The completion of my second (and final!) term as Center Director rapidly approaches. During that second term I worked closely with two of our former Visiting Fellows to forge Agreements of Cooperation between their Universities and the University of Pittsburgh. As I have previously reported, these formal agreements have now been signed with the Università di Catania in Sicily and the Universidad de A Coruña in Spain, thanks in no small measure to the hard work of former Fellows Giovanni Camardi and Wenceslao Gonzalez respectively. This past spring saw conferences commemorating these agreements: A conference organized by Professor Gonzalez on recent approaches to Evolution on the Ferrol campus of Universidad de A Coruña, March 10-11; and one organized by Professor Camardi on the concept of function in biology and language at the Università di Catania, May 20-22. It was a great pleasure for me to be involved in both.

During my eight years as Center Director I have had the great pleasure of working with Gereon Wolters of Konstanz and Peter Machamer of Pittsburgh (and their committees) on four Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquia. May 26-30, 2005 was our seventh, held in Konstanz, as is fitting, given that one of the architects of this warm, multi-faceted cooperative venture, Jürgen Mittelstrass, retires this year. For the first time the event was staged in the historic heart of Konstanz, in the city’s Cultural Center. Every aspect of the conference, from the quality of the papers and discussion through the wonderful cruise down to Stein am Rhein, was a true pleasure. It came as a total surprise to me that Gereon Wolters had planned the conference banquet, at a superb restaurant in the countryside near Konstanz, in my honor. The menu was entitled “Jim Lennox’s Last PK Supper,” and on the back, around the words ‘Thank You Jim,’ all those in attendance signed their names, including Galileo Galilei, who apparently had taken Paolo Palmieri’s place at dinner! This is a keepsake that I will always cherish.

More details about the Seventh Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium can be found on p. 18. During the past year the Center staff has been very busy. One event, which the Center co-sponsored, held special meaning for me. Robert Bolton (of Rutgers University) and I joined forces to organize a conference October 1-3 celebrating the contributions of our dear friend Allan Gotthelf to the understanding of the philosophy and science of classical Greece. The program and pictures of the event can be found on the Center’s web site among the Archived Events. Allan is currently Visiting Professor of History and Philosophy of Science thanks to a fellowship provided by the Anthem Foundation for the Study of Objectivism.

October 12-14 we once again co-sponsored the Nagel Lectures, organized every two years by the Philosophy Department of Carnegie Mellon University. This year Professor Terrance Sejnowski, director of the Computational Neurobiology Laboratory at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego, presented three lectures on recent developments in the neurosciences, drawing out implications from these developments for the concept of ‘self.’ As always, the Center was honored to be involved in sponsoring this event. Capping off the month, October 29-30 we helped John Earman host a workshop at which some of the world’s leading philosophers of physics gathered to discuss their contributions to a forthcoming volume on the foundations of quantum mechanics.

Sometime during the summer, I began receiving emails from two former Fellows, George Gale and Fred Kronz, floating the idea of a Former Center
Fellows Reunion Dinner at the Philosophy of Science Association meetings in November in Austin, Texas. I immediately liked the idea and Fred agreed to take on the role of local organizer. Virtually every Fellow in attendance at the meetings came to the dinner, at Carmelo’s Ristorante Italiano—over 30 in attendance! I have urged upon my successor, the esteemed Einstein Scholar and all around bon vivant John Norton, that this should be a tradition, and thus we need a local host for 2006 in Vancouver. Alas, we have no former Fellows in Vancouver, but rumor has it Keith Benson is willing to become an honorary former Fellow for the weekend!

On February 12th, Pittsburgh became one of the first of many places to host a centenary celebration of Einstein’s three ground-breaking 1905 papers that, with hindsight, set the agenda for much of 20th century physics. John Norton and the stellar team of philosophers of physics at the University of Pittsburgh worked with the Center staff to put together a wonderful one-day workshop devoted to Einstein’s *annus mirabilis*. The program can be viewed on our web site at: www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/Events/Upcoming_Special_Events/Einstein. A brief report of the day’s events can be found on page 16.

While I was in Spain giving two lectures on thought experiments in evolutionary biology as part of our cooperation with Universidad de A Coruña, the Center was helping Center Co-chair Nicholas Rescher host, as Society President, the annual meeting of the Metaphysical Society of America (March 11-13)—appropriately on the theme of metaphysics and science. The program for this event may be viewed on page 17. And looking forward, the program committee for the next Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium is already moving ahead with plans to host a conference in June of 2006 on the topic of Atomism in—where else?—the city of Abdera, Democritus’ home town.

Pittsburgh-Konstanz VII was the last official Center event of my 8 years as Center Director. On August 31, I will walk out the doors of 817 Cathedral of Learning to begin a year of research leave. On September 1, John Earman will walk in as Interim Director for the remainder of 2005. And on January 1, 2006, John Norton will begin his first term as Director of the Center for Philosophy of Science. It gives me very great pleasure to know that the institution that means so much to me will be in such good hands.

While I was in Spain giving two lectures on thought experiments in evolutionary biology as part of our cooperation with Universidad de A Coruña, the Center was helping Center Co-
2004–2005 Visiting Fellows and Scholars

Radu Dudau
Radu Dudau (PhD, Konstanz, 2002) is lecturer in philosophy at Al. I Cuza University of Iasi (Romania). He works on philosophy of science and philosophy of language. While visiting the Center from September 2004 to February 2005 as a Fulbright scholar, his research topic was the ontology of social entities - that is, of things and facts depending for their existence on human collective intentionality. Those results are central to a broader research theme he is currently engaged in: naturalizing culture. He hopes to provide fairly soon the whole picture in a book currently in progress.

Jason Grossman
Jason Grossman specializes in contemporary scientific methodology, concentrating on two related areas: philosophy of statistics, and the meanings and uses of evidence in health policy. He is also interested in other aspects of philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of science more generally, and epistemology. In the future he intends to become more interested in philosophy of physics and history of philosophy.

Pawel Kawalec
Having identified the pitfalls of Carnap’s immense attempt at a formal construction of epistemology of science in his book *Structural Reliabilism*, Pawel Kawalec is now focused on the nature of causal discovery and modeling. A close study of paradigmatic cases of actual causal discovery in nonexperimental research (esp. the causes of cholera in the 19th c. and smoking as a cause of lung cancer around the first half of the 20th) led him to elaborate procedural criteria which constrain kinds of data supporting causal conclusions. In the monograph *Modeling Causality*—the writing of which consumed most of his academic year while visiting the Center—Pawel subsumes all causal models prevailing in non-experimental research under the procedural criteria, which leads to a new model of explanation tailored for the social sciences. While in Pittsburgh he has combined this interest with family explorations of the Pennsylvania railroad system and Native American trails. When his book gets published he will recall the wit and decency of persons met here in occasional aquarelles.

