This past year has been an exciting one for the Center. When I was composing these notes for last year’s Bulletin I had just returned from our 4th Athens-Pittsburgh collaboration. As I began this year’s notes I had just returned from our 5th International Fellows Conference in Rytro, Poland, a truly wonderful meeting about which I will have more to say presently. This past August Wenceslao Gonzalez visited Pittsburgh for a formal ceremony celebrating the signing of an agreement of cooperation between his University, A Coruna, and the University of Pittsburgh. The first event to be held under the auspices of that agreement will take place in March of 2005, a conference entitled ‘Evolutionary Theory: Present Approaches’ at which I will deliver two lectures, one on Darwin’s use of thought experiments and another on the use of thought experiments in contemporary evolutionary biology.

We had an outstanding group of Visiting Fellows with us this year (see p. 3). In December we took advantage of strong interests in the neurosciences on the part of three of them (Grush, Schaffiner and Kealey) to organize a workshop on neuroscience and consciousness, to coincide with Jesse Prinz’s visit to give an Annual Lecture Series presentation on conceptual development entitled ‘Are Infants Little Scientists?’. And speaking of the ALS lectures, this year their historical scope was outstanding, with lectures on the concepts and methods of Ancient Greek mathematics (Reviel Netz) through the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages (Ed Grant) to up-to-the-minute lectures on Realism (Ruetsche), Computability (Sieg), Group Selection (Godfrey-Smith) and Truth (Gibbard). (See p. 20)

In February Paul Griffiths and Karola Stotz organized the second ‘Representing Genes’ workshop, and we timed the HPS Alumni Lecture to coincide with it. We took advantage of my former student and colleague Rachel Ankeny being back from Australia as a Dibner Fellow to invite her to be this year’s Alumna lecturer. Rachel, as many of you will know, is a specialist on the Human Genome Project and in particular on the history and philosophy of the use of model organisms within that project, and thus it was a real plus to be able to include her in the Representing Genes workshop. Her visit was also the occasion for an interesting coincidence—with Alan Chalmers here as a Visiting Fellow, Paul Griffiths as a Center Officer, and Rachel as our Alumna lecturer, we had all the directors of the Unit in History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Sydney from 1986 to the present at the Center simultaneously!

Speaking of Paul Griffiths, by now the grapevine will have informed many of you that Paul has taken a position at the University of Queensland as Australian Research Fellow in...
Biohumanities and will be leaving us to return whence he came. Paul served the Center well not only as a Resident Fellow but as a Center Associate Director, and we will miss him very much—but wish him the very best.

Speaking of former Associate Directors, in 1962, shortly after Nicholas Rescher joined the Philosophy Department here, he was invited to become Associate Director of the then two year old Center for Philosophy of Science. He also served as Director from 1981-88, after which he was appointed Vice Chairman. Now, as of September 1, 2004, I am pleased to report that he has been appointed by the Provost to join Adolf as Co-chair of the Center.

Since becoming Center director I have had the goal of collecting statistics that would measure the impact of the Center on the Philosophy of Science in a concrete way. A number of former Center staff worked on collecting the data; and now Brian Hepburn has achieved some preliminary, but nonetheless very impressive, results. Please take a look at them on p. 6—and feel free to add to, or suggest corrections to, the database at any time. A second idea I have is to do a citation search on articles initially published by the Center—many of the classics of our field first saw the light of day as Annual Lecture Series lectures or lectures at Center conferences.

While Brian has been working on that project, Carol Weber has been hard at work redesigning, upgrading, and updating the Center’s Web site. I encourage all of you who haven’t looked recently to browse around www.pitt.edu/~pittctr/. And as with Brian’s project, please feel free to let us know about any errors you find or to suggest improvements.

I shall close with a few words regarding our wonderful week in southern Poland. The pictures you will see on pp. 9 and 19 tell part of the story. The location was beautiful, the hotel facilities very comfortable, the meals excellent, and the wonderful banquet in an authentic mountain lodge, complete with roast suckling pig, live folk music and dancing all were wonderful. And those who braved the cool weather to go rafting on the Dunajec River were rewarded with spectacular vistas, to which no camera can really do justice.

But these images are only a small part of the story. The quality of the lectures was outstanding, and the warmth and camaraderie that permeated our days in Krakow and Rytro unforgettable. Thanks to the apparently inexhaustible energy of Kasia and Tomasz Placek and Brian Hepburn, the rest of us were able to act as if there were absolutely no problems to worry about.

Of course the event would never have happened if Jan Wolenski had not agreed to host the event. He and the rest of the program committee (Zofia Rosinska, Tomasz and Kasia Placek, Miklos Redei, Gereon Wolters and Frederich Stadler) worked tirelessly to garner support from Jagiellonian University, the State Committee for Scientific Research of Poland, the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung of Germany and the Institut Wiener Kreis. We at the Center were able to rely on the generous support of the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment, and the University’s Center for Russian and East European Studies generously contributed to the event. And perhaps most significantly, through the kind efforts of Col. Merle Addams, President of the Polish Cultural Council, we received generous support not only from his organization, but also the Polish Falcons Alliance of America, the Polish National Alliance, and the Kosciuszko Foundation. The interest these Polish-American cultural organizations showed in this conference was impressive, and deeply appreciated.

———

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

MISSION OF THE CENTER

The Center for Philosophy of Science exists to promote scholarship and research, to encourage scholarly exchanges, and to foster publications in the philosophy of science as well as in philosophically informed history of science and related fields. The Center is dedicated to bridging the gap between the sciences and the humanities, and to helping to develop and disseminate a philosophical understanding and appreciation of the sciences. The Center pursues its mission not only locally and regionally, but also nationally and internationally.

Like other centers at the University of Pittsburgh, the Center for Philosophy of Science is a unit for research rather than teaching. Nevertheless, through its many undertakings and initiatives, the Center substantially enriches the graduate programs in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and in the Department of Philosophy. Some of these Center activities also enrich the undergraduate programs of the University.
Alexander Afriat

Alexander was born in Indiana, in fact on the banks of the Wabash, which makes him one of the world’s few genuine Hoosiers. But he soon left the country and headed first to the frozen North, in due course to the banks of the Isis, the Seine, the Cam, the Thames, etc. and only made it back to America in January. He’s now back in Urbino, where there’s no river, the truffles are unusually good, the Duke’s profile is everywhere, and he teaches things like methodology of natural science, philosophy of physics, history of science, Duhem and axiomatics. Alexander some-how got to the foundations of physics from classics: he began with a rather general BA—with courses in Greek literature & philosophy, mathematics, and Italian literature (from Dante to Tasso)—at McGill, then went to Paris (IV Sorbonne), did a Maîtrise in Lettres classiques (Greek, Latin, French) with a thesis on Aristotle, and got into studying in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Crete. From her childhood until the end of her studies in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Thessaloniki she loved to paint, but for many years now she has been concentrating on research, writing and teaching the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Her master’s thesis focused on the philosophy of Hobbes and her Ph.D. on the philosophy of Spinoza. Her first book entitled *Knowledge, Passions and Politics in the Philosophy of Spinoza* appeared in 1999. She was the editor of Spinoza’s *Treatise on the Emendation of Intellect* and has published a dozen papers on Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Rousseau and Locke. Her visit to Pittsburgh was very stimulating for her next project on Identity and Diversity in Descartes, Spinoza and Locke and she wishes to be able to return soon.

