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In 2001-2002, the Center for Philosophy of Science celebrates 40 years of innovation and accomplishment. The timeline included here highlights many of the Center's remarkable achievements and most memorable moments. These spotlights in time inspire our future success and development.
The year 2000 marked the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1960, momentous events were occurring not only within the University, but also in the country at large. On the national front, the Cold War was escalating and Americans watched as Russia lengthened its lead in the space race. Civil rights sit-ins were being staged in the South. And the end of the decade brought the historic presidential race in which John F. Kennedy narrowly edged out Richard Nixon.

By 1960, the University of Pittsburgh was undergoing its own transformation. Two years earlier, Chancellor Edward Litchfield, in a landmark speech delivered on December 16, 1958, formally announced the establishment of ten A.W. Mellon Professorships and Fellowships in the Academic Disciplines. Academic Vice Chancellor Charles H. Peake was charged with the responsibility of filling those chairs. This was to be a new era of outside eminent scholars to advise the University of Pittsburgh's freshly renovated commitment to philosophy.

As Peake himself reported, "...I met briefly with Chancellor Litchfield, and told him about the plan, which he readily approved. An hour or so later I met with Adolf; the rest is history. Technically Adolf was not appointed to the Center, for it did not exist; it became an organizational entity with the official confirmation of his dual appointment. The 'Center' was, of course, just words: Adolf made them real..."

Taking Herbert Feigl's Minnesota Center as his model, Grünbaum, as founding director of the newly created Center (initially called a "Program"), set about to build a major research institute in philosophy of science. Grünbaum quickly put in place an annual lecture series, together with a series of volumes growing out of these lectures. In 1962, the University of Pittsburgh Press published the first volume of the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science, Frontiers of Science and Philosophy, edited by Robert G. Colodny, and based on the 1960 Inaugural Annual Lecture Series. In 1965, Grünbaum organized a workshop-conference on scientific theories, thereby launching the Center's tradition of sponsoring major conferences and workshops. Volume four of the University of Pittsburgh Series, The Nature and Function of Scientific Theories, emerged from this inaugural workshop-conference.

By this time, Grünbaum and the remarkable contingent of colleagues with whom he had recruited were well on the way to fulfilling Peake's hopes for building a world-class operation in Philosophy and Philosophy of Science, and contributing to the renaissance of the University. Within three years of his appointment, the Philosophy Department was nationally rated sixth in one category and eighth in a second. In a confidential report prepared in August 1965 for the Pitt University Study Committee, Philosophy was among three departments identified as "spires of distinction." These departments, selected for preferential treatment, "...would serve a two-fold purpose of bringing prestige to the University and exemplifying a standard of excellence for the guidance of all other Departments." This statement would prove prophetic, for already by the early 1970s, national professional surveys rated the Department of Philosophy as one of the top three departments in the country (along with Princeton and Harvard), a distinction it maintained for the next quarter century. In 1995, the Conference Board of Associated Research Programs completed an assessment of research-doctorate programs in the United States. The Department of Philosophy was ranked second, and the Department of History and Philosophy of Science (HPS) was ranked fifth in the nation among standard philosophy departments. Interestingly, HPS attained this high ranking despite the fact that it offers only a few of the standard subspecialties of philosophy.

During these early years, the Center's size belied its academic strength. Operating out of the faculty office in the Cathedral of Learning, the Center was staffed by Elizabeth McMunn, whom Adolf had recruited in 1961 from her position as secretary of the Philosophy Department, and a succession of each of his doctoral students, with whom he joined the Department of Philosophy in 1961, became the Center's first Associate Director in 1962. In 1975, Allen Janis, who had been appointed to the Physical Sciences in 1957, began a 17-year stint as Associate Director until his official retirement from the University in 1992, whereupon he was named the first and, to date, only Fellow Emeritus of the Center.

The 70's were critical building years for the Center. In 1974, the Rudolf Carnap Collection was acquired, and this prompted the creation of The Archives of Scientific Philosophy in the 20th Century at the University's Hillman Library. Then, in 1977, the Center was awarded its first major grant by the Sarah Scaife Foundation, which allowed the appointment of the first Visiting Fellows. Until then, the Annual Lecture Series and its resultant publication series (the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science) and fundraising had been the main foci of Grünbaum's administration. He relinquished his administrative appointment as Center Director in 1978, when he became its first chairman, a position he continues to hold.