Dominic Murphy
Dominic Murphy is an assistant professor of philosophy at the California Institute of Technology, before which he was a postdoctoral fellow in the Philosophy-Neuroscience-Psychology program at Washington University, St. Louis. His work concentrates on the fallout from our unscientific understanding of human nature and the various biological, cognitive, and social sciences. He is the author of *Psychiatry in the Scientific Image* (MIT Press 2005), which bemoans the conceptual underpinnings of contemporary psychiatry and argues for a theory of psychiatric explanation borrowed from the cognitive neurosciences. While in Pittsburgh he began a new project which aims to critique philosophical theories of introspection in the light of theories of introspection which actually have some facts in them. Dominic is married to an Egyptologist, has one small child, and enjoys living in Southern California because he likes being able to look at ugly buildings, sit in traffic jams, and complain about the heat all at the same time.

Radu was very impressed with Pittsburgh's musical scene. He enjoyed excellent jazz and rock. On Pittsburgh’s South Side he discovered math rock – ask for Don Caballero if you’re intrigued – probably a contamination of the local arts with the Center’s rigor.

Jason is also active in politics and music, two of the only areas in which it is even more difficult to make a career than in philosophy.

Jason is a qualified member of the Yorkshire Association of Change Ringers (lapsed).

Text and photo unavailable for Visiting Fellow, Jos Uffink.
Dan’s interests revolve around problems of causal inference and inductive inference generally, with a special focus on the social sciences and, to a lesser extent, biology. While at the Center in spring 2005, he completed the first draft of a book manuscript titled, *Causality and Heterogeneity: Extrapolation in Biology and Social Science*. The book deals with the challenge of extrapolating causal conclusions from one population to another when (as is typically the case in biology and social science) the populations in question are heterogeneous with regard to factors that matter to the causal relationship. He examines the underlying premises and potential scope of the proposal that knowledge of mechanisms and things capable of interfering with them facilitate such extrapolations, and explores the implications of these issues for more familiar topics in philosophy of biology and social science.

When not thinking about philosophy, Dan enjoys running, playing guitar, baking muffins, reading novels in French, and hiking in the Canadian Rockies with his life-partner Megan Delehanty.

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Tomasz Placek

While a visitor at the Center, Tomasz worked on Nuel Belnap’s theory of branching space-times; in particular, he used this theory to analyze some quantum phenomena, like EPR correlations and quantum interference. He also learned the theory of consistent quantum histories from Robert Griffiths at CMU.

He came to Pittsburgh with his wife Katarzyna, also a philosopher, who was affiliated with the Department of Philosophy. Their two daughters, Aleksandra (14) and Alicja (3) were also in Pittsburgh. The older attended Frick International Academy, where she was on the volleyball team, whereas the younger collected rich experiences (and learned English) at a local child care. In their spare time, the four traveled extensively.

Tomasz is the author of *Intuitionism and Intersubjectivity*, which is a result of his earlier interest in philosophy of mathematics, and especially Dutch intuitionism. He has also written *Is Nature Deterministic? A Branching Perspective on EPR Phenomena*. Tomasz’s visit to Pittsburgh was partly sponsored by the Fulbright Program.
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.

- John Forge
- James and Patricia Lennox
- Peter Michael
- Robert Olby
- Warren Schmaus

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.

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Martin Thomson-Jones
Martin has two main research projects underway. The first is concerned with a variety of metaphysical questions which arise in connection with the interpretation of quantum theory - questions about part-whole relations, dispositions, properties, causation, the identity and individuation of physical objects, and indeterminacy. The second brings together a critique of the semantic view of theory structure, an attempt to clarify philosophical talk about models, and an exploration of some questions about idealization. Martin got his PhD at Stanford University, and was an Assistant Professor at Princeton University and U.C. Berkeley before arriving at Oberlin College, where he is currently Associate Professor and Chair of the Philosophy Department. He used to be Martin Jones, until, in the summer of 2004, he married Kate Thomson, an aesthetician, in a heavy-handed attempt to bring Snow’s two cultures together. When not doing philosophy or watching movies, he enjoys playing the Gibson SG Kate got him for his birthday (which, by a remarkable piece of good fortune, comes with headphones).

António Zilhão
António Zilhão is Professor of Logic and Philosophy at the University of Lisbon in Portugal. He earned his PhD degree at King’s College London. He has published on different topics, including logic, Frege’s conception of number, the nature of language and thought, decision theory and folk-psychology, radical translation and radical interpretation, the Vienna Circle and Wittgenstein. He is currently pursuing another of his interests, namely, the study of rationality assumptions underlying different models of action explanation. In the course of this study, he became interested in fast and frugal heuristics and adaptive toolboxes. He has been attempting to provide an account of the so-called ‘problem of weakness of the will’ within this framework. At the same time, he is also working on ways to reconcile the concept of scientific explanation with actual psychological explanation. Outside of philosophy, he has been raising a family and playing soccer every Saturday morning for the last 15 years. He also enjoys driving out of town and finding nice places for walking, swimming, and eating.
Ernst Walter Mayr was born on July 5, 1904 at Kepten, Bavaria. Under the influence of his father he became a passionate bird-watcher, a passion he continued to pursue during medical school. As a result, in 1923 he was summoned to Berlin to report on his sighting of a rare species of bird to Professor Erwin Stresemann, an ornithologist and curator of the city's Natural History Museum. Under Stresemann's influence Mayr soon abandoned medicine and in less than two years had earned a Ph.D. in ornithology. In 1927-28 he did extensive field studies in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, the latter for the American Museum of Natural History, and in 1931 Mayr joined the Museum as a research associate in ornithology. He became an American citizen in 1932. In 1935 he married Margarete Simon, who died in 1990.

Interpreting the results of his research in the Pacific placed him in the center of debates over the mechanisms of speciation and the concept of species, where he remained for the rest of his life. Along with paleontologist George G Simpson and geneticist Theodosius Dobzhansky, Ernst Mayr emerged as one of the central figures in forging the so-called 'evolutionary' or 'neo-Darwinian synthesis': the integration of developments in genetics, systematics, paleontology, and the theory of evolution by natural selection. The first edition of Mayr's contribution to this synthesis, *Systematics and the Origin of Species*, was recently republished in the 'Columbia Classics in Evolution' series with an introduction discussing its historical importance. In 1946 he helped found the Society for the Study of Evolution and was founding editor of the society's journal, *Evolution*.

