FROM THE EDITOR

The present issue brings us one small step closer to the resumption of a more timely publication schedule, and just in time for upcoming HOPOS 2006 in Paris! The complete program for this meeting provides our central feature for this issue, listing an exciting set of sessions that we hope you will be able to attend. To help enrich your visit, we have also included an extensive listing of HOPOS resources and institutions in Paris, updated from an article previously included in our newsletter.

Herein as well is a rich range of announcements for other upcoming events and news of interest. In other inclusions, your humble editor has provided a brief summary of the most recent joint meeting of HSS&SHOT in Minneapolis, remarking on items of HOPOS interest.

While we are only able to offer one book review this time – an extensive treatment of collected work by Swiss philosopher Ferdinand Gonseth – we have tried to compensate by listing a wide array of recent publications. It is hoped that our readership will take this opportunity to delve into this list and resurface with the intention of contributing new reviews for publication in our upcoming issues.

If you are interested in providing a book review or other article for the newsletter in future, or simply have comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at tstaley@vt.edu. I look forward to hearing from you with any contributions or thoughts.

- Tom Staley

Map of HOPOS activity and infrastructure in Paris, France

For a visitor arriving in 1994, the organization of Parisian research institutions and resources in the history and philosophy of science appeared as something of a mystery, meriting a cartographic project. Herewith, some years later, the results of that project, as modified by Frédéric Fruteau de Lacllos to reflect changes in the intervening years.¹ For complementary information, the reader may consult the impressive “Guide de l’histoire des sciences” authored by the French delegation to the XXII International Congress of the History of Science in Beijing (2005); this document can be found on the website of the Comité national d’histoire et de philosophie des sciences (Académie des Sciences), at http://www.academie-sciences.fr/cnfhps.htm.

Educational & research institutions.

There is a curious order to the multifarious array of French educational and research institutions, and this order is best understood in light of the historic French role in the creation and celebration of the modern state—and not the modern university. The lasting power of statism is manifest in the continued elite status of the Grandes Écoles (which include, for example, the revered École Polytechnique and the École Normale Supérieure). The terrific challenge to the State represented by the student-supported uprisings and strikes of 1968 produced a perfectly statist response: an explosion of the previously small and overcrowded Université de Paris into thirteen sprawling institutions. Finally, the French vision of the unification of the sciences has it that l’État leads the way: the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) is the government directorate for research in all manner of academic disciplines, the researchers of which are organized into literally hundreds of units in and out of existing university structures. There are yet other sorts of institutions—public and private— with an educational mission, and these include museums,


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NEWS OF THE PROFESSION.

EVENTS


April 22-23, 2006, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Robert and Sarah Boote Conference in Reductionism and Anti-Reductionism in Physics. For more info, see http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/.

May 2-4, 2006, Strasbourg, France: Augustin Cournot Doctoral Days – 3rd Edition. For more info, email doctoraldays@cournot.u-strasbg.fr or see http://cournot.u-strasbg.fr/acdd.


May 18-19, 2006, Santiago de Compostela, Spain: Foundational Issues in Logic: logical consequence and logical constants revisited. For more info, email lflpcmav@usc.es.

May 29-31, 2006, Toronto, Canada: Canadian Society for History and Philosophy of Science Annual Conference at the Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences. For more info, see http://www.yorku.ca/cshps1/.


June 2-4, 2006, Cambridge, Massachusetts: New England Colloquium in Early Modern Philosophy Conference. For more info, email jkmcdon@fas.harvard.edu.


June 14-16, 2006, Canterbury, England: Causality and Probability in the Sciences. For more info, email frusso@kent.ac.uk or see http://www.kent.ac.uk/secl/philosophy/jw/2006/capits.htm.


June 22-23, 2006, London, England: CPNSS-LSE 2nd Annual Graduate Conference in Philosophy of Natural and Social Sciences. Registration by June 12, 2006. For more info, email phil_confs_2006@lse.ac.uk.

Summer 2006, Budapest, Hungary: Central European University Summer Program on Philosophy of Science. For more info, email summeru@ceu.hu or see http://www.ceu.hu/sun.

June 21, 2006, Surrey, England: Sociology After Durkheim Workshop. For more info, email soctheory@surrey.ac.uk or see http://www.soc.surrey.ac.uk/soctheory.

June 22-23, 2006, London, England: Beyond Mimesis and Nominalism: Representation in Art and Science. For more info, email ph-artandscience@lse.ac.uk.

June 22-24, 2006, Trondheim, Norway: Computing and Philosophy, 4th European Meeting [E-CAP 2006]. Early registration by May 5, 2006. For more info, email cmess@drury.edu or see http://www.andendtetikk.ntnu.no/ecap06.


July 6-7, 2006, Southampton, England: British Society for the Philosophy of Science Annual Conference. For more info, email James.Ladyman@bristol.ac.uk.

July 7-8, 2006, Frankfurt am Main, Germany: International Conference on Philosophies of Technology: Francis Bacon and His Contemporaries. For more info, email G.Engel@em.uni-frankfurt.de.

July 7-9, 2006, Canterbury, England: British Society for the History of Science 2006 Conference. For more info, email bshs2006@bshs.org.uk or see http://www.bshs.org.uk.

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July 17-28, 2006, Vienna, Austria: Vienna International Summer University – Scientific World Conceptions - “Philosophy & Economics.” For more info, email friedrich.stadler@univie.ac.at or see http://www.univie.ac.at/ive/VISU.


July 30-August 4, 2006, Bran, Romania: Foundations of Modern Thought Seminar on Early Modern Philosophy – “Disseminating Knowledge in the 17th Century: Centres & Peripheries in the Letters.” Abstracts by May 1, 2006. For more info, email dana.jalobeanu@bbc.co.uk or valexandrescu@gmail.com.

August 6-10, 2006, Split, Croatia: International Society for the Philosophy of Chemistry – 10th Summer Symposium. For more info, email van Cic@irb.hr or see http://ispc.sas.upenn.edu.

August 10-12, 2006, Oslo, Norway: European Society for the History of the Human Sciences 25th Meeting. Abstracts by April 26, 2006. Registration by May 15, 2006. For more info, email k.h.teigen@psykologi.uio.no or see http://psychology.dur.ac.uk/eshhs/.

August 10-12, 2006, Troy, New York: Computing and Philosophy, North American Conference. For more info, see http://www.cogsci.rpi.edu/conferences/cap/.

September 6-9, 2006, Cracow, Poland: European Society for the History of Science 2006 Conference. For more info, see http://www.eshs.org/

September 14-15, 2006, Berlin, Germany: Rudolf Carnap – GAP6 Workshop. Papers by June 1, 2006. For more info, email awodey@cmu.edu or bernd.buldt@uni-konstanz.de or see http://www.hss.cmu.edu/philosophy/carnap.

September 14-15, 2006, Berlin, Germany: “Towards a New Epistemology of Mathematics” – GAP6 Workshop. For more info, email bernd.buldt@uni-konstanz.de or see http://www.phimsamp.uni-bonn.de/GAP6/.

September 15-17, 2006, London, England: Scientists & Social Commitment: Historical perspectives on the political, religious & philosophical ideas & activity of scientists. For more info, email chc@dtv.dk.

September 21-24, 2006, Madrid, Spain: “Knowledge and Society” Conference. Contemporary focus. Abstracts by May 20, 2006. Registration by July 15, 2006. For more info, email fd234@cam.ac.uk or pjnb100@cam.ac.uk.

September 21-24, 2006, Montréal, Canada: 16th International meeting of the Society for the History of Natural History – “Natural Science in the New World: The Descriptive Enterprise.” For more info, email ingrid.birker@megill.ca.

September 21-24, 2006, Notre Dame, Indiana: The Commerce and Politics of Science. For more info, email reilly@nd.edu or see http://www.nd.edu/∼reilly/compolsci.html.

September 28-30, 2006, Ghent, Belgium: The Social Sciences and Democracy: a philosophy of science perspective. For more info, email jeroen.VanBouwel@UGent.be or see http://logica.ugent.be/ssd/.

October 5-7, 2006, Vilnius, Lithuania: Baltic Conference on the History of Science. Deadlines. For more info, email railiene@mab.lt or see http://www.kfmi.lt/eng/conf/baltconf/baltconf.htm.


November 2-5, 2006, Vancouver, BC, Canada: Co-LOCATED MEETING – Philosophy of Science Association 20th Biennial Meeting. For more info, email jalex@lse.ac.uk or see http://philsci.org/PSA06. History of Science Society Annual Meeting. For more info, email meeting@hssonline.org or see http://www.hssonline.org/2006Meeting/2006mainframe.html.

November 9-11, 2006, Berlin, Germany: “Science within the State” Conference. 19th & 20th C. focus. For more info, email axel.buentelmann@charite.de or Michael.Schneider@uni-duesseldorf.de.