In that year, Larry Laudan succeeded Grünbaum as Director, after having served briefly as an Associate Director during Grünbaum's administration. In July of that year, the Center was moved to Mervis Hall (now Thackeray Hall) where it occupied rooms 618-622. Also in 1978, Rachel Laudan was appointed Assistant Director of the Center, a position she continued to fill until she and Larry left the University in 1981. Karla Goldman replaced McMunn (who returned as Grünbaum's secretary) as secretary for the Center. While Rachel Laudan performed many of the administrative duties, Janis's dealings with the Fellows became a major part of his role as Associate Director as the Fellows program attracted more visitors, particularly in the physical sciences. With the enlargement of the Visiting Fellows program in 1977-78, made possible by the Scaife grant, the Luncheon Colloquium was institutionalized (see section titled Luncheon Colloquium).

Meanwhile, the acquisition of external funding continued to be a high priority. Apart from the start, Dr. Bernard Kobosky, then Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs, had been a vigorous advocate of the Center in his dealings with local foundations. With his vital help, a pivotal event occurred in 1980 when the Richard King Mellon Foundation awarded the first of three substantial operating grants to the Center, and the Sarah Scaife Foundation awarded a second grant. This infusion of money provided, for the first time, a modicum of financial stability. The Visiting Fellows Program grew as the number of fellowships was increased, and so did the number of conferences and workshops. The Archives of Scientific Philosophy grew as well, with the acquisition of the Hans Reichenbach Collection in 1981.

When Laudan left the University of Pittsburgh in 1981, Re­ scher replaced him as Director. Shortly thereafter, the Center
was relocated to the eighth floor of the Cathedral of Learning, where it is now. Linda Butera, who had been Rescher's secretary while he was Chairman of the Philosophy Department, joined him as Assistant to the Director. As the Center continued to grow, so did the administrative functions required to run it. To handle the increasing administrative burden, a second Associate Director, Gerald Massey, was appointed, while Janis continued as Associate Director. Generally, Janis chaired functions required to run it. To handle the increased administrative responsibility, a position was instituted (see section titled Public Lecture Series). In July of 1988, Rescher resigned as Director of the Center and was appointed its first Vice Chairman. (Assistant to the Director) he continues to hold today. That same year, Massey was appointed as Rescher's successor and began what was to become the longest tenure of any Director since 1978, spanning nine years. (Grünbaum had previously served as Director for 18 years.) The burgeoning growth of the Center necessitated further delegation of responsibility, and the number of Associate Directors and staff grew commensurately with the increased number and scope of activities. Janis continued to serve as Associate Director and was joined in this capacity by John Earman and, later, Tamara Horowitz and John Norton, each with a specific area of responsibility. Several new staff members came to the Center during Massey's administration, including, in succession, Mary Barnett (Assistant to the Director), Barbara Hill (Administrative Secretary), Joyce McDonald (Administrative Secretary), and Karen Kovalchick (Assistant Director). The Center's international dimension flourished, an achievement marked by the first meeting of the Fellowship in Oxford, England, in 1988 (see section titled Conferences and Workshops). Two years later, at a ceremony held in Pittsburgh on January 16, 1990, Chancellor Wesley Powell and Rektor Horst Sund signed an agreement of cooperation enabling the University of Konstanz in Germany (see section titled Archives of Scientific Philosophy in the 20th Century). The Center was joined by Konstanz's Zentrum Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie in cosponsoring the biennial Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science, which held its first meeting in 1991 (see section titled Conferences and Workshops). Yet another new series of volumes, The Pittsburgh-Konstanz Series in the Philosophy of Science, published jointly by the University of Pittsburgh Press and the University of Konstanz, was launched. The holdings of the Archives continued to expand as well, with the addition of the Wilfrid Sellars Collection in 1991.

In late 1992, the Center received a major gift, which assured its continued financial viability. At that time, Harvey E. Wagner, Chairman and Chief Executive of Teknekron Corporation, and his wife, Leslie, decided to create the first endowment of the Center with an initial $1 million gift. The gift was given in honor of Grünbaum, who had been Wagner's philosophy of science teacher at Lehigh University in the mid-1950s. In conveying the gift, Wagner said Grünbaum was the "principal intellectual influence" on his life and credited him with giving him a "deep understanding of science and an appreciation of its role in modern technology." Wagner added, "One encounters a teacher like Professor Grünbaum only once in a lifetime—if one is lucky."

