

Sr. Diretor

Pelo presente venho solicitar os bons ofícios de V.Excia. afim de ser dirigido ao professor Hans Reichenbach da "University of California", (Los Angeles, California, U. S.A.) um convite para que o mesmo venha a fazer uma série de conferências na Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras da Universidade de São Paulo.

O tema dessas conferências poderia ser "Fundamentos filosóficos da Mecânica Quântica", assunto ao qual o professor H.Reichenbach se dedicou especialmente.

É quasi desnecessário acentuar o valor e qualidades do professor Reichenbach, universalmente conhecido por seus trabalhos.

Acentuando que estas conferências não representam nenhum onus para a Faculdade, e, tendo o Departamento de Física grande interesse na realização das mesmas, julgo que o convite deve ser feito o mais breve possível, deixando entretanto ao professor H.Reichenbach a escolha da data oportuna.

Anexo, envio um curriculum vitae do professor H. Reichenbach.

Aproveito a oportunidade para reiterar a V.Excia. os meus protestos de elevada estima e distinta consideração.

Prof. Abrahão de Moraes

Ao Exmo. Sr. Prof. Dr. E.Simões de Paula,
DD. Diretor da Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras da
Universidade de São Paulo

Sr. Diretor

São Paulo, 19 de março de 1950.

Prezado Professor Dr. Haroldo de Azevedo.

Pelo presente venho solicitar os bons officios de V. Excia a fim de ser dirigido ao professor Hans Reichenbach, da ~~Universidade da Califórnia~~ University of California, (Los Angeles, California, U.S.A) um convite para que o mesmo venha a fazer uma série de Conferências na Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras da Universidade de São Paulo.

O tema dessas conferências poderia ser "Fundamentos filosóficos da Mecânica Quântica", assunto ao qual o professor H. Reichenbach se dedicou especialmente.

É quasi desnecessário acentuar o valor e qualidades do professor Reichenbach, universalmente conhecido por seus trabalhos.

Acentuando que estas conferências não representam nenhum onus para a Faculdade, e tendo o Departamento de Física grande interesse na realização das mesmas, julgo que o convite deve ser feito o mais breve possível, deixando entretanto ao professor H. Reichenbach a escolha da data oportuna.

Anexo envio um curriculum vitae do professor H. Reichenbach.

Sã o Paulo, 19 de março de 1950.

Prezado professor Dr. Haroldo de Azevedo.

Biographical sketch of Hans Reichenbach.

Hans Reichenbach was born in Hamburg, Germany, 1891, and had his scientific education in German universities. He studied at the same time philosophy, physics, and mathematics, took his Ph.D. in philosophy in the University of Erlangen¹⁹¹⁵, and a degree in mathematics and physics in the University of Göttingen, (1916).

After serving as a German soldier in the first world war, he worked for some time as a physicist in the radio industry. His interest in theoretical research determined him to turn to the academic career. He was professor of physics and of philosophy in the college of engineering in Stuttgart, then professor ^{of} philosophy of physics in the University of Berlin. When Hitler came into power in 1933, he left Germany and accepted a position in the Turkish University of Istanbul, where he was charged with the reorganization of the instruction in philosophy. In 1938 he was offered a position as professor of philosophy in the University of California at Los Angeles and has been teaching there since that time. Inbetween he taught as a visiting professor in the Sorbonne, Paris, where he lectured at the Institute Henri Poincaré, and at ~~the~~ Columbia University and the City College, New York.

In his scientific work he ~~has~~ has emphasized the necessity of a logical analysis of the sciences and has become one of the leaders in the movement of scientific empiricism. ~~xxxxxx~~ In cooperation with a group of friends he organized this movement by means of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ scientific congresses, the publication of the journal "Erkenntnis", and numerous publications in other forms.

