
At the beginning of the Posterior Analytics Aristotle says that all teaching and all intellectual learning is produced by already existing knowledge. In his introduction to the Aristotelian ideas of deduction and induction W.N. Thompson has taken this advice seriously - for the most part the matter treated is such that it can be found in any introduction to Aristotle's thought. The only exception is the attempt to clarify the methods of deduction and induction in rhetoric and dialectic; this is often neglected in general accounts.

Much space has been devoted to the enthymeme. The writer criticizes attempts to define it as an elided syllogism. After a survey of the context, material, and form of the enthymeme Thompson characterizes it as "any deductive argument employed to further the communicator's persuasive ends". In Chapter Four devoted to induction, example, analogy, and a fortiori are discussed as inductive forms.

The book thus sheds some light on the relationships between demonstrative, rhetorical and dialectical arguments in Aristotle. The general characterization of the nature of Aristotle's scientific thought is not satisfactory, however. The writer has not sufficiently consulted the modern discussion of Aristotle's methodology (e.g., Barnes, Hintikka, Patzig). Thus he is not sensitive to the highly problematic nature of his "succint explanations" of notions, elementary to Aristotelian deduction and induction.

When, for example, he characterizes the Aristotelian necessity as "true in every instance" (p. 54-55), he should have added an explanation of how to distinguish between assertoric and apodictic syllogism. As it is, the rules given on pages 35-37 remain problematic. Clearly erroneous is the claim that there are far-reaching exceptions to the Law of the Excluded Middle (one of the examples mentioned on p. 31 is the Golden Mean). A strange philosophical insight guides the author when he defends the existential presupposition present in Aristotle's methodology by maintaining that the question quod sit is meaningful only if the answer to the question an sit is affirmative (p. 49).

Simo Knuuttila