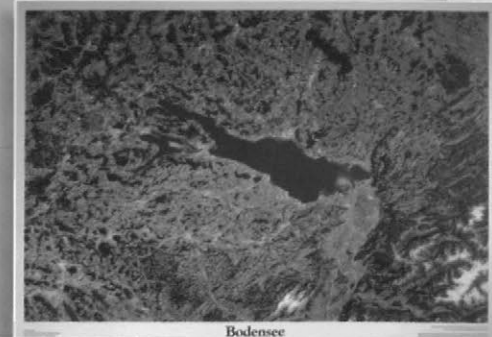


CENTER FOR PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS: A HISTORY





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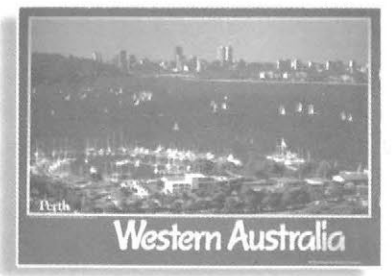
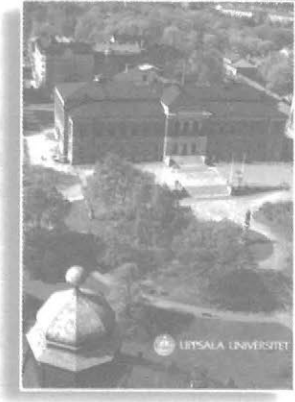
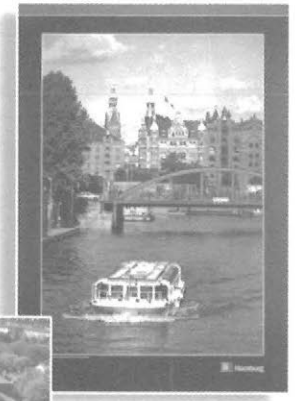
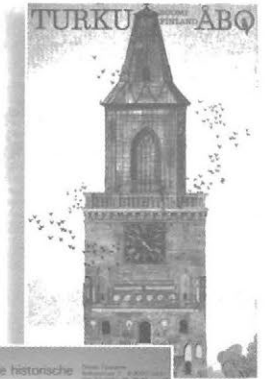
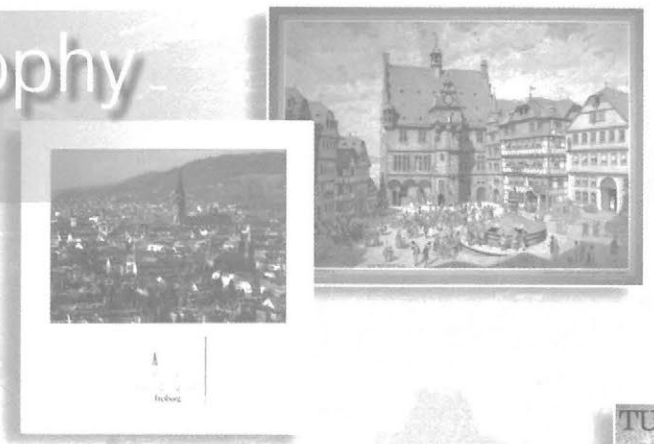


Heidelberg

Center for Philosophy of Science

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Visiting Fellows from Near and Far - 34 Countries



CENTER CHRONOLOGY

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.

9/1/60 Academic Vice Chancellor Charles H. Peake appoints Adolf Grünbaum as Andrew Mellon Professor of Philosophy with a twin mandate to establish a first-class center for philosophy of science and to transform the Department of Philosophy into a leading department in the country.

Overview of the First 40 Years

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 that year 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 an augury of the University of Pittsburgh's renaissance.

Peake had secured the advice of a board of outside eminent scholars to advise him on suitable occupants of the chairs in each of the ten fields in which the professorships had been established. The Advisory Board had highly recommended Adolf Grünbaum, then at Lehigh University, for the chair in philosophy. As described by the editors in their preface to the 1993 Festschrift titled *Philosophical Problems of the Internal and External Worlds: Essays on the Philosophy of Adolf Grünbaum*:

"In the fall of 1960, Adolf Grünbaum left Lehigh University to join the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh as Andrew Mellon Professor of Philosophy and as founding director of the Center for Philosophy of Science. Ten professorships at the University of Pittsburgh had been endowed by the A.W. Mellon Foundation during the 1950's, and for an initial period these chairs were filled on a visiting basis. When the time came to begin to fill these chairs on a permanent basis, the then provost, Charles Peake, in what was to prove a brilliant administrative move, took the bold step of offering the



Adolf Grünbaum

Andrew Mellon chair in philosophy to an unusually promising young scholar, someone so young that the age threshold of forty years for the Mellon Professorships had to be waived in order to secure Grünbaum for the chair. Perhaps no appointment at any university has returned greater dividends than this one.

The administration also gave some assurances for the future, promising a major renovation of the Philosophy Department and the inauguration, with Grünbaum as director, of a Center for Philosophy of Science, under whose aegis an annual lecture series would be offered to provide a 'showcase' of enhanced visibility for the university's revitalized 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

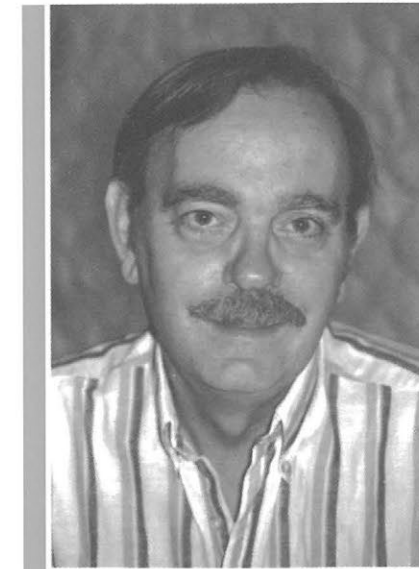
published the first volume of the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science, *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*, edited by Robert G. Colodny, and based on the 1960 Inaugural Annual Lecture Series. In 1965, Grünbaum organized a workshop-conference on scientific theories, thereby 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 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 Grünbaum's 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 Associate Directors. Nicholas Rescher, who 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 Physics Department 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 '70s 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



Larry Laudan

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 remained 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 Lunchtime Colloquium was instituted (see section titled Lunchtime Colloquium).

Meanwhile, the acquisition of external funding continued to be a high priority. Almost 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

In 1962, the University of Pittsburgh Press published the first volume of the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science.

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, Rescher replaced him as Director. Shortly thereafter, the Center

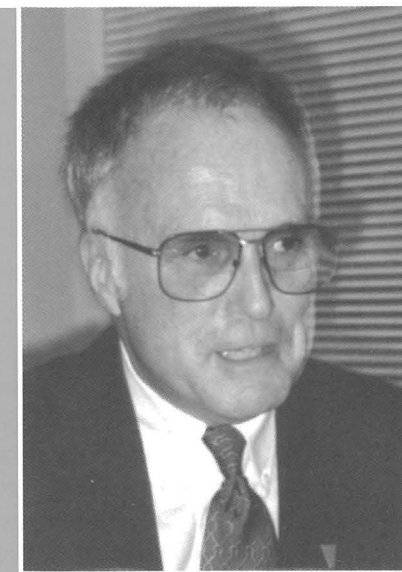
was relocated to the eighth floor of the Cathedral of Learning, where it is now. Linda Butera, who had been Rescher's secretary while he was Chairman of the Philosophy Department, joined him as Assistant to the Director. As the Center continued to grow, so did the administrative functions required to 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 the Membership Committee, which oversaw the appointment of new Resident Fellows, and eventually of Associates (see section titled Resident Fellows and Associates); he was the primary liaison with the Archives, and handled daily interactions with the Visiting Fellows. Massey was responsible for scheduling the Lunchtime Colloquium, regularized under Rescher's directorship, and organizing numerous conferences.



Nicholas Rescher

During the 1980s, the Center grew significantly in membership. The aforementioned 1980 grants, along with a second substantial operating grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation in 1984, resulted in further expansion of the Visiting Fellows Program. Although the Resident Fellows program had existed almost since the Center's inception, it was not until 1986 that the Associates Program was instituted (see section titled Resident Fellows and Associates). The following year, the first In-House Conference was held, bringing together the membership (Visiting Fellows, Resident Fellows, and Associates) in one forum for the first time. To help deal with the burgeoning administrative responsibilities that accompanied this growth spurt, an Advisory Board (see section titled Advisory Board) was created in 1988 to provide the Director with the advice of a representative panel of colleagues in the philosophy and history of science. It held its first meeting in May of that year.

In 1983, the Center also added another publication series: the Center for Philosophy of Science Publications in Philosophy of Science, published by the University Press of America. In that same year, Grünbaum inaugurated the



Gerald Massey

"Konstanz Dialogues" with a series of six lectures on the topic "A Philosopher of Science Examines Psychoanalysis." This was to be a critical first step in the development of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz connection. The Archives continued to grow as well with the acquisition of the papers of Frank P. Ramsey in 1982. In 1986, a series of public lectures cosponsored with the Honors College 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, a position 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 Connor (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 Posvar and Rektor Horst Sund signed an agreement of cooperation enabling the University of Pittsburgh to enter into an archival collaboration with 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 and History 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."

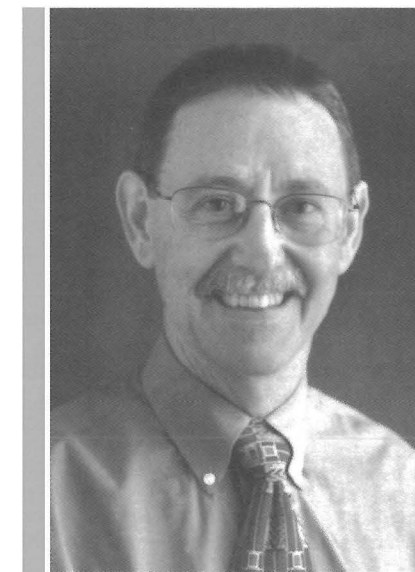
By this time, the Center's membership had expanded exponentially. The first annual *Bulletin* was printed in 1993, including a directory of the Center's members. The *Bulletin* provides a much-needed information channel concerning the Fellows' and Associates' current research interests and the Center's activities.

In 1994, the Center reached another international milestone when then Chancellor Dennis O'Connor signed Agreements of Cooperation with Rektor Petro Gemtos (University of Athens) and Rektor Nikolaos Markatos (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 of 1996 (see section titled Conferences and Workshops). The Latsis Foundation, directed by Dr. Spiro 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, cospon-

sored 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 continue 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.



James Lennox

The end of the old millennium and start of the new one brought major change 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 Maher 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 60 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.

Annual Lecture Series

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 Educational Foundation, had an illustrious cast: Adolf Grünbaum, Carl G. Hempel (two lectures), Michael Scriven (two lectures), Wilfrid Sellars (who was still at Yale 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." The talk, which received coverage by *The Pittsburgh Press*, met with resounding success. There was not a vacant chair in the auditorium. In fact, one of Grünbaum's most distinct memories of that lecture is Jonas Salk sitting on the floor in front of him, having arrived too late to get a seat. Academic Vice Chancellor Charles H. Peake, in later correspondence, recalled the event:

"The first lecture of the now famous lecture series in the philosophy of science was to be given by Adolf ("The Nature of Time"), and I was to introduce him. There was a serious

question as to where the lecture was to be held—the Public Health School Auditorium (attractive but rather small) or Clapp Hall Auditorium (very large). Adolf insisted on Clapp Hall, raising the specter of a small elite gathering lost in cavernous space. When we arrived, we found that almost every seat was taken, and that people were beginning to sit in the aisles and stand in the rear!"

Papers delivered in the inaugural version of the Annual Lecture Series were published in 1962 by the University of Pittsburgh Press as *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*, the first volume of the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science, with a publication subvention from the National Science Foundation. Between 1962 and 1978, five more volumes were published in this series, with a sixth added in 1986. All volumes were published under the editorship of Robert G. Colodny, a member of Pitt's Department of History, who had enthusiastically greeted the establishment of the Lecture Series.

A review of the speakers presenting lectures since 1960 reads like a veritable Who's Who in the philosophy and history of science. Ever since 1960, the Annual Lecture Series has been regarded as one of the most prestigious in the field.

A review of the speakers presenting lectures since 1960 reads like a veritable Who's Who in the philosophy and history of science.

Pittsburgh Press

9/28/60

Philosophy Of Science

THE University of Pittsburgh's substantial contributions to the intellectual life of this metropolitan area will be emphasized again tomorrow night when the school launches an 11-lecture series on the philosophy of science.

According to Dr. Adolph Grünbaum, who will head the program, the series is designed to implement the belief that "philosophy must draw on the results of major scientific theories and contribute to the conceptual innovations wrought by advances in the sciences."

Obviously, this is not mere cultural froth but a significant endeavor touching on the most fundamental questions of life. The first talk, by Dr. Grünbaum, will be on "The Nature of Time" at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow in George Hubbard Clapp Hall. The series is open to the public and free of charge.

question as to where the lecture was to be held—the Public Health School Auditorium (attractive but rather small) or Clapp Hall Auditorium (very large). Adolf insisted on Clapp Hall, raising the specter of a small elite gathering lost in cavernous space. When we arrived, we found that almost every seat was taken, and that people were beginning to sit in the aisles and stand in the rear!"