Due to his simultaneous knowledge of physics and philosophy his main contributions to the philosophy of science are centered around the philosophy of physics. He was one of the first to give a philosophical analysis of Einstein's theories, and his axiomatic construction of the theory of relativity is considered as a standard work in the philosophy of science. His further studies concerned the theory of probability. He succeeded in combining the

methods of mathematical logic, or symbolic logic, with the mathematical methods of the calculus of probability and thus developed a theory of probability which equally satisfies the logic and the mathematical side of the subject. He finally constructed a generalization of traditional logic, which he called probability logic. ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{It} belongs in a very modern chapter of logic, ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{dealing with} (multivalued logic, that is, a logic in which propositions are not limited to the truth values "true" and "false".

The most important result of these inquiries was that he was able to give a solution of the problem of induction, which since David Hume's famous criticism had been considered insoluble. These ideas were presented in ^a work on the theory of probability, published in Holland 1935; an English edition, in a revised form, has recently been published. A general summary of his ideas on the theory of knowledge, including an analysis of probability, was given in his book "Experience and Prediction".

Turning back to physics proper, he undertook an analysis of quantum mechanics and succeeded in giving a philosophical solution for this much discussed part of modern physics. He showed that the difficulties concerning the question whether the elements of matter are particles or waves can be solved ~~when~~ by the introduction of a three-valued logic, in which a category called "indeterminate" ^{stands} ~~xxxxxxx~~ between the truth values ~~#~~ "true" and "false". These ideas were presented in his book "Philosophical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics".

Summarising his studies in symbolic logic, he wrote a book "Elements of Symbolic Logic" in the form of a text book for students. But this book contains at the same time a great deal of research in logic. He applied the methods of symbolic logic to the study of conversational language and devised a new kind of grammar, which promises to have much practical use. These problems were brought to his attention by the particular circumstances of his personal life: his travels ^{he} compelled him to teach in various languages, and ^{he} saw that mathematical logic can be a help for understanding the structure of languages.

His latest book, to be published in March 1951, bears the title "The Rise of Scientific Philosophy". It contains a comprehensive exposition of his ideas on philosophy and includes a criticism of traditional philosophical systems. This book is addressed to a wider public and written in a non-technical form.

Biographical sketch of Hans Reichenbach

Hans Reichenbach was born in Hamburg, Germany, 1891, and had his scientific education in German universities. He studied at the same time philosophy, physics, and mathematics, took his Ph.D. in philosophy in the University of Erlangen 1915, and a degree in mathematics and physics in the University of Göttingen (1916).

After serving as a German soldier in the first world war, he worked for some time as a physicist in the radio industry. His interest in theoretical research determined him to turn to the academic career. He was professor of physics and of philosophy in the college of engineering in Stuttgart, then professor of philosophy of physics in the University of Berlin. When Hitler came into power in 1933, he left Germany and accepted a position in the Turkish University of Istanbul, where he was charged with the reorganization of the instruction in philosophy. In 1938 he was offered a position as professor of philosophy in the University of California at Los Angeles and has been teaching there since that time. Inbetween he taught as a visiting professor in the Sorbonne, Paris, where he lectured at the Institute Henri Poincaré, and at Columbia University and the City College, New York.

In his scientific work he has emphasized the necessity of a logical analysis of the sciences and has become one of the leaders in the movement of scientific empiricism. In cooperation with a group of friends he organized this movement by means scientific congresses, the publication of the journal "Erkenntnis", and numerous publications in other forms.

Due to his simultaneous knowledge of physics and philosophy his main contributions to the philosophy of science are centered around the philosophy of physics. He was one of the first to give a philosophical analysis of Einstein's theories, and his axiomatic construction of the theory of relativity is considered as a standard work in the philosophy of science. His further studies concerned the theory of probability. He succeeded in combining the methods of mathematical logic, or symbolic logic, with the mathematical methods of the calculus of probability and thus developed a theory of probability which equally satisfies the logics and the mathematical side of the subject. He finally constructed a generalization of traditional logic, which he called probability

logic. It belongs in a very modern chapter of logic, dealing with multivalued logic, that is, a logic in which propositions are not limited to the truth values "true" and "false".