By this time, the Center's membership had expanded exponentially. The first annual Bulletin was printed in 1993, including a directory of the Center's members. The Bulletin provides a much-needed information channel concerning the Fellows' and Associates' current research interests and the Center's activities. In 1994, the Center reached another international milestone when then Chancellor Dennis O'Connor signed Agreements of Cooperation with Rektor Petro Gentos (University of Athens) and Rektor Nikolaus (National Technical University of Athens). The agreement stipulated that, every two years, an international symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology would be cosponsored by the three institutions. In recognition of Greece as the birthplace of Western philosophy, the symposia are always held in Greece. The first such symposium was held in Delphi in May 1996 (see section titled Conferences and Workshops). The Latsis Foundation, directed by Dr. Spiris J. Latsis, has been the primary financial sponsor of the three symposia held to date. In September of 1997, Massey relinquished the Directorship to James Lennox. A new series of public lectures, cosponsored by the Bayer Foundation to be held at the Carnegie Science Center, was then organized in 1998 (see section titled Public Lecture Series). This attempt to bring philosophy of science to the public at large is now in its fourth year, and it has been met with resounding success. Also, in 1999, the Archives acquired a new major collection, the papers of Carl Hempel.

A number of personnel changes were made during Lennox's tenure as Director. Laura Ruetsche, Rick Grush, and Rob Clifton served as Associate Directors for a brief time. Paul Griffiths, Sandra Mitchell, and Peter Machamer continued to serve in that capacity. James Bogen was hired as Program Director (a new position created to assist with the burgeoning administrative responsibilities of the Director) in 2001.

The end of the old millennium and start of the new one brought major changes to the Center, primarily in the form of funding. In 1999, the Sarah Scaife Foundation awarded a grant to the Visiting Fellows program, its first since 1977. This has since been followed by an additional two grants in successive years. Then, in 2000, Chancellor Mark Nordenberg and Provost James Mahler announced the establishment of a second $1 million endowment for the Center. As the year 2000 came to an end, the Center found itself on the firmest financial footing in its 40-year history.

As it celebrates its 40th anniversary, it now claims a membership of about 80 Resident Fellows from more than 20 departments, roughly 70 Associates from 25 institutions, and 229 Visiting Fellows and Scholars from 34 countries. With the exception of Larry Laudan (currently Senior Investigator at the Institute for Philosophical Research in the National University of Mexico), all of the former Directors remain at the University of Pittsburgh. The Center chose to celebrate its 40th anniversary in a way that simultaneously focused attention on its oldest program, the Annual Lecture Series, and on its most international program, the Visiting Fellows Program. Those invited to speak in the Lecture Series were distinguished former Fellows from eight of the 34 countries that have been represented over the years. Lecturers were asked to discuss the development of philosophy of science in their countries and where relevant, the role of Center Resident and Visiting Fellows in that development.
The Annual Lecture Series, the Center's longest-running program, was established in 1960 by Adolf Grünbaum when he founded the Center. The Annual Lecture Series consists of original presentations by prominent figures in the fields of philosophy and history of science, as well as in such closely related fields as the sociology of science and the rhetoric of science. From its inception, the series has averaged six to eight lectures each year, about three-quarters of which are given by philosophers, historians, and scientists from other universities. Over the years, most of the leading philosophers of science have spoken in this series.

The inaugural edition of the Annual Lecture Series, which was supported by a grant from the United States Steel Endowment Fund, had an illustrious cast: Adolf Grünbaum, Carl G. Hempel (two lectures), Max Black (two), Wilfrid Sellars (two), Ernst Nagel (at the time), Ernest Nagel, Ernst Caspari (biologist), and Paul K. Feyerabend (two lectures).

Grünbaum presented the first lecture in the inaugural edition of the series: "The Nature of Time."

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Since 1977, the Center has been host to about 200 philosophers, historians, and scientists from around the globe.
The first meetings of the Colloquium began quite informally with the arrival of the first contingent of Fellows in the late-1970s. At that time, the talks were not widely publicized and drew their audience primarily from just a few departments at Pitt. The Colloquium, which was then held on a weekly basis, proved to be popular, particularly among the Fellows, who had come to the Center to work with preeminent faculty members in related fields.

As the number of Fellows grew, this need for a forum spiraled. During the mid-1980s, the Colloquium became more formalized and well known throughout the University. At the same time, the program became an important mechanism for involving colleagues at local colleges and universities. In fact, the success of the Colloquium as a tool for outreach resulted in the institution of the Associates Program in 1986, which has since grown steadily in numbers of faculty as well as institutions represented.

Meetings of the Colloquium were regularized in the late 1980s so they were held each Tuesday and Friday during the academic year, the same schedule which continues today. The audience has, however, greatly expanded. The monthly mailing list for distribution of the Colloquium now exceeds 500 individuals.

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The Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science

The Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science was the joint undertaking of the Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh and the Zentrum für Wissenschaftstheorie at the University of Konstanz in Germany. This Colloquium is a series of biennial international conferences with the conference site alternating between Pittsburgh and Konstanz.