August 9-15, 2007, Beijing, China: 13th International Congress of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science. For more info, email lmps2007@tsinghua.edu.cn or see http://www.clmps2007.org/
Call for Reports

The Newsletter features occasional, concise reports on conferences and other events and resources of interest to HOPOI. If you are interesting in submitting such a report, please contact the Editor.

CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS & REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Opportunity to Review: Aestimatio: Critical Reviews in the History of Science. Assessments of new books published in the history of what was called science from antiquity up to the early modern period in cultures ranging from Spain to India, and from Africa to northern Europe. Distributed free of charge. Most reviews solicited, but volunteers are encouraged to contact the editor with suggested titles and qualifications to review. For more info, email bowen@IRCPS.org or see http://www.IRCPS.org/publications/aestimatio/aestimatio.htm.

Opportunity to Publish and Edit: Polimetrica Publisher open access catalog. Monographs, collected works, and proceeding dually published in free online and inexpensive print form, with short turnaround. Contributions of work and editorial collaborations desired. For more info, email polimetrica@polimetrica.com.

New Learned Society: Bulgarian Society for Chemistry Education & History and Philosophy of Chemistry [CE&HPC]. Promoting research and discussion, and publishing Khimiya: Bulgarian Journal of Chemical Education. International membership free for all interested parties. For more info, email toshev@chem.uni-sofia.bg.

Award Nominations: 2006 Lakatos Award. For outstanding books in the field of philosophy of science, published 2000-2005. Deadline for nominations April 24, 2006. For more info, email j.e.bohannon@lse.ac.uk.

Call for Papers: Ashgate Companion to Contemporary Philosophy of Biology. Articles desired for new collection, especially in the area of information-theoretic aspects of philosophy of biology. Abstracts by May 15, 2006. Papers by February 1, 2007. For more info, email terzisgn@slu.edu or arpr@southwestmsu.edu.

New Editors & Publishers and Call for Papers: Journal of the History of Ideas. Now published by University of Pennsylvania Press. Diverse papers in the broad area of intellectual history desired. For more info, email jhi@history.upenn.edu or see http://jhi.pennpress.org.

Call for Papers: The History of Scientific Thought. Published by the Gale Group. Encyclopedic resource for high-school and early college students. Signed entries of approximately 6000 words desired. For more info, email fullc@gte.net.

Call for Papers: Notes and Records of the Royal Society. Submissions on history of science, technology, & medicine relating to the members of the Royal Society of London. For more info, email jilliene.jewell@royalsoc.ac.uk or see http://www.pubs.royalsoc.ac.uk/index.cfm?page=1083.

New Learned Society: Italian Society for the Social Studies of Science and Technology [STS-Italia]. Promoting STS research through communication forums, workshops, conferences, and support of academic programs. For more info, email mongili@unica.it, federico.neresini@unipd.it, or devide.bennato@uniroma.it.

MEMORIAL NOTE

Marshall Clagett (1916-2005): Historian of Ancient Science. Professor Emeritus, Princeton University. Professor Clagett was a noted authority on the science of ancient Egypt and Greece, and its influence on later cultures of the Middle East and Europe. His Archimedes in the Middle Ages was published in five volumes between 1964 and 1984. A graduate of George Washington and Columbia Universities, he taught at Columbia, the University of Wisconsin, and Princeton, as well as serving as an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II. A full obituary can be found at http://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/26/nyregion/26CLAGETT.html.

SCHOLARLY RESOURCES

Online

In French: Alphabetical index of prominent physicists and their salient work, from Centre Alexandre Koyré. Available at http://www.spm.cnrs-dir.fr/abecedaire/index.htm.


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The Ernst Gombrich archive: [http://www.gombrich.co.uk](http://www.gombrich.co.uk).


**Other Resources**


David Knight collection on History of Science at the Durham University Library. Special strengths in the areas of chemistry, botany, zoology, and geology. For more info, email j.t.d.hall@durham.ac.uk or christopher.skelton-foord@durham.ac.uk.


New listserv: History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine Network, for research on topics relating to the north of England. For more info, or to subscribe, email M.D.Eddy@durham.ac.uk.

**POSITIONS AND SUPPORT AVAILABLE**

**Faculty Positions**

Reader or Senior Lecturer in Medieval History, Durham University, England. For more info, see [http://jobs.ac.uk/jobfiles/JG777.html](http://jobs.ac.uk/jobfiles/JG777.html).

Assistant or (untenured) Associate Professor in Science, Technology & Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Up to three positions in upcoming years. For more info, email macaluso@mit.edu.

Wellcome University Award in History of Medicine at the University of Southampton, England. Particular interest in medieval or early modern, American, or Jewish studies. For more info, email a.e.curry@soton.ac.uk or wer@soton.ac.uk.

One-year teaching post in History of Medicine at the University of Cambridge, England. Applications by April 13, 2006. For more info, email th10001@cam.ac.uk or Peter.Lipton@kings.cam.ac.uk or see [http://www.hps.cam.ac.uk](http://www.hps.cam.ac.uk).

**POSITIONS & SUPPORT** (cont.)

Tenure-track professorship (level negotiable) in History of Chemistry or Astronomy at the California Institute of Technology. Special interest in 17th-19th century studies. Applications by October 10, 2006. For more info, email sanja@hss.caltech.edu.

One-year lectureship in History of American/European Science/Technology at Iowa State University. Applications by May 10, 2006. For more info email andrewsi@iastate.edu.

Visiting Assistant Professor in History, Philosophy, or Sociology of Science at Michigan State University. Two positions, 1-3-year term. For more info, email ellisk@msu.edu.

Grants, Fellowships & Studentships

BSPS Doctoral Scholarships in Philosophy of Science. Applications by August 1, 2006. For more info, email james.ladyman@bristol.ac.uk.

Visiting Fellows Program, Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh. For more info, see [http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/vfinfo](http://www.pitt.edu/~pittcntr/vfinfo).

Philosophy of Science Association travel grants to regional APA meetings, courtesy of the National Science Foundation. For more info, see “PSA/APA Travel Grant Application” at [http://philsci.org](http://philsci.org).

Durham University MA Studentships in the History and Philosophy of Science and Medicine for 2006-2007. Applications by April 15, 2006. For more info, email M.D.Eddy@durham.ac.uk (HPSM) or A.J.Hamilton@durham.ac.uk.

University of Exeter MPhl & PhD Scholarships in philosophy, history, and sociology of biology or biotechnology. Up to 3-year term. Complete application by May 30, 2006. For more info, email Lenny.Moss@ex.ac.uk or M.Mazzotti@exeter.ac.uk.

Research Fellowships (up to 9 months) and Visiting Scholarships (up to 1 month): Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology & Society in Graz, Austria. For more info, email info@sts.tugraz.au or see [http://www.sts.tugraz.au](http://www.sts.tugraz.au).

Postdoctoral Associateship in History of Science & Technology at Yale University. One-year, renewable. Half-time assigned projects in 19th-20th century history, half-time independent research. Special interest in history of plant & animal breeding, but all areas of research considered. For more info, email daniel.kevles@yale.edu.
NEW IN PRINT

**Ancient**


**Medieval & Renaissance**


**Early Modern**


**Enlightenment & 19th Century**


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NEW ONLINE


New Issue of *Notes and Records of the Royal Society:* Articles on Newton’s alchemy; the collections of the Earls of Macclesfield; Max Perutz; and History of Science, Technology & Medicine at Oxford. Available at http://www.pubs.royalsoc.ac.uk/index.cfm?page=1083.
HOPOS Klatsch

The HOPOS listserv offers a lively forum for discussion of historical and contemporary issues in philosophy of science, although participants are asked to keep their postings succinct and pertinent if at all possible.

Occasionally, particular topics spark especially extensive discussion that reflects the wide-ranging interests, commitments and expertise of the HOPOS community. These discussions are often worth further review, especially as they are rarely one-dimensional in nature but rather tend to take on many broader implications of the central issue at hand. To this end, this feature of the newsletter will review salient listserv dialogues that have occurred since the previous issue. The interested reader can find archives of these discussions, or join the list itself, by going to http://cas.umkc.edu/scistud/hopos/elist.html.

Since August 2005, there have been three conspicuous extended public discussions on the list, all relating to current events with philosophical implications. The first of these revolved around the recently revived popularity of the short treatise, On Bullshit, by Princeton emeritus philosopher Harry Frankfurt. Originally published as a journal paper over 20 years ago, Frankfurt’s work received broad public interest when it appeared in paperback last year. Its subject matter also received extensive treatment on the listserv in August 2005.

October and November 2005 saw the list incited to debate by the Dover, PA court case over teaching of ‘intelligent design’, at which list participant Steve Fuller appeared as a witness. The resulting discussion covered a panoply of issues in philosophy of science, including science-religion debates of many varieties, educational practices, Nazi science, and more.

Finally, a March 2006 discussion revisited the 1990’s ‘Science Wars’ surrounding the hoax perpetrated by physicist Alan Sokal in the pages of the journal Social Text. Subjects in this thread included the work of Paul Feyerabend, Bohr and Einstein, principles of induction, and even the venerable Kant.

