Editorial

It is with great pleasure that we present this issue of Cognitio: Revista de Filosofia to the philosophical public in Brazil and abroad. As always, the journal contains articles predominantly in the fields of philosophy of science, logic and general epistemology. Coincidently, the spectrum of themes discussed in this issue is wide-ranging.

On Peircean philosophy we have three texts involving C. S. Peirce's metaphysics, ethics and philosophy of religion. Professor Jaime Nubiola offers a discussion on the reason why the spine of volume 6 of Peirce's Collected Papers bears the title "Scientific Metaphysics," while this expression is simply non-existent in the entire work of the American thinker. Thus, Nubiola proposes a special way of understanding what a scientific metaphysics would be within his works. Hedy Boero, in turn, discusses three key doctrines to the development of Peirce's ethics: the notions of final causation, self-controlled action and normative science. Hedy thus offers a very original interpretation of an extremely fruitful and complex theme. Rodrigo Vieira de Almeida presents a relationship between the ontological dimension of the symbol and the problem of the cognoscibility of God in the religious metaphysics of C. S. Peirce. It is an intricate theme that goes back to the fundamental question of how we can think of God philosophically.

The text on the field of logic in this issue is by a triad of professors from the Department of Mathematics of UNESP, Bauru: Hércules de Araújo Feitosa, Mauri Cunha do Nascimento and Luiz Henrique da Cruz Silvestrini. The theme focuses on what we call Universal Logic, a study of the general properties that logical systems fulfill, and possesses a specific focus on terminological issues derived from topology and logic itself.

On the Philosophy of Science, we have two texts encompassing natural and social sciences. José Raimundo Novaes Chiappin discusses some epistemological and methodological conflicts in certain conceptions of physics and, therefore, of science in general. The main point is a polarity between Poincaré's pragmatism and Duhem's structural realism. The general ambience of discussion is what the author calls analytical method, replacing the construction of concrete mechanical models with mathematical representations. Ivan Ferreira da Cunha offers some aspects of O. Neurath's conception for the foundations of the social sciences. The author opposes Neurath's philosophy to Comte's positivism, while making an approach to Dewey's pragmatism.

Dewey's philosophy reappears in Rosa M. Calcaterra's text insofar as she discusses the effects of his religious thought on his conception of democracy. By so doing, Rosa opens the way to the discussion of the problems of the conception of democracy in contemporary society.

Agemir Bavaresco and Danilo Vaz-Curado R. M. Costa offer a text based on the chapter "Absolute Idea" in Hegel's Science of Logic. It addresses a discussion on the relationship between the notions of Idea, Method and Concept and how these notions allow the passage from Logic to Real Philosophy.

The volume contains a translation of "Inference to the only explanation" by Alexander Bird. The translation is accompanied by a text by Marcos Rodrigues da Silva who gifts us with an excellent introduction to the text and discusses the

distinction between inference to the best explanation and inference to the only explanation. This raises an interesting problem for realism.

This issue also includes the translation, by Stephanie Dias, of "Testimonial justification: inferential or non-inferential?" by Peter J. Graham.

We hope our readers will appreciate the texts contained in this issue, and that they may contribute toward the development of philosophical studies on this field, which has grown in Brazil and abroad.

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