Imre Lakatos (1922-1974), the internationally renowned philosopher of mathematics and science, lectured at the LSE in its Department of Philosophy, Logic and. He is the author of the classic work in the philosophy of mathematics Proofs and Refutations and proposed a renowned account of scientific method called The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes. Prof. Lakatos is now also associated with the Lakatos Award, established in 1986 and endowed by The Latsis Foundation, which is the most prestigious international prize for contributions to the philosophy of science. Hear Lakatos Speak. 1973 Lecture 6: Popper and the rules of the game of science. 1973 Lecture 7: Falsification and intellectual honesty. Lakatos' Philosophy of Mathematics book. Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. Hardbound. In this book, which is both a philosophical ... Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "Lakatos' Philosophy of Mathematics: A Historical Approach" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Imre Lakatos (1922-1974) was one of the protagonists in shaping the "new philosophy of science". More than 25 years after his untimely death, it is time for a critical re-evaluation of his ideas. But suitable modifications of his approach are called for in order to make it applicable to modern axiomatised theories. Pioneering historical research in England and Hungary has unearthed hitherto unknown facts about Lakatos' personal life, his wartime activities and his involvement in the political developments of post-war Europe. From a communist activist committed to Györgyi Lukács' thinking, Lakatos developed into a staunch anti-Marxist who found his intellectual background in Popper's critical rationalism. Nonetheless, Lakatos's influence, particularly in the philosophy of science, has been immense. According to Google Scholar, by the 25th of January 2015, that is, just twenty-five days into the new year, thirty-three papers had been published citing Lakatos in that year alone, a citation rate of over one paper per day. Introductory texts on the Philosophy of Science typically include substantial sections on Lakatos, some admiring, some critical, and many an admixture of the two (see for example Chalmers 2013 and Godfrey-Smith 2003). The premier prize for the best book in the Philosophy of Scien