Daniela Bailer-Jones

Daniela Bailer-Jones is interested in, among other things, cognitive aspects of science and recent history of philosophy of science. Her work centers on scientific models and she is currently writing a book on the 20th century treatment of scientific models in philosophy of science. She came to Pittsburgh together with her husband Coryn, an astronomer, and her four-year-old son Ezra. Coryn is affiliated with the Department of Physics at Carnegie Mellon University and Ezra works on perfecting his American accent at The Children’s Center of Pittsburgh. Daniela received her Ph.D. from Cambridge, UK, in 1998 and has since been teaching at the Universities of Paderborn and Bonn in Germany. She has been accepted into the Emmy-Noether Program of the German Research Council with a project called “How Scientific Models Represent: Towards a Cognitive Account,” and her research visit to Pittsburgh took place under the auspices of this program. And in her spare time … she frequents the local playgrounds.

Mark Colyvan

Mark Colyvan is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia. He has held visiting appointments in the Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science at the University of California, Irvine, and in the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences at the California Institute of Technology. He works on philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of logic, decision theory, metaphysics, and philosophy of science (especially philosophy of ecology and the role of mathematics in science). He is the author of *The Indispensability of Mathematics*, (Oxford University Press, 2001) and (with Lev Ginzburg) *Ecological Orbits: How Planets Move and Populations Grow* (Oxford University Press, 2004). While at the Center for Philosophy of Science he worked on the role of naturalism in various debates in the philosophy of science and in metaphysics. (Although he is too easily distracted by other interesting topics, so while at the Center he also found himself working on decision theory and philosophy of logic.) As for life outside philosophy, he enjoys watching movies and listening to 1960s pop music.

Vana Grigoropoulou

Vana Grigoropoulou taught at the University of Athens from 1996 to 2003 and currently teaches Modern Philosophy at the University of Crete. From her childhood until the end of her studies in the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Thessaloniki she loved to paint, but for many years now she has been concentrating on research, writing and teaching the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Her master’s thesis focused on the philosophy of Hobbes and her Ph.D. on the philosophy of Spinoza. Her first book entitled *Knowledge, Passions and Politics in the Philosophy of Spinoza* appeared in 1999. She was the editor of Spinoza’s *Treatise on the Emendation of Intellect* and has published a dozen papers on Descartes, Hobbes, Spinoza, Rousseau and Locke. Her visit to Pittsburgh was very stimulating for her next project on Identity and Diversity in Descartes, Spinoza and Locke and she wishes to be able to return soon.
Tetsuji’s research interests include confirmation theory, social epistemology and philosophy of social science. He is now working on socialization of analytic epistemology and its implication for the philosophy of science, especially for confirmation theory. The internalist/externalist distinction in epistemology does not address the social aspect of knowledge, and Tetsuji thinks that having a socialized epistemology at this level is an important step toward a full-fledged social epistemology. Another research interest of his is the disintegration of sociology in terms of subject matter, theory and methodology. In other fields of philosophy, he is working on methodological/theoretical issues related to applied ethics. There, his interest is in making utilitarianism more useful for practical purposes. In his personal life, he loves watching old movies. Since he came to Pittsburgh, Tetsuji started going to opera and ballet performances. He is impressed by the quality of the performances in Pittsburgh.

Stemming from his graduate work at UCSD in the go-go nineties, Brian Keeley is still pursuing interests in the philosophy of neurobiology. In particular, he’s interested in unusual (from an anthropocentric perspective) sensory modalities, as well as the concept of a “sensory modality” itself. What precisely is being claimed when neuroethologists claim that they have discovered that some fish have an electrical sense? What evidence is required to settle the debate over whether humans possess a pheromone-sensing modality (a vomeronasal sensory system)? While visiting at the Center this fall, he was able to get more deeply into evolutionary criteria for the predication of sensory modalities. When Brian’s not thinking deeply about fish, he continues to contemplate fish in the deep; although he’s not sure he’s ever going to be able to top last summer’s 5-day scuba adventure on the outer Great Barrier Reef. The cuttlefish gets his vote for Earth’s most alien life-form!

Janet Kourany was born and raised in New York City (traces of a New York accent remain), and earned her B.S. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University. She taught at Rutgers University and the University of Utah before joining her husband (Jim Sterba, a Pitt alumnus) at the University of Notre Dame, where she is a Faculty Fellow of the John J. Reilly Center for Science, Technology, and Values and an Associate Professor of Philosophy. Her current research focuses on science and social values and feminist philosophy. While at the Center she worked on two projects: to replace the ideal of value-free science with one that is as epistemically and politically powerful as the old ideal aspired to be; and finding ways to shift the unit of analysis within philosophy of science from (an historicized, socialized) science-in-a-vacuum to science-in-society, so as to make philosophy of science more socially relevant. Her most cherished experience at the Center: listening to philosophy of science talks in a cathedral while eating bagels and cream cheese—a real treat for a New York-bred philosopher of science from Notre Dame.
Visiting Fellows Fund

We are deeply grateful and pleased to acknowledge the following people, who have contributed to the Visiting Fellows Fund in the past year. Each dollar of each donation goes directly toward supporting the Visiting Fellows Program to ensure its continued growth and stability. Support of the Center’s programs by members of its fellowship is essential to maintaining the Center’s position as a preeminent nexus of research in issues in the philosophy of science.

- Rolf George
- Paul Griffiths
- Gürol Irzik
- Scott Kleiner
- James & Patricia Lennox
- Gerald Massey
- Peter Michael
- Massimo Pauri
- Ken and Jan Schaffner
- Warren Schmaus
- William Stark
- Manfred Stöckler

This year’s pledge card is enclosed in the Bulletin along with a return envelope. All donations are tax deductible. Any donor wishing to remain anonymous may so indicate on their pledge. To those of you who have donated, not only this year but in years past, we wish to express our profound appreciation for your generosity and support.