The most important result of these inquiries was that he was able to give a solution of the problem of induction, which since David Hume's famous criticism had been considered insoluble. The ideas were presented in a work on the theory of probability, published in Holland 1935; an English edition, in a revised form, has recently been published. A general summary of his ideas on the theory of knowledge, including an analysis of probability, was given in his book "Experience and Prediction".

Turning back to physics proper, he undertook an analysis of quantum mechanics and succeeded in giving a philosophical solution for this much discussed part of modern physics. He showed that the difficulties concerning the question whether the elements of matter are particles or waves can be solved by the introduction of a three-valued logic, in which a category called "indeterminate" stands between the truth values "true" and "false". These ideas were presented in his book "Philosophical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics".

Summarising his studies in symbolic logic, he wrote a book "Elements of Symbolic Logic" in the form of a text book for students. But this book contains at the same time a great deal of research in logic. He applied the methods of symbolic logic to the study of conversational language and devised a new kind of grammar, which promises to have much practical use. These problems were brought to his attention by the particular circumstances of his personal life: his travels compelled him to teach in various languages, and he saw that mathematical logic can be a help for understanding the structure of languages.

His latest book, to be published in March 1951, bears the title "The Rise of Scientific Philosophy". It contains a comprehensive exposition of his ideas on philosophy and includes a criticism of traditional philosophical systems. This book is addressed to a wider public and written in a non-technical form.

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

FACULDADE DE FILOSOFIA, CIÊNCIAS E LETRAS

Proposals for lectures by Hans Reichenbach.

- I. Series of lectures for a general academic audience:
"The Rise of Scientific Philosophy"
This series would present the ideas developed in a new book coming out next month.
- II. Short set of lectures for philosophers, physicists, mathematicians:
"Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics"
"Philosophic Foundations of Probability"
Either set could be given in 3-6 lectures
- III. Individual lectures for a general academic audience:
"The Laws of Nature"
"Geometry and Philosophy"
"What is Time ?"
"Rationalism and Empiricism"
The latter subject sums up the ideas of the series I and could be given the same title as I, if duplication of title is not disturbing.
- IV. Courses for Students.
Logic. This includes the elements of symbolic logic and some parts of inductive logic.
Philosophy of Science. This covers similar material as the series I, but adjusted to the use of students rather than a general public. It includes philosophy of physics, mathematics, biology; the theory of knowledge and scientific method, etc. However, the historical parts of series I are here omitted in order to have more time for details.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

Proposals for lectures by Hans Reichenbach.

- I. Series of lectures for a general academic audience:
"The Rise of Scientific Philosophy"
This series would present the ideas developed in a new book coming out next month.
- II. Short set of lectures for philosophers, physicists, mathematicians:
→ "Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics"
"Philosophic Foundations of Probability"
Either set could be given in 3-6 lectures
- III. Individual lectures for a general academic audience:
"The Laws of Nature"
"Geometry and Philosophy"
→ "What is Time ?"
"Rationalism and Empiricism"
The latter subject sums up the ideas of the series I and could be given the same title as I, if duplication of title is not disturbing.
- IV. Courses for Students.
Logic. This includes the elements of symbolic logic and some parts of inductive logic.
Philosophy of Science. This covers similar material as the series I, but adjusted to the use of students rather than a general public. It includes philosophy of physics, mathematics, biology; the theory of knowledge and scientific method, etc. However, the historical parts of series I are here omitted in order to have more time for details.

