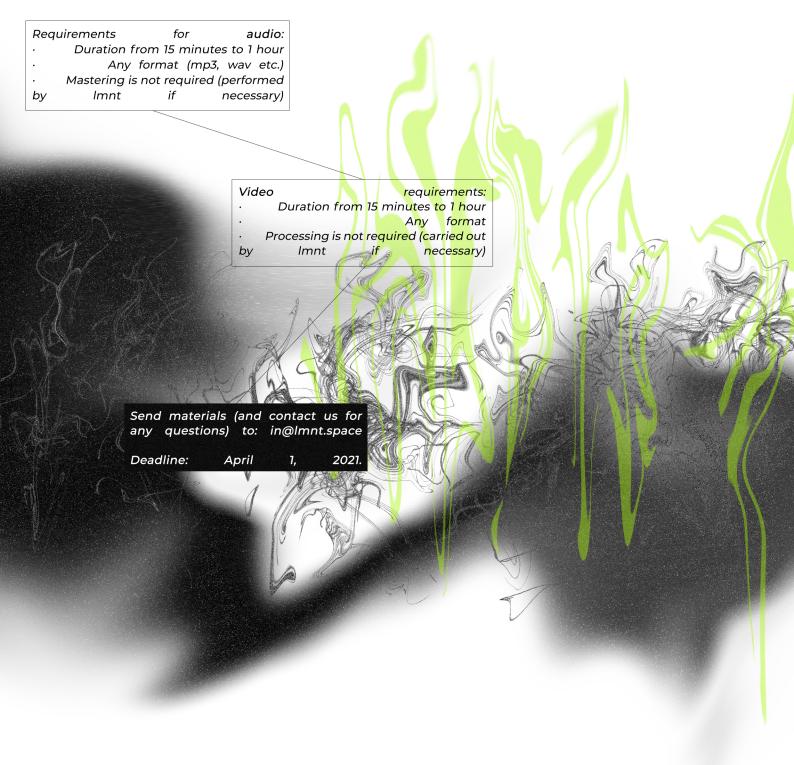
## ELEMENTAL MATERIALISM MATERIALISM OF ELEMENTS

The concept of the element (στοιχείον), in which voice and letter, letter and (natural) principle, sign and matter, phonetics and physics are mixed, was lost to the theory as soon as it appeared in the philosophical dictionary of Plato, who tried to divide this mixture (and in dividing grasp it). The elements disappear when they appear and appear when they disappear. The trait of ungraspability and unrepresentability characterizes the elements as such: they cannot be held by the (thinking) subject as a (thinkable) object. Therefore, traditionally, in the history of thought, the elements appear only in a reduced form: personifying (or even deifying), reducing to natural principles (earth, water, air, fire), geometric figures, numbers or archetypes (even if these are archetypes of matter itself, like in Bachelard's texts).

Materialism of elementality -- is it possible? A could start with the undoing of all these graspings and divisions -- and with returning to the original mixture, to the mass of the pre-individual. In other words, such materialism itself must become elemental in order to take place, that is, "to make a false step, a step towards confusing materialism and idealism" (Lenin). The 'false step of confusing' does not allow to grasp the elements, but is a condition for their expression -- and contamination with them. This contamination blocks the dialectic of victories and defeats, letting go of the logic of multiplicities: mutations and metamorphoses, permanent insurrection, revolt and violation of boundaries, lines of delirium and homeless vagrancy of substances and words, voices and letters, texts and textures.





[2] If there are no illustrations, the Imnt editorial core decides on the visual component of the text by itself.