Sherri Roush

Sherri’s recent interests are the questions of what knowledge is, what evidence is, and whether we should be realists or anti-realists about scientific theories. A belief is not knowledge merely in virtue of coinciding with the truth—that could be accidental. It must coincide with the truth because it is ‘following’ the truth. A fact is evidence for a hypothesis when it is a discriminating indicator of that hypothesis, thus, also when it provides a way of ‘following’ the hypothesis. These are the intuitions behind the tracking accounts of knowledge and evidence developed in her forthcoming book *Tracking Truth: Knowledge, Evidence, and Science*. Considerations about evidence lead also to a mixed realist-anti-realist view of scientific theories, according to which we should be realists about low-level hypotheses, including some about unobservable entities, and anti-realists about high-level theories. Sherri is currently working on how to model surprisingness of evidence, and also on what knowledge is and how it might have evolved in the framework of evolutionary game theory. In her spare time Sherri reads a lot of newspapers and watches big birds on the Gulf Coast.

Kenneth Schaffner

Kenneth F. Schaffner, M.D. (Pitt, 1986), Ph.D. (Philosophy; Columbia, 1967) is University Professor of Medical Humanities and Professor of Philosophy at the George Washington University. Before moving to GWU, he was University Professor of History and Philosophy of Science and Research Professor of Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh, where he also served as Co-Director for the Center for Medical Ethics. His most recent book is *Discovery and Explanation in Biology and Medicine*. He has been a Guggenheim Fellow and has published extensively on ethical and conceptual issues in science and medicine. His recent work has been on philosophical issues in behavioral and psychiatric genetics. His book, *Behaving: What’s Genetic and What’s Not, and Why Should We Care?* will soon be published. He recently began a NSF-supported project to write a history of behavioral and psychiatric genetics covering the period 1960 to the present day. Avocations include an eclectic taste in music, long walks along the Potomac in Washington, and martini tastings in Pittsburgh.
Research Impact of the Visiting Fellows Program: The Beginnings of an Empirical Study

Wander in to the small library here at the Center and you might pick up a copy of, say, *Philosophy and the Many Faces of Science* (Rowman and Littlefield, 1998), which was edited by three Center Visiting Fellows and contains the contributions of 25 more, or perhaps one of the dozens of other books written or edited by Fellows. Or even pick up a random issue of *Philosophy of Science*. I did and found contributions from 12 Center Fellows.

But was this simply the predictable result of our former Fellows sending us their publications (which we greatly appreciate, by the way!) or does it have wider significance? Since becoming Center director, Jim Lennox has been trying to gather objective data on the impact of the Center’s support for research in philosophy of science on the field at large.

The methodology was “brute force” but effective: a list was compiled of every publication produced by a Center Fellow, either international or resident. Then some further “filtering” was done based on the relation of each publication to the Fellow’s research topic while at the Center. This second phase is ongoing but a summary of the results thus far is given in the smaller box above.

We hope to give further refinements once the data has all been gathered in a sufficiently complete and robust form and entered in a database. After this, the number crunching will proceed quickly and the results will be linked to the Center Web site. All of this information will eventually be compiled into a more detailed history of the research carried out by Center Fellows.

Because project descriptions have only been required for the most recent eight years these data represent less than half of the Visiting Fellows.

### Filtered Data

*representing 103 of the 217 Fellows*

Data reflect only post-visit publications closely related to projects worked on while at the Center. These publications often bear the same title as the related project. So far, we have identified:

534 total publications
14 books
184 contributions to volumes
336 articles

The filtering crew was on hiatus while arrangements for the Fellows Conference were going on but with the return of summer work will begin again. Look for an updated summary of the data on the Center’s Web site in early Fall. The results should be surprising and impressive.

### Summary of Publication Data for Center Visiting Fellows

The number of Visiting Fellows included in the study thus far is 217 from 33 countries.

Summary of all Contributions of CPS Fellows to Scholarship:
- 158 books
- 256 contributions to edited volumes
- 1533 journal articles

with articles appearing in 108 journals, including

Leading journals:
- *Philosophy of Science*: 151
- *Synthese*: 96
- *Biology and Philosophy*: 48
- *The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*: 86
- *Canadian Journal of Philosophy*: 14
- *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie*: 15
- *Erkenntnis*: 45
- *Mind*: 19
- *Nous*: 18
- *Studies in History and Philosophy of Modern Physics*: 30
- *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science*: 29

Number of collaborations between Resident and Visiting Fellows: 45

Last updated 9 December 2003
VISITING FELLOW PROFILE: ALAN CHALMERS
Project: An Epistemological History of Atomism

A fairly reliable way of assuring oneself of the reality of something is to use your senses; even when they seem to deceive you (as when your eyes seem to convince you of the convergence of railroad tracks in the distance or that a stick bends when it enters the water), you use your senses to check the appearances. But one of the most amazing things about the natural sciences is that some of their most powerful theories, those with the most explanatory power and the widest applications, are fundamentally about things that are beyond the reach of our senses. How have sciences such as physics and chemistry acquired and validated knowledge about atoms, the molecules they compose and the sub-atomic particles that compose them? This is clearly a question that needs to be explored by someone who is at once a historian and a philosopher of science—someone like this year’s Visiting Fellow Alan Chalmers.

His background seems to have been designed so that he could work on his Center research project, ‘An Epistemological History of Atomism.’ Born and raised in Bristol, England, he began his academic career there as a physics student, earning his B.Sc. from the University of Bristol before taking an M.Sc. at Manchester. But his fascination with the historical and philosophical foundations of physics had already come to dominate by that time, and after two years of teaching math and physics he entered the History and Philosophy of Science program at the University of London to write a dissertation on the electromagnetic theory of the 19th century physicist James Clerk Maxwell. Upon graduating in 1971 he took a post-doctoral Fellowship at the University of Sydney in Australia and liked it so much he stayed, beginning as a Lecturer in Philosophy in 1973, eventually moving to the Science faculty in 1986 as Director of, and Professor in, Sydney’s Unit for History and Philosophy of Science, a position he held until his retirement in 1999. Upon retiring he became a Senior Research Fellow in the Philosophy Department at Flinders University, whence he came to visit us in Pittsburgh. His importance to the development of History and Philosophy of Science in Australia has not gone unnoticed. In 1998 Alan was elected a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and awarded a Centenary Medal by the Australian Government, on behalf of the University, for ‘Services to the Humanities in the area of History and Philosophy of Science’ in 2003.

The theme that fascinates him, and to which he returns regularly, is the precise ways in which evidence provides confirmation for physical theories. The atomic theory seems an ideal object for such a topic. As a philosophical approach to understanding the nature of the physical world, it was defended in the Classical world by Democritus and Epicurus in Greece and Lucretius in Rome; and during the Renaissance atomism, like so many other ideas with classical origins, had many defenders. But how does one turn an interesting metaphysical speculation about the nature of matter into a well-confirmed physical or chemical theory?

