Insight, Correction, p. 98, con'd.

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6.6.3 Observable Events. The foregoing distinction between process and event raises a further question. For a process seems to be simply a continuum of events. On what principle, then, are some events in the continuum selected by statistical theory? On what ground are the rest of the events placed beyond the field of statistical knowledge?

Clearly, the selection is effected by the possibility of observation and, in this respect, there is no difference between classical and statistical theory. A continuum of accurate measurements just cannot be achieved.

The difference arises in the meaning that may be assigned to continuous functions. Because classical theory can envisage concrete process, its continuous functions can be taken to refer to a continuum of events. Because statistical theory, in so far as we provide a meaning for it, prescinds from process, its continuous functions merely express the ideal norm from which any observable events diverge non-systematically.

NOTE FOR PRINTER

If too long, run together paragraphs two and three; if still too long, run together all three paragraphs.

acquires actual objective reference only through a philosophy or a verified scientific theory (see pp. 304-315). If the scientific theory is classical, the reference may be to concrete processes. But if the scientific theory is statistical, then the acquired objective reference can be only to discontinuous events and their probabilities. Accordingly, one has to be on one's guard against the surreptitious introduction in statistical foundations of suppositions that could acquire objective reference only through verified theories of the classical type.

NOTE FOR PRINTER

If the insertion is too long, run together the second and third paragraphs of section 6.6.3; if still too long, make a single paragraph of 6.6.3.