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Annual Lecture Series 1960-2002

1960-61

Adolf Grünbaum
University of Pittsburgh
"The Nature of Time"
September 29, 1960

Carl G. Hempel
Princeton University
I. "The Logic of Scientific Explanation, and
II. The Nature of Historical Explanation"
October 26-27, 1960

Michael Scriven
Indiana University
"The Frontiers of Psychology:
I. Psychoanalysis and Parapsychology; and
II. The Last Frontiers"
November 9-10, 1960

Wilfrid Sellars
Yale University
"Philosophy and the Scientific Image of Man"
December 8, 1960

Ernest Nagel
Columbia University
"The Structure of Evolutionary Explanations"
January 24, 1961

Ernst Caspari
University of Rochester
"On the Conceptual Basis of the Biological Sciences"
February 28, 1961

Paul K. Feyerabend
University of California, Berkeley
"Philosophical Problems of the Quantum Theory:
I. The Interpretation of the Uncertainty Relations, and
II. The Idea of Complementarity"
March 22-23, 1961

1961-62

Nicholas Rescher
University of Pittsburgh
"The Ethical Dimension of Scientific Research"
September 28, 1961

Herbert Feigl
University of Minnesota
"Reduction of Psychology to Neurophysiology?"
October 23, 1961

Philip Morrison
Cornell University
"Cosmology Today:
I. The Physics of the Large, and
II. First and Last Things"
November 15, 1961

Paul K. Feyerabend
University of California, Berkeley
"How to be a Good Empiricist"
November 30, 1961

George Wald
Harvard University
"The Origin of Life"
December 4, 1961

Norwood R. Hanson
Indiana University
"The Law of Inertia: A Philosopher's Touchstone"
February 19, 1962

Hilary Putnam
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
"A Philosopher Looks at Quantum Mechanics"
March 15, 1962

1962-63

Brian Ellis
University of Melbourne (Australia)
"The Origin and Nature of Newton's Laws of Motion"
October 2-3, 1962

David Hawkins
University of Colorado
"Philosophy and Cybernetics:
I. The Concept of Information: Old Wine in New Bottles, and
II. The Thermodynamic View of Nature"
October 23-24, 1962

Paul K. Feyerabend
University of California, Berkeley
"Language and Science: Is Linguistic Analysis A Useful Philosophical Method?"
November 13, 1962

Frank D. Drake
National Radio Astronomy Observatory
"Life on Other Planets:
I. Pathways to Missing Statistical Data, and
II. The Search"
November 29, 1962

Derek J. De Solla Price
Yale University
"Why Does Science Cumulate?"
February 12, 1963

Wesley C. Salmon
Brown University
"Foundations of Scientific Inference:
I. The Problem of Induction, and
II. Probability and Induction"
March 5-6, 1963

1963-64

George Schlesinger
Australian National University (Australia)
"The Aim of Science"
September 17, 1963

Yehoshua Bar-Hillel
Hebrew University, (Israel)
"I. Further Issues in the Logic of Explanation and Prediction, and
II. Neorealism vs. Neopositivism—a Neo-pseudo Issue?"
October 1-2, 1963

J.J. C. Smart
University of Adelaide (Australia)
"The Relation between the Physical and the Biological Sciences"
October 24, 1963

Joseph T. Clark, SJ
Canisius College
I. "The Physiognomy of Physics, and
II. Science and Some Other Components of Intellectual Culture"
November 20-21, 1963

Michael Scriven
Indiana University
"The Logic of Medicine:
I. The Grip of Compulsion, Addiction, and Insanity, and
II. The Power of Suggestion—the Placebo Effect"
December 11-12, 1963

Herbert A. Simon
Carnegie Institute of Technology
"Thinking by Computers"
January 15, 1964

Herbert A. Simon
Carnegie Institute of Technology
"Scientific Discovery and the Psychology of Problem Solving"
February 12, 1964

Henry Margenau
Yale University
"The Philosophical Legacy of Quantum Theory"
March 10, 1964

1964-65

Wesley C. Salmon
Indiana University
"Inductive Inference in Science:
I. Hypothetico-Deductive Arguments, and
II. Plausibility Arguments"
September 30-October 1, 1964

Carl G. Hempel
Princeton University
"Recent Problems of Induction"
October 14, 1964

Thomas Gold
Cornell University
"Time"
October 28, 1964

George Wald
Harvard University
"The Origin of Death"
November 16, 1964

Dudley Shapere
University of Chicago
"Meaning and Scientific Change:
I. The Revolt Against Positivism, and
II. Meanings, Methods and Ideals in the Development of Science"
December 7-8, 1964

Sylvain Bromberger
University of Chicago
"Explanation and Discovery"
January 13, 1965

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame
"Galileo's Philosophy of Science"
February 1, 1965

May Brodbeck
University of Minnesota
"Freedom and Knowledge: Man vs. Computer"
March 18, 1965

1965-66

Hadley Cantril
Institute for International Social Research (Princeton, NJ)
"Psychology and Scientific Inquiry"
September 22, 1965

Wesley C. Salmon
Indiana University
"A Priori Knowledge"
October 11, 1965

Israel Scheffler
Harvard University
"Is Science Objective?: Reflections on the History and Epistemology of Science"
November 3, 1965

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame
"Reflections on Metamethodology"
February 15, 1966

Paul K. Feyerabend
University of California, Berkeley
"The Problem of the Existence of Theoretical Entities:
I. Philosophical and Historical Facets of the Problem, and
II. Physical Aspects of the Problem"
March 15-16, 1966

Richard S. Rudner
Washington University
"Formal and Evaluational Factors
in the Logic of Induction"
March 30, 1966

Morton Beckner
Pomona College
"Non-Deductive Logic"
May 9, 1966

1966-67

Michael Scriven
Indiana University
"Skeletons in the Scientific Closet:
I. Value Judgments in Science, and
II. Insight and Understanding
in Science"
September 26-27, 1966

Carl G. Hempel
Princeton University
"Aspects of Scientific Theorizing"
October 11, 1966

Mary Hesse
University of Cambridge (England)
"Theory and Observation:
Is There an Independent
Observation Language?"
October 17, 1966

Peter Achinstein
The Johns Hopkins University
"A Medley of Models in the
Sciences"
November 7, 1966

Thomas Goudge
University of Toronto (Canada)
"Ethics and Evolution:
A Reappraisal"
November 28, 1966

Norwood R. Hanson
Yale University
"An Anatomy of Discovery"
December 5, 1966

Robert Efron, MD
V.A. Hospital (Boston, MA)
"Biology Without Conscious-
ness—and Its Consequences"
February 27, 1967

Dudley Shapere
University of Chicago
"Matter, Space and
Understanding"
May 8, 1967

Frederick J. Crosson
University of Notre Dame
"The Simulation of Human
Experience by Computers"
May 17, 1967

1967-68

Hilary Putnam
Harvard University
"Empiricism and Mathematics"
October 2, 1967

Roger C. Buck
Indiana University
"Empirical Continuity"
November 6, 1967

George Schlesinger
University of North Carolina
"The Rate of Time-Flow"
December 4, 1967

R. Duncan Luce
University of Pennsylvania
"Theories of Fundamental Mea-
surement"
January 15, 1968

R.C. Lewontin
University of Chicago
"The Idea of Evolution"
February 12, 1968

Hans Aarsleff
Princeton University
"The Concept of Universal
Grammar in the 18th Century
and Today"
March 4, 1968

Peter J. Caws
Hunter College
"The Logical and the Empirical"
April 1, 1968

Wilfrid Sellars
University of Pittsburgh
"Is There an Inductive Logic?"
May 6, 1968

1968-69

Arthur Fine
Cornell University
"Some Conceptual Problems of
Quantum Theory"
September 30, 1968

Gerald Feinberg
Columbia University
"The Philosophical Consequences
of Contemporary Particle Physics"
October 28, 1968

Michael Scriven
University of California, Berkeley
"An Information-Theoretical Ap-
proach to the Nature of Science"
November 20, 1968

Mary Hesse
University of Cambridge (England)
"Theoretical Science and a New
Empiricism"
November 26, 1968

Wesley C. Salmon
Indiana University
"A Contemporary Look at Zeno's
Paradoxes"
January 20, 1969

Stephen Barker
The Johns Hopkins University
"The Distinction Between Induc-
tion and Deduction"
February 17, 1969

Kenneth Schaffner
University of Chicago
"Explanation and Reduction in
Biology"
February 26, 1969

David Finkelstein
Yeshiva University
"The Physics of Logic"
March 17, 1969

Howard Stein
Case Western Reserve University
"On the Conceptual Structure of
Quantum Mechanics"
April 1, 1969

Abner Shimony
Boston University
"Observation, Common Sense and
Scientific Theories"
May 19, 1969

1969-70

Mary Hesse
University of Cambridge (England)
"Empiricism, Idealism and Theo-
retical Science"
September 16, 1969

Imre Lakatos
London School of Economics
(England)
"Falsificationism: The Meth-
odology of Scientific Research
Programs"
October 7, 1969

Leonard J. Savage
Yale University
"The Shifting Foundations of
Statistics"
October 22, 1969

Wesley C. Salmon
Indiana University
"Scientific Evidence and the
Existence of God"
November 4, 1969

Thomas S. Kuhn
Princeton University
"Scientific Knowledge: Its Ele-
ments and Its Acquisition"
November 20, 1969

Bas van Fraassen
University of Toronto (Canada)
"A Formal Approach to the
Philosophy of Science"
January 22, 1970

Larry Laudan
University of Pittsburgh
"From Testability to Meaning and
Back Again:
The Evolution of Concepts of Veri-
fication and Testing 1765-1936"
February 3, 1970

James G. Greeno
University of Michigan
"Technical and Informal Theories
About Mental Entities"
February 25, 1970

Peter Achinstein
The Johns Hopkins University
"The Role of Inference in the
Discovery and Justification of
Scientific Laws"
March 18, 1970

Clifford A. Hooker
York University (Ontario, Canada)
"The Nature of Quantum Reality:
Einstein Against Bohr"
March 24, 1970

1970-71

Martin Klein
Yale University
"Mechanistic Explanation at the
End of the Nineteenth Century"
October 6, 1970

Stillman Drake
Institute for History and Philoso-
phy of Science and Technology
(Canada)
"Medieval and Galilean Concepts
in Physics"
October 15, 1970

Imre Lakatos
London School of Economics
(England)
"The History of Science and Its
Rational Reconstruction"
October 27, 1970

Edward Grant
Indiana University
"Void Space in Medieval Physics
and Cosmology"
November 10, 1970

Joseph Agassi
Boston University
"Logic of Scientific Inquiry"
November 24, 1970

I.B. Cohen
Harvard University
"The Rise of the Statistical Point
of View Regarding Science, Man
and Society"
January 12, 1971

J. E. McGuire
Leeds University (England)
"Theology and the Laws of
Motion"
February 23, 1971

Maurice Mandelbaum
The Johns Hopkins University
"Psychology and Societal Facts"
March 4, 1971

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame
"Metaphysics and Scientific
Change"
March 23, 1971

1971-72

Wesley C. Salmon
Indiana University
"A New Model of Statistical
Explanation in Science"
September 30, 1971

Herbert Feigl
University of Minnesota
"Crucial Issues of Mind-Body
Monism"
October 12, 1971

Robert E. Butts
University of Western Ontario
(Canada)
"Consilience of Inductions and
the Problem of Conceptual
Change in Science"
October 27, 1971

Arthur Fine
Cornell University
"Meaning and Approximation"
November 11, 1971

David Hull
University of Chicago
"Charles Darwin and 19th Century
Philosophies of Science"
January 24, 1972

Philip Quinn
Brown University
"Linguistic and Scientific
Conventionalism:
Quine's Variant of a Duhemian
Doctrine"
February 10, 1972

Paul Fitzgerald
University of Pennsylvania
"Science, Perception and Time:
What's to Become of Absolute
Becoming?"
March 1, 1972

Benjamin Nelson
New School for Social Research
"Between East and West: Science,
Civilizations and Consciences"
March 13, 1972

Ernest Nagel
Columbia University
"On Prescriptions for the Growth
of Knowledge"
March 23, 1972

1972-73

Loren R. Graham
Columbia University
"Science and Philosophical
Materialism in the Soviet Union"
September 28, 1972

John E. Murdoch
Harvard University
"Late Medieval Science and
Late Medieval Philosophy:
The Significance of their
Effective Equivalence"
October 16, 1972

M.J.S. Hodge
University of Pittsburgh
"Explanatory Ideals and Practices
in Current Evolutionary Theory"
November 2, 1972

Ronald N. Giere
Indiana University
"The Logic and Epistemology of
Statistical Inference"
November 16, 1972

J. Alberto Coffa
Indiana University
"Are There Inductive
Explanations?"
January 11, 1973

Carl G. Hempel
Princeton University
"The Empiricist Construal of
Scientific Theories:
Its Rationale and Its Difficulties"
February 22, 1973

Adolf Grünbaum
University of Pittsburgh
"The Demarcation Between
Science and Non-Science
in Karl Popper's Philosophy
of Science"
March 26, 1973

1973-74

Peter Achinstein
The Johns Hopkins University
"The Object of Explanation"
October 11, 1973

