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KEY=THE - OCONNELL GABRIELLE

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE (ROUTLEDGE REVIVALS)

POPPER OR WITTGENSTEIN?

Routledge Peter Munz, a former student of both Popper and Wittgenstein, begins his comparison of the two great twentieth-century philosophers, by explaining that since the demise of positivism there have emerged, broadly speaking, two philosophical options: Wittgenstein, with the absolute relativism of his theory that meaning is a function of language games and that social configurations are determinants of knowledge; and Popper's evolutionary epistemology - conscious knowledge is a special case of the relationship which exists between all living beings and their environments. Professor Munz examines and rejects the Wittgensteinian position. Instead, *Our Knowledge of the Growth of Knowledge*, first published in 1985, elaborates the potentially fruitful link between Popper's critical rationalism and Neo-Darwinism. Read in the light of the latter, Popper's philosophy leads to the transformation of Kant's Transcendental Idealism into 'Hypothetical Realism', whilst the emphasis on the biological orientation of Popper's thought helps to illumine some difficulties in Popper's 'falsificationism'.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE

POPPER OR WITTGENSTEIN?

CONJECTURES AND REFUTATIONS

THE GROWTH OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Psychology Press *Conjectures and Refutations* is one of Karl Popper's most wide-ranging and popular works, notable not only for its acute insight into the way scientific knowledge grows, but also for applying those insights to politics and to history. It provides one of the clearest and most accessible statements of the fundamental idea that guided his work: not only our knowledge, but our aims and our standards, grow through an unending process of trial and error.

THE STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

A STUDY IN THE METHODOLOGY OF EPISTEMIC APPRAISAL

Springer Science & Business Media Professor Pandit, working among the admirable group of philosophers at the University of Delhi, has written a fundamental criticism and a constructive re-interpretation of all that has been preserved as serious epistemological and methodological reflections on the sciences in modern Western philosophy- from the times of Galileo, Newton, Descartes and Leibniz to those of Russell and Wittgenstein, Carnap and Popper, and, we need hardly add, onward to the troubling relativisms and reconstructions of historical epistemologies in the works of Hanson, Kuhn, Lakatos and Feyerabend. His themes are intriguing, set forth as they are with masterly case studies of physics and the life sciences, and within an original conceptual framework for philosophical analysis of the processes, functions, and structures of scientific knowing. Pandit's contributions deserve thoughtful examination. For our part, we wish to point to some among them: (1) an interactive articulation of subjective and objective factors of both problems and theories in the course of scientific development; (2) a striking contrast between the explanatory power of a scientific theory and its 'resolving power', i. e.

POPPER, OBJECTIVITY AND THE GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE

A&C Black John H. Sceski argues that Karl Popper's philosophy offers a radical treatment of objectivity that can reconcile freedom and progress in a manner that preserves the best elements of the Enlightenment tradition. His book traces the development of

Popper's account of objectivity by examining his original contributions to key issues in the philosophy of science. Popper's early confrontation with logical positivism, his rarely discussed four-fold treatment of the problem of induction, and his theory of propensities and evolutionary epistemology are linked in a novel way to produce a coherent and philosophically relevant picture of objectivity. Sceski also explores and clarifies many central issues in the philosophy of science such as probabilistic support, verisimilitude, and the relationship between special relativity and indeterminism. He concludes that Popper's account of objectivity can best bridge the gap between Enlightenment aims for science and freedom and post-modern misgivings about 'truth', by developing a philosophy that is non-foundationalist yet able to account for the growth of knowledge.

WITTGENSTEIN'S POKER

THE STORY OF A TEN-MINUTE ARGUMENT BETWEEN TWO GREAT PHILOSOPHERS

Harper Collins On October 25, 1946, in a crowded room in Cambridge, England, the great twentieth-century philosophers Ludwig Wittgenstein and Karl Popper came face to face for the first and only time. The meeting -- which lasted ten minutes -- did not go well. Their loud and aggressive confrontation became the stuff of instant legend, but precisely what happened during that brief confrontation remained for decades the subject of intense disagreement. An engaging mix of philosophy, history, biography, and literary detection, Wittgenstein's Poker explores, through the Popper/Wittgenstein confrontation, the history of philosophy in the twentieth century. It evokes the tumult of fin-de-siècle Vienna, Wittgenstein's and Popper's birthplace; the tragedy of the Nazi takeover of Austria; and postwar Cambridge University, with its eccentric set of philosophy dons, including Bertrand Russell. At the center of the story stand the two giants of philosophy themselves -- proud, irascible, larger than life -- and spoiling for a fight.