Chalmers’ previous research on this topic led him to conclude that before the 19th century physicists and chemists sometimes paid lip service to atomism—or ‘the corpuscular philosophy’ as it was sometimes called—but their experimental work owed little to it and certainly provided no special confirmation for it. And even in the late 19th century some philosophically astute physicists found claims about the corpuscular nature of matter unsupported by the best experimental evidence. So how, and when, did that change take place? Chalmers research at the Center leads him to believe that, contrary to received opinion, nineteenth-century atomic chemistry was ill-confirmed and unproductive and that the considerable progress in chemistry made during that period in fact owed little to speculations about atoms. When we realize that a dime contains something of the order of a million, million, million, million molecules, it is perhaps not surprising to learn that nineteenth-
APPEALS TO FEELINGS IN CONTEMPORARY NEUROSCIENCE WORKSHOP

The coincidental presence of a number of distinguished visiting scholars in the philosophy of neuroscience in early December of last year provided the opportunity to organize a nationally significant workshop at the University of Pittsburgh. Visiting Fellows of the Center at the time were Brian Keeley of Pitzer College and Kenneth Schaffner, Professor of Medical Humanities, George Washington University, School of Medicine. Also visiting as part of the Center’s Annual Lecture Series was Jesse Prinz of University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

Invited attendees were Steven Harnad (UQAM) and John Bickle (Cincinnati) while the long list of local experts in the field included Paul Griffiths (HPS), Peter Machamer (HPS), German Barrionuevo (Departments of Neuroscience and Psychology), Jonathan Schooler (Psychology), Horacio Arlo-Costa (Philosophy, CMU), Edda Thiels (Department of Neuroscience and Cognitive Neuroscience, CMU), as well as graduate students of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Reference to feelings as explanatory factors in the sciences of the mind have become increasingly prominent in recent years, not only in the new field of ‘consciousness studies’, but also in mainstream cognitive and biological neuroscience, and especially in ‘affective neuroscience.’ The best-known instance of this is the ‘somatic marker’ theory of emotion and consciousness advocated by neuroscientist Antonio Damasio.

Substantive reference to conscious states of feeling in psychological theory became unacceptable early in the 20th century because of the methodological concerns of the behaviorists and others struggling to show that psychology was a legitimate science. Which raises the obvious question of whether those concerns are still valid. This workshop brought together a remarkable group of researchers with expertise in relevant areas of philosophy, neuroscience or both to assess this question.

The one and one-half day workshop consisted of four two-hour sessions, prepared by discussion between participants via a listserv in the two months preceding the conference. Each session opened with position statements on an agreed issue by two participants, followed by responses from the rest of the participants and discussion. Extensive discussion online before the meeting allowed the participants to reach a consensus, if not on conclusions, then at least on the shape of outstanding issues and priority areas for research.

For more information, or to see the archive of the listserv discussion, you can visit the workshop’s homepage directly through the link www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/Programs/Other_Conferences_and_Workshops/Neuro_Sci_Workshop_2003/neuro_sci_index.html or navigate your way there through the Center’s Web site, www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr, under the list of archived events.

Workshop Organizers:
Paul E. Griffiths, Department of HPS
Peter K. Machamer, Department of HPS
German Barrionuevo, Department of Neuroscience
Edda Thiels, Department of Neuroscience

Chalmers
Continued from page 7

20th century science lacked the theoretical and experimental resources to detect and learn about them.

However interesting and important answering this question may be, what I have said so far might paint you a picture of a narrow specialist, unable or at least unwilling to address a wider audience. Not so; Alan is also the author of one of the most popular and widely read introductions to our field, What Is This Thing Called Science? translated into 19 languages including Estonian and Indonesian and now into its third edition. Now that’s globalization!

Alan Chalmers doesn’t spend all his waking hours locked in a study with historical texts. He admits to a passion for ‘bushwalking’ (hiking as we call it in America), one easily indulged whilst he taught in Sydney, since his home was in the nearby Blue Mountains. For many years he also occasionally could be found working on a cattle ranch in the Hunter Valley, owned by one Sandra Grimes. Thanks to the fact that Sandra was able to visit with Alan in Pittsburgh during part of his fellowship, we at the Center are better able to understand why an ex-pat historian and philosopher of science developed an interest in cattle ranching!
5TH QUADRENNIAL INTERNATIONAL FELLOWS CONFERENCE
The Legacy and Present Day Contributions of Middle European Philosophers and Scientists

The 5th International Fellows Conference was a huge success. The program was held in the comfortable and modern conference facilities of the beautiful Perla Poludnia in Rytro, Poland.

The first day featured a series of sessions which were sponsored by the Vienna Circle Institute and focused on The Vienna Circle and its influences, while the program as a whole was a broad survey of philosophy of science. As with conferences in the past, paper topics illustrated both the depth and breadth of work being done by Fellows. Fifty-two papers in parallel sessions over four days were presented covering analytic philosophy to hermeneutics, Leibniz to Meinong, mathematics to biology, induction, realism...and many points in between.

Extracurricular activities included a mostly serene rafting trip down the picturesque Dunajec River gorge. Through our guide and interpreter we were treated to descriptions of local flora and fauna and the four riddles of the river. At the banquet later that night, Polish Highlanders or Mountaineers treated us to folk music and dancing while we feasted on local cheeses, breads, soups and roast sausages and finally, just when we thought we could eat no more, two roast suckling pigs arrived. The meal began with hot “Highlander tea” (spiked with Polish Vodka) and was accompanied by Polish beer.

The Center would like to extend its gratitude to the staff at the Hotel who were friendly, efficient and most accommodating—and they didn’t go on strike! (Remember Bariloche?) The facilities were excellent.

Thanks also to all the Polish American associations that were kind enough and visionary enough to support this important event in Polish-International cultural relations. Special thanks to Col. Merle Addams of the Polish Cultural Council who wholeheartedly threw his support behind the conference and facilitated our garnering support from the rest of the Polish-American organizations.

This conference was co-organized and sponsored by the Center for Philosophy of Science and the Jagiellonian University with support of: The Vienna Circle Institute, The Fritz Thyssen Foundation, State Committee for Scientific Research (Poland), Szczecin University, The Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment, Center for Russian and East European Studies, Polish Cultural Council, Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Polish National Alliance, and The Kosciuszko Foundation.

More photos from Poland on page 19.
A huge amount of research is currently being carried out in a number of different fields on genes. But how does one know whether all of this research is, in fact, on the same thing? Chemists, biologists, pathologists, philosophers, neuroscientists, bioengineers, and on and on, all use the same word but does it denote the same concept? Would it be a problem if it didn’t or is this yet another version of the old qualia in the schoolyard nugget “what if what you call red doesn’t look the same as what I call red?”

The Representing Genes Project aims at answering these questions by testing claims made by philosophers and historians about the concept of the gene against responses of working biologists on a web-based survey. The project is headed by Karola Stotz (P.I., University of Pittsburgh) and Paul Griffiths (formerly of Pitt, now an ARC Federation Fellow in Biohumanities at the University of Queensland), with a large group of collaborators in the US and overseas.