Further inquiries about the HOPOS listserv, its procedures and etiquette, can be directed to the list-owner at dhoward1@nd.edu.

- The Editor

HOPOS activity and infrastructure in Paris
(cont. from p.1)

libraries, and archives. The bulk of research *per se* (particularly in science studies), however, is done by persons attached to the universities and the CNRS.

Universities & other institutions of higher education.

*Université de Paris.*

In this vast university system with numerous departments of philosophy and history, historians of the philosophy of science tend to be concentrated in a few places.

We find at Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne University (http://www.univ-paris1.fr) two relevant research centers, the «Centre d’histoire des sciences et des mouvements intellectuels» and «Centre d’Histoire et Philosophie des Sciences».

The former, which is organized as a research team (Équipe d’Accueil, or EA, no.1452; http://www.univ-paris1.fr/recherche/ed/ed113_histoire/cr/article3773.html), was initially lead by Jacques Roger and—under Pietro Corsi’s direction—remains dedicated to a conceptually-rich history of biology, as well as such themes as the history of blood and scientific revolutions. It is located in the Centre Malher of Paris I, located at 9, rue Malher 75004, tel. 01.42.78.33.22.

The latter, located at 13, rue du Four, 75006, tel 01.43.54.60.36 or 01.43.54.94.60 (http://www-ihpst.univ-paris1.fr/), was founded in 1932 by the historian and philosopher of science Abel Rey. In its first managing committee we find the names of scientists such as Louis de Broglie, Elie Cartan, Jean Perrin, philosophers such as Etienne Gilson or Alexandre Koyré, and researchers such as Lucien Febvre or Marcel Mauss. It is now organized as a doctoral studies unit connected to Paris I and the ENS, as part of a ‘UFR’ or what would be a ‘department’ in the American context (UFR 10 – Philosophy). It is also a research unit of the CNRS (see below). After becoming a Unité Mixte de Recherche of philosophy of science in 1998 (directed for many years by Philippe de Rouilhan), it was renamed «Institut d’Histoire et de Philosophie des Sciences et des Techniques» in 2002. Since then, it has been directed by Jacques Dubucs (UMR 8590). This unit promotes a remarkable range of HOPOS-related studies, from mathematics to the social sciences and much in between. There are a great many variously affiliated researchers, from Paris-I to the CNRS, and the Collège de France (Jacques Bouveresse) as well. The Histoire et Philosophie des Sciences unit is particularly active,

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The Ecole doctorale de philosophie (ED 280) (http://edph.univ-paris1.fr), directed by Jean Gayon, is the only dedicated to philosophy doctoral unit in Paris I. This unit comprises all the research centers and the DEA (pre-doctoral advanced studies) of UFR 10 (philosophy). One of the principles of its research policy ethos consists in opening up philosophical research towards physical sciences, law, economics and social sciences.

At Paris-IV-Sorbonne University, the research team Rationalités contemporaines (EA 3559) was founded by Pascal Engel and by Alain Renaut in 2000 (http://www.rationalites-contemporaines.paris4.sorbonne.fr). Directed by Pascal Engel until 2005 and presently by Alain Renaut, this unit brings together researcher-teachers (‘enseignants-chercheurs’) from the Paris-IV philosophy and sociology departments and from many other universities. This team aims at developing research on topics concerning nature and the extension and limits of rationality, adopting a broad and varied approach, chiefly oriented towards contemporary issues.

At University Paris 7-Denis Diderot (http://www.sigu7.jussieu.fr), the Centre Georges Canguilhem (http://www.centreganguilhem.net) commenced research activities in 2003 and now offers seminars online. The Centre is a unit of the « Institut de la Pensée Contemporaine », and is located at 2 place Jussieu (75251 Paris cedex 05, tel 01.44.27.63.78). The director is Dominique Lecourt. The research associated with the Centre fall within the French tradition of ‘epistemology’. This tradition, begun by Gaston Bachelard and continued by Georges Canguilhem, aims at an integrative approach to the history of science and the philosophy of science.

The University Paris 7 Département « Histoire et Philosophie des Sciences » brings together research and teaching activities in the history and philosophy of science. This unit is a part of the UFR Biology and Natural Sciences and is directed by Jean-Jacques Szczeciniaz. This unit also maintains strong connections to the UFR of natural and physical sciences and the UFR of literature. It is composed of three research teams: « Science et philosophie, de l’Antiquité à l’âge classique », linked to the CHSPAM (see below); « Histoire et épistémologie, de l’âge classique à l’époque contemporaine », linked to the REHSEIS (see below); and « Philosophie, sciences et société », linked to the Centre Georges Canguilhem (see above).

The Ecole Doctorale « Savoirs Scientifiques », directed by Dominique Lecourt, joins two units of Paris 7, « Epistemologie et histoire des sciences » and « Didactique des disciplines ». The unit « Epistemologie et histoire des sciences » comprises the UMR 7596 Paris 7 - CNRS (REHSEIS) (see below), the UPRESA 7062, Paris 7 - CNRS (Centre d’histoire des sciences et des philosophies arabes et médiévales) (see below), and the Centre Georges Canguilhem (see above). The unit « Didactique » comprises the DIDIREM team (physics education), the LDSP (physics education laboratory), and the unit of epistemology and geography education (« Mobilité, Itinéraires et Territoires »).

Finally, at Paris-X Nanterre University (Bât. L, 200 avenue de la République, 92001 Nanterre tel 01.40.97.73.53), the Centre d’Histoire et de Philosophie des Sciences (http://www.u-paris10.fr/140066663/0/fiche_ea373__pagelibre) is one of three components of a multidisciplinary research team (EA 373, including the « Centre de philosophie ancienne » and « Centre d’Histoire de la Philosophie Moderne et contemporaine »). Created in 1973 by Jacques Merleau-Ponty and presently directed by Bernadette Bensaude-Vincent, this unit gathers philosophers, historians and sociologists working on the sciences, logic, and epistemology. This unit advocates strong connections between the history of science and philosophy—as institutionally manifest in its affiliation with the CNRS 17th section (‘Philosophy’) and 72nd section (‘Epistemology, History and Philosophy of Sciences and Techniques’).

### Grandes Écoles

Ecole Normale supérieure de la rue d’Ulm. Created in 2001 and directed by Daniel Andler, the Département d’Études Cognitives (DEC) of the ENS (http://www.ehess.fr/html/html/CEN_1_21.html) aims at gathering all teaching and research activities concerning cognition, inside the ENS and in connected research units. The DEC is dedicated to developing psychology and cognitive neuroscience on one hand and theoretical linguistics on the other. This unit is multidisciplinary, addressing students in the physical sciences as well as in the humanistic disciplines.

The « Collectif Histoire-Philosophie-Sciences » (http://www.ens.fr/chps/), directed by Claude Debru, has two goals. For one, the Collectif aims to bring together the work and training of departments of both ‘divisions’ of the ENS. Consequently, the Collectif offers a program of philosophical training for scientists and, conversely, a program of scientific training for philosophers. For another, the Collectif attempts to federate all teaching in history and philosophy of science at the ENS—whether located in the departments of philosophy and history, the Centre Cavaillès, the laboratory « Pensée des sciences », or the seminar « Philosophie et Mathématiques ».

The Unité Mixte des Services UMS 2264 CAPHES (Centre d’Archives de Philosophie, d’Histoire et d’Edition des Sciences) (http://www.ehess.fr/html/html/CEHES_2264.html), extends the work of a previous ENS research group (UMS 2267 ACTA). Now located at 29, rue d’Ulm (75005), this unit was earlier located in the Hôtel de Nevers (12, rue Colbert), the (continued on page 9)
site in the inter-war period of several prominent scholarly institutions related to history and philosophy of science. Since its creation in 2000, the UMS 2264, directed by Michel Blay and managed by Eric Brian, has pursued an orientation similar to those precedent research entities. This unit’s mission comprises the development of journals, book collections, and critical editions in the history and philosophy of sciences, including the Revue de Synthèse and the Revue d’Histoire des sciences.

École Polytechnique. Although its central academic units do not teach history or philosophy of science, the CREA (see below) is a semi-autonomous research unit within the school (as well as a CNRS unit; see ‘CNRS’ below) and its library houses a valuable and fascinating collection of scientific instruments (see ‘Museums’ below).

