

Logical Empiricism at Its Peak: Schlick, Carnap, and Neurath | 404 pages | Taylor & Francis, 1996 | 9780815322634 | 1996 | Maria Neurath, Moritz Schlick, Rudolf Carnap, Otto Neurath

Logical empiricists had been strongly influenced by, even dominated by, mathematicians (mostly logicians) convinced that Mill's attempt to merge mathematics (and logic) into empirical science was somehow deeply wrong. Despite all of the Vienna Circle's diversity, this single conviction was strongly and uniformly held by all participants with the single possible exception of Neurath, who probably would have agreed (or did agree?) with Quine's rejection of the first of the "two dogmas of empiricism". Carnap in particular did this; and Neurath even made the concession, dreadful for empiricism, of strongly endorsing a "rationale Wirtschaftsbetrachtung", despite his closeness to Quine. V. Empiricist Rationalism. Carnap, like Schlick, had earlier focussed in his graduate education on theoretical physics, which he studied under Max Wien at the University of Jena, where he also studied mathematics and, of course, the new mathematical logic under Gottlob Frege. Carnap's use of the analytic/synthetic distinction, in this context, has nothing to do with any epistemological program for explaining how logical and mathematical. See Carnap (1963, pp. 17-18). Scientific Philosophy from Helmholtz to Carnap and Quine. Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "Logical Empiricism at Its Peak: Schlick, Carnap, and Neurath" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving; Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Logical Empiricism at by Sahotra Sarkar. Other editions. Want to Read saving; As Europe drifted into the Nazi era, several important figures, especially Carnap and Neurath, also found common ground in their liberal politics and radical social agenda. Together, the logical empiricists set out to reform traditional philosophy with a new set of doctrines more firmly grounded in logic and science. Criticism and decline Because of Nazi persecution, most of the European adherents of logical empiricism moved to the United States in the late 1930s. Logical positivism, later called logical empiricism, and both of which together are also known as neopositivism, was a movement in Western philosophy whose central thesis was the verification principle (also known as the verifiability criterion of meaning).[1] This theory of knowledge asserted that only statements verifiable through direct observation or logical proof are meaningful in terms of conveying truth value, information or. "Positivism und realismus", Erkenntnis 3:1-31, English trans in Sarkar, Sahotra, ed, Logical Empiricism at its Peak: Schlick, Carnap, and Neurath (New York: Garland Publishing, 1996), p. 38. An edition of Logical Empiricism at Its Peak : Schlick, Carnap, and Neurath (Science and Philosophy in the Twentieth Century: Basic Works of Logical Empiricism) (1996). Logical empiricism at its peak. Schlick, Carnap, and Neurath. by Maria Neurath.