POPPER, OBJECTIVITY AND THE GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE

Bloomsbury Publishing John H. Sceski argues that Karl Popper's philosophy offers a radical treatment of objectivity that can reconcile freedom and progress in a manner that preserves the best elements of the Enlightenment tradition. His book traces the development of Popper's account of objectivity by examining his original contributions to key issues in the philosophy of science. Popper's early confrontation with logical positivism, his rarely discussed four-fold treatment of the problem of induction, and his theory of propensities and evolutionary epistemology are linked in a novel way to produce a coherent and philosophically relevant picture of objectivity. Sceski also explores and clarifies many central issues in the philosophy of science such as probabilistic support, verisimilitude, and the relationship between special relativity and indeterminism. He concludes that Popper's account of objectivity can best bridge the gap between Enlightenment aims for science and freedom and post-modern misgivings about 'truth', by

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BEYOND WITTGENSTEIN'S POKER

NEW LIGHT ON POPPER AND WITTGENSTEIN

Ashgate Pub Limited "Munz argues that the later Wittgenstein and Popper ought to be seen as complementing one another. Popper believed that when truth is discovered meaning will take care of itself. However, since, in Popper's view, we can never verify a general proposition, we can never be certain of its truth. There must therefore be a way of understanding what it means even though we cannot be sure of its truth. The post-Tractatus Wittgenstein enables us to see how propositions are meaningful regardless of whether we can ascertain their truth and thus fills a gap in Popper's philosophy." "At the same time, Popper was able to make up a deficiency in Wittgenstein's later philosophy. While Wittgenstein had had it that meaningful propositions can be generated in any social order, Popper showed that if propositions are to be true as well as have meaning, the socio-political order in which they are put forward, has to be free and open."

KARL POPPER

CRITICAL APPRAISALS

Routledge One of the most original thinkers of the century, Karl Popper has inspired generations of philosophers, historians, and politicians. This collection of papers, specially written for this volume, offers fresh philosophical examination of key themes in Popper's philosophy, including philosophy of knowledge, science and political philosophy. Drawing from some of Popper's most important works, contributors address his solution to the problem of induction, his views on conventionalism and criticism in an open society,

and his unique position in 20th century philosophy. They also examine the current relevance of Popper to understanding liberal democracy, his critique of tribalism and his relationship with analytic philosophy in general - and with Wittgenstein in particular - as well as drawing on the studies of Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein to assess Popper's conception of science.

WITTGENSTEIN, ANTI-FOUNDATIONALISM, TECHNOSCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

AN EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND THEORY READER VOLUME VIII

Routledge This book is a collection of essays motivated by a "cultural" and biographical reading of Wittgenstein. It includes some new essays and some that were originally published in Educational Philosophy and Theory. The book focuses on the concept of "technoscience", and the relevance of Wittgenstein's work for philosophy of technology which amplifies Lyotard's reading and provides a critique of education as an increasingly technology-led enterprise. It includes a distinctive view on the ethics of reading Wittgenstein and the ethics of suicide that shaped him. It also examines the reception and engagement with Wittgenstein's work in French philosophy with a chapter on post-analytic philosophy of education as a choice between Richard Rorty and Jean-François Lyotard. Peters examines Wittgenstein's academic life at Cambridge University and his involvement as a student and faculty member in the Moral Sciences Club. Finally, the book provides an understanding of Wittgensteinian styles of reasoning and the concept of worldview. Is it possible to escape the picture that holds us captive? This constitutes a challenging introduction to Wittgenstein's work for academics, researchers and postgraduate students in the fields of education, technology and philosophy.