Another significant exception is the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales or EHESS (http://www.ehess.fr/html/html/index.html) which is housed in the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme or MSH (54 boulevard Raspail 75006—the site of the old Cherche-Midi military prison). For reasons of status, the EHESS might not count as a truly ‘Grande’ École but then it is difficult to otherwise place the school in the spectrum of academic institutions. By all other accounts it is a center of much important research and scholarly accomplishment, not least in HOPOS-related studies. In the history of sciences unit, seminars in the past have ranged over the history of the probability calculus and statistics (directed by Marc Barbut of the EHESS-based Centre d’Analyse et de Mathématique Sociales or CAMS; see http://www.ehess.fr/centres/cams/semin/barbut_hcps.html), the history and philosophy of mathematics, the history of mechanics, and the history and historiography of life and earth sciences. Some seminars are taught by persons attached to the Centre Alexandre-Koyré (see ‘CNRS’ below). The EHESS also has a ‘philosophy and epistemology’ unit (‘épistémologie’ in French generally refers to what Anglophones call ‘philosophy of science’, whereas ‘théorie de la connaissance’ ranges over the theory of knowledge). Recent seminars have covered the nature of proof, philosophy of biology, philosophy of engineering, and philosophy of social sciences.

The MSH also hosts several other relevant institutions, including the CNRS-related Centre Historique de Géométries (tel 01.49.54.22.54), which now offers a program on « Formalisms, Formes and Sensibles Data [F2DS] ». In addition, much activity of the (Continently-oriented) Collège International de Philosophie occurs at the MSH.

Collège de France (http://www.college-de-france.fr/). This institution is rich with HOPOS-related history and has a small archive (and helpful archivist). Many faculty members have Hopoi-like interests: Anne Fagot-Largeault offers courses on the « Philosophie des sciences médicales et biologiques »; Ian Hacking’s chair is in the « Philosophie et histoire des concepts scientifiques »; Jacques Bouveresse teaches on « Philosophie du langage et de la connaissance »; and Philippe Descola’s work on the « Anthropologie de la nature » concerns various topics in the history of philosophy of science.

CNRS.
The ‘Human and Social Sciences’ department of the CNRS comprises units dedicated to history or philosophy of science. Many of these units are located in Paris, and a good number of them are also affiliated with other institutions (one central, though not exhaustive, source of information is http://web-ast.dsi.cnrs.fr/l3c/owa/annuaire.recherche). What follows is a list of the relevant Parisian units, with addresses, directors, affiliations, subjects researched or taught, and some annotations. Different acronyms designate different levels of CNRS organization, e.g. GDR (Groupement de Recherche), UMR (Unité Mixte de Recherche), and UPR (Unité Propre de Recherche). A useful and exhaustive guide to French scientific institutions related to history and philosophy of science. Since its creation in 2000, the UMS 2264, directed by Michel Blay and managed by Eric Brian, has pursued an orientation similar to those precedent research entities. This unit’s mission comprises the development of journals, book collections, and critical editions in the history and philosophy of sciences, including the Revue de Synthèse and the Revue d’Histoire des sciences.

École Polytechnique. Although its central academic units do not teach history or philosophy of science, the CREA (see below) is a semi-autonomous research unit within the school (as well as a CNRS unit; see ‘CNRS’ below) and its library houses a valuable and fascinating collection of scientific instruments (see ‘Museums’ below).

Another significant exception is the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales or EHESS (http://www.ehess.fr/html/html/index.html) which is housed in the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme or MSH (54 boulevard Raspail 75006—the site of the old Cherche-Midi military prison). For reasons of status, the EHESS might not count as a truly ‘Grande’ École but then it is difficult to otherwise place the school in the spectrum of academic institutions. By all other accounts it is a center of much important research and scholarly accomplishment, not least in HOPOS-related studies. In the history of sciences unit, seminars in the past have ranged over the history of the probability calculus and statistics (directed by Marc Barbut of the EHESS-based Centre d’Analyse et de Mathématique Sociales or CAMS; see http://www.ehess.fr/centres/cams/semin/barbut_hcps.html), the history and philosophy of mathematics, the history of mechanics, and the history and historiography of life and earth sciences. Some seminars are taught by persons attached to the Centre Alexandre-Koyré (see ‘CNRS’ below). The EHESS also has a ‘philosophy and epistemology’ unit (‘épistémologie’ in French generally refers to what Anglophones call ‘philosophy of science’, whereas ‘théorie de la connaissance’ ranges over the theory of knowledge). Recent seminars have covered the nature of proof, philosophy of biology, philosophy of engineering, and philosophy of social sciences.

The MSH also hosts several other relevant institutions, including the CNRS-related Centre Historique de Géométries (tel 01.49.54.22.54), which now offers a program on « Formalisms, Formes and Sensibles Data [F2DS] ». In addition, much activity of the (Continently-oriented) Collège International de Philosophie occurs at the MSH.

Collège de France (http://www.college-de-france.fr/). This institution is rich with HOPOS-related history and has a small archive (and helpful archivist). Many faculty members have Hopoi-like interests: Anne Fagot-Largeault offers courses on the « Philosophie des sciences médicales et biologiques »; Ian Hacking’s chair is in the « Philosophie et histoire des concepts scientifiques »; Jacques Bouveresse teaches on « Philosophie du langage et de la connaissance »; and Philippe Descola’s work on the « Anthropologie de la nature » concerns various topics in the history of philosophy of science.

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## Day 1 – Wednesday, May 14, 2006

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<td>Wed 14 08h30-9h30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td>Wed 14 09h30-10h15</td>
<td>Opening ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed 14 10h30-12h30</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>The life and soul of English natural philosophy</td>
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<td>Org. Rampelt</td>
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<td>Participants: Giglioni,</td>
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<td>Rampelt, Serjeantson</td>
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<td>Symposium</td>
<td>Enriching the context: naturalism, empiricism, and realism in American</td>
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<td>philosophy and psychology, 1870-1930</td>
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<td>Org. Richardson</td>
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<td>Participants: Hatfield,</td>
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<td>Klein, Richardson,</td>
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<td>Sinclair</td>
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<td>A new philosophical image of science</td>
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<td>Org. Imbert</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participants: Franceschelli &amp; Barberousse, Harmann, Humphreys, Winsberg</td>
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<td>Wed 14 12h30-14h00</td>
<td>Individual papers:</td>
<td>Carnap and Philosophy of Science</td>
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<td>“Rational reconstruction and the ‘foundedness problem in the Aufbau’”</td>
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<td>“Carnap and the rationality of theory choice”</td>
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<td>Padovani</td>
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<td>“Topologies of time in the 1920s Reichenbach, Lewin, Carnap</td>
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<td>Pearce</td>
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<td>“Engineering values: John Dewey, Rudolf Carnap, and Valuation in science”</td>
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<td>Individual papers:</td>
<td>Philosophy of the Life Sciences in France</td>
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<td>Caponi</td>
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<td>“Le concept cuviérien d’histoire naturelle”</td>
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<td>Barham</td>
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<td>“L’inquiétude métaphysique de la biologie française: quelques obser-</td>
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<td>vations sur le finalisme en France dans la 1ère moitié du 20ème siècle”</td>
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<td>Pommier</td>
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<td>“La compréhension bergsonienne de la vie en débat avec l’explication</td>
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<td>darwinienne du vivant”</td>
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<td>Fisher</td>
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<td>Association and adaptation in entre-deux-guerres ecology: the marxist</td>
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<td>biology of Marcel Prenant”</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Organizers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed 14 14h00-16h00</td>
<td>Symposium: At the origins of probabilistic epistemology</td>
<td>Galavotti</td>
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<td>Symposium: Psychophysique, psychologie, physiologie: de la mesure à la modélisation</td>
<td>Sackur &amp; Smadja</td>
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<td>Symposium: Science and politics in the 19th Century</td>
<td>Snyder</td>
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<td>Individual papers: Kuhn</td>
<td>Gonzalez</td>
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<td>Barthélémy</td>
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<td>Individuals papers: Canguilhemi and Felix Mainx</td>
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<td>Delord</td>
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<td>Della Valle</td>
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<td>Wed 14 16h00-16h30</td>
<td>Coffee pause</td>
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<td>Wed 14 16h30-18h30</td>
<td>Symposium: Continuous or discontinuous? The ontology of matter in the history of science</td>
<td>Navarro</td>
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<td>Symposium: Les théories de l’explication fonctionnelle ans les sciences biologiques et humaines</td>
<td>Longy</td>
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<td>Symposium: Pierre Bourdieu and philosophy of science</td>
<td>Nemeth</td>
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<td>Individual papers: Feyerabend &amp; Wittgenstein</td>
<td>Gautero</td>
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<td>Yuann</td>
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<td>Dorato</td>
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<td>Individual papers: Philosophy of Physics in the 20th Century</td>
<td>Zeman</td>
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<td>Bokulich (P.)</td>
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HOPOS 2006, Paris, June 14-18 2006 — PROGRAMME (PAGE 3)