The Colloquium is international in two respects. First, it is a cooperative undertaking between Pittsburgh (USA) and Konstanz (Germany). Second, the participants are drawn from around the world, as are those who attend the conferences. The proceedings were published as volumes in the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Series in the Philosophy and History of Science, itself a joint undertaking of the University of Pittsburgh Press and the University of Konstanz, until 2000. As of that time, the University of Pittsburgh Press assumed sole responsibility for continuing the publication of the series.

The first meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium was held May 21-24, 1991, in Konstanz, Germany. This Colloquium is a series of biennial international conferences with the conference site alternating between Pittsburgh and Konstanz. There have now been five meetings of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium, the most recent being held in May 1999. The topic of the fifth colloquium was Limits of Science: Philosophical Problems in the Neurosciences. The volume that resulted from this conference is titled "Theory and Method in the Neurosciences" (edited by Peter Machamer, Rick Grush, and Peter McLaughlin), published by the University of Pittsburgh Press.


The second symposium focused on "The History and Philosophy of Greek Medical Traditions from Hippocrates to Harvey." This event was held May 22-26, 1998, at the University of Athens. The third symposium was held during October 26-30, 2000, at the University of Crete. The topic of the Symposium was "Experience and Knowledge." For all three of the biennial symposia, the Latsis Foundation has provided major funding, supplemented by funding from the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment. Dr. Spiro J. Latsis heads the Latsis Foundation, and is himself a philosopher of science.
science and a former student of Imre Lakatos. The National Technical University of Athens, the University of Athens, and the University of Crete have also provided generous financial assistance. Meetings of the Center’s International Fellowship

Every four years, the Center sponsors an international conference for current and former Center Fellows, both Visiting and Resident. The objectives of these conferences are to renew old professional ties and friendships and to create new ones, as well as to promote academic cooperation and collaborative research among current and former Center Fellows.

The first international meeting of the fellowship was held in August 1988 in Oxford, England, and was intended as a reunion of the European Fellows. This three-day conference was attended by 18 Fellows representing seven countries. The grant awarded by the R.K. Mellon Foundation provided the majority of funding for the meeting. Since this event proved to be so successful, it was decided that the meetings would be continued, with one important caveat. Henceforth, the site of the Fellows Conferences would be determined by the Fellowship itself. Fellows were encouraged to develop proposals for hosting the conferences in their home countries. As part of the agreement, the host country would fund all expenses incurred at the conference site.

The second conference, held in 1992 in Athens, Greece, was cosponsored by the National Technical University of Athens and the University of Athens, with additional financial assistance provided by the R.K. Mellon Foundation. Fifty-three Fellows from 15 nations participated in the weeklong conference. The third international meeting of the Fellowship took place in Castiglioncello, Italy in 1996 and was cosponsored by the Florence Center for the History and Philosophy of Science. Financial support was provided by the Instituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment, and the R.K. Mellon Foundation. The fourth, and the first to be held outside of Europe, was held in Bariloche, Argentina, in June 2000.

The Bariloche Foundation was the principal sponsor and host for this event. Additional support was provided by the Antorchas Foundation, the Finca Flichman Winery, the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment, Professor Gregorio Klimovsky, the Macri Foundation, the National University of Cordoba, the National University of General Sarmiento, the National University of Quilmes, the SADAF, the Sarah Scaife Foundation, the University of Buenos Aires, and the University of Comahue.

In-House Conferences

Along with the Associates Program (see section titled Resident Fellows and Associates), the series of In-House Conferences is designed to strengthen philosophy and history of science in the geographical area centered around Pittsburgh. These conferences, begun in 1987, are open to Resident Fellows, Associates, current Visiting Fellows and Scholars, and former North American Visiting Fellows. Thus far, there have been four such conferences held in Pittsburgh.

The R.K. Mellon Foundation, the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment, and the Sarah Scaife Foundation have provided financial assistance for this series of conferences.
Other Conferences and Workshops

The Center's first major conference, a Workshop on Scientific Theories, was held in 1965. Since that time, it has continued to sponsor or cosponsor one or two conferences per year touching on many areas in the philosophy of science and related disciplines. These conferences draw an audience of interested faculty and students from both the Philosophy and the History and Philosophy of Science Departments, Resident Fellows, Visiting Fellows, and Associates of the Center, as well as scholars and scientists from other institutions around the country and from abroad. Several of these initiatives have been made possible by grants provided through the National Science Foundation or the National Endowment for the Humanities. Others have been co-sponsored by a variety of entities, including other universities or professional organizations.