C. West Churchman
University of California, Berkeley
"Theory of Evidence in the Deci-
sion Sciences"
November 15, 1973

John Stachel
Boston University
"How Logical is Quantum Logic,
Or Do Quanta Need a New Logic?"
November 28, 1973

Robert Westman
University of California, Los
Angeles
"Rational and Irrational Aspects
of Theory Choice:
The Wittenberg Interpretation
of the Copernican Theory"
January 16, 1974

Abner Shimony
Boston University
"The Propensity Interpretation
of Probability"
February 7, 1974

Dudley Shapere
University of Illinois, Urbana
"Reason and the Scientific
Enterprise"
February 21, 1974

John A. Winnie
Indiana University
"Length-contraction and Time-
dilation in Special Relativity"
March 20, 1974

1974-75

James J. Gibson
Cornell University
"An Alternative to the Classical
Theories of Perception"
October 1, 1974

Michael Ruse
University of Guelph
(Canada)
"Is Biology Different from Physics?"
October 22, 1974

Paul Lazarsfeld
University of Pittsburgh
"Casual Analysis of
Non-Experimental Data"
November 20, 1974

Peter K. Machamer
Ohio State University
"Explanations and Final Causes"
December 3, 1974

Ian Mitroff
University of Pittsburgh
"The Philosophy of Research and
the Social Psychology of Research"
January 15, 1975

Michael R. Gardner
University of Maryland
"Complementarity and
Instrumentalism"
February 4, 1975

Clark Glymour
Princeton University
"Physics and Evidence"
February 26, 1975

Isaac Levi
Columbia University
"I. Direct Inference from Statistical
Hypotheses, and
II. Knowledge: Fallibility vs.
Corrigibility"
March 11-12, 1975

Marx W. Wartofsky
Boston University
"History of Science as Philosophy
of Science:
Towards an Historical
Epistemology of Science"
March 25, 1975

1975-76

George Schlesinger
University of North Carolina
"The Difference Between People
and Mindless Machines"
October 1, 1975

Wesley C. Salmon
University of Arizona
"A Third Dogma of Empiricism"
October 15, 1975

Irwin Savodnik
University of Pittsburgh
"Is Undergoing Psychoanalysis
Essential for the Appraisal of
Psychoanalytic Theory?"
November 18, 1975

Engelbert L. Schückling
New York University
"Astronomy and Astrology:
The Heavenly Twins"
December 4, 1975

J. Alberto Coffa
Indiana University
"The Sources of Conventionalism
in 19th Century Geometry"
January 22, 1976

Herbert A. Simon
Carnegie Mellon University
"Scientific Discovery: Random
Search or Reasoned Search?"
February 11, 1976

Stephen Toulmin
University of Chicago
"The Truth of Science: Beyond
Realism and Instrumentalism"
March 10, 1976

Noretta Köertge
Indiana University
"The Role of Theories of the
Scientific Method in the
Scientific Revolution"
April 7, 1976

1976-77

Rom Harré
Linacre College, University of
Oxford (England)
"The Linguistic Analogy in the
Social Sciences, Its Strengths
and Its Limits"
October 4, 1976

David Malament
University of Chicago
"Does the Causal Structure of Spa-
cetime Determine Its Geometry?"
October 14, 1976

Eugene P. Wigner
Princeton University
"The Future of Science"
November 9, 1976

Bas van Fraassen
University of Toronto (Canada)
"Probability in Physical Theory:
An Interpretation"
November 30, 1976

John Earman
University of Minnesota
"Towards a New Theory of
Causation"
January 20, 1977

Ernest Nagel
Columbia University
"Functional Explanations
in Biology"
February 16, 1977

James G. Greeno
University of Pittsburgh
"Semantics of Actions and their
Descriptions"
March 7, 1977

Hartry Field
Princeton University
"Confirmation and Probability"
March 24, 1977

1977-78

Peter Achinstein
The Johns Hopkins University
"Can There be a Model of
Explanation?"
September 19, 1977

John Earman
University of Minnesota
"The Pursuit of Generalized
Relativity Principles:
Some History and Some Analysis"
October 17, 1977

Morris N. Eagle
York University (Canada)
"A Critical Examination of
Motivational Explanation in
Psychoanalysis"
November 15, 1977

Carl G. Hempel
University of Pittsburgh
"Analytic vs. Pragmatic Perspec-
tives on Scientific Rationality"
February 7, 1978

Michael S. Moore
University of Southern
California
"The Nature of Psychoanalytical
Explanation"
March 27, 1978

1978-79

Richard Burian
Drexel University
"How Not to Talk About
Conceptual Change in Science"
September 26, 1978

Joseph Margolis
Temple University
"Puzzles About the Causal
Explanation of Human Action"
October 17, 1978

Lorenz Krüger
University of Bielefeld (Germany)
"Reduction without
Reductionism"
November 14, 1978

Teddy Seidenfeld
University of Pittsburgh
"Statistical Relevance and the
Design of Experiments"
January 9, 1979

Brian Skyrms
University of Illinois
"Causality and Invariance"
January 23, 1979

Alasdair MacIntyre
Boston University
"Causes, Reasons, Roles, and
Narratives"
February 8, 1979

Lawrence Sklar
University of Michigan
"Entropy and Explanation"
February 26, 1979

Adolf Grünbaum
University of Pittsburgh
"Epistemological Liabilities of
the Clinical Appraisal of
Psychoanalytic Theory"
March 13, 1979

Frederick Suppe
University of Maryland
"Scientific Realism"
March 27, 1979

1979-80

David Hull
University of Wisconsin
"Units of Selection"
September 25, 1979

Clark Glymour
University of Illinois
"Conceptual Scheming"
October 9, 1979

Gerald Doppelt
University of California, San Diego
"Pragmatism and Scientific
Rationality"
November 6, 1979

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame
"The Aims of Science"
December 4, 1979

Kenneth Schaffner
University of Pittsburgh
"Explanation and Prediction in
the Biomedical Sciences:
The Theoretical Structure
of Disease"
February 26, 1980

Daniel Dennett
Tufts University
"Beyond Belief: Propositional
Attitudes, Sentential Attitudes,
Notional Attitudes"
March 11-12, 1980

Erhard Scheibe
University of Göttingen (Germany)
"The Comparison of Physical
Theories"
March 18, 1980

John Stachel
Boston University
"Einstein and the Quantum:
50 Years of Struggle"
April 1, 1980

1980-81

Paul Thagard
University of Michigan
"Scientific Theories as Frame
Systems"
September 30, 1980

Ian Hacking
Stanford University
"The Erosion of Determinism"
October 21, 1980

Edward Erwin
University of Miami
"Cognitivism and Behaviorism in
Clinical Psychology"
November 25, 1980

Bas van Fraassen
University of Toronto (Canada)
"A Theory of Scientific Theories"
December 9, 1980

Peter Havas
Temple University
"Intertheory Relations—
Formalisms and Physics"
March 10, 1981

Dudley Shapere
University of Maryland
"Presupposition, Reason, and
the Quest for Knowledge"
March 31, 1981

Patrick Suppes
Stanford University
"Causality and Rationality"
April 7, 1981

1981-82

John Passmore
Australian National University
(Australia)
"The Relationship Between His-
tory and Philosophy of Science"
November 3, 1981

Wilfrid Sellars
University of Pittsburgh
"Some Reflections on Realism
and Truth"
December 8, 1981

Abner Shimony
Boston University
"An Adamite Derivation of
the Axioms of Probability
And Other Reconsiderations
on Inductive Logic"
January 12, 1982

Wesley C. Salmon
University of Pittsburgh
"Arguments on Atomism:
Philosophers vs. Scientists,
Then and Now"
February 16, 1982

H. Tristram Englehardt Jr.
Georgetown University
"The Development of Modern
Concepts of Disease"
March 9, 1982

Alexander Rosenberg
Syracuse University
"Sociobiology and Social Science"
March 30, 1982

1982-83

Rom Harré
Linacre College, University of
Oxford (England)
"Theory-families and Lenin's Argu-
ment for Realism"
September 28, 1982

John Leslie
University of Guelph
(Canada)
"Cosmology, Probability, and the
Need to Explain Life"
October 26, 1982

Larry Laudan
University of Pittsburgh
"Scientific Change and Value
Change"
November 16, 1982

W. Newton Smith
Balliol College, Oxford University
(England)
"Explanation and Truth"
December 6, 1982

David Gauthier
University of Pittsburgh
"Rational Choice and Morality"
February 1, 1983

Philip Kitcher
Harvard University
"Darwin's Achievement"
March 15, 1983

Robert E. Butts
University of Western Ontario
(Canada)
"A Purely Scientific Temper:
Victorian Expressions of the Ideal
of an Autonomous Science"
April 5, 1983

1983-84

Jürgen Mittelstrass
University of Konstanz (Germany)
"Scientific Rationality and Its
Reconstruction"
October 4, 1983

William Lycan
University of North Carolina
"Conservatism and the Data Base"
November 15, 1983

Robert Brandom
University of Pittsburgh
"Varieties of Understanding"
January 17, 1984

John Haugeland
University of Pittsburgh
"Topics in Artificial Intelligence"
February 21, 1984

Jerry Fodor
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
"Controversies About Mental
Representation"
March 20, 1984

Jay Rosenberg
University of North Carolina
"Science and the Epistemic
Authority of Logical Analysis"
April 17, 1984

1984-85

L. Jonathan Cohen
Queens College, University of
Oxford (England)
"Is There a Base-Rate Fallacy?"
September 25, 1984

Kenneth Schaffner
University of Pittsburgh
"Causation in Science and the
Law"
October 23, 1984

Mario Bunge
McGill University (Canada)
"Mind and Brain"
November 13, 1984

Aron Edidin
University of Oxford (England)
"Peirce Meets Kuhn: Truth With-
out Verification"
February 26, 1985

Alvin Roth
University of Pittsburgh
"Laboratory Experimentation in
Economics"
March 19, 1985

Howard Smokler
University of Colorado
"Studying Rationality"
April 2, 1985

1985-86

Brian Skyrms
University of California, Irvine
"Degrees of Belief and Coherence
Epistemology"
October 8, 1985

Bas van Fraassen
Princeton University
"Symmetry and Probability"
November 12, 1985

Gerald Massey
University of Pittsburgh
"Genetic Inference"
December 3, 1985

Adolf Grünbaum
University of Pittsburgh
"Psychoanalysis and
Religion—Part I"
January 21, 1986

Adolf Grünbaum
University of Pittsburgh
"Psychoanalysis and
Religion—Part II"
February 11, 1986

Merrilee Salmon
University of North Carolina
"Function and Style: A Problem
for Archaeological Explanation"
March 18, 1986

Nicholas Rescher
University of Pittsburgh
"The Intelligibility of Nature"
April 1, 1986

1986-87

Frank Sulloway
Harvard University
"Birth Order and Scientific
Revolutions"
October 8, 1986

Michael Friedman
University of Illinois
"Philosophy and the Exact
Sciences:
Logical Positivism as a Case Study"
November 13, 1986

Joseph L. Camp Jr.
University of Pittsburgh
"Laws and Subjectivity"
January 14, 1987

Bruce G. Buchanan
Stanford University
"AI Research and Scientific
Methodology"
January 28, 1987

Diderik Batens
University of Ghent (Belgium)
"Do We Need a Hierarchical
Model of Science?"
February 19, 1987

Jaakko Hintikka
Florida State University
"The Concept of Induction in
the Light of the Interrogative
Model of Inquiry"
April 8, 1987

1987-88

Wilfrid Sellars
University of Pittsburgh
"Induction as Vindication:
Revisited"
September 18, 1987

Roger Penrose
Oxford University/Rice University
"Mathematical Reality and the
Physical World"
October 9, 1987

Thomas Kuhn
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
"Possible Worlds in the History
of Science: A Discussion"
October 29, 1987

Hartry Field
University of California, Los
Angeles
"Physicalism"
December 4, 1987

Nuel Belnap
University of Pittsburgh
"Declaratives Are Not Enough"
February 3, 1988

Noam Chomsky
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
"Language and Its Use:
A Rule-Free Perspective"
February 24, 1988

Hilary Putnam
Harvard University
"Why Functionalism Didn't Work"
March 2, 1988

Richard Grandy
Rice University
"Theories of Theories: A Perspec-
tive from Cognitive Science"
April 14, 1988

1988-89

Richard Boyd
Cornell University
"Realism, Constructivism, and
Philosophical Method"
September 27, 1988

Clark Glymour
Carnegie Mellon University
"Thoroughly Modern Meno"
October 19, 1988

Nancy Cartwright
Stanford University
"Laws, Causes, and Capacities"
November 18, 1988

Larry Laudan
University of Hawaii, Manoa
"Come What May? The Limits
of Underdetermination"
January 6, 1989

James Lennox
University of Pittsburgh
"Darwinian Thought Experiments:
A Function for Just-So Stories?"
January 31, 1989

John Earman
University of Pittsburgh
"The Problems of Old Evidence"
February 23, 1989

Joseph Sneed
Colorado School of Mines
"What Kinds of Laws are
Worth Discovering?"
March 17, 1989

Nelson Goodman
Harvard University
"What of Science with the
World Gone?"
April 11, 1989

1989-90

David Armstrong
University of Sydney (Australia)
"Singular Causes and Laws
of Nature"
September 22, 1989

Arthur Fine
University of California,
Los Angeles
"Statistical Causality and Holism
in the Interpretation of Quantum
Mechanics"
October 20, 1989

