

Philosophical Occasions 1912 1951

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Philosophical Occasions 1912 1951

Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein (/ˈwɪtʃən ˈwɪtɡən ˈfiləsəfi n / vitɡən-shitye/; German: [ˈluːtvɪç ˈvɪtʃəˌʁaɪn]; 26 April 1889 – 29 April 1951) was an Austrian-British philosopher who worked primarily in logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind, and the philosophy of language. He is considered by some to be the greatest philosopher of the 20th ...

Ludwig Wittgenstein - Wikipedia

It should be noted, however, that such a conception of our de re grasp of properties lurks under the surface of many rationalist accounts whether framed in terms of concepts or properties (Bealer 1998; Bonjour 1998) and is even more explicit in the claim that we have knowledge by acquaintance of universals (Russell 1912).

Intuition (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951, pp. 533-552. Again, cf. Kant's Critique of Practical Reason (1788), 1912: 305-308. Durkheim suggested that this is the explanation for what he, and Frazer before him, had called "individual totemism" (cf. 1912: 315-316).

The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life (1912)

Information is extensive. Central is the concept of additivity: the combination of two independent datasets with the same amount of information contains twice as much information as the separate individual datasets. The notion of extensiveness emerges naturally in our interactions with the world around us when we count and measure objects and structures.

Information (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

John Milton Cage Jr. (September 5, 1912 – August 12, 1992) was an American composer, music theorist, artist, and philosopher.A pioneer of indeterminacy in music, electroacoustic music, and non-standard use of musical instruments, Cage was one of the leading figures of the post-war avant-garde.Critics have lauded him as one of the most influential composers of the 20th century.

John Cage - Wikipedia

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