Leading exegetes of set theory do not seldom
find the correct meaning, *often the contrary of
the written text*, between the lines. The following
paragraph by A. Robinson, a pupil of the great
set theorist A. Fraenkel, shall easen their effort:

Infinite totalities do not exist

in any proper sense of the word

(i.e., either really or ideally).

More precisely, any mention,

or purported mention,

of infinite totalities is,

literally, *meaningless*.

A. Robinson (1918 - 1974)

Cantor's "paradise" as well as all modern axiomatic set theory [AST]
is based on the (self-contradictory) concept of actual infinity.

Cantor emphasized plainly and constantly that all transfinite objects
of his set theory are based on the actual infinity.

Modern AST-people try to persuade us to believe that the AST does
not use actual infinity.

It is an intentional and blatant lie, since if infinite sets are potential,
then the uncountability of the continuum becomes unprovable.

Prof. Alexander A. Zenkin (1937 – 2006), Doctor of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Leading
Research Scientist of the Computer Center of the
Russian Academy of Sciences.

Our axioms, if interpreted as meaningful statements, necessarily presuppose a kind of Platonism, which cannot satisfy any critical mind and which does not even produce the conviction that they are consistent.

Kurt Gödel (1906 - 1978)

Mathematics is a part of physics. Physics is an experimental science, a part of natural science. Mathematics is the part of physics where experiments are cheap.

V. I. ARNOLD (1937 – 2010)

The ordinary diagonal Verfahren I believe to involve a patent confusion. ... In fact, I find it difficult to understand how such a situation should have been capable of persisting in mathematics.

Percy W. Bridgeman (1882–1961) Nobelpreisträger

We are, like Poincaré and Weyl, puzzled by how mathematicians can accept and publish such results; why do they not see in this a blatant contradiction which invalidates the reasoning they are using? Presumably, the sphere paradox and the Russell Barber paradox have similar explanations; ... of course, from that mess it will be possible to deduce any absurd proposition we please.

Edwin T. Jaynes (1922 – 1998)

Il n'y a pas d'infini actuel; les Cantoriens l'ont oublié, et ils sont tombés dans la contradiction.

Henri Poincaré

Later generations will regard Mengenlehre as a disease from which one has recovered.

Brouwer made it clear, as I think beyond any doubt, that there is no evidence supporting the belief in the existential character of the totality of all natural numbers.

Hermann Weyl (1885 - 1955)

We can create in mathematics nothing but finite sequences, and further, on the ground of the clearly conceived "and so on", the order type ω, but only consisting of equal elements, so that we can never imagine the arbitrary infinite binary fractions as finished.
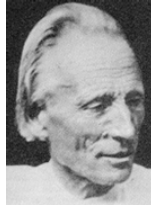
De tweede getalklasse van Cantor bestaat niet.

Luitzen E. J. Brouwer (1881 - 1966)

In order to obtain something absolutely nondenumerable, we would have to have either an absolutely nondenumerably infinite number of axioms or an axiom that could yield an absolutely non-denumerable number of first-order propositions. But this would in all cases lead to a circular introduction of higher infinities; that is, on an axiomatic basis higher infinities exist only in a relative sense.

Thoralf A. Skolem
(1887- 1963)

Sequences generated by algorithms can be specified by those algorithms, but what possibly could it mean to discuss a "sequence" which is not generated by such a finite rule? Such an object would contain an "infinite amount" of information, and there are no concrete examples of such things in the known universe. This is metaphysics masquerading as mathematics.

N.J. Wildberger