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
FACULDADE DE FILOSOFIA, CIÊNCIAS E LETRAS

Books

published by Hans Reichenbach

1. Relativitätstheorie und Erkenntnis a priori, Berlin 1920, Springer. 110 pages.
2. Axiomatik der relativistischen Raum-Zeit-Lehre, Braunschweig 1924, Vieweg. 156 pages.
3. Von Kopernikus bis Einstein. Berlin 1927, Ullstein. American edition under the title "From Copernicus to Einstein", New York 1942, Philosophical Library. 123 pages.
4. Philosophie der Raum-Zeit-Lehre, Berlin 1928, de Gruyter. 380 pages.
5. Atom und Cosmos, Des physikalische Weltbild der Gegenwart. Deutsche Buchgemeinschaft, Berlin 1930. 323 pages.
Spanish edition: Revista de Occidente, Madrid 1932.
English edition: Allen and Unwin, London 1932.
American edition: MacMillan, New York 1933.
French edition: Flammarion, Paris 1934.
Hungarian edition: Franklin Tarsulat, Budapest 1937.
6. Ziele und Wege der heutigen Naturphilosophie. Leipzig 1931, Meiner. 64 pages. French edition under the title "La philosophie scientifique, vues nouvelles sur ses buts et ses methodes, Paris 1932, Hermann. 43 pages.
7. Wahrscheinlichkeitslehre. Eine Untersuchung über die logischen und mathematischen Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Leiden 1935, Sijthoff. 451 pages.
8. Experience and Prediction. Chicago 1938, Chicago University Press. 410 pages.
9. Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics. Berkeley 1944, University of California Press, 182 pages. German edition: Birkhäuser, Basel 1949.
10. Elements of Symbolic logic. Macmillan, New York, 1947. 444 pages.
11. The Theory of Probability. An inquiry into the logical and mathematical foundations of the calculus of probability.
English translation of 7, with many additions and changes. University of California Press, Berkeley 1949.
12. Editor of Erkenntnis, Annalen der Philosophie, later journal of Unified Science, 1930 - 1939.
(together with R. Carnap)
13. The Rise of Scientific Philosophy. University of California Press, Berkeley 1951. 333 pages.

Books

published by Hans Reichenbach

1. Relativitätstheorie und Erkenntnis apriori, Berlin 1920, Springer. 110 pages.
2. Axiomatik der relativistischen Raum-Zeit-Lehre, Braunschweig 1924, Vieweg.
156 pages.
3. Von Kopernikus bis Einstein. Berlin 1927, Ullstein. American edition
under the title "From Copernicus to Einstein," New York 1942,
Philosophical Library. 123 pages.
4. Philosophie der Raum-Zeit-Lehre, Berlin 1928, de Gruyter. 380 pages.
5. Atom und Cosmos, Das physikalische Weltbild der Gegenwart. Deutsche
Buchgemeinschaft, Berlin 1930. 323 pages.
Spanish edition: Revista de Occidente, Madrid 1932.
English edition: Allen and Unwin, London 1932.
American edition: Macmillan, New York 1933.
French edition: Flammarion, Paris 1934.
Hungarian edition: Franklin-Tarsulat, Budapest 1937.
6. Ziele und Wege der heutigen Naturphilosophie. Leipzig 1931, Meiner.
64 pages. French edition under the title "La
philosophie scientifique, vues nouvelles sur ses buts
et ses methodes, Paris 1932, Hermann. 43 pages.
7. Wahrscheinlichkeitslehre. Eine Untersuchung über die logischen und
mathematischen Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung.
Leiden 1935, Sijthoff. 451 pages.
8. Experience and Prediction. Chicago 1938, Chicago University Press.
410 pages.
9. Philosophic Foundations of Quantum Mechanics. Berkeley 1944,
University of California Press. 182 pages.

German edition: Birkhäuser, Basel 1949.

10. Elements of Symbolic Logic. Macmillan, New York, 1947. 444 pages.
11. The Theory of Probability. An inquiry into the logical and mathematical foundations of the calculus of probability.
English translation of 7, with many additions and changes.
University of California Press, Berkeley 1949.
12. Editor of Erkenntnis, Annalen der Philosophie, later
Journal of Unified Science, 1930 - 1939.
(together with R. Carnap)
13. The Rise of Scientific Philosophy. University of
California Press, Berkeley 1951. 333 pages.

PUBLICATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

By

Hans Reichenbach

- 1) Der Begriff der Wahrscheinlichkeit für die mathematische Darstellung der Wirklichkeit, Diss. Erlangen 1915, and Zs. f. Philos. u. philos. Kritik 161, 1917, pp. 209-239; 162, pp. 98-112, 223-253.
- 2) Die physikalischen Voraussetzungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Naturwiss. 8, 1920, pp. 46-55.
- 3) Philosophische Kritik der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Naturwiss. 8, 1920, pp. 146-153.
- 4) Über die physikalischen Voraussetzungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Naturwiss. 1920, p. 349.
- 5) Über die physikalischen Voraussetzungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Zs. f. Phys. 2, 1920, pp. 150-171.
- 6) Über die physikalischen Voraussetzungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Nachtrag. Zs. f. Phys. 4, 1921, pp. 448-450.
- 7) Erwiderung auf H. Dinglers Kritik an der Relativitätstheorie. Phys. Zs. 22, 1921, pp. 379-384.
- 8) Erwiderung auf Herrn Th. Wulfs Einwände gegen die allgemeine Relativitätstheorie. Astronom. Nachr. 213, 1921, 5107, pp. 307-310.
- 9) Erwiderung auf Herrn Andersons Einwände gegen die allgemeine Relativitätstheorie. Astronom. Nachr. 215, 1922, 5154, pp. 373-376.
- 10) Bericht über eine Axiomatik der Einsteinschen Raum-Zeit-Lehre. Vortrag auf dem deutschen Physikertag in Jena. Phys. Zs. 22, 1921, pp. 683-687.
- 11) Relativitätstheorie und absolute Transportzeit. Zs.f.Phys. 9, 1922, pp. 111-117.
- 12) Der gegenwärtige Stand der Relativitätsdiskussion. Eine Kritische Untersuchung. Logos X, 1922, pp. 316-378.
- 13) La Signification philosophique de la theorie de la relativite. Revue philos. de la France 47, 1922, juillet, pp. 5-61.
- 14) Articles on Wahrscheinlichkeit, Fehlertheorie, Ergodenhypothese, Bernouillisches Theorem, and similar subjects in Physikalisches Handwörterbuch, herausg. v. Berliner-Scheel, Springer, Berlin, 1924.
- 15) Entgegnung auf O. Brühlmann. Ann.d.Philos. 4, 1924, pp. 195-198.
- 16) Die relativistische Zeitlehre. Scientia 1924, Decembre, pp. 361-374.

- 17) Die Bewegungslehre bei Newton, Leibniz und Huyghens, Kantstudien 29, 1924, pp. 416-438.
- 18) Planetenuhr und Einsteinsche Gleichzeitigkeit. Zs. f. Phys. 33, 1925, pp. 628-634.
- 19) Über die physikalischen Konsequenzen der relativistischen Axiomatik. Zs. f. Phys. 34, 1925, pp. 32-48.
- 20) Die Kausalstruktur der Welt und der Unterschied von Vergangenheit und Zukunft. Ber.d. Münchener Akad., math. nat. Abt. 1925, pp. 133-175.
- 21) Metaphysik und Naturwissenschaft. Vortrag auf der Tagung der Kantgesellschaft in Halle 1925. Symposium 1925, pp. 158-176.
- 22) Wahrscheinlichkeitsgesetze und Kausalgesetze. Umschau 29, 1925, pp. 789-792.
- 23) Die Weylsche Erweiterung des Riemannschen Raumes und die geometrische Deutung der Elektrizität (Vortragsnotiz). Verh.d.d. phys. Ges. 7, 1926, p. 25.
- 24) Erwiderung auf eine Veröffentlichung von Herrn Hj. Mellin. Zs. f. Phys. 39, 1926, pp. 106-112.
- 25) Lichtgeschwindigkeit und Gleichzeitigkeit. Ann.d.Philos. 6, 1927, pp. 128-144.
- 26) Ziele und Wege der physikalischen Erkenntnis. Handbuch der Physik (Springer), Ed. 4, 1928, pp.1-80.
- 27) Stetige Wahrscheinlichkeitsfolgen, Zs.f.Phys. 53, 1929, pp. 274-307.
- 28) Zur Einordnung des neuen Einsteinschen Ansatzes über Gravitation und Elektrizität, Zs. f. Phys. 53, 1929, pp. 683-689.
- 29) Das Kausalproblem in der gegenwärtigen Physik, Zs.f.angew. Chemie, 42, 1929, pp. 457-459.
- 30) Die philosophische Bedeutung der modernen Physik, Erkenntnis I, 1 pp. 49-71, 1930.
- 31) Kausalität und Wahrscheinlichkeit, Erkenntnis I, 1930, pp. 158-188 (Vortrag auf der Tagung f. Erkenntnislehre in Prag Sept. 1929)
- 32) Tagung für Erkenntnislehre der exakten Wissenschaften in Königsberg, Naturwiss. 18, 1930, p. 1093.
- 33) Schlussbemerkung zur Diskussion Aster-Dingler. Erkenntnis II, 1931, p. 39.
- 34) Zum Anschaulichkeitsproblem der Geometrie. Erwiderung auf Oskar Becker. Erkenntnis II, 1931, pp. 61-72.
- 35) Das Kausalproblem in der Physik. Natwiss. 19, 1931, pp. 713-722.
- 36) Der physikalische Wahrheitsbegriff. Erkenntnis II, 1931, pp. 156-171. (Vortrag auf der Tagung für Erkenntnislehre in Königsberg).

