Abstract

A superficial look at the contents of Arthur Pap’s work would lead one to think that it almost defines what was considered to be analytic philosophy in the period immediately following WW II. However, Pap was always a persistent if friendly critique of analytic philosophy and of logical empiricism, and his views show the influence of both neo-Kantianism and pragmatism. Given Pap’s training at Yale under Cassirer and at Columbia under Nagel, these influences are completely expected. They do, however, complicate our understanding of the development of analytic philosophy in the period and make Pap’s voice rather distinctive.