THE FORTUNES OF LIBERALISM

ESSAYS ON AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS AND THE IDEAL OF FREEDOM

Routledge In this new collection of essays, F.A. Hayek traces his intellectual roots to the 'Austrian school' of economics and links it to the modern rebirth of classical liberal or 'libertarian' thought. There is much new interesting material here for scholars of Hayek: essays on Hayek's early life and on the intellectual climate of Vienna in the early part of the twentieth century; Hayek's opening address to the inaugural meeting of the Mont Pèlerin Society and other material from the period when Hayek was playing his part in the revival of liberal thought; Hayek's views on his teachers and on other leading figures in the Austrian school. This is the fourth volume of The Collected Works of F.A. Hayek and the third to appear. This series provides a new standard edition of Hayek's writing - complete, newly ordered and comprehensively annotated. Much of the material in this volume is either previously unpublished or previously unavailable in English.

PHILOSOPHICAL DARWINISM

ON THE ORIGIN OF KNOWLEDGE BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION

Routledge Philosophers have not taken the evolution of human beings seriously enough. If they did, argues Peter Munz, many long standing philosophical problems would be resolved. One of philosophical consequences of biology is that all the knowledge produced in evolution is a priori, i.e., established hypothetically by chance mutation and selective retention, not by observation and intelligent induction. For organisms as embodied theories, selection is natural and for theories as disembodied organisms, it is artificial. Following Popper, the growth of knowledge is seen to be continuous from the amoeba to Einstein'. Philosophical Darwinism throws a whole new light on many contemporary debates. It has damaging implications for cognitive science and artificial intelligence, and questions attempts from within biology to reduce mental events to neural processes. More importantly, it provides a rational postmodern alternative to what the author argues are the unreasonable postmodern fashions of Kuhn, Lyotard and Rorty.

FEYERABEND'S PHILOSOPHY

Walter de Gruyter Paul Feyerabend ranks among the most exciting and influential philosophers of science of the twentieth century. This book reconstructs Feyerabend's pluralistic conceptions of knowledge and philosophy as they developed from the late 1940s through to his infamous Against Method. It combines a historical narrative of the main influences on his developing ideas with a systematic investigation of their merits. It presents Feyerabend as a philosopher who promoted pluralism in the pursuit of progress.

KARL POPPER AND AFRICA: KNOWLEDGE, POLITICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Springer Nature This book provides a diverse contextualization of Popper's critical rationalism concerning knowledge and his generalized attitude of criticism on appropriate social and political reforms in contemporary Africa. The book evaluates how best to address contemporary political problems, especially in politically very troubled parts of the world. To address these contemporary problems, especially as it relates to Africa, the authors found the political philosophy of Popper as suitable. The discussion of Popper's political philosophy engages us directly with all the particularities of socio-economic and political problems within contemporary Africa. In other words, it presents the truth of the present socio-political reality in Africa where the question of what kinds of political ideas and concepts can be offered as appropriate to a political environment, which so greatly faces facets of developmental issues. Although the issues and events that informed the writings of Popper's The Poverty of Historicism as well as The Open Society and Its Enemies, were among others, the rise of fascism and communism in Europe, the inventiveness of this work is how happily scholars in

non-liberal societies, such as in Africa, can pick up Popper's insights and usefully work with them to offer appropriate social reforms for their society. This volume is a critical juxtaposition of Popper's ideas in a bid to make good sense of social and intellectual conditions in Africa, particularly as it relates to the scale and speed of social change that is needed in most African nations that are often ridden by corruption. The book is suitable for studies in political philosophy, economic and development studies, African Studies and Indigenous Knowledge systems.

WITTGENSTEIN

BIOGRAPHY AND PHILOSOPHY

Cambridge University Press A collection of essays exploring the relationship between Wittgenstein's life and his philosophy.