In 1953, he moved from curator to professor at Harvard University, where he was Alexander Agassiz Professor of Zoology until 1975 and director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology from 1961 to 1970. With the move to Harvard he began to make important contributions to the history and philosophy of biology. As one of modern evolutionary biology's founders, Mayr invented or redefined key concepts in biology in order to give the 'new synthesis' conceptual consistency and to reflect its new understanding of populations and evolutionary processes--the 'biological species concept,' the 'founder effect,' and many others. And though many of the founders of modern evolutionary theory were philosophical in one sense or another, Ernst Mayr became the philosophical spokesman for the synthesis, and over the last fifty years has been as potent a force in the history and philosophy of biology as he has in evolutionary biology itself. His contributions include new analyses of teleology, biological causation, and the species concept, to select a few at random. A glance through a collection of his philosophically oriented papers, "Toward a New Philosophy of Biology" (1989) will give one a sense of the breadth and depth of his philosophical talent. A staunch opponent of reductionism and defender of the role of the field naturalist in evolutionary studies, he spoke out against a gene-centered vision of selection. His last book, *What Makes Biology Unique?*, published a month after his 100th birthday, is largely a philosophical defense of biology's autonomy. At the time of his death, he was said to be preparing an attack on the creationist doctrine of "intelligent design."

Equally influential was his work in the history of biology, through countless articles that reflect original historical inquiry, and through his monumental "The Growth of Biological Thought" (Harvard 1982). It is not surprising, therefore, that when Harvard decided to reprint the first edition of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, it was Ernst Mayr who was asked to write an historical introduction for it.

Mayr received numerous honors for his work, including the Balzan Prize (1983), the International Prize for Biology (1994), the Crafoord Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (1999), and the Royal Society's Darwin Medal (1984). He is survived by two daughters, Christa Menzel and Susanne Harrison, five grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren.

It was a great pleasure and honor to have known him and to have helped in the process of making him an honorary Fellow of the Center for Philosophy of Science. We will miss him.
It somehow seems appropriate that my last Profile of a Visiting Fellow concerns a young man who was, as I was much earlier, born and raised in Southern Ontario. Anjan Chakravartty was born a year after his parents moved from Assam, India to Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. (When I was growing up in Toronto in the 1950s, I thought of Peterborough as the last outpost of civilization before entering a vast wilderness of lakes and forests filled with cabins, canoes, and largemouth bass.)

Genes and environment conspired to insure that Anjan developed an abiding curiosity about puzzling questions. “My father was a professor of mathematics and my mother worked in early childhood education,” he explained. “Needless to say, strange facts about number theory played a formative role in my early days!” Though his parents had both grown up in India, Anjan describes his upbringing as “very liberal,” so that he grew up thinking of himself as Canadian. He now teaches philosophy at the University of Toronto.

Though born in Canada and raised as a Canadian, he has not turned his back on the sub-continent. During his college years he spent two years in Calcutta as part of a medical relief operation for the urban destitute and rural poor. “This,” he explained, “gradually evolved into a more general project, encompassing schools to help reintegrate children from slum areas into the formal education system, vocational training programs, and the training of local health workers.” He has remained involved in these projects to this day.

Because it is an unfamiliar and somewhat esoteric field, I am always curious about how people ended up pursuing the philosophy of science as a career. Anjan’s answer was simple: “I have a hard time giving things up.” Throughout high school and his undergraduate years he looked for ways to avoid choosing between the humanities and the sciences, both of which he loved. While majoring in biophysics, a hybrid field combining physics, chemistry, and biology, he was simultaneously quietly pursuing a major in philosophy. “In various of my science classes,” he explained, “I found myself most fascinated by foundational questions. Why did the laboratory experiments we performed rarely yield the results predicted by the theories we were taught? Are these theories all equally believable?” Philosophers of science, he discovered, actually spend their lives thinking about things like this. “I realized that being a philosopher of science would allow me to integrate and pursue my previously separate interests, and the rest, as they say, is history.” After obtaining an MA in philosophy, he enrolled in Cambridge University’s renowned Department of History and Philosophy of Science, from which in due course he earned an MPhil and PhD.

And now that he finds himself back in his native Southern Ontario being paid not to make a choice between science and humanities, what, exactly, is he doing? He continues to worry about our grounds for believing in those scientific theories we are all taught in high school and college. “People rarely question the widespread assumption that the sciences are our best means of investigating the nature of the world, and that they typically succeed, yielding descriptions of the world that ever more closely resemble the way the world is. They take it on faith that the sciences offer us an increasingly accurate glimpse into the hidden world of particles and forces, genes and development, quasars and black holes—and the powerful and transformative effects of technologies linked to these sciences only serve to reinforce this intuition.”

Though Chakravartty finds this picture of science worthy of defense, he points out that those who treat the assumptions upon which it rests as articles of faith are highly vulnerable to serious sceptical arguments that undermine it. “I’ve been delighted to find that, although most people have never thought to worry about such questions, they are immediately fascinated once confronted with them.” One of the most powerful sceptical arguments rests on the historical observation that the sciences are constantly changing. “Our scientific past contains an impressive graveyard of theories. The greatest scientific minds of the day claimed to have discovered entities and processes that no one believes in any longer.” Should this not make us sceptics about the claims of our current sciences? Will they not reside in the same graveyard in

Continued on page 23
Those of you who attended the International Fellows Conference in San Carlos de Bariloche in 2000 were able to get to know Eduardo Flichman, who with Victor Rodriguez and Oscar Nudler, worked so hard to organize that event, the Center's first south of the Equator. Less than two years ago Eduardo was diagnosed with cancer, and sadly he died on June 13, 2005. Eduardo was a gentle man of warmth and quiet dignity, and we at the Center for Philosophy of Science remember him with deep affection. The following remembrance was composed by Professors Hernán Miguel and Horacio Abeledo, longtime friends and colleagues of Eduardo Flichman's. We are reprinting it in his honor.

The loss of a friend is one of the greatest pains that can affect our spirits. A part of us leaves with him. Last June 13 we suffered the death of Eduardo H. Flichman: the grief is even deeper since he was not only our friend, but also our guide and our master. We shall miss his advice and his unselfish sharing of every success and every failure along our paths.

For over a year he had known about his illness, but kept working with enviable energy, without altering his pace. His wishes in the face of adversity were to go on living as he had always lived: studying, directing his group, researching, writing, attending congresses. This decision did not ensue from a denial of the finitude of life but was rather the result of wisdom applied even in the harshest of conditions. Free will (one of his pet research subjects of recent years, but present in his meditations long before, even when he started studying physics as a first conscious step on his way to become a philosopher of science) prevailed over the paralysis which could have followed despair.

