

# informal logic

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## from the editors

In this first number of Volume II of the ILN, we are pleased to introduce two new features: short articles and discussion notes. The first article is a timely analysis of the inductive-deductive dichotomy by Perry Weddle. This doctrine still captivates the minds of many logicians--a fact evident at the Carnegie-Mellon Conference on "Logic and Liberal Learning", a report on which is included in this issue. The second article is another installment in their continuing series of studies on the fallacies by John Woods and Douglas Walton. This time they've trained their sights on the argumentum ad verecundiam. The discussion note is an intriguing attempted solution to the "Surprise-exam Puzzle" by Harry Nielsen.

In publishing these articles and the discussion note, we hope to stimulate not only thought, but written reactions. One of the more attractive features of this newsletter is its flexibility. Our format is adjustable, and lead time is not that great. This means that we can, and we will, print interesting responses to either article or to the discussion note, together with responses from the authors, if that is appropriate, in the next number of ILN.

Another innovation in this volume will be critical reviews of books on, or related to, informal logic--including textbooks.

Now if we may look back for a moment, to the supplementary number of Volume I, which consisted of a collection of examples of arguments from various sources, that issue was greeted with much enthusiasm. We are minded to do it again this year. But whether we can do so depends on whether we receive enough submissions from you, our readers. If each subscriber were to send us one good example during the course of the year, we would have an abundant supply to share.

We remind our readers that ILN is planned primarily as a clearing-house, for which we editors collect and dispense the material sent to us by our readers. Please: submit to us articles, discussion notes, critical reviews, reports of conferences (past and upcoming), announcements, comments, and queries. We are in this venture to provide a service, but we depend on your support.

## articles

"Inductive, Deductive"

Perry Weddle (California State University, Sacramento)

In introducing Prof. Trudy Grovier's comments (ILN i, no. 2, p. 4, "Alternative to the Inductive-Deductive Paradigm") ILN's editors mention "some doubts," which some of us who teach informal logic have, "about the adequacy of the inductive-deductive paradigm and the idea that all arguments fit one or the other of these two paradigms." Grovier mentions a possible third paradigm, Carl Wellman's "conductive." As welcome as controversy over the question of paradigms beyond the traditional pair would be, there exists a prior claim on our energies. For until we become clear that deduction and induction merit classification at all as paradigms of the reasoning we encounter in daily life, we cannot very well debate whether they constitute the only ones, or merely the ones which happen to have been discovered first.

Tradition decrees deduction and induction to be not just two argument paradigms--as silk screen and lithography might be said to be two color print paradigms--but rather to be opposites which bisect all arguments by