

Resumos / Abstracts

Scientific Realism and Basic Common Sense

Howard Sankey

This paper considers the relationship between science and common sense. It takes as its point of departure, Eddington's distinction between the table of physics and the table of common sense, as well as Eddington's suggestion that science shows common sense to be false. Against the suggestion that science shows common sense to be false, it is argued that there is a form of common sense, basic common sense, which is not typically overthrown by scientific research. Such basic common sense is strongly confirmed by our everyday experience and may itself serve as the basis for scientific realism.

A Controversy about the Natural Frame of Reference and a Universal Science: Leo Strauss and Kurt Riezler

Svetozar Minkov & José Colen

In the paper, we discuss the way in which Leo Strauss (1899-1973), one of the most important and controversial philosophers of the 20th century, examines the philosophical project of Kurt Riezler (1882-1955). Riezler's life-long philosophical preoccupation was with the pursuit of a unitary science of man, in accordance with the view that "man is one." Strauss uncovers a number of fundamental difficulties with Riezler's approach. Both thinkers hold that the human sciences are in need of articulating a natural order or a natural directedness, and cannot rest with an understanding of nature in merely empiricist terms. Strauss, however, points to a universal science capable of doing justice to the phenomenon "Man." We end by considering Strauss's complex suggestions concerning the possibility of a comprehensive natural science and wonder if these suggestions can be understood best in the light of a Socratic "noetic heterogeneity."

Saggezza y sapienza: las ciencias y las técnicas en la filosofía neoilluministica italiana
Diego Alfredo Pérez Rivas

The article proposes a conceptual and historical interpretation about the role of science and techniques in Abbagnano's and Geymonat's philosophy. First, it explores the cultural context of the Italian Neo-Enlightenment, indicating the relevance of its arguments against idealism and spiritualism. Then intersections and divergence between their philosophies are highlighted. I defend the thesis that it is an affirmative movement where a pluralistic conception of science and technology prevails. Contrary to idealism, the Neo-Enlightenment created an anti-metaphysical way of doing philosophy, which revalorized science (techniques, methods, logic and historical processes). In this context, the distinction between wisdom and knowledge, and the importance attached to technical knowledge and mathematics in science prove to be essential.

Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz: das Fontes Históricas da Dinâmica e da Axiologia do Conhecimento Científico
Katarzyna Gan-Krzywoszyńska & Piotr Leśniewski

Este artigo expõe os conceitos mais importantes de Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz, o seu legado filosófico e as continuidades de seu programa na filosofia. O programa filosófico de Ajdukiewicz funda-se na tradição da filosofia polaca mais bem estabelecida – a saber, na Escola de Lvov-Varsóvia (fundada por Kazimierz Twardowski) – e tem também uma posição bastante original no contexto da divisão entre a filosofia analítica e a continental. O seu legado não se limita apenas ao papel de uma fonte de ideias ou ao desenvolvimento de uma vertente de pesquisa promissora no âmbito da filosofia analítica contemporânea: constitui também uma importante orientação meta-filosófica, tanto para a filosofia da ciência (especialmente a dinâmica e a axiologia do conhecimento científico), como para a filosofia contemporânea – em sentido lato – ou para a lógica.