significant sources of our present understanding of what Nature is.


16. See Stuart Ewen, Ibid.


19. A "symbol" is a particular kind of sign. According to C. S. Peirce, a symbol signifies its object because of a conventional use of the sign to signify that particular object. The conventionality of the signification differentiates symbols from other signs such as icons or indexes. cf. Peirce, "Logic as Semiotic: The Theory of Signs" in Philosophical Writings of Peirce, ed. by Justus Buchler (New York: Dover Publications, 1955): pp. 98-119.


22. In Anglo-American philosophy, one of the most influential figures in this attack on foundationalism has been Richard Rorty. Cf. Consequences of Pragmatism; Essays 1972-1980 (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1982), and Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979).

APPASSIONATA:

Giant heavy perfumed magnolia buds
The smooth voluptuous flesh of their petals
Like unmounted jewels on naked branches.
The uplifted arms of the trees
Lost in airy clouds of new green lace
Traced against the dark winter pine.
Pale froth of pink blossom.
Young strong breezes
And endless sky.
Spring has come again.

Earth gives birth
Fairer than I ever remember
As if to say:
This is my love story.
Look at me.
Cannot you see
How beautiful I am.

Adore me.
I am Goddess.
I am
The Heart of Mystery.

Mary de La Valette