

C. S. S. PEIRCE AND E. G. A. HUSSERL  
ON THE NATURE OF LOGIC

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0. *Introduction.* In a recent article Marvin Farber remarks [1], "Although Husserl removed himself from the arena of active philosophical discussion for the most part, he continued to develop lines of inquiry that received their first major expression in his *Logische Untersuchungen*," [2]. In those *Investigations* Husserl set out to critique both "psychologism" (i.e., logic as based upon psychological realism), which was adhered to by such individuals as, e.g., B. Erdmann, Schuppe, Sigwart, W. Wundt and even by Husserl earlier in his life [3] and "antipsychologism" (i.e., logic as a normative discipline), which counted among its members such men as, e.g., G. Frege, C. S. Peirce, E. Schröder and A. H. Voigt. Since the logical inquiries of Peirce and of Husserl occupy significant positions in their philosophies, this note undertakes a comparison and contrast of their conceptions of logic just after the turn of the present century.

1. *Historical Preliminaries.* Both Charles Peirce (born: September 10, 1839) and Edmund Husserl (born: April 8, 1859) were mathematicians by their early formal trainings. During their early apprenticeships they were exposed to mathematicians of first magnitude—Charles to his father, Benjamin, the foremost American mathematician of that day and Edmund to K. Weierstrass (and then later as his assistant), L. Kronecker and E. E. Kummer, certainly the foremost mathematical analysts of their day. However in their mid-twenties they fell away from mathematics *qua* mathematics only. Peirce emigrated toward logic and the philosophy of science and Husserl toward philosophy as a science, with an initial preference for biologico-scientific philosophy. Peirce, after a long life as a professional logician and philosopher, came to regard logic as a normative science and devoted Chapter 4 of his "Minute Logic" (1902-1903) to discussing it as such [4]. In fact M. G. Murphey writes [5], "... The normative character of inquiry is thus implicit in much of Peirce's writing of the late 1860's and 1870's." Husserl, partly under the influence of Franz Brentano, went on to investigate logic as founded upon psychology in his *Philosophie der Arithmetik*. However he soon came under a bombardment