Geoffrey Hellman
Harvard University
"Never Say 'Never': On the
Relation Between Intuitionistic
and Classical Mathematics"
November 30, 1989

John McDowell
University of Pittsburgh
"Knowledge and the Internal"
January 18, 1990

Jeremy Sabloff
University of Pittsburgh
"The Collapse of Classic Maya
Civilization: Changing Scientific
Perspectives"
February 15, 1990

Peter Railton
University of Michigan
"Explanations Involving
Rationality"
March 16, 1990

Philip Kitcher
University of California, San Diego
"Authority, Deference, and
Individual Reasoning in Science"
April 13, 1990

1990-91

David Hull
Northwestern University
"Testing Philosophies of Science"
September 14, 1990

Daniel Garber
University of Chicago
"How Experiments Began"
November 16, 1990

Dana Scott
Carnegie Mellon University
"Symbolic Computation in
Teaching and Research"
December 7, 1990

John Norton
University of Pittsburgh
"Why Bayesianism Works"
January 18, 1991

Fred Dretske
Stanford University
"Psychological vs. Biological
Explanations of Behavior"
February 22, 1991

Linda Wessels
Indiana University
"The Preparation Problem
in Quantum Mechanics"
March 15, 1991

Paul Humphreys
University of Virginia
"Explanatory Knowledge"
April 5, 1991

1991-92

Sandy Zabell
Northwestern University
"The Exchange Paradox"
September 12, 1991

Frederick Suppe
University of Maryland
"Science Without Induction"
October 18, 1991

Henry Krips
University of Pittsburgh
"Rhetoric, Ideology, and the
Text of Science"
December 6, 1991

Elliott Sober
University of Wisconsin
"Why Evolution May Have Made
Us Psychological Altruists"
January 10, 1992

Fritz Ringer
University of Pittsburgh
"Ideologies of Education and
Science: France ca. 1900 in
Comparative Perspective"
February 14, 1992

Peter Galison
Stanford University
"Artificial Reality:
Computer Simulations Between
Experiment and Theory"
March 20, 1992

David Albert
Columbia University
"About the Possibility of
Representing The World with
Quantum States"
April 10, 1992

1992-93

Bernard Goldstein
University of Pittsburgh
"What's New in Kepler's *New
Astronomy?*"
September 18, 1992

William Harper
University of Western Ontario
(Canada)
"Phenomena and Theory:
Isaac Newton and the Philosophy
of Science"
October 16, 1992

John Winnie
Indiana University
"Science without Understanding:
Computational Models of Nature"
December 4, 1992

Daniel Everett
University of Pittsburgh
"Cognition, Discourse, and the
Theory of Grammar"
January 15, 1993

Don Howard
University of Kentucky
"A Peek behind the Veil of Maya:
The Historical Background of
the Conception of Space as a
Ground for the Individuation
of Physical Systems"
February 12, 1993

R.I.G. Hughes
University of South Carolina
"The Disunity of Physics"
March 19, 1993

Elizabeth Lloyd
University of California, Berkeley
"Science and Social Knowledge:
The Construction of Human
Beings"
April 16, 1993

1993-94

Carlo Rovelli
University of Pittsburgh
"What Does Present Day Physics
Tell Us about Space and Time?"
September 17, 1993

J. Michael Dunn
Indiana University
"Relevant Predication:
A Logical Framework for
Natural Properties"
October 15, 1993

Teddy Seidenfeld
Carnegie Mellon University
"P's in a Pod: Some Recipes for
Cooking Mendel's Data"
January 14, 1994

Jeffrey Bub
University of Maryland
"Schrödinger's Cat and Other
Entanglements of Quantum
Mechanics"
February 11, 1994

Ned Block
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
"What Can Neuropsychology
Tell Us About the Function
of Consciousness?"
March 4, 1994

Lorraine Daston
University of Chicago
"A History of Scientific
Objectivities"
April 15, 1994

1994-95

Martha Farah
University of Pennsylvania
"Neural Correlates of
Perception and Awareness:
Evidence from Brain-Damaged
Humans"
September 16, 1994

Deborah Mayo
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
State University
"Duhem's Problem, the Bayesian
Way, and Error Statistics"
November 18, 1994

Elizabeth Lloyd
University of California, Berkeley
"Objectivity and Pragmatism"
December 16, 1994

Steven Gaulin
University of Pittsburgh
"Prospects for a Darwinian
Social Science:
Uses, Limits and Extensions
of Animal Models"
January 20, 1995

Mario Biagioli
University of California,
Los Angeles
"Galileo, Scheiner, and the Role
of Visual Evidence in the Dispute
on Sunspots, 1611-1613"
February 10, 1995

Peter K. Machamer
University of Pittsburgh
"The Scientific Revolution, Mod-
ern Philosophy, and Capitalism"
March 17, 1995

Allan Franklin
University of Colorado, Boulder
"The Disappearing Particle:
The Case of the 17-keV Neutrino"
April 14, 1995

1995-96

Tim Maudlin
Rutgers University
"Why Be Humean?"
September 15, 1995

Isaac Levi
Columbia University
"Two Kinds of Nonmonotonic
Reasoning"
October 13, 1995

Jed Buchwald
Dibner Institute, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology
"The Origins of Practical Micro-
physics"
November 17, 1995

Lynn Joy
Duke University
"Foucault and the Naturalistic
Conception of Power"
December 8, 1995

Robert Batterman
Ohio State University
"Into a Mist: Asymptotic Theories
on a Caustic"
January 19, 1996

Herbert Simon
Carnegie Mellon University
"Thinking: The Roles of Logic,
Language and Pictures in
Inference"
February 9, 1996

Robert Olby
University of Pittsburgh
"From the Retina to the Brain:
The Career of Single-Cell
Recording"
March 22, 1996

Noretta Köertge
Indiana University
"Scientific Virtue and the Problem
of Value-Ladenness"
April 12, 1996

1996-97

Susan Haack
University of Miami
"Science as Social?—Yes and No"
October 18, 1996

Mary Louise Gill
University of Pittsburgh
"The Limits of Teleology:
Aristotle's *Meteorology IV.12*"
November 15, 1996

Michael Mahoney
Princeton University
"The Structure of Computation:
The Origins of Theoretical
Computer Science"
February 14, 1997

Bas van Fraassen
Princeton University
"Manifest and Scientific Image:
A Critique"
April 18, 1997

1997-98

Itamar Pitowsky
Hebrew University (Israel)
"Quantum Logic and
Indeterminacy"
October 17, 1997

Frans de Waal
Emory University and Yerkes
Regional Primate Research Center
"Anthropomorphism and
Anthropodenial: Consistency in
Our Thinking about Humans and
Other Animals"
December 5, 1997

John Lyne
University of Pittsburgh
"The Rhetorical Deployment of
Meaning: What Does it Mean for
Reference?"
January 23, 1998

Martha Pollack
University of Pittsburgh
"Rationality and Planning:
A Computational Perspective"
February 20, 1998

Alison Wylie
University of Western Ontario
(Canada)
"Philosophy from the Ground Up:
The Essential Disunity of
Archeological Practice"
March 20, 1998

David Lindberg
University of Wisconsin
"How Empirical Was Medieval
Science?"
April 17, 1998

1998-99

Mordechai Feingold
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University
"Mathematicians and
Naturalists: Isaac Newton and the
Nature of the Royal Society"
September 25, 1998

Robert Cummins
University of California, Davis
"Systematicity II"
November 20, 1998

Joseph Rouse
Wesleyan University
"Scientific Practices and
Philosophical Naturalism"
December 11, 1998

Tamara Horowitz
University of Pittsburgh
"An 'Intuitionistic' Element in
Practical Reasoning"
January 29, 1999

Lawrence Sklar
University of Michigan
"Idealization and Realism about
Theories"
March 19, 1999

George Coyne, SJ
Vatican Observatory and Univer-
sity of Arizona
"Galileo, the Myth and Recent
Attempts by the Church
to Dispel It"
April 16, 1999

1999-2000

Ernan McMullin
University of Notre Dame
"Newton's Place in the Philosophy
of Science"
October 1, 1999

Patrick Suppes
Stanford University
"Brain Computations and Mental
Concepts: An Inevitable Conflict"
November 12, 1999

Patricia Churchland
University of California, San Diego
"Ten Core Problems in
Neuroscience"
December 3, 1999

Kevin Kelly
Carnegie Mellon University
"Naturalism Logicized or
How to Do Things with an
Infinite Regress"
January 21, 2000

Rob Clifton
University of Pittsburgh
"On the Alleged Lack of Peaceful
Coexistence between Relativity
and the Quantum"
February 18, 2000

Lindley Darden
University of Maryland
"Discovering Mechanisms"
March 17, 2000

James Woodward
California Institute of Technology
"Explanation and Invariance in
the Special Sciences"
April 14, 2000

2000-2001

William Wimsatt
University of Chicago
"Evolution Meets Development:
The Case of Cultural Evolution"
October 13, 2000

Lisa Downing
University of Illinois
"Metaphysics, Mechanism,
and Newtonianism"
November 10, 2000

Mark Wilson
University of Pittsburgh
"When Words Go Wrong"
December 1, 2000

Miriam Solomon
Temple University
"Consensus in Science"
January 19, 2001

Steven Awodey
Carnegie Mellon University
"Continuity and Logical
Completeness"
February 9, 2001

Dale Jamieson
Carleton College
"The Rise of Earth System Science:
Biogeochemical Models Meet
the Social Sciences"
March 16, 2001

Jeremy Butterfield
All Souls College, University
of Oxford (England)
"A Topos Perspective on
Quantum Theory"
April 20, 2001

2001-02

Giora Hon
University of Haifa (Israel)
"Paving Ways—The Pittsburgh
Center for Philosophy of Science
and the Case of Philosophy of
Science in Israel"
October 11, 2001

Gereon Wolters
University of Konstanz (Germany)
"Uneasy Homecoming:
Philosophy of Science in Germany"
November 15, 2001

Aristides Baltas
National Technical University of
Athens (Greece)
"The Pittsburgh Center for
Philosophy of Science:
Privileged Vehicle for the Return
of Philosophy to Greece"
December 6, 2001

Barbara Tuchanska
University of Lodz (Poland)
"Philosophy of Science in Poland:
From Lvov to Pittsburgh"
January 17, 2002

Victor Rodriguez
National University of Cordoba
(Argentina)
"Science and Culture in the Far
South: Views from Argentina"
February 14, 2002

Soshichi Uchii
Kyoto University (Japan)
"Is Philosophy of Science Alive in
the East? A Report from Japan"
March 14, 2002

John Worrall
London School of Economics
(England)
"A Bridge Over Troubled Cultures:
Philosophy of Science in Britain"
April 11, 2002

Alessandro Pagnini
University of Florence (Italy)
"Philosophy of Science in Italy:
The Epistemology of Psychoanaly-
sis as a Case Study"
May 2, 2002

Visiting Fellows and Scholars

The Visiting Fellows program, internationally probably the most visible component of the Center, has come to be regarded as a Mecca for philosophers of science. The Center's own resources, along with its close ties to the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and the Department of Philosophy, enable it to provide a unique environment for philosophical research and reflection.

Since the inception of its Visiting Fellows program in 1977, the Center for Philosophy of Science has been host to about 200 philosophers, historians, and scientists from around the globe. Visiting Fellows have come to the Center from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Puerto Rico, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, as well as from the United States.

Initially funded through the Center's first major grant from the Sarah Scaife Foundation in 1977, the Visiting Fellows program began quite modestly with occasional visitors. The category of "Visiting Fellow" had not yet been invented, and these visitors were typically here at the invitation of colleagues in the Department of Philosophy or History and Philosophy of Science.

Initially, the Center operated out of Adolf Grünbaum's faculty office on the 25th floor of the Cathedral of Learning with the able assistance of Elizabeth McMunn. However, the arrival of the first Fellows signaled the need for offices in which to house them. The Center was provided with its own designated space when it moved to Mervis Hall in 1978, where it remained for three years. When the Center was relocated to its current quarters in the Cathedral of Learning in 1982, the ultimate goal of bringing Philosophy, History and Philosophy of Science and the Center all under the same roof was realized.

The Visiting Fellows program was able to expand significantly in 1980, thanks to a grant from the R.K. Mellon Foundation. This grant made possible a policy of active recruitment of specific individuals, each awarded a full fellowship. During the mid-'80s, the funding structure of the program was transformed. Individuals who had their own funding source were encouraged to spend sabbatical or research leaves at the

Center. Fellowships continued to be awarded to Fellows, but in the form of supplemental stipends to help cover the costs of relocation, rather than as full fellowships. This change allowed the same amount of funding to be used to support a greater number of individuals. As a result, the number of Fellows visiting each year doubled.

The international scope of the Visiting Fellows program expanded when the fellowships began to be publicized in professional journals with an international readership, and as former Fellows rose to prominence in the field. In June of 1988, the first meeting of what was to become a quadrennial series of international meetings of the Center's fellowship was held in Oxford, England. There have now been four such conferences, the most recent being the one held in San Carlos de Bariloche in June 2000 (see section titled Conferences and Workshops).