Some recent examples include the conferences on Modern Mathematical Thought (1995 and 1998), which were co-sponsored by Carnegie Mellon University; Values in Scientific Research Workshop (1998), which was partially funded by the National Science Foundation; Philosophical Problems in the Historiography of Science (1998) which was jointly sponsored by the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science; and The Continental and Analytic Origins of Logical Empiricism: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives (1999), which took place in Florence, Italy and was cosponsored by the Florence Center for the History and Philosophy of Science and partially funded by the National Science Foundation. The Four-Way International Workshop on Human Nature: Cognitive and Communicational Perspectives on Scientific and Humanistic Approaches was held in May 1997 and involved four sponsors: the Center, the University of Potsdam, the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, and the University of Konstanz.
### Major Conferences and Workshops

**Limits of Scientific Knowledge**
- October 15-16, 1982

**Theory and Observation in Contemporary Physics**
- May 6-7, 1983

**Medieval Philosophy and Medieval Science**
- November 11-12, 1983

**Issues in RATIONAL Choice**
- December 2-3, 1983

**The Heritage of Logical Positivism**
- December 16-17, 1983

**Aristotle's De Anima**
- March 23-24, 1984

**Logic in the Philosophy of Science**
- April 27-29, 1984

**Aristotle and Modality**
- November 16-17, 1984

**Teleology in Natural Sciences**
- December 14-15, 1984

**The Impact of Islamic Civilization on Medieval Europe**
- (partial support) February 8-9, 1985

**Workshop in Logic and the Philosophy of Science**
- April 28-29, 1985

**Scientific Realism**
- May 10-11, 1985

**Phenomenology and the Normal Sciences**
- (partial support) Organized by the Center for Advanced Research in Phenomenology, September 26-29, 1985

**Fourth Annual Conference in Philosophy of Science: A 25th Anniversary Celebration**
- December 12-14, 1985

**The Place of Thought Experiments in Science and Philosophy**
- April 18-20, 1986

**The Interaction of Science and Philosophy in Fifth and Fourth Century Greece**
- (partial support) organized by Institute for Research in Classical Philosophy, May 30-June 1, 1986

**Science and Metaphysics in the Philosophy of Leibniz**
- December 12-13, 1986

**First In-House Conference in the Philosophy of Science**
- March 13-14, 1987

**Colloquium on Sellarsian Philosophy in Celebration of Willard Fitw's 75th Year**
- October 24-25, 1987

**Aesthetic Factors in Natural Science**
- December 11-12, 1987

**The Ptolemaic Tradition**
- (partial support) organized by Institute for Research in Classical Philosophy, March 25-26, 1988

**Scientific Failure**
- April 23-24, 1988

**Oxford CPS Conference (First Quadrennial International Fellows Conference)**

**Evolutionary Epistemology**
- December 9-10, 1988

**Idealist Philosophy of Science**
- Pitt—Duquesne University, February 24-25, 1989

**Discovery and Learning: Philosophical and Computational Perspectives**
- Carnegie Mellon University—Pitt, April 8-9, 1994

**Second In-House Conference in the Philosophy of Science**
- October 27-29, 1989

**Self-Motion: From Aristotle to Newton**
- February 23-25, 1990

**Special Colloquium in Honor of Adolf Grünbaum**
- October 5-7, 1990

**First Meeting of the Pittsburgh—Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science**
- May 21-24, 1991, in Konstanz, Germany

**Third International Conference in the History and Philosophy of General Relativity**
- June 27-30, 1991, at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown

**Special Colloquium in Honor of Nicholas Rescher**
- November 15-17, 1991

**Second Quadrennial International Fellows Conference**
- April 20-24, 1994, in Castiglione, Italy

**First In-House Conference in the Philosophy of Science**
- September 30-October 2, 1994

**Discourse: Linguistic, Computational, and Philosophical Perspectives**
- March 24-26, 1995

**Miniconference on Quantum Mechanics and Relativity Theory: Interpretational Problems and Solutions**
- May 1, 1995

**Third Meeting of the Pittsburgh—Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science**
- May 7-10, 1995, in Konstanz, Germany

**Modern Mathematical Thought: Its History and Philosophy**
- CMU—Pitt—Göttingen Workshop, September 24-25, 1995

**German-American Interactions in Scientific Philosophy in the Post-1933 Era**

**Third Quadrennial International Fellows Conference**
- Florence—Pitt Conference, May 20-24, 1996, in Castiglione, Italy

