

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	ix
-----------------------	----

Part VI

METHODOLOGICAL LOGIC

Chapter XXVIII The beginnings of experimental science

28.1 The Organon of science — 28.1.1 Roger Bacon — 28.1.2 Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1510) — 28.1.3 Galileo Galilei (1564—1642).....	3
---	---

Chapter XXIX Francis Bacon

29.1 Bacon (1561—1626) and his works — 29.2 The experimental science — 29.3 Classification of sciences — 29.4 Logic — 29.4.1 The experimental method — 29.4.2 Idola — 29.4.3 Inductive science — 29.5 General considerations on the Baconian conception — 29.6 The influence of Bacon.....	11
--	----

Chapter XXX Descartes

30.1 Descartes (1596—1650) and his works — 30.2 Universal mathematics — 30.2.1 <i>Regulae ad directionem ingenii</i> — 30.2.2 <i>Discours de la méthode</i> — 30.2.3. Conclusions — 30.3 The spread of Cartesianism — 30.3.1 The logic of Port-Royal — 30.3.2 The logic of Gassendi — 30.3.3 <i>Logica Hamburgensis</i>	32
---	----

Chapter XXXI Post-Cartesian methodological researches

31.1 Isaac Newton (1642—1727) — 31.2 John Herschel (1792—1871) — 31.3 William Whewell (1795—1866) — 31.4 Thomas Reid (1710—1796) and the School of Common Sense — 31.5 John Stuart Mill (1806—1873)— 31.5.1 Critique of syllogism — 31.5.2 The nature of induction — 31.5.3 Methods of experimental research — 31.6 Herbert Spencer (1820—1903) — 31.7 Jules Lachelier (1832—1918) — 31.8 Claude Bernard (1813—1878) — 31.9 André Lalande (1867—1963) — 31.10 Wilhelm Wundt (1832—1920) — 31.11 Other investigations on induction.....	46
--	----

Chapter XXXII Contemporary sciences and their problems

32.1 The revolution of science — 32.1.1 The non-Euclidean geometries — 32.1.2 The theory of relativity — 32.1.3 The structure of matter — 32.1.4 The quantum theory — 32.2 Present-day scientific problems	62
--	----

Chapter XXXIII New dialectics

33.1 Fundamental changes — 33.1.1 Émile Meyerson (1859—1933) and the rationalization of irrational — 33.1.2 The complementary dialectics of Niels Bohr (1885—1962) — 33.1.3 The superrationalist dialectics of Gaston Bachelard (1884—1962) — 33.1.4 The idoneous dialectics of Ferdinand Gonseth (b. 1890) — 33.1.5 The open conceptualization of Werner Heisenberg (b. 1901) — 33.1.6 The circular complementarity of Carl Weizsäcker (b. 1912) — 33.1.7 Stéphane Lupasco and the logic of dynamical contradiction — 33.1.8 The humanizing dialectics of Theilhard de Chardin (1881—1955).	68
--	----

Chapter XXXIV Science as language

34.1 Theory and system — 34.2 Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889—1954) — 34.3 Logical positivism — 34.3.1 Moritz Schlick (1882—1936) — 34.3.2 Rudolf Carnap (1891—1970) — 34.3.3 Alfred Tarski (b. 1902) — 34.3.4 American thought and logical positivism — 34.3.5 Analytic philosophy — 34.3.5.1 Gilbert Ryle (b. 1900) — 34.3.5.2 John Langshaw Austin (1911—1960) — 34.3.5.3 John Wisdom (b. 1904) — 34.3.5.4 Peter Frederik Strawson (b. 1919) — 34.3.5.5 Stephen Edelston Toulmin (b. 1922) — 34.3.6 Semiotics	77
--	----

Chapter XXXV Induction and probability

35.1 On probability — 35.1.1 The logical interpretation of probability — 35.1.2 Systems of probabilistic logic — 35.1.3 Set systems and Boolean systems — 35.1.4 Logistic systems — 35.2 Probabilistic and statistical inference — 35.3 The basis of induction according to Reichenbach and Carnap — 35.4 Value of the mathematical theories of induction	99
---	----

Chapter XXXVI Logic of research

36.1 The diversity of investigations in experimental methodology — 36.1.1 Norman R. Campbell (1880—1949) — 36.1.2 Karl R. Popper (b. 1902) — 36.1.3 Stephan Körner — 36.1.4 R. B. Braithwaite (b. 1900) — 36.1.5 Willard Van Orman Quine (b. 1908) — 36.1.6 Patrick Suppes (b. 1922) — 36.1.7 B. M. Kedrov (b. 1903) — 36.1.8 P. V. Kopnin (1922—1971) — 36.1.9 Annibale Pastore (1868—1956) — 36.1.10 Jean-Louis Destouches (b. 1909) — 36.1.11 Hans Vaihinger (1852—1933) — 36.1.12 Hugo Dingler (1881—1954) — 36.1.13 W. Stegmüller's researches — 36.1.14 Other researches — 36.2 Prospects of the logic of science — Selected bibliography	112
---	-----

