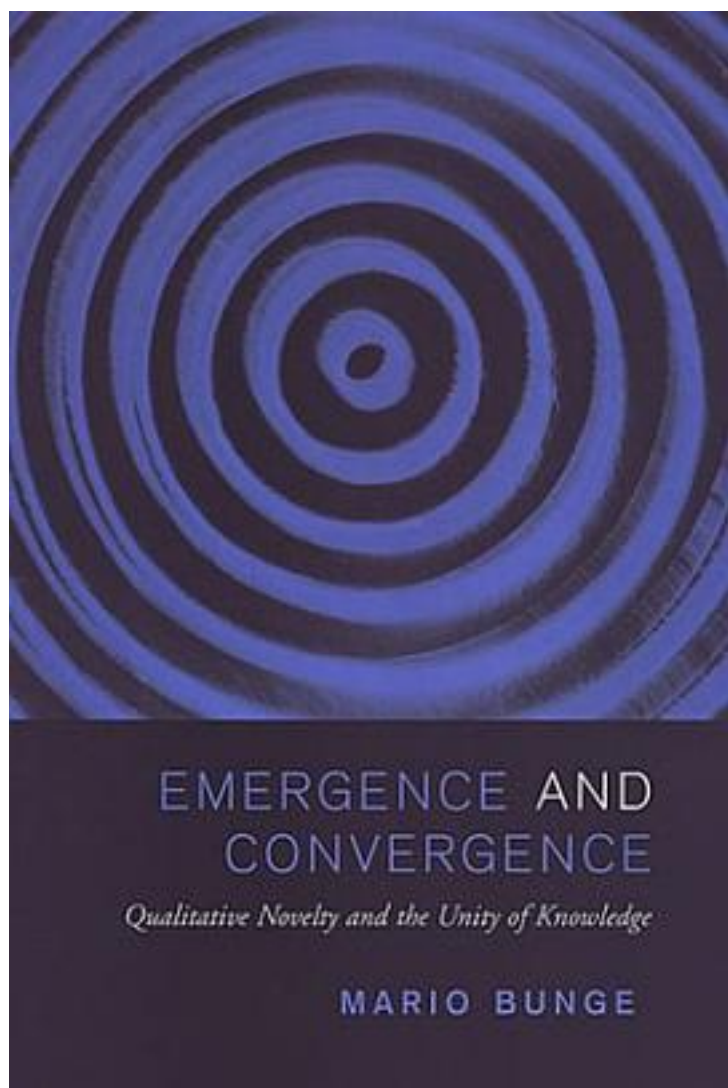


Emergence and Convergence



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著者:Mario Bunge

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Two problems continually arise in the sciences and humanities, according to Mario Bunge: parts and wholes and the origin of novelty. In *Emergence and Convergence*, he works to address these problems, as well as that of systems and their emergent properties, as exemplified by the synthesis of molecules, the creation of ideas, and social inventions. Along the way, Bunge examines further topical problems, such as the search for the mechanisms underlying observable facts, the limitations of both individualism and holism, the reach of reduction, the abuses of Darwinism, the rational choice-hermeneutics feud, the modularity of the brain vs. the unity of the mind, the cluster of concepts around 'maybe,' the uselessness of many-worlds metaphysics and semantics, the hazards posed by Bayesianism, the nature of partial truth, the obstacles to correct medical diagnosis, and the formal conditions for the emergence of a cross-discipline. Bunge is not interested in idle fantasies, but about many of the problems that occur in any discipline that studies reality or ways to control it. His work is about the merger of initially independent lines of inquiry, such as developmental evolutionary biology, cognitive neuroscience, and socio-economics. Bunge proposes a clear definition of the concept of emergence to replace that of supervenience and clarifies the notions of system, real possibility, inverse problem, interdiscipline, and partial truth that occur in all fields.

作者介绍:

马里奥·邦格（1919年—），加拿大麦吉尔大学哲学系教授、终生荣誉系主任，加拿大皇家学会会员。邦格是国际科学哲学领域中独树一帜的领军人物，在西方哲学界素以观点标新立异、独树一帜、著述甚丰而享有盛誉，以邦格等为代表的科学唯物主义是西方最有影响的科学哲学学派之一。多年来，邦格一直致力于建立一种“精确的、与现代科学相一致的”唯物主义哲学理论，即他所说的“科学的唯物主义”。借鉴邦格教授发展唯物主义的经验，吸收他的“科学唯物主义”中的合理因素，十分有益于我们发展马克思主义理论。

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