**First Meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology**
- The Problem of Anthropomorphism in Science and Philosophy, May 20-30, 1996, in Delphi, Greece

**Four-Week International Workshop on Human Nature: Cognitive and Communicational Perspectives on Scientific and Humanistic Approaches**
- Konstanz—Pitt—Poitiers—Warsaw workshop May 4-7, 1997, in Berlin, Germany

**Fourth Meeting of the Pittsburgh—Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science**
- May 17-20, 1995, in Konstanz, Germany

**Modern Mathematical Thought II: Historical and Philosophical Approaches**
- Joint CMU—Pitt Workshop, May 1-4, 1998

**Second Meeting of the Athens—Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science**
- The History and Philosophy of Greek Medical Traditions from Hippocrates to Harvey May 22-26, 1998, in Athens, Greece

**Fourth Quadrennial International Fellows Conference**
- Philosophy and History of Science, Public Policy
- American German Academy, Königstein, Germany

**Third Meeting of the Athens—Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology**
- Experience and Knowledge October 26-30, 2000, in Rethymno, Crete

**Wesley C. Salmon Workshop**
- InductionProbability and Causation/Explanation
- November 18, 2000

**Nicholas Rescher Workshop**
- The Limits of Knowledge February 23-24, 2001

**Fourth In-House Conference in Philosophy of Science**
- October 26-28, 2001

**Ted McGuire Workshop**
- History Unveiled, Science Unfettered January 19, 2002

**Sixth Meeting of the Pittsburgh—Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science**
- Science, Values, and Objectivity October 3-6, 2002

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9/1097 Cornell Metzner, Consul General of Germany, presents Gerald Massey, the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesverdienstorden für die Kultur) which was awarded to him by Dr. Roman Herzog, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, on May 30, 1997.

9/1097 James Lennox is appointed Director.

10/997 The Fourth Meeting of the Pittsburgh—Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science is held in Pittsburgh.

5/22/98 The Second Meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology is held in Athens, Greece.
Public Lecture Series

Center–Honors College Public Lecture Series

From its inception in 1960, the Center has recognized its responsibility to bring the philosophy and history of science to the attention of the general academic public, understood to include talented undergraduate students. To this end, in 1986 the Center joined with the University Honors College to sponsor a series of public lectures in the field, and to make the lecturers available to meet with small groups of honors students in a setting that encouraged lively, face-to-face exchange of ideas. By coupling this series of public lectures with the Annual Lectures (each invited lecturer delivered two lectures, one for a professional audience and one for a liberally educated general audience), the Center and Honors College were able to attract distinguished lecturers who would not ordinarily be available to undergraduate students on a face-to-face basis.

This lecture series was unfortunately discontinued in 1993–94, because the lecturers increasingly aimed their presentations more at professional philosophers and historians of science than at an audience of undergraduate students. Still, a number of the lecturers did pitch their presentations at an appropriate level and thus made a significant contribution to undergraduate education at Pitt during the seven-year span the Public Lecture Series was active.

Bayer Foundation–Center Lecture Series

In 1998, the Center initiated a series of public lectures with the support and assistance of the Bayer Foundation and the Carnegie Science Center in Pittsburgh. The goal of the series is to improve the public’s understanding of science. The first lecture series, titled Find Out Why, was presented in the spring of 1999 and featured Peter Machamer (“Galileo Made the Earth Move”), James Lennox (“Darwin Evolved”), and John Norton (“Einstein Twisted Space and Time”) as speakers. The three lectures were held in the 300-seat Science Stage Theater of the Carnegie Science Center. All three were sold out in advance. The overwhelming public response left no doubt of the popular interest in events of this kind.

The second lecture series, titled Science: Past, Present and Future, was presented in 2000, and the third, entitled “EnLIGHTenment,” in 2001. The collaborative efforts of university, industry, and science center have resulted in a resoundingly successful lecture series, indicating the public’s enormous interest in science, its history, and its foundations.

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Resident Fellows and Associates

Resident Fellows Program

The Resident Fellows program began with the establishment of the Center in 1960, thereby qualifying as one of its oldest programs. While the earliest Resident Fellows were drawn from the Departments of Philosophy and Physics prior to the founding of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science in 1970, they now represent nearly every scientific and humanistic discipline at the University of Pittsburgh. The current roster of Resident Fellows numbers about 60 faculty members from more than 20 academic departments throughout the University.

Resident Fellowship is restricted to faculty of the University of Pittsburgh and carries with it a three-year secondary appointment. Resident Fellows receive no compensation and have no duties other than to participate in some of the Center’s many activities. Individuals can propose themselves for membership, or a current Resident Fellow can nominate them. Such proposals and nominations are brought before the Center’s Membership Committee for review and action once each year.