Part VII

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN LOGIC

Chapter XXXVII Logic from Leibniz to Kant

37.1 Introduction — 37.2 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646—1716) — 37.2.1 Leibniz's logic — 37.2.2 The place of logic in Leibniz's philosophy — 37.2.3 Intuitionism and formalism — 37.2.4 Truth and logical principles — 37.2.5 Conclusions — 37.3 Leibniz's contemporaries — 37.3.1 E. Walter von Tschirnhaus (1651—1708) — 37.3.2 Christian Thomasius (1655—1728) — 37.3.3 N. H. Gundling (1671—1729) — 37.3.4 Christian Wolff (1679—1754) — 37.4 Adherents and adversaries of Wolff — 37.4.1	
--	--

Andreas Rüdiger (1673–1731) — 37.4.2 Jean Pierre de Crousaz (1663–1748) — 37.4.3 Martin Knutzen (1713–1751) — 37.4.4 Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten (1714–1762) — 37.4.5 Georg Friedrich Meier (1718–1777) — 37.4.6 Christian August Crusius (1713–1775) — 37.4.7 Gottfried Ploucquet (1716–1790) — 37.4.8 Johann Heinrich Lambert (1728–1777) — 37.5 Other logicians of this period — 37.6 The influence of Leibniz's conception of a computing logic on logicians of his time until Kant — Selected bibliography.....	135
--	-----

Chapter XXXVIII Transcendental logic

38.1 Logic as the theory of knowledge — 38.2 Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) and his works — 38.2.1 The beginnings of Kantian philosophy — 38.2.2 Nature and value of logic — 38.2.3 Definition and place of logic in Kant's system — 38.3 Transcendental logic — 38.3.1 Analytic judgements and synthetic judgements — 38.3.2 Transcendental aesthetics — 38.3.3 Transcendental analytics — 38.3.4 Analytics of concepts — 38.3.5 Analytics of principles — 38.3.6 Conclusion of the transcendental analytics — 38.3.7 Transcendental dialectics — 38.3.8 Paralogisms of pure reason (Rational psychology) — 38.3.9 Antinomies of pure reason (Rational cosmology) — 38.3.10 The ideal of pure reason (Rational theology) — 38.4 The Marxist-Leninist critique of Kantianism — 38.5 General considerations on Kant's logic — 38.6 Kant's influence — 38.7 Logic in Kant's time — 38.7.1 Works about Kant's conception — 38.7.2 Leibnizian influences on logic in Kant's time — 38.7.2.1 Salomon Maimon (1753–1800) — 38.7.2.2 Joseph-Diez Gergonne (1771–1859) — 38.8 Neokantianism — 38.8.1 The Marburg school — Selected bibliography.....	163
---	-----

Chapter XXXIX Hegel's logic

39.1 Dialectics — 39.2 Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762–1814) — 39.3 Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph Schelling (1775–1854) — 39.4 Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831) — 39.4.1 The framework of Hegelian philosophic ideas — 39.4.2 Definition of logic — 39.4.3 Division of logic — 39.4.4 The logic of Being — 39.4.5 The logic of essence — 39.4.6 The logic of notion — 39.5 The core of the dialectic method — 39.5.1 The forms of thought — 39.6 Marxism-Leninism on Hegelian dialectics — 39.7 Conclusion — 39.8 The Hegelian school — 39.9 Italian Hegelianism — Selected bibliography	205
---	-----

Chapter XL Reactions to the philosophy of Romanticism. Late trends

40.1 The Kantian trend within Romanticism — 40.1.1 Karl Chr. Fr. Krause (1781–1832) — 40.1.2 F.E.D. Schleiermacher (1768–1834) — 40.1.3 Arthur Schopenhauer (1788–1860) — 40.1.3.1 Logical ideas — 40.1.3.2 About the fourfold root of the principle of sufficient reason — 40.2 Realistic reaction — 40.2.1 Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841) — 40.3 The Aristotelian trend in logic — 40.4 Realism and idealism — 40.4.1 Hermann Lotze (1817–1881) — 40.4.2 Henry Mansel (1820–1871) — 40.4.3 Francis Herbert Bradley (1846–1924) — 40.4.4 Bernard Bosanquet (1848–1923) — 40.4.5 John Cook Wilson (1849–1915) — 40.4.6 William Ernest Johnson (1858–1931) — 40.4.7 John Neville Keynes (1852–1940) — 40.4.8 John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) — 40.4.9 Charles Dunbar Broad (b. 1887) — 40.4.10 Alfred North Whitehead (1861–1947) — 40.4.11 George Edward Moore (1873–1958) — 40.4.12 Bertrand Russell (1872–1970) — 40.4.13 William Calvert Kneale (b. 1906) — 40.4.14 American Neorealism — 40.5 The biometaphysical current — 40.5.1 Hans Driesch (1867–1941) — 40.6 Neothomism — 40.6.1 I. M. Bocheński (b. 1902) — 40.6.2 Other Neo-Thomist logicians — 40.7 Other logicians — 40.7.1 Maurice Nédoncelle (1905–1976) — 40.7.2 Francesca Rivetti Barbò — 40.8 Conclusions — Selected Bibliography.....	235
--	-----

