

13. Differentiation. For each virtue, write down the vices from which it is differentiated. Try to cover different categories of vices, rather than giving synonyms for vices of the same category. (Disallowed answers: dependence, dishonesty, injustice, injustice, unproductiveness.)

- a) independence vs.
- b) integrity vs.
- c) honesty vs.
- d) justice vs.
- e) productiveness vs.
- f) pride vs.

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LOGICAL THINKING
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Course Outline

1. Introduction: what this course covers--and why
2. What logic is
 - The self-evident given vs. the man-made
 - The need for guidance on the conceptual level
 - Exercise 1: Self-evidence
 - The axioms of logic
 - The definition of logic
3. Concepts
 - The conceptual level as volitional
 - What a concept is
 - The basis of conceptual classification: similarity
 - The role of differentiation in concept-formation
 - Exercise 2: Integration
 - The units of a concept
 - Exercise 3: Identifying the units of a concept
4. The identity of Consciousness
 - The identity of consciousness as such
 - Differentiation and integration
 - The "What" and the "How"
 - The identity of Conceptual Consciousness
 - Volition
 - Percepts as the base
 - The "crow" epistemology
5. The consequences of the identity of consciousness
 - Context
 - Hierarchy
 - Exercise 4a: First-level concepts
 - Exercise 4b: Higher-level concepts
 - Exercise 4c: Concepts of consciousness
 - Exercise 4d: Hierarchical priority
 - Implications of context and hierarchy
6. Fallacies of conceptualization
 - Non-conceptualization
 - Aborted conceptualization
 - Floating abstractions
 - Frozen abstractions
 - Exercise 5: Concretizing "collectivism"

6. Fallacies of conceptualization (Continued from previous page)

- Misconceptualization: invalid concepts
- Unreal units
- Exercise 6: Which are invalid concepts?
- Unintegrateable units
 - Definition by non-essentials ("package-deals")
 - Exercise 7: Essentials vs. non-essentials
 - Rand's Razor
- Anti-concepts
- Exercise 8: Examples of anti-concepts
- The need for conceptual purity

7. Definition

- The need for definitions
- Genus and differentia
- The rules of definition
 - The Rule of Unit-Economy
 - The Rule of Genus and Differentia
 - The Rule of Reduction
 - The Rule of Scope
 - The Rule of Fundamentality
- Exercise 9: Applying the rules
- How to define
 - Find the genus
 - Find the differentia
 - Formulate the definition
- Exercise 10: Terms to define

8. Propositions

- What a proposition is
- Propositional fallacies
- Self-exclusion
- Stolen concept
- Exercise 11: Identifying the propositional fallacy
- Taking the crow seriously in formulating propositions (Exercise 12)

9. Differentiation: Exercise 13: virtues vs. vices

10. Integration

- Integration as the essence of logic
- Integration vs. the arbitrary
- Essentials as an aid to integration

11. Logic and Values

- The role of values in cognition
- Logic and the fact-value integration
- Values, life, and logic

- h) We are each locked inside our own minds.
- i) The U.S. Constitution is illegal.
- j) Induction is rationally unjustifiable.
- k) How do you prove that you have free will?
- l) Private property is immoral.
- m) Man is a symbol-processing device, like a computer.

12. Economical expression. Rewrite the following to obey the crow (omitting no essential information).

- a) In a very real sense, what we have in the present instance, on balance, is a group of actions which are revolutionary in character.
- b) The early, middle, and late childhood of offspring of parents whose occupational pursuits lie predominantly in the agricultural labor domain is characterized by a pattern of educational involvement marked by a minimum of formal schooling in the usual sense of the term.
- c) The referents of the concept of "existence" are possessed of, or partake in, being, subsistence, or reality.
- d) The United States at present cannot be classified as an instance of capitalism, which, on an egoist morality, is the ideal social system.
- e) The onset of a relationship of matrimony is to be noted between John and Mary.

b) "Inflation" is an economic condition characterized by a general rise in prices.

i) "Consciousness" is an organism's awareness of reality.

j) "Parallel" lines are straight lines which do not intersect no matter how far extended.