The Resident Fellows form the stable corps of membership that gives continuity to the Center’s programs and activities. Many of them are scholars and scientists whose work is known and respected around the world. Their extensive interaction with the Visiting Fellows is a major attraction of the Center. By their ongoing participation in activities of the Center, the Resident Fellows contribute substantially to making it an intellectually stimulating locus of scholarship, research, and academic fellowship.

Associates Program

The Associates Program was created to promote the philosophy and history of science in the geographical region served by the University of Pittsburgh. It was designed for scholars with a serious interest in philosophy and/or history of science who are located at other institutions in the region and who wish to take advantage of the intellectual resources of the Center. At any given time there are 60–70 Associates drawn from about two dozen universities and colleges, mostly within a 150-mile radius of Pittsburgh.

Appointees as an Associate last three years. Associates have no formal duties and receive no compensation, but acceptance of appointment is viewed as a commitment on the part of the Associate to participate in several Center activities each year. Associates who fulfill this commitment are eligible for renewal of their appointments.

As with the Resident Fellows program, interested individuals may propose themselves for membership by submitting a curriculum vitae and an indication of the nature of their interest in Center activities to the Director. A current Associate or Resident Fellow may also nominate them. Such proposals and nominations are brought before the Center’s Membership Committee for review and action once each year.

The Center sponsors a number of activities to which Associates are invited. These include the annual lecture series (six to eight lectures per annum), international meetings held both abroad and in Pittsburgh, conferences and workshops (one or two per annum), luncheon colloquia, and occasional study groups and social functions. Modes of participation may range from attendance at Center functions to formal presentation of papers, service as commentator or discussant, or active use of the Archives of Scientific Philosophy.

Along with the Associates program, the series of In-House Conferences is designed to strengthen the philosophy and history of science in the geographical area centered around Pittsburgh. These conferences, begun in 1987, are restricted to Resident Fellows, Associates, current Visiting Fellows and Scholars, and former North American Visiting Fellows. Thus far, there have been four such conferences in Pittsburgh.
with Mind and Medicine: Problems of Explanation and Evaluation in Psychiatry and the Biomedical Sciences, edited by Larry Laudan. There are seven volumes in this series, which was active until 1992 when the Center’s affiliation with the University of Pittsburgh Press and the University of Konstanz was terminated. In 1990, a multifaceted collaboration began between the Universities of Pittsburgh and Konstanz, involving primarily Pittsburgh’s Center for Philosophy of Science and Konstanz’s Zentrum für Wissenschaftstheorie. Part of that collaboration was the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Series in the Philosophy and History of Science, jointly published by the University of Pittsburgh Press and the University of Konstanz. Its inaugural volume appeared in 1993, titled Philosophical Problems of the Internal and External Worlds: Essays on the Philosophy of A. Grünbaum, edited by John Earman, Allen Janis, Gerald Massey, and Nicholas Rescher. The second volume of the series, Logic, Language, and the Structure of Scientific Theories, gathered together papers from the first of the biennial Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquia, which commemorated the 100th anniversary of the births of Rudolf Carnap and Hans Reichenbach. Since then, the proceedings of four more colloquia have appeared in this series, as well as The Cosmos of Science, a book of papers based on lectures given in the Annual Lecture Series.

Those series that remain active include the Center for Philosophy of Science Publications in Philosophy of Science (currently published by Rowman & Littlefield), and the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Series in the Philosophy and History of Science (currently published by the University of Pittsburgh Press).

Pittsburgh Series in History and Philosophy of Science


In order to further research and publications in the history of scientific philosophy, the Center for Philosophy of Science initiated the creation and has helped the University assemble the Archives of Scientific Philosophy in the 20th Century. The Archives constitute an important historical and philosophical resource for scholars from around the country and the world and are housed in the Special Collections Department of the Hillman Library. Visiting faculty and scholars routinely make use of the material in the Archives in their research, and the Center has taken steps to facilitate their use of this resource, especially during the summer months.

Since their inception, the Archives and the Center have enjoyed a close collaborative relationship. Center Director negotiated the terms of the purchase with Carnap's daughter and her agent. The conditions for purchase of the collection included obtaining agreement not only upon a price, but also on the manner in which the collection would be housed and on which materials in the collection would be sequestered. Once the papers were acquired, a Carnap Collection Committee was formed to oversee the details involved in administering the collection, which included preparing inventories of the papers. The inventories would prove to be vital for making the collection usable to outside scholars. The Carnap Collection was finally opened to the public in 1975, four years after its acquisition.