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<th>Day 2 - Thursday, May 15, 2006</th>
<th>Symposium Experiment and observation in the 18th-century life sciences</th>
<th>Symposium L'idée des lois de la nature est-elle un mythe?</th>
<th>Symposium Testimony and epistemic autonomy</th>
<th>Individual papers: Phenomenology and Philosophy of Science</th>
<th>Individual papers: Newton and Newtonianism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thu 15, 10h00-12h00</td>
<td>Org. Huneman Participants: Cherici, Ratcliff, Singy, Steigerwald</td>
<td>Org. Brun-Rovet Participants: Brun-Rovet, Coelho, Plaud</td>
<td>Org. Origgi Participants: Clément, Fricker, Martin, Origgi</td>
<td>Debru “L'épistémologie historique et la phénoménologie: sur quelques origines non françaises de l'épistémologie historique et sur l'hybridation de l'épistémologie historique et de la phénoménologie”</td>
<td>Zemplen “A function for philosophy the development of Newton’s views on methodology during the optical controversies of the 1670s”</td>
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<td>Hartimo “Husserl, Hilbert and the Foundations of Geometry”</td>
<td>Richards “(Re-)Dating De gravitatione: Five Reasons for Post-Principia Composition”</td>
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<td>Scharff “Philosophy of Science after Positivism in Light of the Erklären-Verstehen Debate”</td>
<td>Gorham “The Spatialization of Time in Seventeenth Century Natural Philosophy”</td>
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</table>

Thu 15, 12h00-13h30 Lunch

Thursday 15 continues on next page.
### Symposium
**Identity naturalized: historical and contemporary perspectives**
- Org.: Chapsis-Prideu
- Participants: Brun, Oyama, Prideu, Wolfe

**The birth of logical empiricism from the spirit of conventionalism**
- Org.: Chapuis-Schmitz
- Participants: Chapuis-Schmitz, Glassner, Oberdan, Vautrin

**Les épistémologies de Louis Rougier**
- Org.: Pont
- Participants: Bourdeau, Lacki, Leterre, Marion

### Symposium
**La philosophie de l'expérimentation: bilan historique et perspective**
- Org.: Allamel-Raffin
- Participants: Allamel-Raffin, Gangloff, LeMoigne, Ragouet & Shinn

**Reconsidering the context distinction: the presentation of scientific knowledge and the ’context of justification’**
- Org.: Shicke
- Participants: Frenks, Friesen, Steinle
- Chair: Richardson

**Philosophy of science in the Third Republic**
- Org.: Schmaus
- Participants: Barberis, Fruteau de Lacslos, Godlove, Schmaus

### Individual papers: 20th Century Philosophy of Science
**Chimisso**
- “History of science as the philosopher’s laboratory: Léon Brunschvicg’s approach to science”

**Irzik**
- “Re-writing the history of the 20th century philosophy of science”

**K. Heyri**
- “‘Philosophy of science without history of science is empty; history of science without philosophy of science is blind’ (Lakatos 1971)”

**Volkert**
- “Lakatos revisited – the history of polyhedra and Lakatos’ reconstruction”

### Individual papers: 17th Century Philosophy of Science
**Cassan**
- “L’instauration de la science dans les Règles utiles et claires pour la direction de l’esprit en la recherche de la vérité de René Descartes”

**Tadeu da Silva**
- “Science et vérité chez Mersenne”

**Molina**
- “La philosophie de la science de Leibniz d’après le Consilium de Encyclopædia nova conscribenda methodo invento”

### Coffee pause

### Symposium
**Philosophy of science in the Third Republic**
- Org.: Schmaus
- Participants: Barberis, Fruteau de Lacslos, Godlove, Schmaus

**Hermeneutics and Logical Empiricism**
- Mancosu

**Empiricism and Semantics: Neurath’s Critique of Tarski’s Theory of Truth**
- Hafner

**Hilbert and the Emergence of Model Theory**
- Hallet

**Purity of Method’ in Hilbert's Foundations of Geometry”**
- Uebel

### Individual papers: 17th Century Philosophy of Science
**Ducheyne**
- “Galileo’s Interventionist Notion of Cause”

**Jalobeanu**
- “The Cartesians of the Royal Society: Seventeenth century debates over the nature of collisions”

**Hatch**
- “Gassendi’s Europe: Between the Republic of Letters & the Public Sphere”

### Pause

### Plenary Talk II: Catherine Wilson
### Day 3 – Friday, May 16, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Symposium</th>
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<th>Symposium</th>
<th>Individual papers: Models, Realism, and Philosophy of Science</th>
<th>Individual papers: Probability and Statistics</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fri 16, 10h00-12h00</td>
<td><strong>Towards an history of the philosophy of mathematics</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Panza&lt;br&gt;Participants: Blay, Guicciardini, Malet, Rabouin</td>
<td><strong>La question du rationalisme</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Brenner&lt;br&gt;Participants: Besnier, Braunstein, Brenner, Szczeciniarz</td>
<td><strong>On the banishment and return of the philosophy of science after World War II</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Stadler&lt;br&gt;Participants: Dahms, Damböck, König, Stadler</td>
<td>Patat&lt;br&gt;“Verifiability and scientific realism”&lt;br&gt;Le Bihan&lt;br&gt;“En quoi la ‘conception sémantique des théories scientifiques’ peut-elle encore se dire ‘sémantique’?”&lt;br&gt;Portides&lt;br&gt;“Representational Models and Hempel’s Problem of Proviso”&lt;br&gt;Damboeck&lt;br&gt;“Wolfgang Stegmüller’s conception of a priori judgments in the light of Carnap and Kripke”</td>
<td>Grange&lt;br&gt;“La critique du calcul statistique par Auguste Comte”&lt;br&gt;Godfrey-Genin&lt;br&gt;“De la doctrine de la probabilité à la théorie des probabilités”&lt;br&gt;Vineberg&lt;br&gt;“Ramsey’s Definition of Degree of Belief”&lt;br&gt;Hall&lt;br&gt;“What led Ronald Fisher to the concept of randomization? A re-examination”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri 16, 12h00-13h30</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<td>Fri 16, 13h30-15h30</td>
<td><strong>La philosophie des sciences d’Auguste Comte</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Bourdeau&lt;br&gt;Participants: Abiko, Guillin, Pickering</td>
<td><strong>Situating Newton in philosophical context</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Domski&lt;br&gt;Participants: Bertoloni-Meli, Domski, Janiak, Schliesser</td>
<td><strong>History &amp; philosophy of mathematics</strong>&lt;br&gt;Org. Landry &amp; Stump&lt;br&gt;Participants: Landry, Stump, Zach</td>
<td><strong>Pragmatism</strong>&lt;br&gt;Philström&lt;br&gt;“How (not) to write the history of pragmatist philosophy of science?”&lt;br&gt;Staley&lt;br&gt;“Sources of Contemporary Pragmatism in the late Victorian Psychologistic Philosophy of Shadworth H. Hodgson”&lt;br&gt;Mormann&lt;br&gt;“Logical Empiricism, Values, and American Pragmatism”&lt;br&gt;Kinouchi&lt;br&gt;“Pragmatism &amp; knowledge a ulteriori”</td>
<td><strong>18th Century Philosophy of Science</strong>&lt;br&gt;Duchesneau&lt;br&gt;“Antonio Conti et l’évaluation des théories de la génération”&lt;br&gt;Callergård&lt;br&gt;“Thomas Reid’s interpretation of Newton”&lt;br&gt;Foster&lt;br&gt;Thomas Reid and the Baconian Turn of British Epistemological Thought”&lt;br&gt;Goldenbaum&lt;br&gt;“The Role of Voltaire in the Controvery of Samuel Koenig with Maupertuis and Leonhard Euler”</td>
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*Friday 16 continues on next page*
### Day 4 – Saturday, May 17, 2006

