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## WORLD LOGIC DAY

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Attention note by Margalit BERRIET

14th of January 2021  
the WLD coordinated by CIPSH and UNESCO  
– as a global celebration of logic

Dear World Logic Day

Nature is everything that is. The world is independent of one's will, yet it is the origin of all organisms.

Human beings constantly scan their environments and process facts, initiating actions, questioning the wonders of the world, and producing hypotheses and things.

From its embryonic state to its adult persona, a constant interaction exists between a human being and his or her environment, and these are the paths for creating cultures and societies.

The fact that cultures continue developing, transforming, and creating is the proof of the capacity of human beings to hope and to project into the unknown with constant regeneration of ideas, accumulating and organizing facts, and composing practical, philosophical, theoretical, and spiritual ideas, while constantly questioning aesthetics and ethics.

The arts are mirrors of this process of sensing, questioning, composing, and creating: Creativity is humanity's major asset in this process, and is an active agent in all social processes.

The arts are reflections of the human mind and its abilities to observe, to experience, to recognize, and to rationalize. Creativity is in the service of the logical and cognitive development of humanity—forming, through time, philosophies, laws, religions, and art.

Art and culture are powerful mediators in logical, cognitive, and multi-disciplinary collaborations, springing from the outside world into personal mindsets and leading to the constitution of social and political realities.

Artists use their capacities “to transmit their sense to life as to the phases of life as we desire them to be”

<sup>1</sup> According to Jean François Dortier, “*the first traces of artistic creation appear with the Bifaces (hand-axe). Their creation supposes not only to sense the beautiful, but to produce it as a technical tool... perhaps around the same time a form of vocal sounds and music related to the appearance of language would have been born*” <sup>2</sup>The creation of language played a role in logical development, as well as in the creation of social groups and traditions.

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<sup>1</sup> John Dewey l'art comme expérience folio essais, p.396 Gallimard,

<sup>2</sup> Jean François Dortier l'homme cet étrange animal...p.285

Ernest Cassirer's philosophy is based on the idea that humanity is the creator of its own knowledge. As he stated it, "reason is inapt to understand the world as it is."<sup>3</sup> Our perceptions of time, space, and cause and effect do not reflect the world independent of us, but rather reflect the structure of our creative spirit. Cassirer, like other philosophers, was interested in the limits of pure reason, and that is exactly where the arts, by inventing sounds, forms, and symbols, gave birth to knowledge, to myth, to language, and to the sciences. Symbols allow humanity access to the world, questioning the cry of animals, the nature of a cycle, of water, of the snake, of reproduction, of existing, of being...

In other words, creativity is the capacity of the mind for problem solving and offering meaningful propositions, while producing tools to trace hypotheses, inscribe new messages, express doubts, and accumulate new facts, in a wonderful collaboration between intuition, sensitivity, logic, and cognitive behaviour.

Creativity can overcome the limits of the mind, its fears and its misgivings, while also developing new ideas, new actions, and innovations in every field and activity of society.

Creativity is also the capacity of the mind to live in harmony within an environment and comprehend collective ideas and knowledge. Therefore, creativity is indispensable and fundamental in all forms of critical thinking and learning, as well as in cognitive development and in all social and scientific transformation.

The expressions of the human mind are as diverse as those producing the arts, and hence are part of the disciplines that constitute the humanities. The arts are a journey within the world of mankind, beyond political or religious borders. They are reflections of the human mind and its functioning—observing, recognizing, and rationalizing, using resourcefulness and creativity to revolutionize, transform, propose, act, interrogate, and transmute.

Now, more than ever, within cultures divided by fundamental social and economic uncertainties, creativity should favour access to knowledge and to humanistic values and principles of respect for all differences, seeking to connect individual and worldwide problems with emerging solutions.

We must encourage cross-cultural knowledge and comprehension, and to enhance participation and collaboration beyond borders, on global issues such as education, environmental consciousness, and ethics.

We have to learn to live with uncertainty, and have the courage to face the world with its negative forces.

## NOTE

Ludwig (Joseph Johann) Wittgenstein, A philosopher, mathematician and philanthrope of the arts made decisive contributions in logic and in fundamental mathematical theories and philosophy, in his *Tractatus logico philosophicus* he tempts to lead the reader to understand the process of creativity by suggesting to  
" draw a limit to the expression of thoughts.... we should therefore have to be able to think what cannot be thoughts...

1.1 *The world is*

6.373 *the world is independent of my will*

6.4 *All propositions are equal of value*

6.41 *the sense of the world must lie outside the world. In the world everything is as it is and happens as it does happen. In it there is no value\_ and if there were, it would be of no value.*

*If there is a value which is of value, it must lie outside all happening and being so.*

6.51 *...doubt can only exist where there is a question; a question only where is an answer, .<sup>4</sup>*

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<sup>3</sup> E. Cassirer, was a German philosopher. Trained within the Neo-Kantian Marburg School, attempting to supply an idealistic philosophy of science through his the philosophy of symbolic forms vol.1 (1925) and vol.2 the mythical thinking, (1923) vol.3 the phenomena of knowledge (1929)

<sup>4</sup> Ludwig Wittgenstein in *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* p25 Martino publishing/Mansfield center, CT, 2015 ISBN978 1 61427 803 0