In the 1960's Eduardo found in the Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales of the Buenos Aires University a fertile ground for developing his irrepressible teaching vocation. With the team of teachers he formed and coached he devised teaching strategies and technologies that were revolutionary at the time. Important physicists still recall the feat. The irruption of de facto regimes in that and the following decade brought about for the University the loss of many valuable teachers and researchers; among them was Eduardo Flichman. With the return of democracy in the 80's the University was reorganized and Eduardo organized again the introductory courses for the Facultad, and then, in 1985, the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the newly created Ciclo Básico Común of the University of Buenos Aires (the first year of studies for all students of the University).

In 1987 a few physicists, biologists and historians asked him to teach and direct a study group on themes of philosophy of science. That group was the seed of the research group that was formed in 1990s, with the continuous addition of new members.

Eduardo's interest in research work did not diminish his commitment to the instruction of teachers. For that reason he formed in several universities of Argentina, from southernmost Patagonia to the Northwest, teaching teams capable of doing research, developing teaching techniques and coaching new teachers. He understood always that a teacher's role is developing new teachers. And he made of this selfless integration to the continuity of teaching cycles, his life philosophy.

In 1995-96 he was Fellow at the Center for Philosophy of Science of the University of Pittsburgh. This experience impressed him greatly and left indelible marks. During his sojourn in Pittsburgh he made new friendships with philosophers from the world over and especially with those of the Center, with whom he kept in permanent contact. He subsequently attended the meetings of Fellows in 1996, 1998, and 2004, and took an active part in organizing the Bariloche meeting of 2000.

While in Pittsburgh he continued directing his Buenos Aires group and publishing papers, some of them with his collaborators. He was also a visiting professor in the Instituto de Investigaciones Filosóficas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Eduardo's far-reaching traces in our cultural and educational world branch and diversify to the point of influencing anonymously thousands of university students. His production as a philosopher and his writings on education raised new questions and new ways of approaching old disputes, allowing us to perceive that much is still undone, and that the human enterprise of reflection is worth our while. He taught us to stand without his physical presence; that is our challenge today. The honor of having met him and the affection he poured over us will permit us to carry on in spite of our grief.
NEWS FROM PAST VISITING FELLOWS
March 2004 to March 2005

Jeffrey BARRETT
University of California, Irvine

Werner DIEDERICH
University of Hamburg
Current project: Kepler’s cosmology: Continuing work on a book with focus on Kepler’s Harmonice Mundi

Philip EHRlich
Ohio University

John ERPENBECK
QUEM, Berlin
Books: With Volker Heyse, Kompetenzerkennen, bilanzieren und entwickeln, Waxmann-Verlag, Münster, 2004
Current project: Competence concepts of big corporations

Eduardo FLICHMAN
National University of Generalissimo Sarmiento
Awards: Grant from the National Agency of Scientific and Technological Research, Argentina, obtained for 2004, 2005 and 2006; appointed “Consultant Professor,” National University of Generalissimo Sarmiento, Argentina
Current project: Causality, Determinism and Free Will

Maria Carla GALAVOTTI
University of Bologna
Books: Philosophical Introduction to Probability, CSLI, Stanford, January 2005
Current project: The origins and functions of causal thinking: This project is carried on with the Centre for Time of the University of Sydney and a number of researchers operating in various places, including James Woodward and Christopher Hitchcock of Cal Tech. A first workshop was organized in Venice (13-14 May 2004). There will follow other workshops at Cal Tech and Sydney.

Wenceslao GONZALEZ
University of A Coruna

**Presentations:** “The Evolution of Lakatos’s Influence on the Methodology of Economics,” International Fellows Conference, Rytro, May 2004

**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 their 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 epistemologico-methodological base of bounded rationality, instead of focusing towards a maximizing rationality (like it is done in the mainstream in applied sciences).

**Mitchell GREEN**
University of Virginia


**Current project:** Self-Expression, under contract with Oxford University Press

**Stephan HARTMANN**
London School of Economics

**Books:** Ed. with L. Bovens, *Bayesian Epistemology*, Oxford University Press, 2004


**Awards:** With Nancy Cartwright, research grant for the project “Contingency and Dissent in Science,” The Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK, 2005-2008

**Current project:** Subjective Probabilities in Quantum Mechanics: I investigate the prospects of the subjectivist interpretation of quantum probabilities that is currently quite popular in the quantum information community.

**Giora HON**
University of Haifa


**Presentations:** “Cellular automata vs. the living system,” HSS/PSA 2004, Austin, November 2004

**Awards:** Senior Dibner Fellowship, Dibner Institute, MIT, MA, 2004-2005

**Current project:** A history of the concept of symmetry (together with Professor Bernard R. Goldstein)

**Paul HOYNINGEN-HUENE**
University of Hannover


**Presentations:** “On the Nature of Science,” Various locations in Estonia, Finland, Germany, U.S., U.K. and Belgium

**Current project:** Systematicity as the core of the concept of science

**Gurol IRZIK**
Bogazici University


**Awards:** Member of Turkish Academy of Sciences, elected in 2004

**Patrick MAHER**
University of Illinois

**Articles:** “Bayesianism and Irrelevant Conjunction,” *Philosophy of Science*, vol. 71 no. 4, October 2004

**Presentations:** “A Conception of Inductive Logic,” *Philosophy of Science Association meetings*, Austin, Texas, 18 November 2004

**Current project:** Explanation of the concept of physical probability

**Klaus MAINZER**
University of Augsburg

**Books:** *Time. From the Beginning to Computational Time*, C.H. Beck: Munich, 2005


**Current project:** Preparation of a book on “Symmetry and Complexity: The Spirit and Beauty of Non-linear Science” for the series “Nonlinear Science” of World Scientific Publishing, Singapore forthcoming 2005

**David MALAMENT**
University of California, Irvine


**Current project:** I am currently working on a survey article on the foundations of relativity theory to appear in the *Handbook of the Philosophy of Physics*, J. Butterfield, and J. Earman, eds., Elsevier.

**Diego MARCONI**
University of Torino

**Articles:** “Frascola on Logic in the

**Presentations:** "Neuropsychological data, intuitions, and semantic theories," Colloquium, University of California, Irvine, 9 April 2004; “True in a world?”, invited lecture, II Portuguese Conference of Analytic Philosophy, Porto, Portugal, 9 October 2004

**Current project:** Theories of competence and theories of truth conditions: I try to show that no theory can be both an adequate theory of the truth conditions of sentences and a plausible theory of the speaker’s semantic competence.