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| Sat 17, 10h00-12h00 | **Symposium** Chemical energetics  
Org. Delrete  
Participants: Delrete, Bensaude-Vincent, Schummer, Vauthelin |**Symposium** The legacy of Hilbert: the sixth problem (1)  
Org. Fogel & Valente  
Participants: Corry, Reede, Valente |**Symposium** Les empiristes logiques et la philosophie scientifique  
Org. Wagner  
Participants: Bienvenu, Bonnet, Wagner |**Individual papers: 20th Century Philosophy of Physics**  
Gauthier  
“Géométrie arithmétique et géométrie physique chez Minkowski”  
Bustamante  
“Physique et mathématiques en France dans la période de l’entre-deux-guerres: le Traité du calcul des probabilités et de ses applications. Un projet de quelle nature”  
Wallenborn  
“Les pratiques de la physique ou a synthèse impossible des mathématiques et des techniques”  
Lemaire  
“Les principes de la mécanique sont-ils dépourvus de sens ?” |**Individual papers: Leibniz**  
McDonough  
“Leibniz’s Two Realms Revisited”  
Fitch  
“Leibniz and the unity of time”  
Spranzi  
“Leibniz and Berkeley: the critique of absolute space and the nature of science”  
Goethe & Beeley  
“Truth calculability and the Growth of Knowledge in Leibniz’” |
|               |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |
|               | **Symposium** The legacy of Hilbert: the sixth problem (1)  
Org. Delrete  
Participants: Delrete, Bensaude-Vincent, Schummer, Vauthelin |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |
|               | **Symposium** Chemical energetics  
Org. Delrete  
Participants: Delrete, Bensaude-Vincent, Schummer, Vauthelin |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                     |
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*Saturday 17 continues on next page*
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<th>Time</th>
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| 12h00-13h30 | **Symposium**  
*Le mécanisme dans la philosophie et la science en Europe, après 1650*  
Org. Mazaric  
Participants: Mazaric, de Buzon, Carvallo, Chareix  
**Symposium**  
*The legacy of Hilbert: the sixth problem*  
Org. Fogel & Valente  
Participants: Demopoulos, Fogel, Howard, Ryckman  
**Symposium**  
*Explanation in neuroscience: past and present*  
Org. Weber  
Participants: Abraham, Craver, Elia-smith, Weber  
**Individual papers: 20th Century**  
Stölzner  
“Felix Hausdorff’s “Cosmic Selection” and the Principle of Uniqueness”  
Vileira  
“Heisenberg’s Conception of History and its Significance to the Comprehen-sion of the Nature of Science”  
Hardcastle  
“P. W. Bridgman’s Private Philosophy of Science”  
Ferret  
“The Ontology of Spacetime and Berg-son’s Concept of Duration”  
**Individual papers: Ancient Science**  
Lehoux  
“Eyes and Observations in Ancient Science”  
Pérollié  
“Le graphein et le legein dans les méthodologies antiques de la définition et du savoir”  
Di Piazza  
“La centralité de l’homoioité dans l’épistémologie empirique des Epicuréens. La sémiotique cognitive du De signis de Philodème”  
Graziani  
“Some Remarks about the heur-istic value of geometrical construction in Euclid’s Elements” |
| 15h30-16h00 | **Coffee pause**  
**Symposium**  
*Le mécanisme dans la philosophie et la science en Europe, après 1650*  
Org. Mazaric  
Participants: Charra-k, Garber, Hamou, Roux  
**Symposium**  
*Against method: thirty years later*  
Org. Grebowicz  
Participants: Amador, Arens, Grebowicz  
**Individual papers: 20th Century**  
Pincoc  
“The Scientific Basis for Russell’s External World Program”  
Ferrari  
“Le jeune Moritz Schlick et Henri Poincaré: aux sources d’une réception”  
Patton  
“At an early source of Cassirer’s program in philosophy of science”  
Bergman  
“No Truth without Struggle: C. S. Peirce on the Connection between Brute Facts and Scientific Ideals”  
**Individual papers: Philosophy of Mathematics**  
Lamandé  
“Quelques éléments sur la conception des objets et des méthodes mathématiques chez d’Alembert”  
Petrunic  
“Relativism and mathematics: William Kingdon Clifford (1845-1879) and the clash of ideologies during the 19th-century introduction of non-Euclidean geometry to Britain”  
Yap  
“Abstract Objects and Mathematical Practice”  
Sullivan  
“On Frege’s Alleged Euclideanism”  
**Individual papers: Ancient Science**  
Raymond  
“Solving The Two Barbaras Problem: The Need To Be Clear About Aristotle’s Analysis Of Whole-Part Confusions”  
Falcon  
“Aristotle on the Unity of the Soul and Life in the De anima”  
Morrison (D.)  
“Analytic method in Gale Ravan  
“Ibn Taymiyya’s theory of logical definition” |
| 18h00-18h30 | **Pause**  
**Plenary Talk III: Margaret Morrison (Un. Of Toronto), “Recovering Unity In A World of Models”** |
**Day 5 – Sunday, May 18, 2006 (All Individual Papers)**

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<td>Sun 18, 09h00-11h00</td>
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<td>“Ivan Setchenov: qui doit éla-borer la psychologie et comment le faire?”</td>
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<td>“Psychology Meets Physics: Schlick’s “Method of Coincidences” and Its Scientific Back-ground”</td>
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<td>“Clark L. Hull’s methodology of scientific discovery: Psychology, logical positivism, practice, proofs, and refutations”</td>
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<td>“Beyond the Bounds of Experience? John Tyndall and Scientific Imagination”</td>
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<td>“How the Philosophy of Science changed Religion at Nineteenth-Century Harvard”</td>
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<td>Sun 18, 11h30-13h30</td>
<td><strong>Induction and Falsifiability</strong></td>
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<td>“Hypotheses, Nothing But Hypotheses Everywhere!” – On Some Contexts of Duhlet’s Critique of Explanatory Psychology”</td>
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<td>“Antécédents du concept de travail mécanique au début du 18e siècle”</td>
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laboratories in the history of science and engineering can be found at http://www.academie-sciences.fr/comites/pdf/cnfhps_Pekin.pdf.

Centre Alexandre-Koyré (UMR 48)
Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Pavillon Chevreul, 57 rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris Cedex 05; tel. 01.43.36.70.69; http://www.koyre.cnrs.fr/
Director: Dominique Pestre | Affiliations: EHESS, MNHN
History and philosophy of science. This Centre, tucked away in a tiny, hard to find building on the campus of the MNHN, is a beehive of activity. Their wide array of seminars (typically sponsored jointly with other institutions like the CAMS or UPR 21) covers, for example, the development of scientific knowledge, the history of life and social sciences, and the history of science teaching. There is also a monthly colloquium on varying methods and traditions in the historiography of science. The Centre A-Koyré has a wonderful little library (tel. 01.43.36.70.69), which has the same requirements for visitors as the parent library of the MNHN (see ‘Libraries’ below).

Centre de Recherche en Épistémologie Appliquée (CREA) (UMR 7656)
École Polytechnique, 1, rue Descartes 75005; tel. 01.55.55.86.23; http://www.crea.polytechnique.fr/
Director: Jean Petitot | Affiliation: École Polytechnique
Analytic philosophy of mind, language, and social, natural, and cognitive sciences. An important locus of research in philosophy of science—though, hélas, not with a historical focus.

Centre d'Histoire des Sciences et des Philosophies Arabes et Médiévales (UMR 7062)
Centre d'Histoire des Sciences et des Doctrines, B. P. 8, Bâtiment C, Rez-de-chaussée, 7 rue Guy Môquet, 94801 Villejuif; tel. 01.49.58.35.99; http://chspam.vjf.cnrs.fr/ (Métro 7 direction Villejuif Louis Aragon)
Director: Régis Morelon | Affiliations: École Pratique des Hautes Études, Université Paris 7
Medieval and Arabic history and philosophy of science.

Centre de Documentation d'Histoire des Techniques (CDHT) (UPR 21)
5, rue du Verbois 75003; tel 01.53.01.80.65; http://www.cnam.fr/instituts/cdht
Director: André Guillerme | Affiliations: UPR21, CNAM, EHESS
History of engineering. This unit shares the CNRS designation UPR 21 with the LHST (despite having neither any CNRS researchers on staff nor any common research area). In addition to documenting the history of the CNAM, the researchers here pursue projects in the general history of engineering and supervise doctoral studies.

Institut d'Histoire et de Philosophie des sciences et des techniques (IHST) (UMR 8590)
13, rue du Four 75006; tel 01.43.54.60.36 or 01.43.54.94.60
Director: Jacques Dubucs | Affiliations: Paris I and ENS (see above). History and philosophy of science.

Recherches Épistemologiques et Historiques sur les Sciences Exactes et les Institutions Scientifiques (REHSEIS) (UPR 318)
Université Paris 7-Centre Javelot, 2, place Jussieu, 75251 Paris cedex 05; tel 01.44.27.86.46 or 01.44.27.99.57; www.rehseis.cnrs.fr
Director: Karine Chemla | Affiliation: Université Paris 7
History and philosophy of science. This past year, this unit became affiliated with the Geography, History, and Social Science Department at Jussieu (Paris VII), and so changed classification to become a ‘mixed’ CNRS/university unit, or ‘UMR’. The CNRS listings indeed identify such a unit in the logical place of REHSEIS, namely, « Recherches d'Histoire, d'Épistémologie et de Philosophie des Sciences » (REHPSCI; UMR 7596). But REHSEIS has shown no sign of changing its name (see the website).

Scholarly societies.
The Société d'Histoire et d'Épistémologie des Sciences de la Vie (http://www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/shesvie) is a place of discussion, study and innovation for those interested in the life sciences and aspects of their historical development — particularly teachers, researchers in biological and medical sciences, and students. From its foundation in 1993, this society has maintained an international profile.

Created in 1986, the Société Française pour l'Histoire des Sciences de l'Homme (http://www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/sfsh) coordinates and promotes studies relative to the history and the epistemology of the human, anthropological, medical and social sciences. The Société Française d'Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques (http://histsciences.univ-paris1.fr/sfshst/) was created in 1980. Its president is Bernard Joly. This society coordinates and promotes studies in the history of science and engineering. It is located at the fondation « Pour la science », ENS Paris.