10. Definition. Terms to define.

a) Thursday

b) Chuckle

c) War

d) Milk

e) Flirting

f) Censorship

g) Racism

11. Propositional fallacies. Identify the stolen concept and/or self-exclusion (if stolen concept, circle the concept that is stolen).

a) You shouldn't waste your time thinking about philosophy.

b) All life is a dream.

c) Living by principles is self-defeating.

d) Determinism is true.

e) Moral perfection is unachievable.

f) What we call "causality" is only our psychological propensity to associate one event with another.

g) Logic is a Western prejudice.

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Class Exercises

1. Self-evidency. Which of the following statements formulate what is self-evident? (Assume that each statement is true; when the first person pronoun is used, it is meant to refer to you, the person doing the exercise. Also: to formulate even a self-evident fact, I had to use concepts, but in doing the exercise, consider only whether or not the fact stated is self-evident, not whether its conceptual formulation is.)

a) To be is to be something.

b) A straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

c) The sun is bright.

d) Dishonesty is immoral.

e) I control my mind.

f) This apple is sweet.

g) Albany is the capital of New York.

h) Gold is expensive.

i) I am bored.

j) He is bored.

2. Integration. Integrate the first two items by differentiating both from the third.

a) Purple and brown--vs. red.

b) A welfare recipient and a tariff-protected industry--vs. a rich man taking advantage of a tax loophole.

c) Dance and acting--vs. sculpture.

d) Honesty and individual rights--vs. causality.

e) (for "extra credit"): Marx on the role of ideas, Keynes on the source of wealth, and Freud on sex--vs. Ayn Rand on ideas, wealth, and sex.

3. Units. Which are units of the concept:

a) "spice": food cinnamon taste garlic seasoning

b) "currency": money francs spending exchange dollars

c) "furniture": furnishings object chair sofa modern

d) "scientist": science knowledge man career Newton

4. The hierarchy of concepts.

a) Give 8 examples of first-level concepts.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

b) Give 2 higher-level concepts based on any 4 of your first-level concepts.

First-level concept	Higher-level concept	Higher-level concept
1.	1a.	1b.
2.	2a.	2b.
3.	3a.	3b.
4.	4a.	4b.

c) Give 8 concepts of consciousness.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

d). Circle the hierarchically prior concept (if neither, make no circle):

- 1) tree : elm 6) wet : dry 11) consciousness : existence
- 2) desire : lust 7) criminal : crime 12) certainty : knowledge
- 3) desire : emotion 8) employer : employee 13) axiom : knowledge
- 4) takeoff : flight 9) flunk : exam
- 5) cause : action 10) burning : smoke

5. Concretization. Give 10 instances of "collectivism."

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

6. Invalid concepts. Circle the concepts that are invalid, if used cognitively.

- a) altruism e) post-modernism i) anarcho-capitalism
- b) nounenial f) instinct j) Stalinism
- c) inflation g) prayer k) sacred
- d) gremlin h) repression l) anti-matter

7. Essentials. State an essential and a clear non-essential.

Topic	Essential	Non-essential
a) Deciding what automobile to buy		
b) Classifying a nation's political system		
c) Evaluating a lecture at this conference		
d) Plato's metaphysics		
e) Identifying the nature of music qua music		

8. Anti-concepts. Give 2 examples of anti-concepts:

9. Rules of Definition. Name the rule of proper definition, if any, that is violated:

- a) A "triangle" is a closed, plane figure having three equal sides.
- b) A "cause" is that aspect of an entity's nature which explains its actions.
- c) The "president" (of the U.S.) is the government official who appoints the Secretary of State.
- d) A "chair" is an item of furniture used for the purpose of sitting.
- e) "Murder" is the act of killing an innocent human being.
- f) The "price" of a good is the sum of the seller's cost plus his profit.
- g) A "lie" is a locution deliberately antithetical to a verity known by the speaker.