

PROBLEM SECTION

weakest. Now a definition that has such a consequence seems to me not plausible but defective. And Mr. J. Hoffman's solution, depending as it does upon that definition and having that consequence, is unsatisfactory.

His definition and its consequence do, however, suggest a curious third solution. *Prima facie*, if all points in S are equally weak, then either S remains intact (the conclusion of Problem 4) or, if S breaks (as Mr. J. Hoffman argues), then there can be no sufficient reason why it breaks at one point rather than at another, i.e., no rational account of what happens. But a third possibility, suggested by Mr. J. Hoffman's paper, is that S does not *break* under stress but *disintegrates*, i.e., separates at all "equally weakest" points simultaneously. I had not thought of this possibility until I read his paper.

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ERRATA

Thomas Carson Mark, The Spinozistic Attributes, *Philosophia* 7 (1977), page 82, line 11: Please omit the word 'than'.

The following paragraph (top of page 2) was inadvertently omitted from Pavel Tichy's article '*De Dicto and De re*', which appeared in Volume 8, No. 1 of *Philosophia*:

What I have to say is best introduced by a simple point about Santa Claus. It seems to be generally agreed that Santa Claus is a fictional, or fictitious, character. Now what does it mean to say of a character that it is a fictional rather than a real one?