Phase 1 of the project included two workshops which took place at the University of Pittsburgh on 17-19 January 2003 and 20-24 February 2004. The first workshop brought together major contributors to the literature on the concept of the gene, including philosophers and historians of biology and biologists. The workshop arrived at the research questions and operationalizations, along with plans for subject recruitment, data collection, and data analysis. A series of papers derived from this workshop was presented at the July 2003 conference of The International Society for History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology (ISHPSSB) in Vienna, Austria and will appear as a special issue of the journal History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences. The second workshop brought the same group of researchers together to consider the initial data from the questionnaire and plan further analysis and publications.

Phase 2 of the project is a study of the interaction between conceptualizations of genetic elements and the process by which the results of genomics are disseminated to wider audiences. This part of the project is being conducted by Drs. Stotz and Griffiths in collaboration with the ESRC Center for Genomics in Society (Egenis) at the University of Exeter, UK. It is expected that representations of the same findings based on different conceptualizations of genetic elements and their action will result in significantly different understandings on the part of those wider audiences. It is further expected that the process of dissemination will have systematic effects on which conceptualizations of genetic elements and their activities are used to communicate findings to wider audiences. A third workshop will take place at the University of Exeter in May 2005, involving some of the researchers who took part in Phase 1 of the project and a group of professional science communicators.

Beside finding out if a gene is a gene, the project heads foresee benefits to the research of all workers in the field by providing a large body of freely available data, through understanding how various gene concepts contribute to the forms of biological research in which they figure, or possibly even revealing deficiencies in current gene concepts. The innovative methodology promises to bring to timely light a better understanding by the public and by the scientist of what we mean when we say ‘gene.’

In addition to support of the Center for Philosophy of Science, the Representing Genes Project has also received the generous support of: The Science and Technology Studies and Societal Dimensions of Engineering, Science and Technology programs of the National Science Foundation and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University Center for International Studies, University Center for Social and Urban Research, and the Department of History and Philosophy of Science of the University of Pittsburgh.

www.pitt.edu/~kstotz/genes/genes.html
**NEWS FROM PAST VISITING FELLOWS**

**March 2003 to March 2004**

**Myrdene ANDERSON**
University of Haifa


**Articles:** “Ethnography as Translation,” *Translation,* Susan Petrilli, ed., Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2004

**Daniela BAILER-JONES**
University of Bonn

**Articles:** “When Scientific Models Represent,” *International Studies in the Philosophy of Science,* 17, 2002; “Scientists’ thoughts on scientific models,” *Perspectives on Science,* 10, 2002

**Current project:** How scientific models represent: A cognitive approach

**Aaron BEN-ZE’EV**
University of Haifa


**Werner DIEDERICH**
University of Hamburg

**Current project:** Kepler’s cosmology: In this continuing project I investigate Kepler’s special way of establishing a “final” cosmological theory.

**Eduardo FLICHMAN**
National University of General Sarmiento


**John FORGE**
Griffith University


**Maria Carla GALAVOTTI**
University of Bologna


**Articles:** “Harold Jeffreys’ Probabilistic Epistemology: between Logicism and Subjectivism,” *British Journal for the Philosophy of Science,* 54, 2003; “Kinds of Probabilism,” *Logical Empiricism,* P. Parrini,
Ronald GIERE
University of Minnesota


**Presentations:** “Scientific Perspectivism. Research Seminar in the Philosophy of Natural Sciences.” Centre for the Philosophy of the Natural and Social Sciences, London School of Economics and Political Science, 28 May 2003

**Current project:** Scientific Perspectives: I argue that both experimental and theoretical scientific knowledge is perspectival rather than objectively realist or simply socially constructed.

Wenceslao GONZALEZ
University of la Coruña


**Current project:** Bounded Rationality and Design Sciences: The Role of Prediction and Prescription: This project has a main aim: to clarify the role of prediction and prescription when the “designs” are made in the sciences of artificial. The models of those sciences, especially if they are applied sciences, require prediction about its viability and prescription about what should be done to resolve the concrete problem. In both cases, prediction and prescription, there is a need of deepening in the epistemological-methodological base of bounded rationality, instead of focusing towards a maximizing rationality (like it is done in the mainstream in applied sciences).

Stephan HARTMANN
London School of Economics

**Books:** With Luc Bovens, Bayesian Epistemology, Oxford University Press, 2004


**Current project:** Bayesian Networks in Philosophy: I am interested in the application of probabilistic methods to problems from the following parts of philosophy: confirmation theory, scientific theory change, voting theory, quantum mechanics and quantum field theory.

Giora HON
University of Haifa

**Articles:** “Gödel, Einstein, Mach: Casting Constraints on All-embracing Concepts,” Foundations of Science, 9, 2004; “From Propagation to Structure: The Experimental Technique of Bombardment as a Contributing Factor to the Emerging Quantum Physics,” Physics in Perspective, 5, 2003; “Does a Living System Have a State?” Philosophical Dimen-


Current project: A history of the concept of symmetry and the nature of conceptual revolution in science, co-authored with Professor Bernard R. Goldstein, University of Pittsburgh

Paul HOYNINGEN-HUENE
University of Hannover


Awards: Research Professorship from the Volkswagen Stiftung for the project: “Systematicity as the core of the concept of science”, October 2003 - September 2004

Aharon KANTOROVICH
Tel Aviv University

Current Project: Platonic Ontology of Structures: An ontological model is suggested which demonstrates the relations between structures and their instantiations in the paradigmatic case where the structure is an internal symmetry and the individuals are elementary particles.

Patrick MAHER
University of Illinois


Klaus MAINZER
University of Augsburg


Current project: Information and Computational Models (Project with the Department of Computer Science at the Technical University of Munich): Computer science and empirical sciences are growing together. Thus, computational models become a central issue of an interdisciplinary methodology which must be analyzed by philosophy of science.

David MALAMENT
University of California, Irvine

Presentations: “David Albert on the (Non) Time Reversal Invariance of Classical Electromagnetic Theory” presented at the Memorial Conference for Rob Clifton, American Institute for Physics, College Park, Maryland, 4 May 2003

Current project: I am currently working on a survey article on the foundations of relativity theory for a volume to be edited by Jeremy Butterfield and John Earman.

Barry MAUND
University of Western Australia


Nicholas MAXWELL
University College of London


Current project: Is Science Neurotic?: Neurosis is reinterpreted as a methodological condition arising whenever problematic aims are misrepresented. Science is neurotic in this sense because of unacknowledged metaphysical, value and political assumptions in its aims.