- 37) Kausalität und Wahrscheinlichkeit in der Biologie. Klinische Wochenschrift 6, 1932, pp. 251-256.
- 38) Axiomatik der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Math.Zs. 34, 1932, pp. 568-619.
- 39) Die Kausalbehauptung und die Möglichkeit ihrer empirischen Nachprüfung. Erkenntnis 3, 1932, pp. 32-64.
- 40) Wahrscheinlichkeitslogik. Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie, Berlin, 1932, Math.-phys. Kl., pp. 476-490.
- 41) Die logischen Grundlagen des Wahrscheinlichkeitsbegriffs. Erkenntnis 3, 1933, pp. 401-425.
- 42) Kant und die Naturwissenschaft. Naturwissenschaften 21, 1933, S. 601-606 und pp. 624-626.
- 43) Kausalität und Wahrscheinlichkeit in der gegenwärtigen Physik. Unterrichtsblätter für Mathematik und Naturwissenschaften 39, 1933, pp. 65-69.
- 44) Wahrscheinlichkeitslogik, Erkenntnis 5, 1934, pp. 37-43.
- 45) Die Bedeutung des Wahrscheinlichkeitsbegriffs für die Erkenntnis. Acte du Bieme Congres Interantional de Philosophie Prague 1934 (Prague 1936), pp. 163-169.
- 46) Sur les fondements logiques de la probabilite, Recherches Philosophiques 4, Paris 1934-1935, pp. 361-370.
- 47) Bemerkungen zu Carl Hempels Versuch einer finitistischen Deutung des Wahrscheinlichkeitsbegriffs. Erkenntnis 5, 1935, pp. 261-266.
- 48) Bemerkung zu H. Blumes finiter Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Zs. f. Phys. 93, 1935, pp. 792-794.
- 49) Über Induktion und Wahrscheinlichkeit. Bemerkungen zu Karl Poppers "Logik der Forschung". Erkenntnis 5, 1935, pp. 267-284.
- 50) Bemerkungen zu Karl Marbes statistischen Untersuchungen zur Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. Erkenntnis 5, 1935, pp. 305-322.
- 51) L'empirisme logistique et la desagregation de l'apriori. Actes du Congres international de philosophie scientifique Paris 1935 (Paris 1936), I, pp. 28-35.
- 52) Die Induktion als Methode der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnis. Actes du Congres international de philosophie scientifique, Paris 1935 (Paris 1936), IV, pp. 1-7.
- 53) Wahrscheinlichkeitslogik als Form wissenschaftlichen Denkens. Actes du Congres de philosophie scientifique, Paris 1935 (Paris 1936), IV, pp. 24-30.
- 54) Warum ist die Anwendung der Induktionsregel für uns notwendige Bedingung zur Gewinnung von Voraussagen? Erkenntnis 6, 1936, pp. 32-40.
- 55) Logistic Empiricism in Germany and the Present State of its Problems. Journal of Philosophy XXXIII, No. 6, March 12, 1936. pp. 141-160.