Nicholas MAXWELL
University College London

**Books:** *Is Science Neurotic?*, Imperial College Press (London), December 2004

**Articles:** “Popper, Kuhn, Lakatos and Aim-Oriented Empiricism,” *Philosophia*, 32, 2004; “In Defence of Seeking Wisdom,” *Metaphilosophy*, vol. 35 no. 5, October 2004; “Does Probabilism Solve the Great Quantum Mystery?” *Theoria*, vol. 19/3 no. 51, September 2004

**Presentations:** “Special Relativity, Time, Probabilism, and Ultimate Reality,” The Ontology of Spacetime Conference, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada, 14 May 2004

**Current project:** Cutting God in Half: And Putting the Pieces Together Again: A book about the need to sever the God-of-Cosmic-Power (physical unity) from the God-of-Cosmic-Value (of value in power), and then discover how the latter can exist inside the former.

Jürgen MITTELSTRASS
University of Konstanz


**Awards:** Honorary doctorate from the Technical University of Berlin, 2004

**Current project:** I continue working on the second edition of the *Enzyklopädie Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie*, The first volume coming out this year.

Jesús MOSTERÍN
CSIC, Institute of Philosophy

**Books:** *Conceptos y Teorías en la Ciencia (3rd edition)*, Alianza Editorial SA, 2004

**Articles:** “Cerebro, genoma y metáforas en psicología,” *Ontology Studies*, no. 4, 2004; “Relatividad y espaciotiempo en Torretti,” *Diálogos*, no. 84, 2004; “Lógica y teoría de conjuntos,” *Filosofía de la Lógica*, R. Orayen and A. Moretti, eds., Trotta, 2004

**Presentations:** “Sociobiology and Human Nature ?” II International Seminar on Scientific Paradigms, Santiago, Chile, 30 September 2004; “From genes to language,” VI International Ontology Congress, San Sebastián, Spain, 4 October 2004; “From Genetics to Genomics,” 23rd International Symposium of Ecotheics, Kyoto, Japan, 10 November 2004

**Current project:** Cutting God in Half: And Putting the Pieces Together Again: A book about the need to sever the God-of-Cosmic-Power (physical unity) from the God-of-Cosmic-Value (of value in power), and then discover how the latter can exist inside the former.

Paolo PARRINI
University of Florence

**Books:** Ed. with Luca Scarantino, *Il pensiero filosofico di G. Preti*, Guerini e Associati, March 2004; *Filosofia e scienza nell’Italia del Novecento. Figure, correnti, battaglie*, Guerini e Associati, July 2004


e ontologia,” Scuola Estiva di Alta Formazione Filosofica di Jesi, Ancona, Università Politecnica delle Marche & Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici, Ancona, 6-8 October 2004.

**Current project:** Invariances, Objectivity and Truth

**Massimo PAURI**
University of Parma


**Carlo PENCO**
University of Genoa

**Books:** Introduzione alla filosofia del linguaggio, Laterza, 2004


**Presentations:** Frege’s limited rationality,” Erasmus Exchange, Barcelona, September 2004

**Current project:** Rules for converging: Davidson says that we converge towards the same meaning; but there are no actual “rules” of convergence. It looks like we only have a natural process or an intuitive attitude. The idea is to use results from cognitive science and artificial intelligence to individuate shared rules (example ideas from Gilles Fuscionier, Paul McCarthy and others).

**Erich RECK**
University of California, Riverside

**Books:** Ed. and translated with Steve Awodey, Frege’s Lectures on Logic: Carnap’s Student Notes, 1910-1914, Open Court, Chicago, 2004

**Miklos REDEI**
Lorand Eotvos University


**Presentations:** Von Neumann’s concept of quantum logic,” Belgian Logic and Philosophy of Science Society, Brussels, Belgium, April 2004; “Reichenbach’s Common Cause Principle,” Department Colloquium, Department of Philosophy, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium, April 2004; “Can spacelike correlations predicted by algebraic relativistic quantum field theory be explained by local Reichenbachian common causes?” Seminar in Philosophy, Probability and Modeling Group, Center for Junior Research Fellows, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, August 2004

**Awards:** Visiting Fellow, Philosophy, Probability and Modeling Group, Center for Junior Research Fellows, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, June-August 2004

**Current project:** John von Neumann’s Selected Letters: Editing a volume of selected letters by John von Neumann, publisher: American Mathematical Society

**Soshichi UCHII**
Kyoto University

**Books:** Tracing Einstein’s Ideas: Introduction to the philosophy of space and time [in Japanese], Minerva, Kyoto, 15 December 2004

**Presentations:** “Darwin’s Principle of Divergence,” JST workshop organized by Mariko Hasegawa, Yatsugatake Royal Hotel, Yamanashi, 29 August 2004

**Current project:** Philosophy of space and time: How does the recent development of cosmology affect the philosophy of space and time?

**Thomas UEBEL**
University of Manchester


**Current project:** With John O’Neill, The Political Economy of Heterodox Neopositivism: Investigation of the political valency of the philosophy of science of the left Vienna Circle and its disputatious relations with early critical theory and Austrian economics

Jean Paul VAN BENDEGEM
Free University of Brussels


**Presentations:** “The Role of What-If Stories in the History of Mathematics,” Thought Experiments Rethought: International Symposium, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium, 24-25 September 2004

**Current project:** Formal Semantics and Truth: A historical and systematic exposition of the semantic theory of truth and its philosophical aspects

Jan WOLENSKI
Jagiellonian University


**Awards:** The Netherlands Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, Wassenaar, March-June

**Current project:** Formal Semantics and Truth: A historical and systematic exposition of the semantic theory of truth and its philosophical aspects

these stories be like?
NEWS FROM RESIDENT FELLOWS
March 2004 to March 2005

Richard GALE

Adolf GRÜNBAUM
Books: (in Polish) Podstawy Psychoanalizy Krytyka Filozoficzna, translator: Elżbieta Olenender-Dmowska Universitas, Krakow, Poland, 2004. The American original of this Polish edition was the author’s book The Foundations of Psychoanalysis: A Philosophical Critique, which has been translated into six languages.


Jim LENNOX


Peter MACHAMER
Books: Ed. with Gereon Wolters, Science, Values and Objectivity, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2004


Current project: Philosophy and Neuroscience: a review of recent work and purported advances

Robert OLBY

Current Project: The biography of Dr. Francis Crick

Nicholas RESCHER


Awards: President, American Catholic Philosophical Association, 2004; President, Metaphysical Society of America, 2005

Current project: Studies in the measurement of knowledge and quantitative issues in epistemology

Merriez SALMON
Books: Ed. with Phil Dowe, Reality and Rationality, Wesley C. Salmon, Oxford University Press, 2005