13
Storrs MCCALL
McGill University
Current Project: The implications of Wiles’ proof of Fermat’s last theorem for the theory of physical determinism

Ernan McMULLIN
Notre Dame University
Presentations: “Evolution as a Christian theme,” Reynolds Lecture at Baylor University, 2004

Jurgen MITTELSTRASS
University of Konstanz
Awards: Membership in the Austrian Academy of Sciences; honorary doctorate from the University of Tartu/Estonia

Jesus MOSTERIN
Institute of Philosophy, CSIC

Carlo PENCO
University of Genoa
Books: Introduzione alla filosofia del linguaggio, Laterza, Roma, 2004
Current project: Mistakes and contextual dependence: A study on the condition to treat an act or an utterance as a mistake

Cassandra PINNICK
Western Kentucky University
Articles: Chinese translation of “What’s Wrong with the Strong Programme’s Case Study of the ‘Hobbes-Boyle Dispute’?” by Professor Zhongcai Cai, Department of Philosophy, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, P.R. China (originally published in A House Built on Sand, Noretta Koertge, ed.)
Presentations: “Fundamental Epistemology: How the Feminist Project Fares,” GAP5 Meetings, German Society for Analytic Philosophy, University of Bielefeld, 22-26 Sept 2003
Awards: Executive Secretary of the International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science (HOPOS)
Current Project: Teaching Durkheim

Beth PRESTON
University of Georgia

Warren SCHMAUS
Illinois Institute of Technology
Books: Rethinking Durkheim and His Tradition, Cambridge University Press, 2004
Current project: Evolutionary and Neuroscience Approaches to the Study of Cognition: Biosemantics who emphasize the adaptive functions of our concepts need to look at the neurosciences as well as evolutionary theory in working out what these functions may be.

Laszlo SZABO
Eotvos University
Articles: “Formal Systems as Physical Objects: A Physicist Account of Mathematical Truth,” International Studies in the Philosophy of Science, vol. 17, no. 2, July 2003; From Theory to Experiments and Back Again ... and Back Again ... - Comments to Patrick Suppes: From Theory to Experiments and Back Again,” Observation and Experiment in the Natural and Social Sciences, M.C. Galavotti, ed.,

Presentations: “Does special relativity theory tell us anything new about space and time?” presented in Utrecht, 11 December 2003

Awards: Fellow-in-Residence in the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (NIAS), Wassenaar, The Netherlands, 1 September 2003 - 30 June 2004

Current project: I am writing a short book entitled (tentatively) A physicalist account of mathematical truth. My physicalist approach – including the physicalist account of the mental – completes the formalist foundation of mathematics and removes the last residues of Platonism. The physicalist ontology of mathematical truth makes it completely pointless in mathematics to introduce a concept of truth different from that of being proved. Beyond some important epistemological consequences, such a radical physicalist-formalist approach has interesting and important consequences in the philosophical analysis of Goedel’s theorems and other foundational questions of mathematics. It also throws new light upon the relation of reality and formal theories like logic, probability theory, and geometry.

Neil TENNANT
Ohio State University


Awards: Humanities Distinguished Professor in Philosophy, The Ohio State University, 2003; Distinguished University Scholar, The Ohio State University, 2004

Current project: A comprehensive book on the philosophical, mathematical, and computational aspects of logic

Kazuhisa TODAYAMA
Nagoya University


Articles: “Substitutional Theory and what we have not known about Russell’s philosophy of mathematics,” Philosophy of Science Society Japan, 36-2, November 2003

Current project: Philosophy of applied mathematics

Soshichi UCHII
Books: Reasoning and Logic: Sherlock Holmes and Lewis Carroll, Minerva, Kyoto, February 2004

Articles: “Darwin’s Demon,” Sekaishiso, 30, April, 2003; “What do Darwin and Einstein have in common?” Joy of Knowledge, Pleasure of Research, Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University, eds., Iwanami, Tokyo, March 2003

Presentations: “Tracing Einstein’s Thinking: from special to general relativity,” 10th Anniversary Lecture, Department of Philosophy and History of Science, Kyoto University, 16 March 2003

Current project: History of quantum mechanics

Jean Paul VAN BENDEGEM

Presentations: “The creative growth of mathematics,” Department of Mathematics of the University Adam Mickiewicz of Poznan, on invitation of Prof.dr. Roman Murawski, Poznan, Poland, 24 November 2003

Current project: What-if stories in mathematics: Little attention is paid to the question how mathematics could have developed instead of how it actually did. Such alternative stories might shed light on the necessity of mathematical knowledge.

Paul WEINGARTNER
University of Salzburg


Paul GRIFFITHS  


Presentations: “What is Innateness?” and “Conceptual Analysis and the History of Science,” Austin and Hempel Lectures, Dalhousie University, Canada, September 2003; “Indeterminacy in the 1950s,” International Society for History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Biology, Vienna Austria, July 2003; Chair of session ‘The Concept of the Gene,’ American Philosophical Association (Eastern Division), Washington DC, December 2003  


Current project: A study of the interaction between conceptualizations of genetic elements and the process by which the results of genomics are disseminated to wider audiences, in collaboration with the ESRC Center for Genomics in Society (EGenIS) at the University of Exeter, UK.

Adolf GRÜNBbaum  


Awards: Election to two related international presidencies: President for 2004-2005 of the Division of Logic, Methodology, and Philosophy of Science, one of the two Divisions of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science, the other being the Division of History of Science; also, President for 2006-2007 of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science.  

Current project: Philosophy of Science in Action, vols. 1 and 2, in preparation for publication by the Oxford University Press, New York

James LENNOX  


Current project: William Harvey: the metaphysics, epistemology and science of animal generation: I am investigating William Harvey as a natural philosopher by focusing on his Exercitaciones de Generacion Animalium.

Peter MACHAMER  


Presentations: “Mechanisms, Production and Information,” 2nd Annual Reichenbach Conference, Washington University, St. Louis, November 2003  

Awards: NEH Summer Institute Grant, co-Director with Sandra Mitchell, “Science and Values,” Center for Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh, Summer 2003  

Robert OLBY  


Awards: Supplement to National Science Foundation award for “Sources for a biography of Dr. Francis Crick,” 2001-2003, for 2004

Nicholas RESCHER  


The Center’s collaborations with the University’s Hillman Library began many years ago with the founding of the Archives of Scientific Philosophy. While the Center has played an important role in virtually every acquisition of the Archives, the relationship between the Center and the Archives has remained a close but informal one. During my years as director there have been a number of important acquisitions—in particular the papers of Carl Hempel, Wesley Salmon, and Richard Jeffrey. And this year the first two volumes will be published in an Open Court series entitled *Full Circle: Publications of the Archive of Scientific Philosophy, Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh*. The general editor of the series, which will publish important unpublished materials and research based on the Archives’ resources, is Center Associate and Carnegie Mellon University Professor Steve Awodey. The series is overseen by a nine-member editorial board headed by the Center director. Volume 1 is entitled *Frege’s Lectures on Logic: Carnap’s Student Notes, 1910-1914* (eds. Erich Reck and Steve Awodey); Volume 2, the proceedings of a conference held in Jena in 2001, is entitled *Carnap Brought Home: The View from Jena* (eds. Steve Awodey and Carsten Klein). This Spring Lance Lugar, who is library bibliographer for HPS and Philosophy, was appointed as Archivist, filling a vacancy left when Gerald Heverly resigned. The Center looks forward to working with Lance in continuing the warm collaboration between the Center and Hillman Library.