During the late 1980s, the program was further enlarged with the development of a new category of visitors, the Visiting Scholars. Unlike Visiting Fellows, who are admitted on a competitive basis and receive stipends, the Visiting Scholars receive no stipends but are provided with all the other

amenities that Fellows enjoy. This addition to the Center's complement of visitors allowed researchers who fall outside the guidelines of the Visiting Fellows program to spend time at the Center while working with faculty members in Philosophy or History and Philosophy of Science.

Currently, each year the Center hosts about a dozen Visiting Fellows and Scholars with professional interests in the philosophy of science or in philosophically informed history or sociology of science. These scholars have no formal duties other than to pursue their own research. Their visit to the Center affords them the opportunity for extended contact with Pitt faculty and other Fellows with similar interests. Through their research, the Visiting Fellows and Scholars contribute importantly to the intellectual life of the University.

Although shorter visits are sometimes arranged, the Center encourages Visiting Fellows to remain in residence for the full academic year, which runs from September 1 to April 30, or for at least one academic term. Special arrangements are sometimes made for scholars who wish to work in the Archives of Scientific Philosophy during the summer.

Since 1977, the Center has been host to about 200 philosophers, historians, and scientists from around the globe.

1988 The first foreign meeting of the Center's International Fellowship, intended as a reunion of the European Fellows, is organized in March and April. The meeting is held in Oxford, England in 1988.

10/27/89 The Second In-House Conference is held in Pittsburgh.

Visiting Fellows and Scholars

1977

Joachim Pfarr, University of Köln, Germany

1977-78

Peter Clark, London School of Economics, England

1978-79

Martha Bolton, Douglas College, University of Rutgers

Yalcin Koc, Bogazici University, Turkey

Lorenz Krüger, University of Bielefeld, Germany

Ernan McMullin, University of Notre Dame

1979-80

Clark Glymour, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

Andrew Lugg, University of Ottawa, Canada

Ernan McMullin, University of Notre Dame

Erhard Scheibe, University of Göttingen, Germany

Steve Wykstra, University of Tulsa

1980-81

Alberto Coffa, Indiana University

Linda Wessels, Indiana University

1981-82

Peter Barker, Memphis State University

Werner Diederich, University of Bielefeld, Germany

Richard Creath, Arizona State University

Gereon Wolters, University of Konstanz, Germany

Alessandro Pagnini, University of Florence, Italy

Czeslaw Porebski, Krakow Academy of Economics, Poland

Risto Hilpinen, University of Turku, Finland

1982-83

Timo Airaksinen, University of Turku, Finland

Rick Creath, Arizona State University

Morris Eagle, York University, Canada

George Gale, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Ronald Giere, Indiana University

Ronald Laymon, Ohio State University

Thomas Nickles, University of Nevada, Reno

Lorenz Puntel, University of Munich, Germany

James Woodward, Memphis State University

John Worrall, London School of Economics, England

1983-84

Nancy Cartwright, Stanford University

Richard Healey, University of California, Los Angeles

Paul Humphreys, University of Virginia

David Malament, University of Chicago

Diego Marconi, University of Torino, Italy

John Norton, Australia

Roberto Toretti, University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

Paul Weingartner, University of Salzburg, Austria

1984-85

Robert Almeder, Georgia State University

Aristides Baltas, National Technical University of Athens, Greece

Jean Paul van Bendegem, University of Ghent, Belgium

Michael Dunn, University of Indiana

Paul Humphreys, University of Virginia

John Kekes, State University of New York

Klaus Mainzer, University of Konstanz, Germany

Jürgen Mittelstrass, University of Konstanz, Germany

Linda Patrik, Union College

Marcello Pera, University of Pisa, Italy

Joseph Pitt, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Michael Redhead, University of London, England

Neil Tennant, University of Sterling, Scotland

1985-86

Timo Airaksinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Dionysios Anapolitanos, University of Athens, Greece

Aristides Baltas, National Technical University of Athens, Greece

Cristina Bicchieri, Columbia University

John Forge, Griffith University, Australia

Allan Franklin, University of Colorado, Boulder

Rolf George, University of Waterloo, Canada

Risto Hilpinen, University of Turku, Finland

Andrew Irvine, University of Sydney, Australia

Scott Kleiner, University of Georgia

Nancy Nersessian, Technische Hogeschool, Holland

Lorenz Puntel, University of Munich, Germany

Oswald Schwemmer, University of Marburg, Germany

1986-87

Diderik Batens, University of Ghent, Belgium

Aldo Bressan, University of Padova, Italy

James Child, Bowling Green State University

Wilhelm Essler, University of Frankfurt, Germany

John Forge, Griffith University, Australia

John Haldane, University of St. Andrews, Scotland

Richard Heinrich, University of Vienna, Austria

Danielle Jacquart, France

Scott Kleiner, University of Georgia

Ronald Laymon, Ohio State University

Kenneth Lucey, Fredonia State University

Ulrich Majer, Georg August University, Germany

Barry Maund, University of West Australia, Australia

Helmut Pape, University of Freiburg, Germany

Lothar Schäfer, University of Hamburg, Germany

1987-88

Myrdene Anderson, Purdue University

William Bechtel, Georgia State University

Robert Butts, University of Western Ontario, Canada

Richard Healey, University of California, Los Angeles

Anne Hiskes, University of Connecticut

Paul Hoyningen-Huene, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Peter Janich, University of Marburg, Germany

Nicholas Maxwell, University College London, England

Ulrich Majer, Georg August University, Germany

Victor Rodriguez, University of Cordoba, Argentina

Nils-Eric Sahlin, Lund University, Sweden

Stewart Shapiro, Ohio State University

Barbara Tuchanska, University of Lodz, Poland

Daniilo Zolo, University of Florence, Italy

1988-89

Robert Almeder, Georgia State University

Aaron Ben-Ze'ev, University of Haifa, Israel

Martin Carrier, University of Konstanz, Germany

Wolfgang Detel, University of Hamburg, Germany

Gordon Fleming, Pennsylvania State University

Mikael Karlsson, University of Iceland, Iceland

Henry Krips, University of Melbourne, Australia

Juan Carlos Leon, University of Murcia, Spain

William Lycan, University of North Carolina

Walter Moess, University of Onasbruck, Germany

Bengt Molander, University of Uppsala, Sweden

R.M. O'Donnell, MacQuarie University, Australia

Howard Smokler, University of Colorado

Werner Stelzner, Friedrich-Schiller University, Germany

Manfred Stöckler, University of Heidelberg, Germany

1989-90

Kisor Chakrabarti, Calcutta University, India

Richard Creath, Arizona State University

Maria Carla Galavotti, University of Bologna, Italy

Aharon Kantorovich, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Henry Krips, University of Melbourne, Australia

Hans Peter Krüger, Academy of Sciences of the G.D.R., Germany

Jean Pierre Marquis, McGill University, Canada

Deborah Mayo, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Storrs McCall, McGill University, Canada

Helmut Pape, University of Freiburg, Germany

Beth Preston, Boston University

Yehuda Rav, University of Paris, France

Sam Richmond, Cleveland State University

Marek Tokarz, University of Silesia, Poland

Stavroula Tsinoirema, Ioannina University, Greece

Roger Vergauwen, University of Leuven, Belgium

Jan von Plato, University of Helsinki, Finland

Ken Waters, Rice University

1990-91

Lilli Alanen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Andreas Bartels, University of Giessen, Germany

Ali Behboud, University of Hamburg, Germany

Jonathan Berg, University of Haifa, Israel

Bryson Brown, University of Lethbridge, Canada

Vitaly Dudkin, Moscow State University, Russia

Dimitri Ginev, University of Sofia, Bulgaria

Elzbieta Kaluszynska, Szczecin University, Poland

Juan Carlos Leon, University of Murcia, Spain

Billy Joe Lucas, Manhattanville College

Ruth Manor, San Jose State University

Paolo Parrini, University of Florence, Italy

Pirmin Stekeler-Weithofer, University of Konstanz, Germany

1/16/90 Chancellor Wesley Posvar and Rektor Horst Sund sign the contract of archival collaboration with the University of Konstanz, Germany.

1991 The Archives of Scientific Philosophy in the 20th Century acquires the Wilfrid Sellars collection.

Neil Tennant, Australian National University, Australia
 Rein Vos, University of Groningen, Netherlands
 Ryszard Wojcicki, Academy of Sciences, Poland

1991-92

Evandro Agazzi, University of Fribourg, Switzerland
 Ali Behboud, University of Hamburg, Germany
 Emilia Calvo, University of Barcelona, Spain
 Jan Faye, Roskilde University, Denmark
 Christopher Fehige, University of Saarlandes, Germany
 José Luis Mancha, University of Sevilla, Spain
 Ulrich Roseberg, University of Berlin, Germany
 Lothar Schäfer, University of Hamburg, Germany
 Pirmin Stekeler-Weithofer, University of Konstanz, Germany
 Hitoshi Tamura, Nagoya University, Japan
 Thomas Uebel, Northwestern University
 Soshichi Uchii, Kyoto University, Japan
 Max Urchs, University of Leipzig, Germany
 Axel Wüsthube, University of Munster, Germany
 Yin Deng-xiang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

1992-93

Edward Averill, Texas Tech University
 Pierluigi Barrotta, University of Pisa, Italy
 Michael Bradie, Bowling Green State University
 Hans-Peter Krüger, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Germany
 Bernhard Lauth, University of Munich, Germany
 Malcolm Macmillan, Monash University, Australia
 Michele Marsonet, University of Genoa, Italy
 Robert Nola, University of Auckland, New Zealand
 Arto Siitonen, University of Helsinki, Finland
 Nobuharu Tanji, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan
 Geoffrey Turnbull, Deakin University, Australia
 Jan Wolenski, University of Warsaw, Poland

1993-94

John Erpenbeck, Max Planck Society, Germany
 Marc Ereshefsky, University of Calgary
 Brigitte Falkenburg, University of Heidelberg, Germany
 Jan Faye, Denmark
 Wenceslao González, University of Murcia, Spain
 Aris Koutoungos, National Technical University of Athens, Greece
 Patrick Maher, University of Illinois
 Pushpa Misra, Lady Brabourne College, India
 Massimo Pauri, University of Parma, Italy
 Alfonso Pérez de Laborda, Pontifical University of Salamanca, Spain
 Thomas Ryckman, Northwestern University
 László Szabó, Eotvos University, Hungary
 Barbara Tuchanska, University of Lodz, Poland
 Albert Zanardo, University of Padua, Italy

1994-95

Paulo Abrantes, University of Brasilia, Brazil
 Ronald Anderson, Boston College
 Robert DiSalle, University of Western Ontario, Canada
 Brigitte Falkenburg, University of Heidelberg, Germany
 John Forge, Griffith University, Australia
 Dimitri Ginev, University of Sofia, Bulgaria
 Alvin Goldman, University of Arizona
 John Lyne, University of Iowa
 Miklós Rédei, Eotvos University, Hungary
 Howard Sankey, University of Melbourne, Australia
 Werner Stelzner, University of Jena, Germany
 Kazuhisa Todayama, Nagoya University, Japan

1995-96

Paulo Abrantes, University of Brasilia, Brazil
 Milos Arsenijevic, University of Belgrade, Serbia
 Mauro Dorato, University of Padova, Italy
 Eduardo Flichman, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Janet Folina, Macalester College
 Christopher Hill, University of Arkansas
 Giora Hon, University of Haifa, Israel
 Guro Irzik, Bogazici University, Turkey
 Vladislav Lektorsky, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
 Robert Nola, University of Auckland, New Zealand
 Massimo Pauri, University of Parma, Italy
 David Schrader, Washington and Jefferson College

1996-97

Jeffrey Barrett, University of California, Irvine
 Gordon Belot, University of Pittsburgh
 Thomas Bonk, Humboldt Fellow, Germany
 Lindley Darden, University of Maryland
 Wolfgang Detel, University of Frankfurt, Germany
 Wenceslao Gonzalez, University of La Coruna, Spain
 Kevin Korb, Monash University, Australia
 Jesús Mosterin, University of Barcelona, Spain
 Young Tai Park, Dong-A University, Korea
 Lorenz Puntel, University of Munich, Germany
 Warren Schmaus, Illinois Institute of Technology
 Gereon Wolters, University of Konstanz, Germany

1997-98

Joseph Berkovitz, University of Haifa, Israel
 James Bogen, Pitzer College
 Thomas Bonk, Humboldt Fellow, Germany
 Mitchell Green, University of Virginia
 Alan Gross, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
 Giora Hon, University of Haifa, Israel
 Frederick Kronz, University of Texas, Austin
 Fred Kroon, University of Auckland, New Zealand
 Robert Meyers, State University of New York, Albany
 Richard Montgomery, West Virginia University
 Carlo Penco, University of Genoa, Italy
 Ryszard Wojcicki, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

1998-99

Giovanni Camardi, University of Catania, Italy
 George Gale, University of Missouri, Kansas City
 Yair Guttman, Stanford University
 Michael Heidelberger, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany
 Holger Lyre, Ruhr University of Bochum, Germany
 Nicholas Maxwell, University College London, England
 Howard Sankey, University of Melbourne, Australia
 Rainer Stuhlmann-Laeisz, University of Bonn, Germany
 Alex Viskovatoff, Central European University, Hungary

1999-2000

Daniel Burston, Duquesne University
 In-Rae Cho, Seoul National University, Korea
 Peter Davson-Galle, University of Tasmania, Australia
 Wenceslao Gonzalez, University of La Coruna, Spain
 James McAllister, University of Leiden, Netherlands
 Sandra Mitchell, University of California, San Diego
 Lisa Osbeck, University of Nottingham, England
 Paolo Parrini, University of Florence, Italy
 Erich Reck, University of California, Riverside
 Nikolai Shtykov, Irkutsk Pedagogical State University, Russia
 Alex Viskovatoff, Central European University, Hungary

2000-2001

James Bogen, Pitzer College
 Giovanni Camardi, University of Catania, Italy
 Godfrey Guillaumin, University of Guanajuato, Mexico
 Stephan Hartmann, University of Konstanz, Germany
 Ferda Keskin, Bogazici University, Turkey
 Alfred Nordmann, University of South Carolina
 Cassandra Pinnick, Western Kentucky University
 Zofia Rosinska-Zielinska, University of Warsaw, Poland
 Karola Stotz, University of Sydney, Australia
 Thadeus Szubka, Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

2001-02

Philip Ehrlich, Ohio University
 Alan Hajek, California Institute of Technology
 Reiner Hedrich, University of Giessen, Germany
 Marion Ledwig, University of Konstanz, Germany
 Shunkichi Matsumoto, Tokai University, Japan
 Jessica Pfeifer, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
 Zofia Rosinska-Zielinska, University of Warsaw, Poland

Lunchtime Colloquium

One of the most popular of the Center's programs, the Lunchtime Colloquium provides a lively forum for Resident Fellows, Visiting Fellows, Center Associates, and other scholars and scientists to make presentations that range from newly minted philosophical ideas to discussions of finished products.