Museums.
Paris does not lack for science museums, learning centers, and curated collections attached to its august scientific institutions. Here are well-known highlights of science history tourism plus a few sights off the beaten track:

Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie
30, avenue Corentin-Cariou, Parc de la Villette 75930 Paris cedex 19; tel. 01.40.05.70.00; http://www.cite-sciences.fr/
This stunning complex is a science museum and discovery center intertwined. The interactive exhibits are generally successful, but from a historical perspective the exhibit on the history of computing may be most impressive.

(continued on page 11)
Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (CNUM)  
292, rue Saint-Martin 75141 Paris cedex 03 ; tel. 01.40.27.20.00; http://www.cnam.fr;  
The Musée des Arts et Métiers is located at 60, rue Réaumur 75003, tel. 01.53.01.82.00; http://www.arts-et-metiers.net/  
The museum (along with the whole Conservatoire) has been slowly restored and renovated, and reopened in the summer of 1999.

École Polytechnique – Bibliothèque Centrale  
1, rue Descartes 75005; Bibliothèque Centrale 91128 Palaiseau ; tel. 01.69.33.44.84;  
http://www.bibliotheque.polytechnique.fr/expositions/expositio n.html  
The Central Library of the École Polytechnique offers a variety of temporary exhibits and features a fine permanent collection of scientific instruments curated by the Centre des Ressources Historiques (http://www.bibliotheque.polytechnique.fr/centrehistorique/obje t.html).

La Maison d'Auguste Comte  
10, rue Monsieur-le-Prince 75006 ; tel. 01.43.26.08.56,  
http://www.augustecomte.org/  
The international Association Auguste Comte was created in 1954, thanks to Paulo Carneiro, a Brazilian researcher and UNESCO ambassador. This association aims to conserve the material heritage (consisting in the apartments where Auguste Comte lived from 1841 to 1857 and all his furniture and books), and to make available to researchers the archives bequeathed by the philosopher and his positivist disciples. Various Hopoi researchers participate in their colloquia on positivism and Auguste Comte. To visit the museum, open from Monday to Friday, call 01.43.26.08.56 or write to augustecomte@wanadoo.fr.

Musée de l’Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris  
47, quai de la Tournelle 75005; tel 01.40.27.50.05;  
http://www.aphp.fr/site/histoire/musee.htm  
This museum records the history of Paris’s public hospitals, from medieval times through the present.

Musée de l’Institut Pasteur  
3, boulevard Raymond Poincaré and 3, avenue Pasteur 92430  
Marnes-La-Coquette (SNCF from Gare St Lazare to Garches/Marnes-La-Coquette, or Métro 10 to Boulogne/Pont de St Cloud followed by bus line no. 460 to the Garches/Marnes-La-Coquette SNCF station); tel. 01.47.01.15.97;  
http://www.pasteur.fr/pasteur/musees/index.html  
The museum of the Institut Pasteur is not located at the Institut itself (25, rue du Docteur Roux 75015)! It is nevertheless worth a trip to the banlieues (suburbs) to see the place initially given over to Pasteur to provide a quiet place to pursue his battle against rabies. This suburban museum now traces the history of the medical struggle to conquer infectious disease from Pasteur’s day through the present. Historians with research objectives are advised to contact the documentation services back in Paris (tel 01.45.68.82.82).

Musée d’Histoire de la Médecine  
Université René Descartes, 12 rue de l’École de Médecine 75006; tel 01.40.46.16.93; http://www.biuniv-paris5.fr/musee/  
This museum features a collection of surgical instruments.

Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN)  
57, rue Cuvier 75005; 75231 Paris Cedex 05; tel 01.40.79.30.00;  
http://www.mnhn.fr/.  
The Grande Galerie de l’Évolution was reopened after an exquisite renovation in 1995, and is as lovely a natural history museum as one can see.

L’Observatoire de Paris  
61, avenue de l’Observatoire 75014; tel 01.40.51.22.21;  
http://www.obspm.fr  
The Paris Observatory is open for public viewing only one day a month (the first Saturday, at 2:30 pm)—upon prior written request! The average waiting period is three months, so it is highly advised to plan ahead. To gain this special entry, one must write to the « Service des Relations Extérieures de l’Observatoire de Paris » and include a self-addressed stamped envelope (IRCs will probably suffice in lieu of French postage). To visit the far more modern facilities at the Observatory at Meudon as well, one must write separately (5, place Jules Janssen, 92195 Meudon). This site holds great fascination as Claude Perrault’s (1667) architectural tribute to the compass, and the institutional home of Laplace, Delambre, Arago, and Le Verrier.

Palais de la Découverte  
4, avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt; tel 01.56.43.20.20;  
The Palais de la Découverte survived the opening of the ultra-modern Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie, and this older cousin of the Parc de la Villette ‘discovery center’ is still worth a visit. Some exhibits—particularly in the physical sciences—compare quite favorably on a pedagogical scale, even if they lack a bit of the Cité’s pizazz. Young visitors may in fact benefit from the less cluttered and busy environment.

Libraries and archives.  
Paris has numerous wonderful libraries and archives but they are often plagued by failure to adequately address the primary challenges of information science: organization and access. A major coup for the cause of public access has been achieved by the opening of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Quai François Mauriac, 75706 Paris Cedex 13, tel 01.53.79.59.59). A pilgrimage to the old BN site (58, rue de Richelieu 75002) will be possible only if you need to work on maps, plans, prints, photographs, coins, medals, manuscripts, or materials on music or the performing arts. You can tell in advance which site you need to visit by looking up the works first on the BnF webpage (continued on page 12)
(http://www.bnf.fr; and more precisely the online catalogue at http://catalogue.bnf.fr/). Entry requires proof of researcher status, so it is a good idea to make a regular practice of carrying around important (or at least important-looking) papers testifying to such standing and research needs. One no longer needs little photos for reader’s cards (the library staff create digital photos). A couple of days’ entry (the “Carte 2 jours”) costs an astonishing €4, a two weeks pass (the “Carte 15 jours”) costs €30 (half for students), and an annual pass (“Carte annuelle”) €46 (half for students)! The BnF also offers the very rich Gallica repository of digitized books and journals out of copyright, available at http://gallica.bnf.fr.

Bibliothèque Mazarine
23, quai de Conti 75006; tel 01.44.41.44.06; http://www.bibliotheque-mazarine.fr/
For infrequent visitors, the Mazarine requires a Carte d’Entrée which is valid for 6 sittings over 6 months; otherwise, researchers can obtain a long-term Laissez-Passer. The library has an appreciable elegance and general quiet, and it is a generally nice place to read or write even if one has exhausted its many bibliographic riches.

Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève
10, place du Panthéon 75005; tel 01.44.41.97.97; http://www-bsg.univ-paris1.fr/home.htm
The BSG, as it is known, was designed by Henri Labrouste and is accordingly yet another lovely place to study. This beauty has not escaped public attention though, and the library’s main reading room is generally quite full, primarily with students from the nearby Sorbonne schools (Paris I and IV). It is crucial that one arrives as early as possible (10 am, Monday through Saturday) or else the wait for a seat may seem interminable (as was true at the old BN). One must first register in order to enter, and receipt of a “Carte de Lecteur” requires one piece of ID (bring something impressive, such as a passport) and a small photograph for the card. The BSG also offers a higher-status “Carte d’Accès Privilégié”, for which documentation must be presented indicating that one merits greater privilege. The holdings are supposed to be completely incorporated into the BnF electronic catalogue but experience suggests that this is sometimes not so. Their card catalogue (catalogues manuels) still stands, in any case (http://www-bsg.univ-paris1.fr/catalogues/manuels.htm).

Bibliothèque du Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN)
38, rue Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 75005; tel 01.40.79.36.27; http://www.mnhn.fr/mnhn/bcm/
There are entrances to this beautifully-redesigned library from the street-side and from the Jardin des Plantes. It may be preferable to stroll through one of the world’s best maintained public gardens, past the statues of Buffon and Lamarck but the approach from rue Geoffroy Saint Hilaire works just as well (and runs by the gorgeous Institut du Monde Arabe and Mosqué). This library is generally underutilized (a terrible fact to advertise) which may have something to do with the rather prompt service. The librarians are also quite pleasant and eager to help. The holdings include items from the seventeenth century onwards. Acquisition of a ‘Laissez-Passer’ requires the typical documentation of researcher or student status and identification.

Archives de l’Académie des Sciences
Institut de France, 23, quai de Conti 75006; tel 01.44.41.43.85; http://www.academie-sciences.fr

Médiathèque scientifique de l’Institut Pasteur
28, rue du Docteur Roux 75274 Paris cedex 15; tel 01.45.68.82.80; http://www.pasteur.fr/infosci/biblio

Bibliothèque de l’Observatoire de Paris
61, avenue de l’Observatoire 75014; http://www.bibli.obspm.fr/

Médiathèque Spécialisée, Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie.
30, avenue Corentin-Cariou 75930 Paris Cedex 19 (Parc de la
(continued on page 13)
Villette); [http://www.cite-sciences.fr/francais/ala_cite/mediatheque/portail/indexe.htm](http://www.cite-sciences.fr/francais/ala_cite/mediatheque/portail/indexe.htm)

Many of the aforementioned CNRS units have libraries which can be used by visiting researchers, and several of these libraries can be searched through a single online catalogue (the Catalogue collectif d'Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques) accessible through a website provided by the CNRS ([http://histsciences.univ-paris1.fr/databases/hst-cbo](http://histsciences.univ-paris1.fr/databases/hst-cbo)).