Einstein’s *annus mirabilis* was 1905. He was a little known clerk in a patent office in Bern, Switzerland, four years past completion of his doctoral studies in physics and in that year only finally able to submit a passing doctoral dissertation. In that same year, he sent three ground breaking papers to the journal *Annalen der Physik*. One gave a successful account of Brownian motion in terms of invisible molecular collisions; another proposed the special theory of relativity; and a third advanced the notion of the light quantum. This year and these papers mark the beginning of modern physics.

To mark the centenary of Einstein’s achievement, we will host a one day conference on February 12, 2005, devoted to historical analysis of Einstein’s work of 1905. Four speakers with special Einstein expertise will address different aspects of Einstein’s work of 1905.

**Speakers**

Robert Rynasiewicz  
Johns Hopkins University

John Stachel  
Boston University

Jos Uffink  
Utrecht University

John D. Norton  
University of Pittsburgh

Sponsors: Center for Philosophy of Science; Office of the Provost; Office of the Dean of Arts and Science; Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh
Lunchtime Colloquium 2003–2004

September 2003

“Brain Time and Phenomenological Time”
Rick Grush, University of California, San Diego
Tuesday, 9 September 2003

“The Use and the Study of Scientific Analogies”
Daniela Bailer-Jones, University of Bonn
Friday, 12 September 2003

“The Imperfect Universe”
Ofer Gal, Ben Gurion University
Friday, 17 October 2003
(co-sponsored by HPS Dept)

“Partial Knowledge”
Daniel Andler, Université de Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)
& Ecole normale supérieure
Tuesday, 7 October 2003

“Genes, Behaviors, and the Brain”
Kenneth Schaffner, George Washington University
Tuesday, 14 October 2003

October 2003

“The Tracking View of Scientific Evidence”
Sherri Roush, Rice University
Friday, 3 October 2003

“Philosophical Perspectives of Fuzzy Set-theoretic Models of Causality”
Jordi Cat, Indiana University
Tuesday, 9 December 2003

November 2003

“Pictorial Evidence”
Laura Perini, Virginia Tech
Tuesday, 4 November 2003

“New Directions in Philosophy of Science”
Janet Kourany, University of Notre Dame
Tuesday, 27 January 2004

December 2003

“What is a Photon, Really?”
David Snoke, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 2 December 2003

January 2004

“Natural Laws and the Risks of Empiricism”
Nicholas Rescher, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 13 January 2004

February 2004

“Method and Freedom in Spinoza’s System”
Günter P. Wagner, Yale University
Tuesday, 16 March 2004

Vana Grigoropoulou, University of Athens
Tuesday, 3 February 2004

“Instinct in the ‘50s: The British Reception of Konrad Lorenz’s Theory of Instinctive Behavior”
Paul Griffiths, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 10 February 2004

“The Developmental Challenge to Genetic Determinism: A Model Explanation for Sexual Attraction”
Christopher D. Horvath
Illinois State University
Friday, 13 February 2004

“The Metaphysics of Rest in Cartesian Physics”
Tad Schmaltz, Duke University
Friday, 27 February 2004

March 2004

“Ontology Without Tears: A Solution to the Problem of Abstract Objects (That Even a Naturalist Could Love)”
Edward Zalta, Stanford University
Tuesday, 2 March 2004

“Dissenting Voices: Divergent Conceptions of the Continuum in 19th and Early 20th Century Mathematics and Philosophy”
John L. Bell, University of Western Ontario
Friday, 5 March 2004

“Defining Fitness: A Measurement Theoretical Approach”
Günter P. Wagner, Yale University
Tuesday, 16 March 2004
“Formal Teleology, Modality or Structural Realism? On What We Can Still Learn from the Principle of Least Action”
Michael Stöltzner, University of Bielefeld and Notre Dame
Tuesday, 23 March 2004

“The Evolution of the Platonic Toolkit”
Thomas Forster, University of Cambridge
Tuesday, 30 March 2004

April 2004
“The Rise of non-Archimedean Mathematics and the Roots of a Misconception I: the Emergence of non-Archimedean Größensysteme”
Philip Ehrlich, Ohio University
Friday, 2 April 2004

“Geometrical Aspects of Local Gauge Symmetry”
Alexandre Guay, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 6 April 2004

“No, Really—the Problem of Time”
Gordon Belot, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 13 April 2004
What Was Natural Philosophy in the Late Middle Ages?
Edward Grant, Indiana University
History and Philosophy of Science
Friday, 10 October 2003, 3:30 p.m.

It's Not That They Couldn't: Mathematics, Ancient and Modern
Reviel Netz, Stanford University, Classics
Friday, 14 November 2003, 3:30 p.m.

Are Infants Little Scientists? Rethinking Domain-Specificity in Conceptual Development
Jesse Prinz, University of North Carolina, Philosophy
Friday, 5 December 2003, 3:30 p.m.

Realism About What?
Laura Ruetsche, University of Pittsburgh, Philosophy
Friday, 16 January 2004, 3:30 p.m.

Beyond Church's Canons: Axioms for Computability
Wilfried Sieg, Carnegie Mellon University, Philosophy
Friday, 6 February 2004, 3:30 p.m.

Darwinian Populations and Group Selection
Peter Godfrey-Smith
Australian National University and Harvard University, Philosophy
Friday, 19 March 2004, 3:30 p.m.

Epistemic Warrant and the Value of Truth
Allan Gibbard, University of Michigan, Philosophy
Friday, 16 April 2004, 3:30 p.m.

What’s Necessary and a posteriori and Flies South for the Winter?
Jerry Fodor, Rutgers University, Philosophy
Friday, 8 October 2004, 3:30 p.m.
Frick Fine Arts Auditorium

Concepts and Results in “Real” Mathematics
Denis Des Chene, Washington University, Philosophy
Friday, 3 December 2004, 3:30 p.m.
Frick Fine Arts Auditorium

Is Natural Selection a Mechanism?
Roberta Millstein, California State University, Hayward, Philosophy
Friday, 21 January 2005, 3:30 p.m.
2500 Posvar Hall

Why Does Space Have Three Dimensions (If It Does)?
Craig Callender, University of California, San Diego, Philosophy
Friday, 11 February 2005, 3:30 p.m.
2500 Posvar Hall

Philosophy of Mathematics Meets Philosophy of Science
John Burgess, Princeton University, Philosophy
Friday, 18 March 2005, 3:30 p.m.
2500 Posvar Hall

Galileo’s Roman Agenda
William Shea, University of Padua, History of Science
Friday, 1 April 2005, 3:30 p.m.
2500 Posvar Hall