LANGUAGE, LOGIC AND EPISTEMOLOGY

A MODAL-REALIST APPROACH

Springer Norris presents a series of closely linked chapters on recent developments in epistemology, philosophy of language, cognitive science, literary theory, musicology and other related fields. While to this extent adopting an interdisciplinary approach, Norris also very forcefully challenges the view that the academic 'disciplines' as we know them are so many artificial constructs of recent date and with no further role than to prop up existing divisions of intellectual labour. He makes his case through some exceptionally acute revisionist readings of diverse thinkers such as Derrida, Paul de Man, Wittgenstein, Chomsky, Michael Dummett and John McDowell. In each instance Norris stresses the value of bringing various trans-disciplinary perspectives to bear while none-the-less maintaining adequate standards of area-specific relevance and method. Most importantly he asserts the central role of recent developments in cognitive science as pointing a way beyond certain otherwise intractable problems in philosophy of mind and language.

KARL POPPER: METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY

Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. Sir Karl Popper (1902-1994) is one of the most controversial and widely read philosophers of the 20th century. Volume II deals with Popper's metaphysics and epistemology, including his proposal (critical rationalism) that it is through sharp criticism rather than through the provision of justification that our knowledge progresses.

MEANING AND THE GROWTH OF UNDERSTANDING

WITTGENSTEIN'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Springer Science & Business Media In the beginning it seemed to us that someone was missing and that something was amiss. He was often mentioned, occasionally discussed, but seldom cited or credited explicitly. And when he was acknowledged, it was sometimes for reasons that seemed anachronistic and misleading. His influence could be felt in a number of areas of our discipline, but few scholars seemed to know just how, just where, and to what extent. We discovered, almost accidentally, that we shared an interest in his legacy, in unravelling at least some portion of this riddle. Shortly thereafter, we began discussing ways in which, by pooling our resources with those of interested others, we could move closer to a resolution. Put simply, the protagonist of this riddle is Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951), the son of a wealthy Viennese industrialist, the influential Cantabrigian philosopher, the rural Austrian schoolteacher. And the subject of our study is his largely unexplored legacy for developmental psychology. Although Wittgenstein's thought seemed to hold special promise for the study of human development, the philosopher and his work could walk virtually unrecognized through the landscape of contemporary developmental issues.

THE CERTAINTY OF DOUBT

TRIBUTES TO PETER MUNZ

Victoria University Press "Essays ... written by Peter Munz's friends and colleagues to celebrate his 75th birthday ... themes ... [include] history, the philosophy of history, the philosophy of science and the problems of knowledge ... reflect[ing] ... Munz's intellectual interests and achievements"--Back cover.

KARL POPPER'S PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

RATIONALITY WITHOUT FOUNDATIONS

Routledge This book seeks to rectify misrepresentations of Popperian thought with a historical approach to Popper's philosophy, an approach which applies his own mature view, that we gain knowledge through conjectures and refutations, to his own development, by portraying him in his intellectual growth as just such a series. Gattei seeks to reconstruct the logic of Popper's development, in order to show how one problem and its tentative solution led to a new problem.

CENTRAL WORKS OF PHILOSOPHY V4

TWENTIETH CENTURY: MOORE TO POPPER

Routledge Central Works of Philosophy is a major multi-volume collection of essays on the core texts of the Western philosophical tradition. From Plato's Republic to the present day, the five volumes range over 2,500 years of philosophical writing covering the best, most representative, and most influential work of some of our greatest philosophers. Each essay has been specially commissioned and provides an overview of the work, clear and authoritative exposition of its central ideas, and an assessment of the work's importance. Together these books provide an unrivaled companion for studying and reading philosophy, one that introduces the reader to the masterpieces of the western philosophical canon. The period, 1900-60, which this volume covers, witnessed changes in logical and linguistic analysis far beyond anything dreamt of in the previous history of the subject. The volume begins with chapters on the key texts of the Cambridge philosophers, Moore, Russell and Wittgenstein, which together marked the emergence of "analytical" philosophy. The Vienna Circle of the 1920s, and the development of logical positivism in the 1930s and 1940s are represented by chapters on two fundamental works by Carnap and Ayer. William James's Pragmatism, which formulated pragmatism's epistemology and made it known throughout the world represents in the volume the distinctive ideas of the American pragmatists. Essays on Husserl's The Idea of Phenomenology, Heidegger's Being and Time, Sartre's Being and Nothingness and Merleau-Ponty's Phenomenology of Perception cover the core texts of the hugely significant phenomenological movement. Of the linguistic philosophy that dominated the English-speaking world in the immediate postwar years, Wittgenstein's Philosophical Investigations and Ryle's The Concept of the Mind are discussed in turn. The volume concludes with Karl Popper's influential account of the nature of science..