Current project: The biographical project of the human Genome


Awards: Ed., Special issue ‘Genes, Genomes and Genetic Elements’, History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences, 26, 1, 2004; “Representing Genes: Testing Competing Philosophical Analyses of the Gene Concept in Contemporary Molecular Biology,” NSF grant, Paul Griffiths (Co-PI), University of Pittsburgh, University of Queensland, 1 Aug 2003 to 31 July 2005; “Conceptual Issues in the Dissemination and Reception of Genomics,” NSF grant, Karola Stotz (PI) and Paul Griffiths (former PI), John Dupre (collaborator), University of Pittsburgh, University of Exeter (ESRC Center for Genomics in Society), University of Queensland, 1 Aug 2003 to 31 Dec 2006; Visiting Fellow/ Scholar at the Institute for Molecular Bioscience, University of Queensland, 1 December 2004 to 7 February 2005

Current project: 2001 and all that: Still a tale of two sciences: an analysis of the relationship and difference between molecular genetics of the last 50 years and the field of postgenomics that bloomed since the publication of the draft of the Human Genome
2004–2005 CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Conference Honoring Allan Gotthelf (HPS)

Site: University of Pittsburgh
Dates: 1-3 October 2004

The Ernest Nagel Lectures in Philosophy of Science

Site: Carnegie Mellon University
Dates: 12-14 October 2004
Presenter: Terrence J. Sejnowski, Director, Computational Neurobiology Laboratory at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies
12 October: The Color of White
13 October: Brains, Rewards, and Games
14 October: In Search of Self

HPS Workshop

Topic: Foundations of Physics
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Dates: 29-30 October 2004

HPS Mini-Conference

Topic: Einstein 1905 - A Centenary Celebration
Site: University of Pittsburgh
Date: 12 February 2005

Evolutionism: Present Approaches

Topic: Evolutionism
Site: Universidad a Coruna
Dates: 10-11 March 2005
### Friday, October 1, 2004

#### Session I  
**Pre-Aristotelian Teleology**  
Chair, Helen Cullyer (Pittsburgh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>James Lennox, Introductory Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:15</td>
<td>David Sedley (Cambridge): ‘The Teleology of Anaxagoras’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-2:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Session II  
**Aristotle: Natural Philosophy and Metaphysics**  
Chair, James Allen (Pittsburgh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3:30</td>
<td>Robert Bolton (Rutgers): ‘Biology and Metaphysics in Aristotle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30-3:45</td>
<td>Break for Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45-5:15</td>
<td>Alan Code (Berkeley): ‘The Definitions of Natural Substances’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30-7:00</td>
<td>Reception for Attendees, Honors College, 35th floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Saturday, October 2, 2004

#### Session III  
**Metaphysics IX**  
Chair, John McDowell (Pittsburgh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-11:15</td>
<td>Break for Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:45</td>
<td>David Charles (Oxford): ‘Teleology, Potentiality, and Actuality in Metaphysics IX’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45-2:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Session IV  
**Plato’s Later Metaphysics**  
Chair, Jessica Moss (Pittsburgh)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:30-4:00</td>
<td>Mary Louise Gill (Brown): ‘Models and Division in Plato’s Sophist and Statesman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Dinner for Participants, Soba Lounge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sunday, October 3, 2004

#### Session V  
**Philosophical Zoologists**  
Chair, Ron Polansky (Duquesne)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30-11</td>
<td>James Lennox (Pittsburgh): ‘The Unity and Purpose of De Partibus Animalium I’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11:15</td>
<td>Break for Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:45</td>
<td>Allan Gotthelf (Pittsburgh): Closing Remarks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foundations of Physics
Handbook Workshop
29–30 October 2004

Friday, 29 October 2004

9:00-12:00 - Friday Morning
Presentations by:
Michael Dickson (Non-relativistic quantum mechanics)
Hans Halvorson (Quantum field theory: algebraic)
Discussion

2:00-5:00 - Friday Afternoon
Presentation by:
N.P. Landsman (Between classical and quantum)
Discussion
Caucus re: algebraic presentations: common appendix on C* and W* algebras; choice of symbols; ...

6:30 - Friday Evening
Cocktails and food at home of Earmans

Saturday, 30 October 2004

9:00-12:00 - Saturday Morning
Presentations by:
Jos Uffink (Statistical mechanics: classical) and
Gérard Emch (Statistical mechanics: quantum)
Discussion

2:00-5:00 - Saturday Afternoon
Presentations by:
Jeremy Butterfield (Mechanics: geometrical) and
Gordon Belot (Mechanics: geometrical)
Discussion

7:00 - Saturday Evening
Dinner at Indica

On Saturday, 12 February 2005, we supported a small celebration of the centenary of Einstein's *annus mirabilis* of 1905. In that year, Einstein established the size and reality of atoms; enunciated the special theory of relativity and E=mc²; and proposed the light quantum. The event was the Center's contribution to the series of events held worldwide this year in recognition of the centenary.

The event was introduced by our Provost, Jim Maher, who is himself a physicist. The first speaker was John Stachel of Boston University. He is widely recognized as the leading scholar internationally in Einstein studies. He was the founding editor of the Einstein Papers project that is editing and presenting Einstein's published papers, correspondence and private notes. He presented a synoptic survey of Einstein's work of 1905, "Einstein's Miraculous Year," locating Einstein's work in the context of the problems of 19th century physics. The remaining speakers investigated particular aspects of Einstein's work of 1905. John D. Norton of the University of Pittsburgh, in "Einstein's Electrodynamical Pathway to Special Relativity," sought to refocus attention on the origin of Einstein's special theory of relativity in particular problems in electrodynamics. Jos Uffink of the University of Utrecht, in his "Einstein's Statistical Physics of 1905," reviewed Einstein's dissertation and his work on Brownian motion, relating it to his earlier work of 1902-1904 on the foundations of statistical physics. Robert Rynasiewicz of Johns Hopkins University, in his "Just HOW Did the *Annus Mirabilis* Happen?", sought to reconstruct just how Einstein came to his discoveries of 1905, paying special attention to the interactions between the work in relativity theory and in statistical physics, especially on the light quantum.
**Friday, 11 March—Afternoon Session**
Chair: Jorge Nobo

2:00-3:15 Richard Montgomery  
*Representation in Cognitive Science: A Minimalist Account*

3:15-3:30 Coffee break

3:30-4:45 Jude Dougherty  
*Physics and Philosophy*

4:45-6:00 Wine & Cheese

**Saturday, 12 March—Afternoon Session**
Chair: Helen Lang

2:00-3:15 John Leslie  
*Ethically Required Explanation*

3:15-3:30 Coffee break

3:30-4:45 Alexander Pruss  
*Temporal Asymmetry and the B-Theory of Time*

**Saturday, 12 March—Evening**

6:30-7:00 Members Reception  
Alumni Hall Ballroom

7:00-10:00 Members Dinner  
Alumni Hall Ballroom

**Sunday, 13 March—Morning Session**
Chair: Francis Coolidge

8:00-8:30 Continental Breakfast

8:30-9:45 Robert Almeder  
*Science and the Existence of Cartesian Minds*

9:45-10:00 Coffee break

10:00-11:15 Laura Ruetsche  
*Physical Possibility and the Content of Scientific Theories*

