

## Re: The Lord's Natural Philosopher

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- *From:* "Jong Kim" <rh171@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
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"mg" wrote:

So, how does "philosophically true" differ from "factually true"?

The word "philosophical", when correctly used, is not to be confused with "subjective" or "a priori".

a priori

2. presumptively, without investigation.
  3. (of knowledge) existing in the mind independently of experience.
- Latin, = from what is before.

So that, "philosophical" and "objective" and "factual" are three words closely linked to one another.

objective, adj.

1. having real existence outside a person's mind, not subjective.

I don't believe you ever answered that question.

Excepting any Pavlovian Dog, there can be no difference between "philosophically true" and "factually true":

UNLIKE many pre-revolutionary scientists, Pavlov was highly regarded by the Soviet government, and he was able to continue his researches until he reached a considerable age. Moreover, he was praised by Lenin and as a Nobel laureate he was seen as a valuable political asset.[1][2]

....

In later life he was particularly interested in trying to use conditioning to establish an experimental model of the induction of neuroses.

....

His laboratory in Saint Petersburg has been carefully preserved as a museum.

....

Pavlov contributed to many areas of physiology, neurology and psychology. Most of his work involved research in temperament, conditioning and

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involuntary reflex actions.

Pavlov performed and directed experiments on digestion which earned him the 1904 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine[4]

....

Carl Jung continued Pavlov's work on TMI ... William Sargant and others continued the behavioral research in mental conditioning to achieve memory implantation and brainwashing.

....

As Pavlov's work became known in the West, particularly through the writings of John B. Watson, the idea of "conditioning" as an automatic form of learning became a key concept in the developing specialism of comparative psychology, and the general approach to psychology that underlay it, behaviorism. The British philosopher Bertrand Russell was an enthusiastic advocate of the importance of Pavlov's work for philosophy of mind.

Pavlov's research on conditional reflexes greatly influenced not only science, but also popular c