In 1961, the Archives succeeded in its second major acquisition, the papers of Hans Reichenbach from his widow, Dr. Maria Reichenbach. The manuscripts of Frank P. Ramsey followed in 1982. In 1986, Gerald Hevelow was appointed the first professional curator. The associate curator's position was created in 1996, and it has been filled by Britta Arden since 1997.

To develop and enlarge the Archives of Scientific Philosophy further and to make the holdings in them more accessible to scholars abroad and especially to German-speaking scholars, the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Konstanz in Germany entered into a formal archival collaboration in 1990. This collaboration permits each university to make copies of the relevant materials on deposit in the other's archives and encourages both institutions to jointly acquire new materials for their respective archives, thus ensuring the continued development of the Archives of Scientific Philosophy. As part of the University's agreement with the University of Konstanz, the curator has since made several visits to Konstanz to assist in organizing and cataloging the collection there and to provide training to his counterpart.

The Archives' holdings have continued to grow steadily. As of the year 2002, the Archives include the scholarly papers of Rudolf Carnap (acquired in 1974), Hans Reichenbach (1981), Frank P. Ramsey (1982), Rose Rand (1990), Bruno de Finetti (1991), Wilfrid Sellars (1991), Paul Hertz (1994), Carl G. Hempel (1999), Wesley C. Salmon (2002). The Archives also include the private working libraries of both Carnap and Reichenbach. In addition, they hold microfilm copies of the papers of Herbert Feigl, the manuscripts of Ludwig Wittgenstein, and the Archives for the History of Quantum Physics.

In 1977, the Sarah Scaife Foundation awarded $15,000 to the Center to support its operating costs. This infusion of funds allowed the Center to offer its first Visiting Fellowships, as well as to begin a modest series of conferences. The original Scaife grant was followed by a second grant of $45,000 in 1980.

During that same year, the Richard King Mellon Foundation announced the first of several substantial grants. The Mellon Foundation's initial grant of $250,000 provided the chief operating funds for the Center for the next four years. This grant was followed by a second grant of $300,000 in 1984, and a third grant of $150,000 in 1991. The bestowal of a total of $900,000 over 11 years provided the budgetary stability the Center needed to formalize and solidify both its Fellows program and its series of conferences, both of which had continued to grow in number and diversity since 1977. Still, the Center was dependent upon the renewal of these external grants to continue operating two of its three major programs (the Fellowships and conference series).

In November of 1992, the Center received a quite unexpected major gift from Harvey E. Wagner, the Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Teknekor Corporation, who publicly announced that he and his wife, Leslie, were making an initial endowment of $1 million to the Center. Mr. Wagner had been an undergraduate student of Adolf Grünbaum at Lehigh University from 1953 to 1957. Mr. Wagner attributed much of his success to Grünbaum's teaching and inspiration, so he and his wife decided to make a substantial contribution to the Center to honor Grünbaum. In addition to his gratitude to Grünbaum, Mr. Wagner indicated that the Center's excellence along with his long-term commitment to science and to the recognition of the importance of the philosophy of science all motivated his and his wife's decision to make the endowment.

With this endowment, the Center was able to plan for continuation and growth of its programs. Although external funding would continue to be sought, the earnings from the Wagner endowment provided a degree of financial security the Center had never previously enjoyed. Following the expiration of the final Mellon grant in 1993, the Center had been forced to depend upon additional University funds to cover the costs of the Fellowships (by far, the most expensive of its programs). While additional University funds would be required for the Fellowships program until 1995, the Wagner endowment largely provided the funds for the Center to continue its Annual Lecture Series and conferences.

In 1999, the Scaife Foundation again became a Center benefactor. This time, it awarded the Center $156,000 to support the Visiting Fellows program for one year. During that same year, the Chancellor and the Provost of the University announced that, in recognition of the Center's world-class stature, they would create a $1 million University endowment for the Center. Although these major grants and endowments ensured the continued existence and growth of the Center since 1977, they were supplemented by various grants from a wide variety of other sources. These alternative funding agencies almost invariably directed their funds to support particular activities. For example, the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium series of conferences and publications would not have been possible without support from both the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung and the German-American Academic Council. The Latsis Foundation, directed by Dr. Spiro J. Latsis, has been the chief financial sponsor of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium since its inception. Grants from the National Science Foundation have been used to support numerous workshops since 1961. Additionally, a number of foundations and centers have generously provided support for the series of International Fellows Conferences (see section titled Conferences and Workshops).
### Major Funding Awarded to the Center for Philosophy of Science • 1960—2001

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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