11:15-12:30 Edward Halper  
*Hegel's Critique of Newtonian Physics*
THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH–KONSTANZ COLLOQUIUM
IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE
26 – 29 May 2005

Thursday, 26 May 2005

Ancient Philosophy
9:00-10:30 The Concept of Causality in Greek Thought
Speaker: Jürgen Mittelstrass, University of Konstanz
Commentator: Jim Lennox, University of Pittsburgh
Chair: Gereon Wolters, University of Konstanz
10:30-11:00 Coffee Break
11:00-12:30 Moral Causes: The Role of Explanation in Ancient Ethics
Speaker: Brad Inwood, University of Toronto
Commentator: Emildio Spinelli, University of Rome, Sapienza

Medieval Philosophy
14:30-16:00 Power, ‘Constant Conjunction,’ and Explanation in Some Medieval Theories of Causality
Speaker: Marylin Adams, Christ Church, Oxford
Commentator: J.E. McGuire, University of Pittsburgh
16:00-16:30 Coffee Break

17th Century
16:30-18:00 From Scholastic to Mathematical Physics - and Back: Different Concepts of Causality in Descartes and Occasionalism
Speaker: Robert Schnepf, University of Halle
Commentator: Peter Machamer, University of Pittsburgh
Chair: Paolo Palmieri, University of Pittsburgh

Public Lecture
20:00 Causality in Economics
Speaker: C.W.J. Granger, University of California at San Diego, Nobel Laureate (2003) in Economics
Chair: Gereon Wolters, University of Konstanz

Friday, 27 May 2005

18th and 19th Centuries
9:00-10:30 Kant on Causal Laws
Speaker: Eric Watkins, University of California at San Diego
Commentator: Bernhard Thoele, Humboldt University Berlin
Chair: Martin Carrier, University of Bielefeld
10:30-11:00 Coffee Break
11:00-12:30 J.S. Mill on Causation in the Human and Natural Sciences
Speaker: Laura Snyder, St. John’s, New York
Commentator: Paolo Parrini, University of Florence
20th Century
14:30-16:00 Responsibility in History: Weber and Kries on Causality
Speaker: Michael Heidelberger, University of Tübingen
Commentator: Henry Krips, University of Pittsburgh
16:00-16:30 Coffee Break
16:30-18:00 Plurality in Causation
Speaker: Maria Carla Galavotti, University of Bologna
Commentator: Christopher Hitchcock, California Institute of Technology

Saturday, 28 May 2005

Physics
9:00-10:30 Causality in Chaos Theory or Catastrophe Theory (Now Called Bifurcation Theory)
Speaker: Jeremy Butterfield, All Souls, Oxford
Commentator: John Norton, University of Pittsburgh
10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

Biology
11:00-12:30 Higher Level and Lower Level Causation
Speaker: Lawrence Shapiro and Elliott Sober, University of Wisconsin
Commentator: Peter McLaughlin, University of Heidelberg
Chair: Sandy Mitchell, University of Pittsburgh
Afternoon: Excursion

Sunday, 29 May 2005

Neurosciences
9:00-10:30 Mental Causation in Cognitive Neuroscience
Speaker: Henrik Walter, University of Ulm
Commentator: Wolfgang Spohn, University of Konstanz
Chair: Radu Dudau, Al. Cuza University, Romania
10:30-11:00 Coffee Break
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
Dennis 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

The Difference Between Time and Space
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

Perception and Its Objects
Bill Brewer, University of Warwick, Philosophy
Friday, 16 September 2005, 3:30 p.m.

Darwin on Orchids: Teleology with a Twist
John Beatty, University of British Columbia, Philosophy
Friday, 30 September 2005, 3:30 p.m.
Reception honoring Jim Lennox to follow

Testing Newton, Then and Now
George Smith, Dibner Institute, MIT
Friday, 11 November 2005, 3:30 p.m.

The Rise and Fall of Panselectionism
Michael Dietrich, Dartmouth College, Biological Sciences
Friday, 9 December 2005, 3:30 p.m.

The Philosophy of Ptolemaic Astronomy
Bernard R. Goldstein, University Professor Emeritus
University of Pittsburgh
Religious Studies and History & Philosophy of Science
Friday, 20 January 2006, 3:30 p.m.

Computers and the Future of Mathematical Proofs
Thomas Hales, University of Pittsburgh, Mathematics
Friday, 24 February 2006, 3:30 p.m.

Hunting Causes and Using Them
Nancy Cartwright, London School of Economics and University of California, San Diego, Philosophy
Friday, 24 March 2006, 3:30 p.m.

Unification and Explanation: A Case Study From Real Algebraic Geometry
Paolo Mancosu, University of California, Berkeley, Philosophy
Friday, 21 April 2006, 3:30 p.m.

All lectures will be held in 2500 Wesley W. Posvar Hall.
For updated details and any changes visit: www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr
Lunchtime Colloquium 2004-2005

September 2004
“Problems of Quantifying Knowledge”
Nicholas Rescher, University of Pittsburgh
Friday, 10 September 2004

“The Church-Turing Theses”
Oron Shagrir, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Tuesday, 14 September 2004

“Images, Evidence, and Pictorial Convention”
Laura Perini, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Friday, 17 September 2004

“What’s the Use of Introspection?”
Dominic Murphy, California Institute of Technology
Tuesday, 21 September 2004

“Selective Scepticism and Structural Realism”
Anjan Chakravartty, University of Toronto
Tuesday, 28 September 2004

“On the Gärdenfors Impossibility Theorem”
Neil Tennant, Ohio State University
Tuesday, 12 October 2004

“Ockham’s Razor and the Highway to the Truth: A Kinky Resolution of the Realism Debate”
Kevin T. Kelly, Carnegie Mellon University
Friday, 5 November 2004

“Who is a Modeler?”
Michael Weisberg, University of Pennsylvania
Friday, 12 November 2004

“On the Gardenfors Impossibility Theorem”
Neil Tennant, Ohio State University
Tuesday, 9 November 2004

“Ockham’s Razor and the Highway to the Truth: A Kinky Resolution of the Realism Debate”
Kevin T. Kelly, Carnegie Mellon University
Friday, 12 November 2004

“On Weapons (and War) Research”
John Forge, Griffith University
Tuesday, 16 November 2004

October 2004
“Cartwright’s Theorem and Procedural Approach to Causality”
Pawel Kawalec, Catholic University of Lublin
Tuesday, 5 October 2004

“On Reductionism in the Philosophy of Social Science: The Individualism-Holism Debate”
Radu Dudau, University of Iasi
Friday, 15 October 2004

