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Title: Kant I; Kant and causality

Producer: Richard Callanan Contributors: Godfrey Vesey Richard Rowson W. Walsh

PROGRAMME SEQUENCE LIST

CU A202/08 Tape No. 6LT/70273 Project No. 00521/2316 0.U. film no. Date Recorded. 9.5.1971 1st TX. 10.5.1972 Form VTR Duration 24'04" Class nos. 122

Summary: Kant's aim to prove the world as an object of our knowledge is necessarily subject to the rule of causal law.

Seq.	Time.	Footage.	Sequence List.	Sound Cue
1	.4.14	67	Godfrey Vesey introduces the programme. He outlines <u>Kant's</u> aims to prove that the world, as an object of our knowledge, is necessarily subject to the rule of causal law. The examples of subjective and objective successions of appearances are given, the house and the egg falling.	Immanuel Kant Matter of perception
0	5•47	90	Godfrey Vesey introduces his own balloon experiment as a demonstration of Kant's 'indirect proof'. For the experiment a balloon is fastened against a wall, a patterned wall.	Well, he offered
3	7.37	116	Richard Rowson describes the first appearance and the first reality. Balloon not inflated	Now we're going
4	9.00	134	Richard Rowson describes the second set of appearances, and the second reality, that the balloon is inflated. Richard Rowson explains the reasons for his judgments.	balloon not inflated expand and contract.
5	9.45	144	Richard Rowson describes appearances of the balloon against a blank wall.	So that having mark? Yes. Right
6	11.45	170	Using himself as a size constant to compare the size of the balloon with,Godfrey Vesey asks Richard Rowson to describe a fourth set of appearances and a fourth reality. A split screen is used.	You said your

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PROGRAMME SEQUENCE LIST

Continuation

			Continuation
Time	Footage	Sequence List	Sound Cue
13.44	195	Godfrey Vesey sums up the findings and the conclusions of the experiments with the balloon:	Now, what, if
15.05	212	Godfrey Vesey extends the conclusions of the experiments to indicate the normal, i.e. general, connection between causality and objectivity.	What I've tried causality and objectivity.
16.35	229	Godfrey Vesey defined Kant's principle of causality. He poses the question: 'What is the significance of Kants's reference to time in his statement of the principle of causality?'	But would Kant
	315	The question is posed of Professor Walsh. A discussion of the question follows.	Professor Walsh, can
	13.44	13.44 195 15.05 212 16.35 229	Godfrey Vesey sums up the findings and the conclusions of the experiments with the balloon. 13.44 195 Godfrey Vesey extends the conclusions of the experiments to indicate the normal, i.e. general, connection between causality and objectivity. 15.05 212 Godfrey Vesey defined Kant's principle of causality. He poses the question: 'What is the significance of Kants's reference to time in his statement of the principle of causality?' 16.35 229 The question is posed of Professor Walsh. A discussion of the question follows.