cepts and the calculus of propositions become reduced to
but one, the calculus of classes, or, as LEIBNIZ called it, the
theory of the whole and part, of that which contains and
that which is contained. But as a matter of fact, the cal-
culus of concepts and the calculus of propositions present
certain differences, as we shall see, which prevent their com-
plete identification from the formal point of view and conse-
quently their reduction to a single "calculus of classes".

Accordingly we have in reality three distinct calculi, or,
in the part common to all, three different interpretations of
the same calculus. In any case the reader must not forget
that the logical value and the deductive sequence of the
formulas does not in . the least depend upon the inter-
pretations which may be given them, and, in order to
make this necessary abstraction easier, we shall take care to
place the symbols "C. I." (*conceptual interpretation*) and "P. I."
(*propositional interpretation*) before all interpretative phrases.
These interpretations shall serve only to render the formulas
intelligible, to give them clearness and to make their mean-
ing at once obvious, but never to justify them. They may
be omitted without destroying the logical rigidity of the
system.

In order not to favor either interpretation we shall say
that the letters represent *terms;* these terms may be either
concepts or propositions according to the case in hand.
Hence we use the word *term* only in the logical sense.
When we wish to designate the "terms" of a sum we shall
use the word *summand* in order that the logical and mathe-
matical meanings of the word may not be confused. A term
may therefore be either a factor or a summand.

3. **Relation of Inclusion.**—Like all deductive theories,
the algebra of logic may be established on various systems
of principles [1]; we shall choose the one which most nearly

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[1] See HUNTINGTON, "Sets of Independent Postulates for the Algebra
of Logic", *Transactions of the Am. Math. Soc.*, Vol. V, 1904, pp. 288—309.
[Here he says: "Any set of consistent postulates would give rise to a
corresponding algebra, viz., the totality of propositions which follow