

Presentation

We can learn many things from a failure. The tractarian project's collapse is an instructive example of that. It shows conceptually and historically, in the abandonment of an influential philosophical project, many of the aporetic problems to be found in contemporary debate in Philosophy. If Wittgenstein's first Philosophy marks the so-called *linguistic turn* in Philosophy, it is reasonable to say that his mature Philosophy is the ultimate reference for a special kind of *anthropentric turn* in the 20th century. But beyond these two turns, we should investigate something underestimated for decades: what happened when he officially came back to Philosophy in 1929, why and how did it happen, what were the consequences for his early project and later thought? His "new Philosophy" emerges gradually and naturally from new disputes with old themes. Recent research may vary, but in general it agrees that Wittgenstein's image of Language, Logic and Mathematics has deeply changed due to the famous "Color Exclusion Problem". Colors are irrelevant for Logic, but their organization and nature represent striking problems for the Philosophy of Logic. This sort of problem imposed the great methodological change, which marks Wittgenstein's mature thinking and revolutionized Philosophy (once again).

This emphasis on the so-called "Middle Wittgenstein" may have the welcome consequence of re-positioning Wittgenstein in the contemporary discussion agenda. We see in his *Nachlass* a great philosopher struggling with many issues sometimes insecure, with no stable perspective, in constant movement. Just like contemporary philosophers. This is far from the tractarian arrogant dogmatism. This period not only sheds light on his philosophical development with "trivially" traceable ruptures and hidden but illuminating continuities, but it enables us to show how to realign Wittgenstein's Philosophy with contemporary lines of debate: by reassessing the seminal horizon of themes at this turning point. Some central issues correspond to a tentative agenda in "Middle Wittgenstein", namely: the attractive, but highly misleading, image of neutrality in Logic, the limits of truth-functionality, the opposition holism/atomism, systems of propositions and the ultimate end of analysis, the distinction between semantics and syntax and between descriptive and normative approaches to Logic, the oppositions by contrarities and by

contradiction, *Unsinnigkeit* and *Sinnlosigkeit*, the emergence of non-classical Logics, the reduction of Mathematics to Logic and of Logic to Mathematics, special interpretations of logical constants and systems of coordinates, issues of vagueness and infinity, phenomenology and grammar, and the role of notational means in philosophical systems, among others.

In this way, we have to stress how pioneering was the Brazilian Journal *Dois Pontos*, which in a special issue in 2009, organized by David Stern, João Vergílio Cuter and Mathieu Marion, inaugurated an innovative investigation of this vast and less explored Wittgensteinian domain. To carry the discussion forward, we proudly present this special issue on Philosophy of Logic and Mathematics with contributions written by Ingolf Max, Dany Jaspers, David Stern, Pirmin Stekeler-Weithofer, Ludovic Soutif, Jean-Yves Beziau, Guilherme Guisoni, Tiago Trajan and Marcos Silva. We see here a number of distinct ways of addressing the questions raised above. These papers aim to foster the dialogue between areas and within Philosophy for a common ground of discussion, given that Logic and Philosophy of Mathematics are important areas of Philosophy with wide-ranging and active research programs. These areas overlap from time to time, and problems arise that concern both. This issue of *Argumentos* is devoted to discuss some of these areas of illuminating overlap, especially those related to Wittgenstein's Philosophy. The authors here contribute to illuminate, directly or indirectly, the extent to which colors and numbers (and their peculiar logical organization) have catapulted Wittgenstein's early Philosophy into the later great revolution. In this way, it is our hope that these contributions be seminal for future events and common research projects.

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It is important to inform that *Argumentos* publishes two issues each year, one on *Practical Philosophy* and another one, on *Theoretical Philosophy*. The present issue is a theoretical one. In its section *Varia*, we present some other contributions towards this general subject, written by J. Chiappin, Luiz Felipe Sahd, Domingos Faria and Onorato Fagherazzi, and two reviews, by Rodrigo Cid and Marcos Silva.

Invited Editors

André Leclerc, Joelma Marques, Marcos Silva