KARL POPPER: BIOGRAPHY, BACKGROUND, AND EARLY REACTIONS TO POPPER'S WORK

Taylor & Francis US Born in Austria, Karl Popper (1902-1994) was one of the dominant philosophical thinkers of the 20th century. A ground-breaking thinker, he saw the essence of true science as being the readiness to submit theories to severe testing and to reject them when refuted by test. His first major book in 1935, The Logic of Scientific Discovery, marked him as a major analyst of science and was to have an enormous influence on the way people, including major scientists, came to think about the field. This collection is a timely assessment of the reactions to and abiding influence of Popper's work and the controversy it caused across many academic and political fields. The set includes early responses to Popper's work from sources difficult to obtain, and also two early reviews (by Carnap and Grelling) in translations specially prepared for this set. It is organised thematically and includes a substantial new introduction by the editor.

CRITIQUE OF IMPURE REASON

AN ESSAY ON NEURONS, SOMATIC MARKERS, AND CONSCIOUSNESS

Greenwood Publishing Group Challenges most current thinking about consciousness and mind by subjecting neuroscience and cognitive science to philosophical analysis.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THOUGHT OF KARL POPPER

Routledge This is a comprehensive introduction to the philosophical and political thought of Karl Popper, now available in English. It is divided into three parts; the first part provides a biography of Popper; the second part looks at his works and recurrent themes, and the third part assesses his critics. It was approved of by Popper himself as a sympathetic and comprehensive study, and will be ideal to meet the increasing demand for a summary introduction to his work.

SOCIOLOGY, IDEOLOGY AND UTOPIA

SOCIO-POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF EAST AND WEST

BRILL This study in comparative social and political philosophy gives a well-argued account of how ideological and even utopian views are sociologically rooted and how this fact has been reflected in the social history of Asian countries like India and China and some Euro-American countries during the last two centuries.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BERTRAND RUSSELL: SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS, 1896-1990

Taylor & Francis US Provides for the first time a full, descriptive bibliography of Russell's writings. Textually orientated, it will guide the scholar, collector and the general reader to the authoritative editions of Russell's works.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BERTRAND RUSSELL

VOLUME I: SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS, 1896-1990

Routledge From 1895, the year he published his first signed article, to four days before his death in 1970 when he wrote his last, Bertrand Russell was a powerful force in the world of mathematics, philosophy, human rights and the struggle for peace. During those

years he published 70 books, almost as many pamphlets and over 2,000 articles, he also contributed pieces to some 200 books. The availability of the Bertrand Russell Archives at McMaster University since 1968 has made it possible for the first time to compile a full, descriptive bibliography of his writings. The Collected Papers are based on it. Fully annotated, the Bibliography is textually oriented and will guide the scholar, collector and general reader to the authoritative editions of Russell's works. It includes references to the locations of all known speeches and interviews, and reproductions of the dust-jackets of Russell's books. Blackwell, Ruja and Turcon have cooperated for nearly 20 years on the new Bibliography. Lord Russell saw the extensive additions for it near the end of his life and declared: 'I am impressed.'