Chapter XLI Materialist dialectics

- 41.1 Introduction — 41.2 The emergence of materialist dialectics — 41.2.1 Elaboration of materialistic-dialectic logic — 41.2.2 Definition and object of dialectic logic — 41.2.3 Historical nature of dialectical logic — 41.2.4 Dialectics is an open concept — 41.3 The laws of dialectics — 41.3.1 The law of the unity and of the strife of opposites — 41.3.2 The law of the passage of quantity into quality and vice versa — 41.3.2.1 The dialectic stages of this law — 41.3.3 — The law of the negation of negation — 41.3.3.1 The characters and functions of negation — 41.4 The categories of materialist dialectics — 41.4.1 The table of categories — 41.4.2 Singular, particular, general — 41.4.3 Essence and phenomenon — 41.4.4 Content and form — 41.4.5 Cause and effect — 41.4.6 Necessity and chance — 41.4.7 Possibility and reality — 41.5 Dialectic truth — 41.6 Notion and judgement — 41.7 Reasoning — 41.7.1 Deduction and induction — 41.8 Dialectic logic and formal logic — 41.9 The logical principles — 41.10 Conclusions — Selected bibliography 260

Chapter XLII Psychologism in logic and related trends

- 42.1 Logic and psychology — 42.2 Philosophical psychologism — 42.2.0.1 Jakob Friedrich Fries (1773—1843) — 42.2.0.2 Friedrich Eduard Benecke (1798—1854) — 42.2.0.3 Franz Brentano (1838—1917) — 42.2.0.4 Wilhelm Wundt (1832—1920) — 42.2.0.5 Oswald Külpe (1862—1915) — 42.2.0.6 Theodor Lipps (1851—1914) — 42.2.0.7 Hans Cornelius (1863—1940) — 42.2.0.8 Alexius von Meinong (1853—1921) — 42.2.0.9 Theodor Ziehen (1862—1950) — 42.2.0.10 Hippolyte Taine (1828—1893) — 42.3 Logical psychologism proper — 42.3.1 The English school — 42.3.1.1 Thomas Hobbes (1588—1679) — 42.3.1.2 John Locke (1632—1704) — 42.3.1.3 George Berkeley (1685—1753) — 42.3.1.4 David Hume (1711—1776) — 42.3.1.5 Thomas Reid and the Scottish school — 42.3.1.6 Dugald Stewart (1753—1828) — 42.3.2 Other logicians adherent of associationism — 42.3.2.1 William Hamilton (1788—1856) — 42.3.2.2 James Mill (1773—1836) — 42.3.2.3 John Stuart Mill (1806—1873) — 42.3.2.4 Herbert Spencer (1820—1903) — 42.3.2.5 Alexander Bain (1818—1903) — 42.3.2.6 Eugenio Rignano (1870—1930) — 42.3.3. French sensualism — 42.3.3.1 Condillac (1715—1780) — 42.3.4 The empiriocriticism — 42.3.5 The pragmatism — 42.3.5.1 William James (1842—1910) — 42.3.5.2 C. S. Peirce (1839—1914) — 42.3.5.3 Josiah Royce (1855—1916) — 42.3.5.4 John Dewey (1859—1952) — 42.3.5.5 F. C. S. Schiller (1864—1937) — 42.3.6 French anti-intellectualism — 42.3.6.1 Jules Lachelier (1832—1918) — 42.3.6.2 Émile Boutroux (1845—1921) — 42.3.6.3 Henri Bergson (1859—1941) — 42.3.7 Logic as a normative science, as a science of values and as a technique — 42.3.7.1 Christoph Sigwart (1830—1904) — 42.3.7.2 Wilhelm Dilthey (1833—1911) — 42.3.7.3 Wilhelm Windelband (1848—1915) — 42.3.7.4 Wilhelm Jerusalem (1854—1936) — 42.3.7.5 Beno Erdmann (1851—1921) — 42.3.7.6 Heinrich Maier (1867—1938) — 42.3.7.7. C. Rădulescu-Motru (1868—1957) — 42.3.7.8 Édmond Goblot (1858—1935) — 42.3.7.9 André Lalande (1867—1963) — 42.4 Conclusions — Selected bibliography 311

Chapter XLIII Phenomenology and pure logic

- 43.1 Bernard Bolzano (1781—1848) — 43.2 Edmund Husserl (1859—1938) — 43.2.1 Pure logic — 43.2.2 Phenomenological method — 43.2.3 Formal logic and transcendental logic — 43.2.3.1 The formal character of logic — 43.2.3.2 Formal logic is conceived as apophantic analytics — 43.2.3.3 Formal apophantic and formal mathematics — 43.2.3.4. Formal apophantic and the formal ontology — 43.2.3.5 Analytics as formal ontology — 43.2.3.6 From formal ontology to analytics as formal apophantics — 43.2.3.7 Apophantics as a doctrine of sense and a logic of truth — 43.2.4 Transition from formal logic to transcendental logic — 43.3 The phenomenological school — 43.4 Conclusions — Selected bibliography 353

- Index of names** 375
Index of subjects 387