The Colloquium has proven to be a valuable mechanism for allowing Visiting Fellows to present their research projects and identify colleagues with similar interests.

Fellows are asked to make their presentations as early in their visits as possible to optimize feedback from and interaction with others. Quite frequently, the Colloquium has served as a starting point for Fellows to form collaborative relationships with their colleagues, which often continue well beyond the Fellows' visits to the Center. Invariably, Fellows cite the Colloquium as one of the most professionally valuable and enjoyable components of their visits.

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, the need for this kind of 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.



"Late 70s Gathering" l. to r.: Seated: Gerald Massey, Adolf Grünbaum, Carl Hempel, Larry Laudan. Standing: Elizabeth McMunn, Allen Janis, Peter Machamer, Kurt Baier, Ted McGuire, Wilfrid Sellars, Nick Rescher, James Greeno, Ken Manders

At the same time, the Colloquium program became an important mechanism for involving colleagues at local colleges and universities.

Conferences and Workshops

Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science

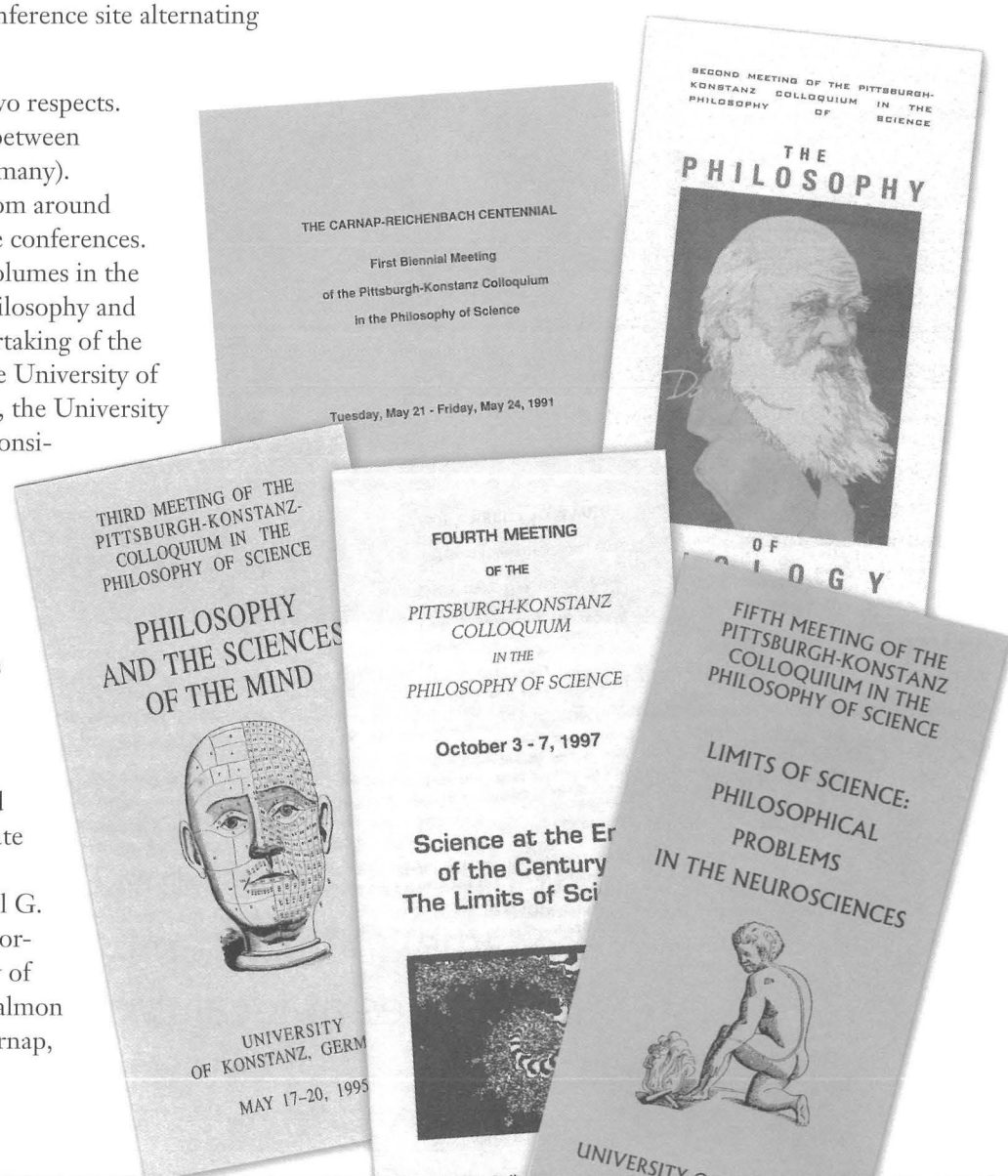
The Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquia in the Philosophy of Science are the joint undertaking of the Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh and the Zentrum Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie at the University of Konstanz in Germany. This Colloquium is a series of biennial international 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, to celebrate the centennials of the births of two giants of modern scientific philosophy, Rudolf Carnap and Hans Reichenbach. The Carnap-Reichenbach Centennial was attended by more than 200 scholars and graduate students from around the world. At a special evening session, Professor Carl G. Hempel was given an Honorary Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Konstanz, and Professor Wesley C. Salmon presented a paper titled "Hempel, Carnap,

and Reichenbach on Scientific Realism." The proceedings of this colloquium were published in 1993 under the title *Logic, Language, and the Structure of Scientific Theories: Proceedings of the Carnap-Reichenbach Centennial*, edited by Wesley C. Salmon of Pittsburgh and Gereon Wolters of Konstanz.

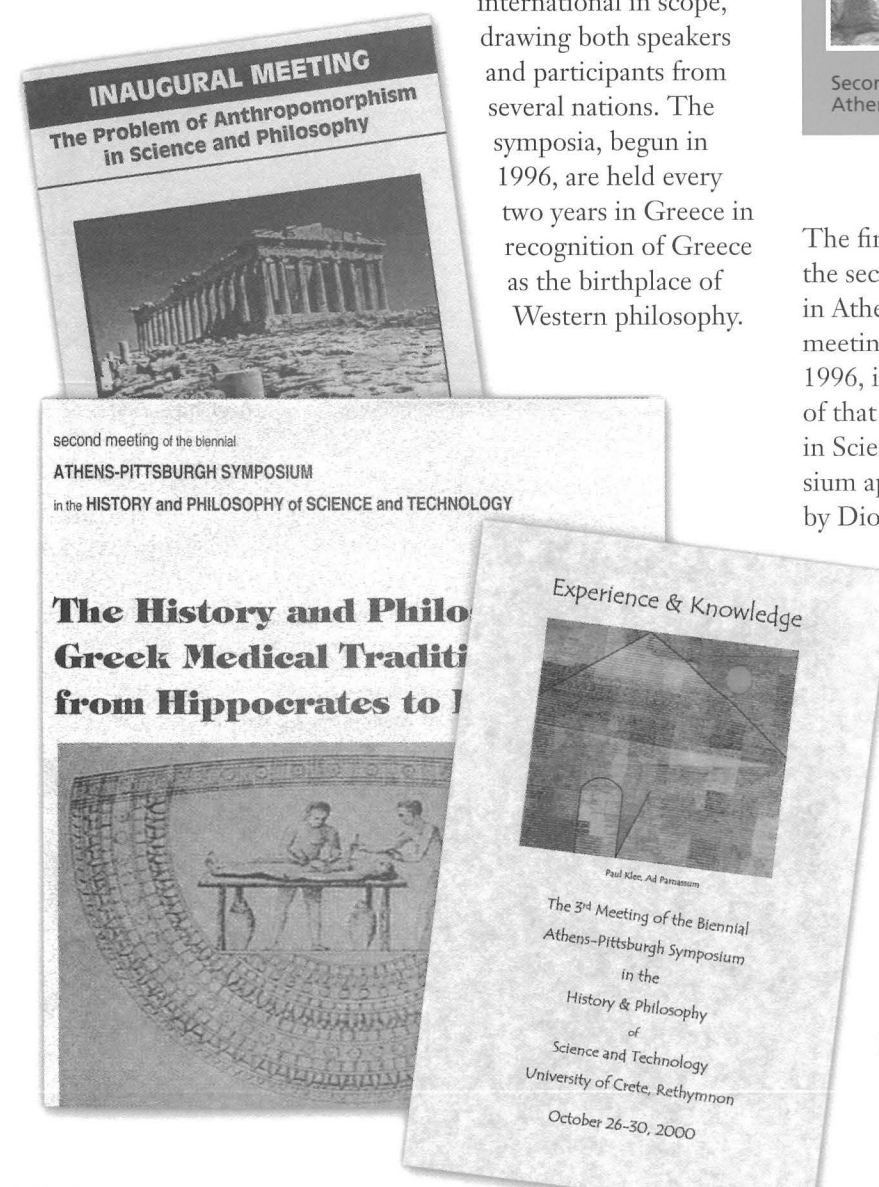
There have now been five meetings of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium, the most recent being held in May of 1999. The topic of the fifth Colloquium was Limits of Science: Philosophical Problems in the Neurosciences. The volume that resulted from this conference is titled *Theory and Method in the Neurosciences* (edited by Peter Machamer, Rick Grush, and Peter McLaughlin), published by the University of Pittsburgh Press.



Major funding to support the colloquia has been provided by the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, the German-American Academic Council Foundation (both German institutions), the R.K. Mellon Foundation, and the Harvey and Leslie Wagner Endowment.

Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology

These symposia are a joint undertaking of the Center for Philosophy of Science, the University of Athens, and the National Technical University of Athens in Greece. Like the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium, the symposia are international in scope, drawing both speakers and participants from several nations. The symposia, begun in 1996, are held every two years in Greece in recognition of Greece as the birthplace of Western philosophy.



Second Meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium, Athens, Greece, May 1998

The first symposium grew out of discussions begun during the second International Fellows Conference, which was held in Athens in 1992. These discussions culminated in the first meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium, May 28-30, 1996, in Delphi at the European Cultural Center. The theme of that symposium was "The Problem of Anthropomorphism in Science and Philosophy." The proceedings of the symposium appear in *Philosophy and the Many Faces of Science*, edited by Dionysios Anapolitanos, Aristides Baltas, and Stavroula Tsinorema, published in 1998 by Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

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



Fourth Fellows Conference, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina, June 2000. Left to right: Eduardo Flichman, Gerald Massey, Oscar Nudler, Jim Lennox, Victor Rodriguez

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.