TRANSLATIONAL SYSTEMS BIOLOGY

CONCEPTS AND PRACTICE FOR THE FUTURE OF BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Elsevier Are we satisfied with the rate of drug development? Are we happy with the drugs that come to market? Are we getting our money's worth in spending for basic biomedical research? In *Translational Systems Biology*, Drs. Yoram Vodovotz and Gary An address these questions by providing a foundational description the barriers facing biomedical research today and the immediate future, and how these barriers could be overcome through the adoption of a robust and scalable approach that will form the underpinning of biomedical research for the future. By using a combination of essays providing the intellectual basis of the Translational Dilemma and reports of examples in the study of inflammation, the content of *Translational Systems Biology* will remain relevant as technology and knowledge advances bring broad translational applicability to other diseases. Translational systems biology is an integrated, multi-scale, evidence-based approach that combines laboratory, clinical and computational methods with an explicit goal of developing effective means of control of biological processes for improving human health and rapid clinical application. This comprehensive approach to date has been utilized for in silico studies of sepsis, trauma, hemorrhage, and traumatic brain injury, acute liver failure, wound healing, and inflammation. Provides an explicit, reasoned, and systematic approach to dealing with the challenges of translational science across disciplines Establishes the case for including computational modeling at all stages of biomedical research and healthcare delivery, from early pre-clinical studies to long-term care, by clearly delineating efficiency and costs saving important to business investment Guides readers on how to communicate across domains and disciplines, particularly between biologists and computational researchers, to effectively develop multi- and trans-disciplinary research teams

QUESTIONS ON WITTGENSTEIN (ROUTLEDGE REVIVALS)

Routledge Wittgenstein, possibly the most influential philosopher of the twentieth century, is often labelled a Neopositivist, a New-

Kantian, even a Sceptic. Questions on Wittgenstein, first published in 1988, presents a selection of nine essays investigating a matter of vital philosophical importance: Wittgenstein's relationship to his Austrian predecessors and peers. The intention throughout is to determine the precise contours of Wittgenstein's own thought by situating it within its formative context. Although it remains of particular interest to Anglo-Saxon philosophers, special familiarity with Austrian philosophy is required to appreciate the subtle and profound influence which this cultural and philosophical setting had on Wittgenstein's intellectual development. Professor Haller has spent his career exploring these themes, and is one of the foremost authorities on both Wittgenstein and contemporary Austrian philosophy. Questions on Wittgenstein thus offers a unique insight into the twentieth-century tradition of Austrian philosophy, and its importance for Wittgenstein's thought.

ESSAYS ON WITTGENSTEIN'S TRACTATUS

Routledge First published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

CRITICISM AND THE GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE: VOLUME 4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE, LONDON, 1965

Cambridge University Press "An important collection of significant papers." *American Scientist*

THE TWO FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

Routledge In a letter of 1932, Karl Popper described *Die beiden Grundprobleme der Erkenntnistheorie - The Two Fundamental Problems of the Theory of Knowledge* - as '...a child of crises, above all of ...the crisis of physics.' Finally available in English, it is a major contribution to the philosophy of science, epistemology and twentieth century philosophy generally. The two fundamental problems of knowledge that lie at the centre of the book are the problem of induction, that although we are able to observe only a limited number of particular events, science nevertheless advances unrestricted universal statements; and the problem of demarcation, which asks for a separating line between empirical science and non-science. Popper seeks to solve these two basic problems with his celebrated theory of falsifiability, arguing that the inferences made in science are not inductive but deductive; science does not start with observations and proceed to generalise them but with problems, which it attacks with bold conjectures. *The Two Fundamental Problems of the Theory of Knowledge* is essential reading for anyone interested in Karl Popper, in the history and philosophy of science, and in the methods and theories of science itself.

THE MYTH OF THE CLOSED MIND

EXPLAINING WHY AND HOW PEOPLE ARE RATIONAL

Open Court Publishing Religious zeal, suicide terrorism, passionate commitment to ideologies, and the results of various psychological tests are often cited to show that humans are fundamentally irrational. The author examines all such supposed examples of irrationality and argues that they are compatible with rationality. Rationality does not mean absence of error, but the possibility of correcting error in the light of criticism. In this sense, all human beliefs are rational: they are all vulnerable to being abandoned when shown to be faulty.