- 56) Sur les fondements logiques du calcul des probabilités. D'après des cours données à l'Institut Henri Poincaré en Mai-Juin 1937). Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré, tome 7, fasc. 5, 1937, Paris, pp. 267-348.
- 57) Causalité et Induction. (D'après une conférence donnée dans la société française de Philosophie, à Paris, en Juin 1937). Bulletin de la Société française de Philosophie, 1938, pp. 128-144.
- 58) La philosophie scientifique: une esquisse de ses traits principaux. Travaux du IXe Congrès international de philosophie, Paris 1937, Vol. 4, pp. 86-91.
- 59) On Probability and Induction. Philosophy of Science, Vol. 5 No. 1 January, 1938, pp. 21-45.
- 60) Reply to Everett J. Nelson's criticism. Journal of Philosophy XXXV, 5, March 3, 1938, pp. 127-130.
- 61) Über die semantische und die Objekt-Auffassung von Wahrscheinlichkeitsausdrücken. Journal of Unified Science (Erkenntnis) VIII, 1939, pp. 50-68.
- 62) John Dewey's Theory of Science. In "The Philosophy of John Dewey", ed. by P. Schilpp. Library of Living Philosophers, Northwestern University, 1939, pp. 159-192.
- 63) On the Justification of Induction. Journal of Philosophy XXXVII, 4, February 15, 1940, pp. 97-103.
- 64) Note on Probability Implication. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society Vol. 47, 1941, pp. 265-267.
- 65) Bertrand Russell's Logic. In "The Philosophy of Bertrand Russell", ed. by P. Schilpp. Library of Living Philosophers, Northwestern University, 1944, pp. 23-54.
- 66) Reply to Donald Williams' Criticism of the Frequency Theory of Probability. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, Vol. 5, 1945, pp. 508-512.
- 67) Reply to V.F. Lenzen's Critique. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, vol. 6, 1946, pp. 487-492.
- 68) Reply to Ernest Nagel's Criticism of my Views on Quantum Mechanics. Journ. of Philos. 43, 1946, 239-247.
- 69) Rationalism and Empiricism, an Inquiry into the Roots of Philosophical Error. Presidential address, given at the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Philosophical Association December 1947. Published in the Philosophical Review, vol. 57, 1948, pp. 330-346.
- 70) Reply to a Review. Journ. of Philos. 45, 1948, pp. 464-467.
- 71) The Principle of Anomaly in Quantum Mechanics. Dealectica, International Review of Philosophy and Knowledge, Zürich, vol. 7-8, 1948, pp. 337-350.

- 72) Philosophy and Physics. Faculty Research Lecture, delivered March 25, 1946; published 1948 at the University of California Press, Berkeley. 13 pages.
- 73) Philosophical Foundations of Probability. Proceedings of the Berkeley Symposium on mathematical Statistics and Probability. Berkeley 1949, pp. 1-20.
- 74) The philosophical Analysis of Quantum Mechanics. Library of the 10th International Congress of Philosophy, Amsterdam, 1948, vol. 1, published 1949 by North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, pp. 921-922.
- 75) A conversation between Bertrand Russel and David Hume. Journ. of Philos. 46, 1949, pp. 545-549.
- 76) The Philosophical Significance of the Theory of Relativity. In Albert Einstein, Philosopher-Scientist, ed. by P.A. Schilpp, Evanston, Illinois, 1949, pp. 287-311.