

Logicians generally agree that existential statements can be true only contingently rather than necessarily. But this, too, needs further distinction, refinement, qualification—to the effect, namely, that *only existential statements on the lower logical levels, i.e., those mentioning definite particulars or (more or less) special qualities of particulars, are contingently true*. By contrast, existential statements on the highest logical level, i.e., those that do *not* mention definite particulars or (more or less) special qualities of particulars, are not contingently true, but necessarily true, or true a priori.

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