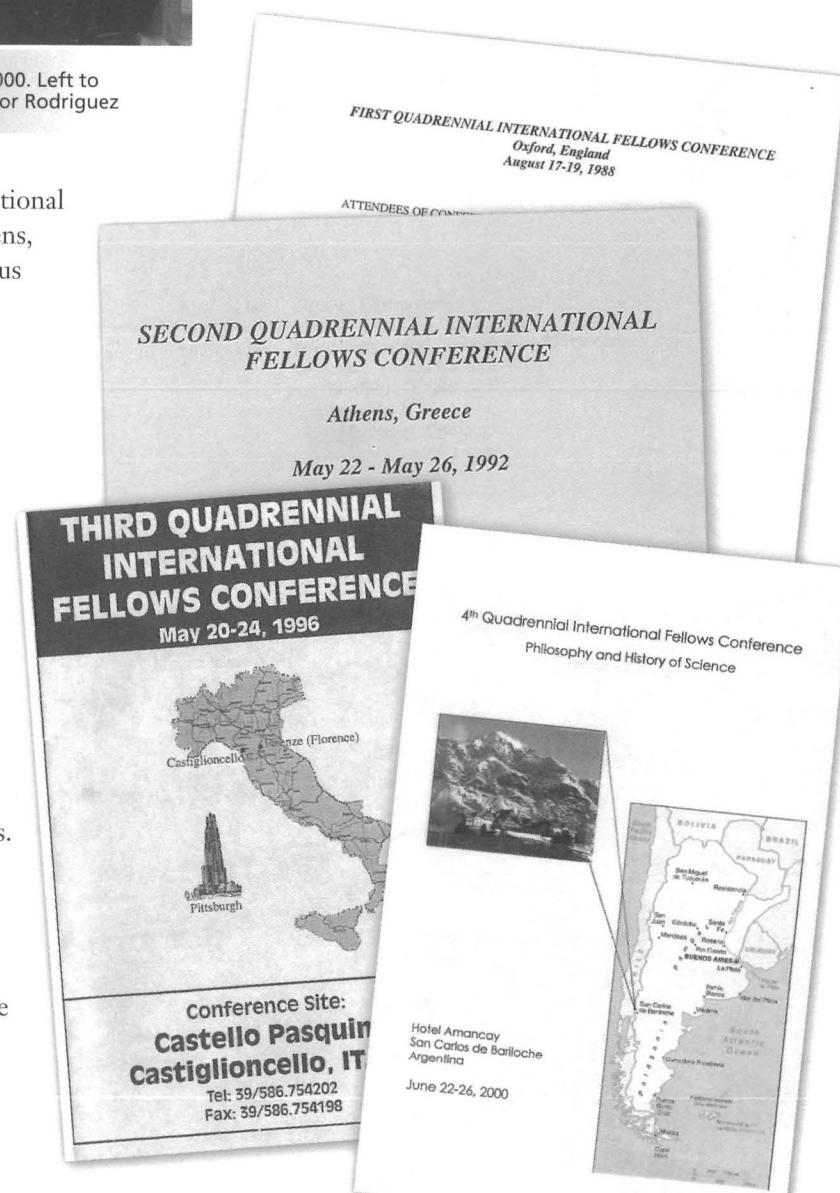
The second conference, held in 1992 in Athens, Greece, was cosponsored by the National Technical University of Athens and the University of Athens, with additional financial assistance provided by the R.K. Mellon Foundation. Fifty-three Fellows from 15 nations participated in the weeklong conference. The third international meeting of the Fellowship

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 Pittsburgh 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



6/29/94 Chancellor Dennis O'Connor signs Agreements of Cooperation with Rector Petros Gemtos (University of Athens) and Rector Nikolaos Markatos (National Technical University of Athens).

9/30/94 The Third In-House Conference in the Philosophy of Science is held in Pittsburgh.



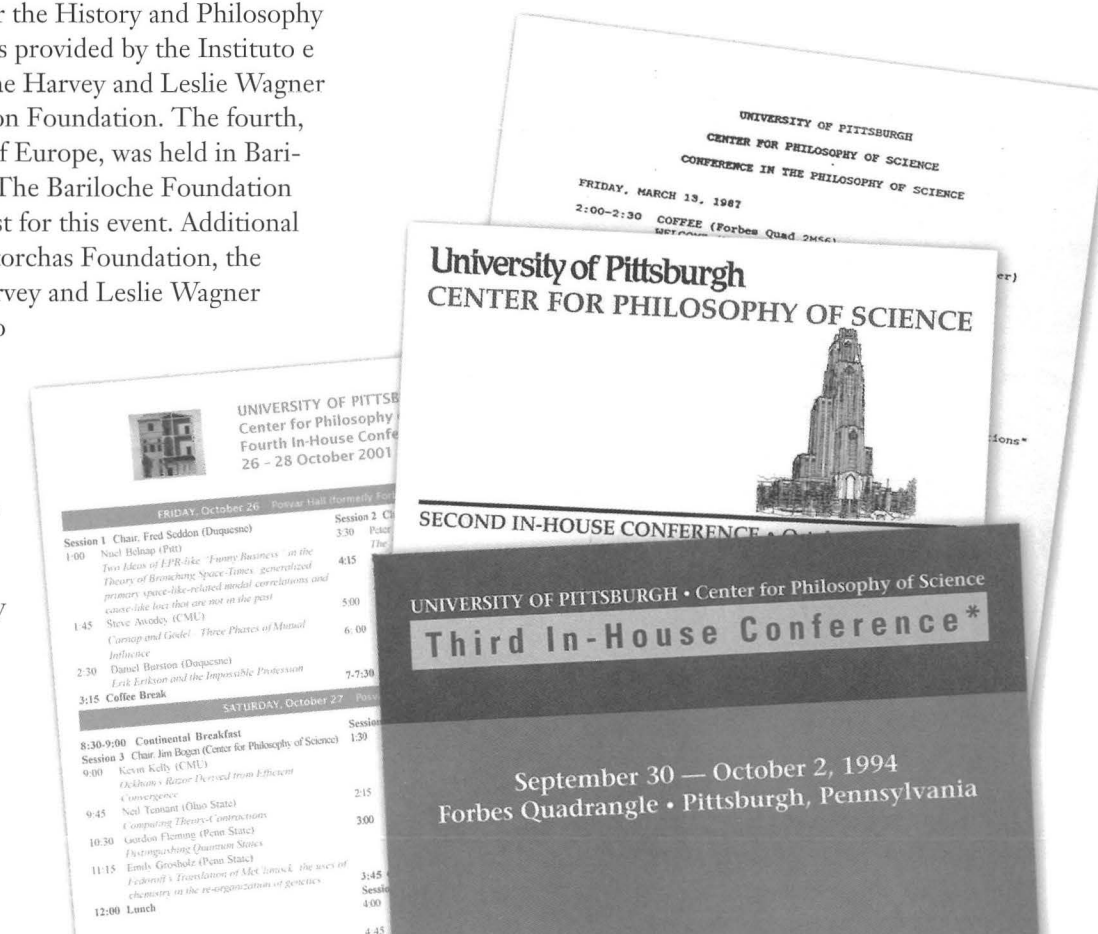
Third Fellows Conference, Castiglioncello, Italy, May 1996

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 Istituto 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 primary 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 SADAFA, 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.



5/17/95 The Third Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science is held in Konstanz, Germany.

5/18/95 Adolf Grünbaum and Nicholas Rescher are awarded Honorary Doctorates by the University of Konstanz, Germany.

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. Oth-



"On the Thames in London, for a meeting of the members of the Lakatos Prize Committee" l. to r.: Alan Musgrave, Adolf Grünbaum, Nancy Cartwright, Michael Redhead



"Confabulation in the Physics Lab in 1984" l. to r.: Jim Maher (current Provost and Resident Fellow), Nicholas Rescher (Director), Allen Janis (Associate Director), Michael Redhead (Visiting Fellow), Paul Humphreys (Visiting Fellow)

ers 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 cosponsored 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.



Inaugural meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium, European Conference Center, Delphi, Greece, June 1996

Celebration of 25th anniversary (1985).

Opening of Adolf Grünbaum Reading Room (1998)



Provost James Maher talks with Adolf Grünbaum at the opening of the Adolf Grünbaum Reading Room in 1701 Cathedral of Learning. Grünbaum is the Andrew Mellon Professor of Philosophy, a research professor of psychiatry and chairperson of the Center for Philosophy of Science. He has been a faculty member here since 1960, when he was hired to establish a Center for Philosophy of Science. The Center for Philosophy of Science, the history and philosophy of science department and the philosophy department hosted a reception March 13 to celebrate the official opening of the Adolf Grünbaum Reading Room.

Rescher directs world's largest center

Philosophy of science celebrates 25

Since its beginnings 25 years ago as a one-man operation, Pitt's Center for Philosophy of Science has...

gives a lecture on a new theory he's developed, and everybody else tries to think of what is the weakest part of the guy's argument," Rescher says, chuckling. "And then they all zero in on that weakness."

The center's game isn't limited to health sciences faculty — plus students from various disciplines — also join in the brainstorming.

A philosopher of science exploring the humanistic implications of organ transplants, for example, or quantum physics, transplant surgeons and physicists, according to Rescher.

Pitt's philosophy of science center is one of only a handful of such research facilities. It is by far the largest. "Between resident faculty members and our pie around every year working here," Rescher points out. "There isn't another center like this that has more than four or five people."

"We have become the major vehicle by which European philosophers of science meet and work with their American counterparts."

Until the late 1930s, Rescher says, there were few such American philosophers of science. The tradition of looking at science from the outside, of examining its philosophical implications both for society and the individual, was pretty much limited to Europe — until German and Austrian philosophers of science started arriving here as refugees from the Nazis.

"World War II put the development of philosophy of science in America pretty much on hold," Rescher says. "But at the end of the war, two very big things happened: the Bomb, with the incredible impact that had on all aspects of peoples'ologies and thought, and the Cold War."

With the "capture" of the major grants, the Center for Philosophy of Science was indeed on its way. Last year, the center added to its body with a \$300,000 R.K. Mellon Foundation grant, which Rescher says will assure that the center's "floating craps game" will keep rolling for at least another five years.

—Bruce Steele

Major Conferences and Workshops

All events listed below were held in Pittsburgh unless otherwise noted.

Workshop on Scientific Theories
1965

Society for Exact Philosophy
June 1978

The Logic of Discovery and Diagnosis in Medicine
October 6-8, 1978

Conditional Expected Utility
November 1978

Montague Grammars
May 1979

Models of Scientific Change
May 26-30, 1980

Limitations of Deductivism
November 7-9, 1980

Progress in Science and the Humanities
November 14-16, 1980

Models of Change in Science and Technology
April 9-12, 1981

Naturalistic Epistemology
May 25-28, 1981

Early Greek Science and Scientific Explanation
May 7-8, 1982

Limits of Historical Methodologies
May 21-22, 1982

Functional Explanation in Biology and Social Sciences
September 24-25, 1982

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 23-25, 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 on Logic in the Philosophy of Science
April 28-29, 1985

Scientific Realism
May 10-11, 1985

Phenomenology and the Formal 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 Wilfrid Sellars'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)
August 17-19, 1988, in Oxford, England

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, 1989

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
The Carnap-Reichenbach Centennial
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
University of Athens—National Technical University of Athens—Pitt
May 22-26, 1992, in Athens, Greece

Science, Reason, and Rhetoric Conference
November 6-8, 1992

Second Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science
The Philosophy of Biology
October 1-4, 1993

Third 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
Philosophy and the Sciences of the Mind
May 17-20, 1995, in Konstanz, Germany

Modern Mathematical Thought: Its History and Philosophy
CMU—Pitt—Gottingen Workshop
September 21-24, 1995

German-American Interactions in Scientific Philosophy in the Post-1933 Era
Joint Pitt—Munster Conference
March 29-31, 1996

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 28-30, 1996, in Delphi, Greece

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

Fourth Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science
Science at the End of the Century: The Limits of Science
October 3-7, 1997

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 and Technology
The History and Philosophy of Greek Medical Traditions from Hippocrates to Harvey
May 22-26, 1998, in Athens, Greece

Philosophy of Science and Science Policy Planning Conference
The Limits of Science and Public Policy
German-American Academic Council cosponsored; coorganized with University of Konstanz
September 9-11, 1998, in Williamsburg, Virginia

Values in Scientific Research Workshop
Values in Science
October 9-11, 1998

Joint Conference with the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (Division of Science and the Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science)
Philosophical Problems in the Historiography of Science
November 14-15, 1998

Fifth Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium in the Philosophy of Science
Limits of Science: Philosophical Problems in the Neurosciences
May 26-29, 1999, in Konstanz, Germany

Joint Conference with the Florence Center for the History and Philosophy of Science
The Continental and Analytic Origins of Logical Empiricism: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
November 2-4, 1999, in Florence, Italy

Fourth Quadrennial International Fellows Conference
Philosophy and History of Science
June 22-26, 2000, in Bariloche, Argentina

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
Induction/Probability and Causation/Explanation
November 18, 2000

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

Fourth In-House Conference
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

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 Series (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

The overwhelming public response left no doubt of the popular interest in events of this kind.

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 "EnLIGHT'enment," 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.

The bylaws of the Advisory Board call for it to meet at least once during each of the two principal academic terms. The Board advises the Director on all aspects of the Center's operations, policies, and programs. The presence on the Board of the Chairs of the three departments assures coordination and cooperation between the Center and the academic departments. Many of the Center's cosponsored activities arose from discussions among the Advisory Board members and serve as examples of the mutually beneficial aspects of this cooperative arrangement.

Advisory Board

The Center's Advisory Board was created in 1988 to provide the Director with advice from a representative panel of prominent colleagues in the philosophy and history of science. The Board originally consisted of the Officers of the Center, together with the Chairs of the Department of Philosophy and of the Department of History and Philosophy of Science. Two ex officio members were later added to the membership roster: the Chair of the Department of Philosophy at Carnegie Mellon University (added in 1992-93), and the most recent former Center Director (added in 1997).

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 the 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.

Appointment as an Associate lasts 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), lunchtime colloquia, and occasional study groups and social functions. Modes of participation

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.

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 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.

Center Publications

The Center's production and sponsorship of publications relating to the philosophy and history of science has been an essential facet of its commitment. Almost from the start, the Center has originated, coordinated, and produced several different series of publications in its fields. Many of its volumes perennially grow out of the Annual Lecture Series, the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium, and various conferences and workshops.

