CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE MEANING OF CHARACTER
The opportunity of the United States. Philosophy and psychology must aid. Present lack of ideals. Remedy in science of character. General statement of theory of character. Importance of study. Further remarks on general theory. Philosophical basis is idealistic. Aim is to furnish foundation for scientific theory of character.
CHAPTER II
Science and Philosophy
Pluralistic idealism is metaphysics adopted. All science based on metaphysics. Must examine scientific metaphysics. Attempted definition of psychology. Two tendencies: to include whole organism, mind and body; to exclude mind, for mind is held to be (1) indefinable, (2) reducible to other categories. The mechanistic materialistic thesis. General reasons for doubting this. Answer to problem depends on how reality is constituted. Metaphysics must not be inconsistent with science. Its test is pragmatic. Promising approach to metaphysics is through physics.
CHAPTER III
THE CONCEPTS OF SCIENCE
The desk; its elements and causes. Physical elements; independent of mind. Physical determination defined by Henderson. Result of such definition. Difficulties of applying this to all reality. Reasons for thinking Gibbs's systems apply to all reality; assumptions involved. Does purpose act in the world?
CHAPTER IV
Physical Causation
Gibbs's formulæ assume Newtonian laws. Broad's discussion of these laws: they are not necessary truths except possibly in so far as causation is necessary. Idea of force rejected; idea of final causes postponed. Cause as necessary sequence. Kant's antinomy. Causation involves infinite enumeration. Causation held to mean nothing. Causation as probable sequence. Activity of purpose made possible.

CHAPTER V

REALITY INDEPENDENT OF MIND 60–81
The active world of physics. Extreme materialism rejected. Dualism. Knowledge is assumed. Berkeley's criticism. James and Johnson. External reality; mind and matter. Psychology of belief in these. Intrinsic marks lacking in ideas. Ideas which are common are external; those common to you, to me, and to the object are material reality. Belief in other minds depends on belief in bodies. No a priori proof of minds or bodies. Leads to solipsism.
CHAPTER VI
THE ESCAPE FROM SOLIPSISM: THE ABSOLUTE 82–90
Berkeley's solution inadequate. Royce's absolute. The meaning of truth. External relation of idea and independent object unintelligible. But possibility of error implies the absolute. No escape from solipsism. James's criticism of the absolute. The problem of evil. Rejection of the absolute; leads to pluralistic idealism.
CHAPTER VII
THE ESCAPE FROM SOLIPSISM: PLURALISM 91-102
Necessary additions to theory of knowledge. Pragmatic test; standard of truth not fixed. Neo-realism's criticism of monism. Pluralism possible. Bradley's denial. Royce's constructive criticism of the infinite regress; the map of England. Consciousness as an intelligible infinite regress. Knowledge made possible. Such a theory is an induction from experience. Its test is pragmatic.
CHAPTER VIII
Realistic Theories
Radical empiricism. "Does consciousness exist?" Neutral entities, developed by Holt into materialism. Consciousness as relation of neutral entities. Strong's criticism. Knowledge as relation of a psychoid. These theories open to criticism of Bradley and Royce. Critical realism of Santayana. Objections to materialism apply. These theories tend to pluralism and a monadology.
CHAPTER IX
REALISTIC THEORIES (continued)
Einstein forces revision of physics. Philosophy of Whitehead. Based on assertion that awareness gives knowledge of independent reality. Does not escape Bradley's criticism. An important concept is the creative advance of nature. Philosophy of Alexander. Time-Space the origin of all realities, but is non-mental. Point-instants not monads. A refined materialism and hence

CONTENTS

open to the usual objections. Eddington's philosophy. Any material suffices for physics. Very near to idealism. Santayana's Scepticism and Animal Faith. Purpose excluded from reality. Inadequate theory of knowledge. Positive results from realistic theories. Summary of possible theory of knowledge and metaphysics.

CHAPTER X

R	EALITY
	Summary of position reached. Return to physical object. Electrons as monads. Human mind is fusion of monads, which also form body. Monadology of Leibniz and of Carr. Electrons and higher minds. Royce on inanimate nature. Criticism and defence of concept of fusion. Common purpose a condition of fusion. Monadology not final.
	CHAPTER XI
Fı	NAL CAUSES
	Purpose an apparent link in some causation. Purpose as activity. Creative advance of nature. What purpose does. How it acts. Relation of body and mind; of body to other reality. Creation of the new. James's reservoir. Hocking on inspiration. Discovery of gravitation, of vaccination, of Christianity. Creative imagination. Reality as a community of minds actuated by purpose taken as scientific hypothesis to be tested.
	CHAPTER XII
Ev	VOLUTION: COSMIC EVOLUTION
	Hypothesis to be tested by application to theory of evolution. This pro-

CHAPTER XIII

tion. No satisfactory theory. Relation to study of character. Time re-

quired. Future.

EVOLUTION: THE E	LEMENTS; TH	E EARTH .	 	193-205
Evolution of elements chief factors. evolution.				

CHAPTER XIV THE BEGINNINGS OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION 206–222

Protoplasm the bearer of life. Chemical constitution. Origin of life. Organisms produced from cells. Cells; potential immortality; germ-cells; chromosomes. Physical picture of organism. Are all organic processes physico-chemical?

CHAPTER XV

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XXI

CHAITER XXI
BODY AND MIND
Observation and introspection. Empirical relation of body and mind. Physiological basis. Introspective analysis of mind. Argument from analogy. Facts of relation of body and mind. Theories: materialism; epiphenomenalism; Clifford's mind-stuff; two-aspect theories; parallelism and purpose; the soul; James's transmission theory. Statement of problem. Paulsen's answer. Animism; objections epistemological and scientific. Theory of fusion of monads. Action of purpose on brain and external world. James on the soul. Modifications suggested in McDougall's theory.
CHAPTER XXII
Application of the Theory of Monads to the Theory of Evolution and to the Theory of Character . 385-41-
Must test theory by application to science. Danger of inference from scientific facts. Some general conclusions possible. Statement of hypothesis. Application to theory of evolution. Advantages of theory. Application to heredity; to some general aspects of evolution; to body and mind. Immortality in some sense necessary. Difficulties of formulating in physical terms. Immortal soul improbable. God as preserver of human endeavor. Difficulties. Necessity of revision of scientific account of evolution. Determination and freedom. Ideals of conduct. Hope that it has been shown that purpose acts in the physical world, for, if true, this gives philosophic basis for a psychology of purpose.
INDEX