Let $L$ be a formal language containing a unary connective $\neg$ (negation) and a binary connective $\rightarrow$ (implication). A logical system in a language extending $L$ is called a connexive logic, if

Aristotle's Theses
AT: $\neg(\neg A \rightarrow A)$ and AT$: (A \rightarrow \neg A)$ and
Boethius' Theses
BT: $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$ and BT: $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

are theorems and, moreover, $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$ fails to be a theorem. The connective $\rightarrow$ in a system of connexive logic is said to be a connexive implication.

Not only is connexive logic a comparatively little-known branch of nonclassical logic, systems of connexive logic also differ from other more familiar systems of nonclassical logic in that they are neither subsystems nor extensions of classical logic. Connexive logics have a standard logical vocabulary and comprise certain non-theorems of classical logic as theses. Since classical propositional logic is Post-complete, any additional axiom in its language gives rise to the trivial system, so that any non-trivial system of connexive logic will have to leave out some theorems of classical logic.

One particularly perspicuous approach to connexive logic is based on the idea of negation as cancellation (alias subtraction negation). The connection between the subtraction account of negation and the principles distinctive of connexive logic is explained by Routley and Routley (Negation and Contradiction, Revista Columbiana de Matemáticas 19 (1985), p. 205) as follows:

*Entailment is inclusion of logical content. So, if $A$ were to entail $\neg A$, it would include as part of its content, what neutralizes it, $\neg A$, in which event it would entail nothing, having no content. So it is not the case that A entails $\neg A$, that is Aristotle's thesis $(A \rightarrow \neg A)$ holds.*

This talk consists of a brief historical introduction to connexive logic and a comparison of some kinds of systems of connexive logic. Several motivating ideas are mentioned or discussed: (i) a content connection between antecedent and succedent of valid implications (ii) expressing in a first-order language all valid moods of Aristotle's syllogistic, and (iii) introducing a negation operation into Categorial Grammar.