RETURNING TO KARL POPPER

A REASSESSMENT OF HIS POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY

Rodopi Over the last few years there has been a resurgent interest in various scientific disciplines in Popper's arguments. To gain a greater appreciation of Popper's scientific arguments, they need to be viewed in relation to his broader philosophy and where this stands within the history of ideas. This book aims to take seriously those aspects of Popper's writings that have received less attention and wherein he advanced metaphysical, speculative, mystical-poetic, aesthetic and Platonic arguments. Such arguments are crucial for an appreciation of his scientific and political writings. I argue that Popper, much like Wittgenstein previously has been misconstrued as an Anglo-analytic philosopher. This book provides an interpretation of Popper's mature philosophy within his Central-European intellectual context. The aim of which is to open up a fruitful line of investigation into Popper's thought that I hope would continue over the coming years. Alexander Naraniecki has spent time at the Popper Archives at the University of Klagenfurt in Austria whilst researching for this book. He has also been a visiting scholar at Duke University and has completed a postdoctoral research fellowship at Deakin University in Melbourne. Dr Naraniecki also publishes on issues relating to multiculturalism, globalization, cosmopolitanism as well as inter-cultural relations and dialogue. He has published on Popper in various leading journals such as *Philosophy*, *Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, and *The European Legacy*. He is currently building his research on Popper in a broader direction by exploring issues related to creativity and problem solving for critical thinking.

WITTGENSTEIN AND VALUE

THE QUEST FOR MEANING

Bloomsbury Publishing Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) was one of the most important and influential thinkers of the 20th century. In *Wittgenstein and Value*, Eric B. Litwack attempts to clarify his many challenging ideas and arguments related to the notion of value and the implications of his work for debates in contemporary ethics, aesthetics and religious studies. Litwack shows that Wittgenstein was engaged in a project of philosophical anthropology, which set him against some of the main currents of 20th century intellectual life. The book explores the key notions in Wittgenstein's philosophy of mind and language and reveals how he developed a consistently expressionistic conception of value, in its many manifestations. Litwack also examines some of the key arguments of post-Wittgensteinian philosophers in the analytic Anglo-American tradition and explores the ways in which they have used Wittgenstein's arguments in addressing contemporary philosophical problems.

WITTGENSTEIN'S METAPHILOSOPHY

Oxford University Press Paul Horwich presents a bold new interpretation of Wittgenstein's later work. He argues that it is Wittgenstein's radically anti-theoretical metaphilosophy - and not his identification of the meaning of a word with its use - that underpins his discussions of specific issues concerning language, the mind, mathematics, knowledge, art, and religion.

KARL POPPER - THE FORMATIVE YEARS, 1902-1945

POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY IN INTERWAR VIENNA

Cambridge University Press This 2001 biography reassesses philosopher Karl Popper's life and works within the context of interwar Vienna.

WITTGENSTEIN'S FORM OF LIFE

Bloomsbury Publishing Wittgenstein's Form of Life reveals the intricate relationship between language and life throughout Ludwig Wittgenstein's work. Drawing on the entire corpus of his writings, David Kishik offers a synoptic view of Wittgenstein's evolving thought by considering the notion of form of life as its vanishing center. The book takes its cue from the idea that 'to imagine a language means to imagine a form of life', in order to present the first holistic account of Wittgenstein's philosophy in the spirit of a new wave of interpretations, pioneered by Stanley Cavell, Cora Diamond and James Conant. It is also an enticing contribution to the rising discourse revolving around the subject of life, led by the recent work of Giorgio Agamben. Standing on the threshold between

the Analytic and the Continental philosophical traditions, Kishik shows how Wittgenstein's philosophy of language points toward a new philosophy of life, thereby making a unique contribution to our ethical and political thought.

SUBJECTIVITY AFTER WITTGENSTEIN

THE POST-CARTESIAN SUBJECT AND THE "DEATH OF MAN"

Bloomsbury Publishing Although Wittgenstein is often held co-responsible for the so-called death of man as it was pronounced in the course of the previous century, no detailed description of his alternative to the traditional or Cartesian account of human being has so far been available. By consulting several parts of Wittgenstein's later oeuvre, *Subjectivity after Wittgenstein* aims to fill this gap. However, it also contributes to the debate about the Cartesian subject and its demise by discussing the criticism that the rethinking of subjectivity received, for it has been argued that the anti-Cartesian turn in continental philosophy has led to a loss of a centre for both ethics and politics. By further exploring the implications of the Wittgensteinian account of human being, this book makes it clear that a non-Cartesian view on the subject is not necessarily ethically and politically inert. Moreover, it argues that ethical and political arguments should not automatically take precedence in a debate about the nature of man.