Locations of lectures are subject to change.
For updated details visit: www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr
CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

October 2003

Concepts and Conceptual Knowledge in Aristotle
Robert Bolton, Rutgers University
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Friday, 24 October 2003
Presented by the Program of Classics, Philosophy and Ancient Science

November 2003

Hellenistic Philosophers on the Phenomenon of Changing Color
Katerina Ierodiakonou
National Technical University of Athens
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Friday, 21 November 2003
Presented by the Program of Classics, Philosophy and Ancient Science

February 2004

HPS/Bioethics Colloquium
Competition and Progress in a Survey of Evolutionary Metaphors
Brendon M. H. Larson, UC-Santa Barbara
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Thursday, 19 February 2004
Co-sponsored with the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and the Center for Bioethics and Health Law

HPS Alumni Lecture
Reasoning from the Case Book: What Do Cases in the Biomedical Sciences Explain?
Rachel Ankeny, University of Sydney
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Friday, 20 February 2004

Representing Genes, Second Workshop
Testing Competing Philosophical Analyses of the Gene Concept in Contemporary Molecular Biology
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Friday, 20 February 2004
Paul Griffiths, Investigator & Karola Stotz, Research Assistant
www.pitt.edu/~kstotz/genes/genes.html

March 2004

Eudaimonism, Rationality, and Divinity in Greek Ethics
A. A. Long, University of California, Berkeley
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Friday, 26 March 2004
Presented by the Program of Classics, Philosophy and Ancient Science

6th Annual CMU–Pittsburgh International Graduate Philosophy Conference
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: Saturday-Sunday, 20-21 March 2004
Keynote Speaker: Stephen Yablo
Department of Linguistics and Philosophy, MIT
www.pitt.edu/~phildept/conference/info.html
Sponsored with the Carnegie Mellon University Department of Philosophy and the University of Pittsburgh Departments of Philosophy and History and Philosophy of Science

May 2004

5th Quadrennial International Visiting Fellows Conference
Site: Rytro, Poland
Date: 26-30 May 2004
VISITING FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS
Academic Year 2004–2005

Aristides Baltas
National Technical U. of Athens, Greece
Spring Term
*On the Grammatical Aspects of Science*

Tomasz Placek
Jagellion University, Poland
Academic Year
*Branching Space-Times*

Anjan Chakravartty
University of Toronto, Canada
Fall Term
*Foundations of Scientific Realism: Structuralism, Causation, Laws, and Kinds*

Oron Shagrir
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Fall Term
*Varieties of Computation: Effective Computation in the 1930s*

Radu Dudau (HPS Visiting Scholar)
Al. I. Cuza University, Romania
Fall Term
*Social Ontology: The Constructivist Approach*

Martin Thomson-Jones
Oberlin College, USA
Spring Term
*Things and Their Properties: The Metaphysics of Quantum Theory*

Jason Grossman
University of Sydney, Australia
Fall Term
*Why Bayesian Statistical Inference is Nearly Right*

Daniel Steel
Michigan State University, USA
Spring Term
*Causality and Heterogeneity: Extrapolation in Biology and Social Science*

Pawel Kawalec (Visiting Scholar)
Catholic University of Lublin, Poland
Academic Year
*Empiricist Methodology and Causality*

Jos Uffink
Utrecht University, the Netherlands
Fall Term
*Entropy, Entanglement and Irreversibility: Foundations of Thermodynamics, Statistical Mechanics and Quantum Theory*

Dominic Murphy
California Inst. of Technology, USA
Fall Term
*The Significance of Introspection*

António Zilhão
Lisbon University, Portugal
Spring Term
*Weakness of the Will and Fast and Frugal Heuristics*

Laura Perini
Virginia Tech, USA
Fall Term
*Pictorial Evidence: Naturalism and Convention*
The Center for Philosophy of Science supports research in the philosophy of science and related areas. The Center hosts about a dozen visiting scholars each year. Visiting Fellows have no formal duties, but their research involves them in the intellectual life of the Center and so affords them the opportunity for extended contact with scholars and scientists of similar interests and the freedom to pursue their scholarship and research in a philosophically stimulating environment. The Pittsburgh philosophical community, comprising the Center, the University of Pittsburgh’s Departments of Philosophy and of History and Philosophy of Science, and Carnegie Mellon University’s Department of Philosophy, provides an active and collegial atmosphere as well as many seminars, lectures, colloquia, workshops, and conferences throughout the year, in a city reborn as a nexus for information technology and scientific research.

Those interested in applying for a Fellowship for the Fall Term (September through December) or for the full Academic Year (September through April) must submit a complete application to the Center before 15 December 2004. Applications for the Spring Term (January through April) must be received before 15 March 2005. For more information and details on applying, visit the Center’s Web site at www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr.

---

**Scheduled Conferences & Workshops**

**Academic Year 2004–2005**

**Conference Honoring Allan Gotthelf (HPS)**

- **Topic:** Being, Nature, and Life: A Conference Celebrating Allan Gotthelf’s Contributions to the Study of Classical Philosophy and Science
- **Site:** University of Pittsburgh
- **Date:** 1-3 October 2004

**HPS Workshop**

- **Topic:** Foundations of Physics
- **Site:** Pittsburgh
- **Date:** 29-31 October 2004

**HPS Mini-Conference**

- **Topic:** Einstein 1905 – A Centenary Celebration
- **Site:** Pittsburgh
- **Date:** 12 February 2005

**Evolutionism: Present Approaches**

- **Topic:** Evolutionism
- **Site:** Universidad a Coruna
- **Date:** 10-11 March 2005

**Annual Meeting of the American Metaphysical Society (Sponsored by the AMS)**

- **Topic:** Science and Ontology
- **Site:** Pittsburgh
- **Date:** 11-13 March 2005

**7th Meeting of the Pittsburgh–Konstanz Colloquium**

- **Topic:** Causation: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
- **Site:** Konstanz, Germany
- **Date:** 25-29 May 2005
Center for Philosophy of Science
817 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/

CENTER OFFICERS

Chairman:
Adolf Grünbaum

Vice Chairman:
Nicholas Rescher

Director:
James Lennox

Associate Directors:
Paul Griffiths
Peter Machamer
Sandra Mitchell

CENTER STAFF

Director:
James Lennox

Assistant Director:
Karen Kovalchick

Program Director:
Brian Hepburn

Administrative Assistant:
Joyce McDonald

Administrative Assistant/Bulletin Editor:
Carol Weber

CENTER ADVISORY BOARD

The board consists of the Center officers and four ex officio members: the chair of the History and Philosophy of Science Department (John Norton); the chair of the Philosophy Department (Stephen Engstrom); the chair of the Philosophy Department at Carnegie Mellon University (Wilfried Sieg); and the most recent past director of the Center (Gerald J. Massey).