The first Center publications arose from the Annual Lecture Series organized by Center Founder and Chairman Adolf Grünbaum. Papers delivered in the inaugural Lecture Series of 1960-61 were published in 1962 in the first volume of the University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science, edited by Robert G. Colodny, titled *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*. The University of Pittsburgh Press published this initial volume with a publication grant from the National Science Foundation. Between 1962 and 1978, five more volumes appeared in this series, and a sixth was added in 1986. Volume four of the series, *The Nature and Function of Scientific Theories*, the first of the volumes to be based upon conference proceedings, emerged from the inaugural workshop-conference of 1965.

The first three volumes of the series, which had gone out of print, were reprinted in 1982-83 as the initial volumes of the *Center for Philosophy of Science Publications in Philosophy of Science*, published by the University Press of America. This new series, edited by Nicholas Rescher from its inception until 1990, was mainly intended to provide a forum for the dissemination of the products of conferences and lecture series held by the Center. Currently published under the auspices of Rowman & Littlefield, the series now numbers 15 volumes, with the latest, *Philosophy and the Many Faces of Science*, published in 1998.

The Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy and History of Science, published by the University of California Press, began in 1983

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 California Press was terminated.

In 1990, a multifaceted collaboration began between the Universities of Pittsburgh and Konstanz, involving principally Pittsburgh's Center for Philosophy of Science and Konstanz's Zentrum Philosophie und 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 Press. Its inaugural volume appeared in 1993, titled *Philosophical Problems of the Internal and External Worlds: Essays on the Philosophy of Adolf 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 the 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).



4/00 Chancellor Mark Nordenberg awards an Honorary Doctorate to Jürgen Mittelstrass of the University of Konstanz, Germany.

6/22/00 The Fourth Quadrennial International Fellows Conference is held in Bariloche, Argentina.

One of the ways in which the Center promotes the philosophy and history of science and related disciplines is through its various publication series. Many of the Center's volumes grow out of such Center activities as the Annual Lecture Series, the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium, and sundry conferences and workshops. The various Center publication series are listed below.

University of Pittsburgh Series in the Philosophy of Science

Vol. 1: *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1962 (out of print). Reprinted by University Press of America, Inc. 1983. ISBN 0-8191-3061-3

Vol. 2: *Beyond the Edge of Certainty: Essays in Contemporary Science and Philosophy*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1965 (out of print). Reprinted by University Press of America, Inc. 1983. ISBN 0-8191-3058-3

Vol. 3: *Mind and Cosmos: Essays in Contemporary Science and Philosophy*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1966 (out of print). Reprinted by University Press of America, Inc. 1983. ISBN 0-8191-3650-6

Vol. 4: *The Nature and Function of Scientific Theories: Essays in Contemporary Science and Philosophy*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1970. ISBN 0-8229-3211-3

Vol. 5: *Paradigms and Paradoxes*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1972. ISBN 0-8229-3235-0

Vol. 6: *Logic, Laws, and Life: Some Philosophical Implications*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1977. ISBN 0-8229-3346-2

Vol. 7: *From Quarks to Quasars: Philosophical Problems of Modern Physics*, University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1986. ISBN 0-8229-3515-5

Pittsburgh Series in Philosophy and History of Science (published by the University of California Press)

Mind and Medicine: Problems of Explanation and Evaluation in Psychiatry and the Biomedical Sciences, University of California Press, edited by Laurens Laudan, 1984 (out of print). ISBN 0-520-04623-4

The Foundations of Psychoanalysis: A Philosophical Critique, University of California Press, Adolf Grünbaum, 1984. ISBN 0-520-05016-9; ISBN 0-520-05017-7 (pbk.)

Science and Values: The Aims of Science and Their Role in Scientific Debate, University of California Press, by Larry Laudan, 1984. ISBN 0-520-05743-0

The Limits of Science, University of California Press, Nicholas Rescher, 1984 (out of print). ISBN 0-520-05180-7

Logic of Discovery and Diagnosis in Medicine, University of California Press, edited by Kenneth Schaffner, 1985. ISBN 0-520-05305-2

Limitations of Deductivism, University of California Press, edited by Adolf Grünbaum and Wesley Salmon, 1988. ISBN 0-520-06232-9

Inference, Explanation, and other Frustrations: Essays in the Philosophy of Science, University of California Press, edited by John Earman, 1992. ISBN 0-520-07577-3 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-520-08044-0 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Center for Philosophy of Science Publications in Philosophy of Science (currently published by Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.)

Vol. 1: *Frontiers of Science and Philosophy*, University Press of America, Inc., 1982. (reprint of volume of same name published by the University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1962). ISBN 0-8191-3061-3

Vol. 2: *Beyond the Edge of Certainty*, University Press of America, Inc., 1983 (reprint of volume of same name published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1965). ISBN 0-8191-3058-3

Vol. 3: *The Limits of Lawfulness: Studies on the Scope and Nature of Scientific Explanation*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1983. ISBN 0-8191-3176-8; ISBN 0-8191-3177-6 (pbk.)

Vol. 4: *Scientific Explanation and Understanding: Essays on Reasoning and Rationality in Science*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1983. ISBN 0-8191-3465-1 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-3466-X (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 5: *Mind and Cosmos: Essays in Contemporary Science and Philosophy*, University Press of America, Inc., 1983. (reprint of volume of same name published by University of Pittsburgh Press, edited by Robert G. Colodny, 1966). ISBN 0-8191-3061-3

Vol. 6: *Reason and Rationality in Natural Science*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1985. ISBN 0-8191-4763-X (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-4764-8 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 7: *The Heritage of Logical Positivism*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1985. ISBN 0-8191-4470-3 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-4471-1 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 8: *Current Issues in Teleology*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1986. ISBN 0-8191-5198-X (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-5199-8 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 9: *Scientific Inquiry in Philosophical Perspective*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1987. ISBN 0-8191-5798-8 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-5799-6 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 10: *Leibnizian Inquiries: A Group of Essays*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1989. ISBN 0-8191-7358-4 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-7359-2 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 11: *Aesthetic Factors in Natural Science*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1990. ISBN 0-8191-7576-5

Vol. 12: *Evolution, Cognition, and Realism: Studies in Evolutionary Epistemology*, University Press of America, Inc., edited by Nicholas Rescher, 1990. ISBN 0-8191-7754-7 (alk. paper); ISBN 0-8191-7755-5 (pbk.:alk. paper)

Vol. 13: *Thought Experiments in Science and Philosophy*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., edited by Tamara Horowitz and Gerald J. Massey, 1991. ISBN 0-8476-7706-0

Vol. 14: *Scientific Failure*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. edited by Tamara Horowitz and Allen Janis, 1994. ISBN 0-8476-7806-7

Vol. 15: *Philosophy and the Many Faces of Science*, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., edited by Dionysios Anapolitanos, Aristides Baltas, and Stavroula Tsinorema, 1998. ISBN 0-8476-8175-0

Pittsburgh-Konstanz Series in the Philosophy and History of Science

Philosophical Problems of the Internal and External Worlds: Essays on the Philosophy of Adolf Grünbaum, edited by John Earman, Allen I. Janis, Gerald J. Massey, and Nicholas Rescher; 1993. ISBN 0-8229-3738-7

Logic, Language, and the Structure of Scientific Theories: Proceedings of the Carnap-Reichenbach Centennial, edited by Wesley Salmon, and Gereon Wolters, 1993. ISBN 0-8229-3740-9

Science, Reason and Rhetoric, edited by Henry Krips, J. E. McGuire, and Trevor Melia, 1994. ISBN 0-8229-3912-6

Concepts, Theories, and Rationality in the Biological Sciences, edited by Gereon Wolters and James G. Lennox in collaboration with Peter McLaughlin, 1995. ISBN 0-8229-3913-4

The Cosmos of Science: Essays of Exploration, edited by John Earman and John Norton, 1997. ISBN 0-8229-3930-4

Mindscapes: Philosophy, Science and the Mind, edited by Martin Carrier and Peter Machamer, 1997. ISBN 0-8229-3986-X

The Cosmos of Science: Essays of Exploration, edited by John Earman and John Norton, 1998. ISBN 0-8229-5694-2 (pbk.)

Science at Century's End: Philosophical Questions on the Progress and Limits of Science, edited by Martin Carrier, Gerald Massey, and Laura Ruetsche, 2000. ISBN 0-8229-4121-X

Theory and Method in Neurosciences, edited by Peter Machamer, Peter McLaughlin, and Rick Grush, 2000. ISBN 0-8229-4140-6

9/1/00 The Center celebrates the 40th Anniversary of its founding.

10/26/00 The Third Meeting of the Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology is held in Rethymno, Crete.

Archives of Scientific Philosophy in the 20th Century

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 Fellows 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.

The Archives of Scientific Philosophy began with the acquisition of the first major collection in 1974, the Carnap Collection. By this time, Rudolf Carnap was deceased and the

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 1979, four years after its acquisition.

In 1981, 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 1988, Gerald Heverly was appointed the first professional curator. The associate curator's position was created in 1996, and it has been filled by Brigitta 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.

Since their inception, the Archives and the Center have enjoyed a close collaborative relationship. Charles Aston,

Head of Special Collections, was involved in the negotiations surrounding the Carnap Collection and continues to oversee the administration of the Archives. The Center has played a major role in each of the acquisitions of collections, which have come about largely due to the close contacts that some of its members have with the legatees of the collections. The Center was also instrumental in creating the positions of curator and associate curator, and it continues to work with the Archives' staff on a number of issues, such as determining access to the collections and developing promotional venues for advertising them. And, of course, the Center initiated the Pittsburgh-Konstanz collaboration, which remains one of the hallmarks of the Archives.

Major Funding Sources

Benefitting its seminal role in the city during the 1960s, the U.S. Steel Foundation was the first external benefactor of the Center. U.S. Steel sponsored both the first and second Annual Lecture Series (1960 and 1961), giving the Center its first major public boost. A few National Science Foundation grants were obtained in the years immediately following, but it was not until 1977 that the Center received its first major grant.

In 1977, the Sarah Scaife Foundation awarded \$135,000 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 \$350,000 in 1991. The bestowal of a total of \$900,000 over 13 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 Teknekron 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 resources to cover the costs of the Fellowships (by far, the most expensive of its programs). While additional University funds would be required for the Fellows program until 1999, 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 \$56,000 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).



FROM: BOB RETESKA
(412) 624-4007
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PITT PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE CENTER RECEIVES \$1 MILLION
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5 -- Some professors receive thank-you notes from former undergraduate students. Adolf Grünbaum got \$1 million.
The Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh was given \$1 million recently by Harvey E. Wagner, chairman and chief executive of Teknekron Corp., and his wife, Leslie. Teknekron Corp. is involved in technology transfer and the development of new high technology companies.
The gift was given in honor of the Center's founder and current chairman, who were both at Lehigh University in

Major Funding Awarded to the Center for Philosophy of Science • 1960—2001

Year	Amount	Source	Purpose
1960	\$2,500	U.S. Steel Foundation Inc.	Annual Lecture Series
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1961	\$3,530	National Science Foundation	Advanced Subject-Matter Institutes
1962	\$6,000	National Science Foundation	Publication support for <i>Volume of Major Papers on Key Issues in the Philosophy of Science</i>
1977	\$135,000	Sarah Scaife Foundation	Operating
1980	\$45,000	Sarah Scaife Foundation	Operating
1980	\$250,000	R.K. Mellon Foundation	Operating
1984	\$300,000	R.K. Mellon Foundation	Operating
1991	\$350,000	R.K. Mellon Foundation	Operating
1992	\$1,000,000	Harvey and Leslie Wagner	Endowment
1993	\$30,000	Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (Germany)	Second Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium
1995	\$25,000	Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (Germany)	Third Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium
1996	\$12,500	Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (Germany)	Conference on German-American Interactions in Scientific Philosophy
1996	\$60,000	Florence Center (Italy)	Third International Fellows Conference
1996	\$31,480	Latsis Foundation (Switzerland)	First Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium
1997	\$9,300	Earhart Foundation	Four-Way Workshop on Human Nature
1997	\$6,000	Brandenburg Ministry for Culture, Science, and Educational Research (Germany)	Four-Way Workshop on Human Nature
1997	\$10,000	Max Planck Society (Germany)	Four-Way Workshop on Human Nature
1997	\$21,500	German-American Academic Council (Germany)	Fourth Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium
1998	\$39,950	Latsis Foundation (Switzerland)	Second Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium
1998	\$48,900	German-American Academic Council (Germany)	Philosophy of Science and Science Policy Planning Conference
1998	\$12,271	National Science Foundation	Workshop on Values in Scientific Research
1999	\$21,500	German-American Academic Council (Germany)	Fifth Meeting of the Pittsburgh-Konstanz Colloquium
1999	\$56,000	Sarah Scaife Foundation	Visiting Fellows Program
1999	\$8,100	National Science Foundation	The Continental & Analytic Origins of Logical Empiricism: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
2000	\$10,000	Antorchas Foundation	Fourth International Quadrennial Fellows Conference
2000	\$54,175	Latsis Foundation (Switzerland)	Third Athens-Pittsburgh Symposium
2000	\$70,000	Bariloche Foundation (Argentina)	Fourth International Quadrennial Fellows Conference
2000	\$1,000,000	Offices of the Provost and Chancellor	Endowment
2000	\$56,000	Sarah Scaife Foundation	Visiting Fellows Program
2001	\$58,000	Sarah Scaife Foundation	Visiting Fellows Program



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VISITING FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS



FROM NEAR AND FAR



University of Pittsburgh

Center for Philosophy of Science
817 Cathedral of Learning
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/

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