reason (intellect) is subordinate to the will, and is to be derived from it.

The term is applied to such systems as Episteme, in the derivation of knowing from acting, and to Leibnitz's monistic materialism. See VOLUNTARISM. Cf. Fichtenholtz's "Hist. of Mod. Philos." (Index), and Francisco de Borba, "Metaphysics, science et morale" (1885).

Para- [Gr. para, beside]. Ger. para-. Fv. para-. Ita. para-. A prefix indicating in pathological terminology a condition, existing from the normal, a perversion; as parasthesia, subjective and abnormal sensation (such as tingling or prickling); paragoria, a perversion or mental state; paragraphe, the making of mistakes in writing; paranoia, delirium, or difficulty in reading, paraphrasis, incoherent speech. See PARALERIES, and PARANOIA.

Parazid. The assumed name of Philipp Anton Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim (1493-1541). The son of a physician, he chose the same calling, but instead of studying the works of physicians and magicians, gathering information from strange sources as to the art of healing; received the degree M.D.; was military surgeon in Denmark and Italy; professor of medicine and surgery in Basel, 1527; compelled to leave by the Galesite physicians.


Paralelismus (in biology) [Gr. paralelizos, one another]. Fv. paralleliche; Ital. parallelo. Convergence, and cf. PARALLELISMUS.

Paralelismus (psychologisch): Ger. psychologisch; Fv. psychologische; Ital. paralelismo. The adoption that paradoxes produce various consequences of the agreement in the nervous system, whether the two processes have a direct causal relation or not.

This is the most generally accepted view of the relation between mind and body at the present day. A good statement of it from the point of view of psychological method is to be found in G. Müller's "Psychologie und Psychophysik," 1-23; and another by Plato, "Psychology and" by Plato, "Analysis of Sensation," 26-40 (Eng. transl.). The principle of psychological parallelism is not an explanatory theory of the connexion between conscious and nervous processes as those who accept it may differ on this point very widely. A view often associated with it is the Neurotic Theory of the uterus, which the doctrine of unconsciousness. But those who hold psychoanalytical parallelism are by no means bound to this opinion. Clifford, for example, writes as follows: 'A state of mind is a man's run, strictly speaking, the nervous disturbance which eviscerates with that feeling of chill made his run, if we want to talk about the mental facts, the feeling of chill produced the form of unconsciousness which, with the motion of legs, our want to talk about mental facts' (quoted by Jones, "Psychologie," p. 234). Cf. AUTOMATIC AND AVERTOLOGICAL (J. DuBois Reymond, 1855). The theory may be extended to apply to the consciousness of conscious and vital processes in the evolution of organic forms. The theory as applied to the evolution of organic forms. This

Para- -- PARALLELISM

Parallelogram of Force -- PARALYSE

The relation of mind and body can be permanently established which does not explain the causative forces, the two. Further, the biological theory of disease may be ascribed to organic evolution, and the problems thus arising for the physiology and philosophy cannot be set aside. We may not, for example, the questions of mental representation (v. F. and morphology generally as bound up with those of comparative brain anatomy and morphology.

LITERATURE: besides the books mentioned, see MIND AND BODY, and The Psychological Index, in loc.; also, MIND, II, mental, physiological.

Parallelogram of Forces: Ger. Parallelogramm der Kräfte. Fv. parallelogramme des forces; Ital. parallelogramma delle forze. The law of composition of two forces acting in a point, expressed in this way: If two forces represented in intensity and direction by the lines P and Q, act on a point P, the resultant will be in such a direction that the diagonal PE of the parallelogram PQRE, drawn from the point E, bisects the angle formed by the lines P and Q. For the complete or partial failure of function of the nervous system, the term paralysis is used, preferably used for the loss of the power of movement.

Partial loss is called palsy. It may involve single muscles, or those supplied by one or more nerves (or muscles or less). When the sense of the movements of the corresponding structures, or the sense of touch, or the sense of pain, or both, or in the movements of one side. Paralysis is usually distinguished from the condition of sensory and motor, and from the localization of the disorder as peripheral, spinal, supranuclear, etc.

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