“Can Any Description of Reality Be Completed?”
Tomasz Placek, Jagellion University
Tuesday, 19 October 2004

November 2004
“On the Ontological Aspects of a Consistent Relativistic Conception of Truth”
Lorenz Puntel, University of Munich
Tuesday, 2 November 2004

“Who is a Modeler?”
Michael Weisberg, University of Pennsylvania
Friday, 5 November 2004

“On the Gardenfors Impossibility Theorem”
Neil Tennant, Ohio State University
Tuesday, 9 November 2004

December 2004
“De-linearising Mathematical Notation”
Thomas Forster, University of Cambridge
Tuesday, 7 December 2004

“Descartes’ Regulae in the Light of his Early Mathematics”
Ken Manders, University of Pittsburgh
Friday, 10 December 2004

January 2005
“Extrapolation, Capacities, and Mechanisms”
Daniel Steel, Michigan State University
Friday, 14 January 2005

“Action Explanation, Weakness of the Will and Bounded Rationality”
Antonio Zilhao, Lisbon University
Tuesday, 18 January 2005

“Holism and Non-supervenience in Quantum Mechanics”
Martin Thomson-Jones, Oberlin College
Tuesday, 25 January 2005

February 2005
“Semantics, Cross-Cultural Style”
Edouard Machery, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 15 February 2005

“Do We Have the Right Limitative Theorems?”
Allen Hazen, University of Melbourne
Friday, 18 February 2005

“William Harvey’s Conceptual Teleology: Goal-directed Causation in De conceptione”
Jim Lennox, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 22 February 2005

“First-Order Classical Modal Logic”
Horacio Arlo-Costa, Carnegie Mellon University
Friday, 25 February 2005

March 2005
“Towards Relativistic Quantum Histories: A Branching Space-Times Approach”
Thomas Müller, University of Bonn
Tuesday, 1 March 2005

“Turning Point: Quine’s Indeterminacy of Translation at Middle Age”
Richard Creath, Arizona State University
Tuesday, 22 March 2005

April 2005
“Aristotelian Rationality”
Anselm Müller, University of Trier
Tuesday, 5 April 2005

“Analogical Reasoning in the Logical Structure of Scientific Law”
Dale Jacquette, Pennsylvania State University
Friday, 8 April 2005

“Unanswerable Questions and Unknowable Facts”
Nicholas Rescher, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 12 April 2005

“Are Anti-Particles Just Particles Traveling Back In Time?”
Frank Arntzenius, Rutgers University
Friday, 15 April 2005

“Symmetry and Its Formalisms”
Alexandre Guay, University of Pittsburgh
Tuesday, 19 April 2005
## Visiting Fellows and Scholars

**Academic Year 2005–2006**

### Alexander Afriat
University of Urbino, Italy  
Fall Term  
*Geometry, Force, and General Covariance*

### Milos Arsenijevic
University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia  
Fall Term  
*Continuity, Infinity, Heterogeneity: The Investigation of the Point-based and Interval-based Systems of the Continuum*

### Aristides Baltas
National University of Athens, Greece  
Fall Term  
*Physics as Self-Historiography in Actu: Assuring the Identity Conditions for the Discipline*

### Gabriele De Anna
University of Udine, Italy  
Academic Year  
*Human Action and the Biological Foundations of Ethics*

### Craig Delancey
SUNY, Oswego, USA  
Spring Term  
*Reframing the Role of Cognition in Emotion*

### Carla Fehr
Iowa State University, USA  
Spring Term  
*Explanatory Pluralism and Mechanistic Explanation in Biology*

### Malcolm Forster
University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA  
Spring Term  
*Unification and the Holistic Nature of Scientific Evidence*

### Lilia Gurova
New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria  
Spring Term  
*Theories, Models, and Experiments in the Dynamics of Scientific Knowledge*

### Nikolay Milkov
University of Bielefeld, Germany  
Academic Year  
*German Influences on Bertrand Russell’s Early Philosophy of Science (1896-1903)*

### Athanassios Raftopoulos
University of Cyprus, Greece  
Spring Term  
*Cognitive Impenetrability of Perception and Its Philosophical Implications*

### Wang Wei
Tsinghua University, China  
Academic Year  
*Scientific Explanation and Laws of Nature*
the near future? Add to this the claim that conflicting theories can account for all the known data, or that false theories can make accurate predictions, and our comforting assumptions about scientific progress begin to seem highly questionable. Nor is it hard to find expressions of such scepticism from some of our most celebrated scientists, past and present. “When I was teaching in Cambridge,” Chakravartty recalls, “I used to quote Stephen Hawking (a local hero!) to my initially incredulous undergraduates, to the effect that the question of whether cosmological theories are true holds no meaning for him; all he is trying to do is to come up with mathematical models that are consistent with the data.”

The philosophical position consistent with those popular assumptions about science is called ‘scientific realism’: roughly speaking, the idea that our best scientific theories correctly describe both observable and unobservable aspects of the world. It is this philosophical position that Anjan is exploring, considering whether realism gives a plausible account of scientific knowledge. Indeed his recent work defends a particular formulation of realism, building on the insights of realists and antirealists alike. While he has been exploring these questions at the abstract level, he has also been exploring more specific questions in the philosophy of physics and biology as well.

During his term at the Center, Chakravartty was at work on a book entitled *The Metaphysics of Scientific Realism*, which explores some of the basic presuppositions of the realist stance. Realists, for example, often argue for the truth or approximate truth of scientific descriptions by assuming certain views about our causal contact with the things we investigate, or about laws of nature, or about natural kinds. Chakravartty aims to provide a systematic account of the central assumptions needed to provide a unified account of realism.

And when not writing books or teaching his students about the prospects for scientific realism? “I love music and film and have extremely wide-ranging tastes in both—from punk to baroque, and from period dramas to science fiction extravaganzas.” Alas, he declares that, though he still occasionally strums a few chords, “the excesses of my glam-rock period are now well and truly in the past.” So too, thanks to injured knees, are his days of playing soccer. But with a turn of phrase only a Canadian could find natural, he confided that he still follows soccer with an “appropriately moderate passion.”

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Apply Now for 2006–07 Visiting Fellowships

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.

The deadline for submission of applications to the Visiting Fellows Program is the 15th of December of the preceding year. This is the deadline regardless of whether you are applying for the first term, second term, or the entire academic year. For more information and details on applying, visit the Center’s Web site at www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr.

**IMPORTANT DEADLINE CHANGE**

Please note that the deadline for Visiting Fellow applications has changed to 15 December regardless of the term for which you are applying.
University of Pittsburgh
Center for Philosophy of Science
817 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr

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Carol Weber

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