**Bookstores.**

Most Hopoi are bibliophiles, stricken by that passion for books which generally though not universally includes the desire to cart them away. If libraries and archives are great places to visit bibliographic treasures, bookstores are great places to invite slightly lesser treasures to cohabitation. Here are some places to make romantic encounters of the second sort, with HOPOS-related books: Paris is still home to many, many used and antique bookstores. Among those with significant collections in history, science, or philosophy are:

- **La Boutique de l'Histoire** (*history; 24, rue des Écoles 75005; tel 01.46.34.03.36; [http://librairie.com/](http://librairie.com/))
- **Librairie Benelli** (*history and science; 244, rue Saint-Jacques 75005; tel 01.46.33.73.51)
- **Librairie Florence de Chastenay** (*alchemy; 76, rue Gay-Lussac 75005, tel 01.43.54.05.78)
- **Librairie Maille** (*science and medicine; 3 rue Dante 75005; tel 01.43.25.51.73)
- **Librairie J. Vrin** (*philosophy; 6, place de la Sorbonne 75005; tel 01.43.54.03.47 and 01.43.54.32.75; [http://www.vrin.fr](http://www.vrin.fr))
- **Librairie À la 42e Ligne** (*social sciences and medicine; 24, rue de Fleurus 75006; tel 01.45.49.47.17 and 01.45.49.48.18)
- **Librairie Thomas-Scheler** (*science and medicine; 19, rue de Tournon 75006; tel 01.43.26.97.69)
- **Librairie Albert Blanchard** (*science, medicine, engineering, and math; 9, rue de Médecis 75006; tel 01.43.26.90.34; [http://www.blanchard75.fr/](http://www.blanchard75.fr/))
- **Librairie Bonnefoi** (*history of ideas and philosophy; 1, rue de Médecis 75006; tel 01.46.33.57.22; [http://www.bonnefoi-livres-anciens.com/](http://www.bonnefoi-livres-anciens.com/))
- **Librairie Alain Brieux** (*science, engineering, and medicine; 48, rue Jacob 75006; tel 01.42.60.21.98)
- **Librairie Paul Jammes** (*science; 3, rue Gozlin 75006; tel 01.43.26.47.71)
- **Librairie Lepert-Scheler** (*science; 42, rue Jacob 75006; tel 01.42.61.42.70; [http://www.franceantiqu.fr/lam/lepert/fr.asp](http://www.franceantiqu.fr/lam/lepert/fr.asp))
- **L'Intersigne** (*ancient science, medicine, esoterism; 66, rue du Chevre-Midi 75006; tel 01.45.44.24.54; [http://www.slam-livre.fr/intersign](http://www.slam-livre.fr/intersign))
- **Librairie Pages d'Histoire** (*history; 8, rue Bréa 75006; tel 01.43.54.43.61; [http://www.galaxidion.com/pages_histoire/](http://www.galaxidion.com/pages_histoire/))
- **Librairie Chamonal** (*science and medicine; 5, rue Drouot 75009; tel 01.47.70.84.87)
- **Librairie Clio** (*history, 38, avenue Villemain 75014 tel 01.45.41.59.20)
- **Librairie Philoscience** (*philosophy, history of ideas, social sciences, engineering, esoterica; this bookstore is physically located far from Paris, in the Loire Valley but in any case exists only on the web: [http://www.galaxidion.com philoscience/](http://www.galaxidion.com philoscience/)).

This list is organized in typical Parisian fashion, by arrondissement, which helps pick out the relevant parts of town for the road-weary. An asterisk indicates that these are the primary specializations of the bookstore. Visitors to Paris who are also interested in other subject matters are highly advised to pay a visit to the web site of SLAM (Sindicat National de la Librairie Ancienne et Moderne; [http://www.franceantiqu.fr/slam](http://www.franceantiqu.fr/slam) with links to seven other national antiquarian bookseller groups (`guilds` seems more appropriate here) before travelling.

There is less choice—or perhaps just less wandering in search of the unfindable—among bookstores for new books. For new science books, there is no better than *Eyrolles* [perhaps most like NYC’s McGraw-Hill bookstore, which is to say best at *applied* science in particular] ([55-61 Boulevard Saint Germain 75005; tel 01.44.41.11.74; [http://www.eyrolles.fr](http://www.eyrolles.fr)](http://www.eyrolles.fr) though it is also worth a visit to *Éditions Jacques Gabay* ([151bis, rue Saint-Jacques, 75005; tel 01.43.54.64.64; [http://www.gabay.com](http://www.gabay.com)]. As far as philosophy *pur et dur* is concerned, there is decent browsing at [Gibert Jeune](http://www.gibertjeune.fr/) and [Gibert Joseph](http://www.gibertjoseph.com/) but the largest selection is to be found at the deservedly famous *J. Vrin* (6, place de la Sorbonne 75005).

**Journals.**


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HOPOS Topics at HSS/SHOT 2005 in Minneapolis

A Brief Review

The 2005 meeting of the History of Science Society – jointly with the Society for the History of Technology in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November, 2-5 – offered a wealth of new work on topics of interest to Hopoi. With 63 sessions on the HSS program, more than half had HOPOS relevance, with at least seven being centrally focused on topics in the history of philosophy of science. Further, the pattern of work being offered reveals what may be important trends in the discipline – perhaps indicating a reorientation of the priorities of current historical research to new subject matter and approaches. While the fields of history of science and HOPOS of course retain distinct orientations, these trends in the former field are worth bearing in mind, particularly as we project our chronological focus back in time before the twentieth century, when the science-philosophy distinction remained far less rigid.

Of more than 30 sessions of interest, only a small minority concentrated on what we might call the stereotypical preoccupations of HOPOS – the Early Modern (3 sessions) and Darwinian (2 sessions) ‘revolutionary’ periods, the modern physical sciences (one session on quantum theory), and direct questions about epistemology and knowledge forms (one session). However, a much broader spectrum of work is worthy of note. An approximate topical breakdown is as follows: Some 10 sessions examined the public face of scientific activity as it relates to the transmission of technical concepts – practices of education, representation & display, and publication & communication. The relationship of science to religion – in at least four sessions – presented yet another important social dimension of technical work. As regards topical work on the foundations of special scientific disciplines, the information sciences – with sessions on operations & computing and statistics – and the life sciences were especially prominent. In addition to the aforementioned sessions addressing evolutionary theory, significant attention to genetics, theories of generation and regeneration, concepts of nature, and the role of natural history was also evident, spanning ten sessions in all. While the vast majority of research effort understandably continues to focus on the Western tradition, four sessions on non-Western science examined developments in Near-Eastern, Chinese, and Modern Egyptian and Indian contexts.

The work presented in seven sessions in particular might be of interest to most Hopoi. “Intellectual Novelty and Scientific Ambition in the Early Modern Period” presented work on early modern androids as well as the efforts of Galileo, Pascal, Hartlib, and the lesser-known Vincent Wing (presented as a medium between Newton and Kepler). In a similar key, “New Work in Early Modern Science” offered perspectives on 15th century geometry, Jesuit science, the Melanchthon Circle, and Keplerian & Newtonian astronomy. A different perspective on the same period was found in “Envisioning New Science, Turning Back in Time: The Role of Near-Eastern Sources in Early Modern Practices of Science”, which proposed non-European roots for conceptions of material magic, utopias, and post-Copernican astronomy. “Ways of Knowing: Theoretical Perspectives from Harvey to Kuhn”, in addition to the two titular figures, examined the ideas of Huygens, Mach, and Wilhelm Reich. “Courtly Culture and Spectacular Science: The Presentation of Science, Surgery, and Magic” addressed itself to routines of public display in early modern Europe. Similarly, “Visualisations and Representations: Models, Specimens, and Instruments, 19th-20th Centuries” introduced the conveyance of information using material ranging from preserved body parts to modern spectroscopic readouts. Finally, but first in chronological focus, “Technical and Philosophical Conceptions of Nature in Antiquity” examined classical ideas about the natural world in the domains of mechanics & craft and astronomy & astrology.

On the history of technology side, two sessions from the co-located SHOT Conference are also especially deserving of mention. A session on “Intellectual Cultures and the Meaning of Technology” provided perspectives on the world of ideas in the Weimar Republic, Cold War America, and post-colonial Africa. Also, an effective bridge between the two sibling conferences was created by a session entitled “No Nature: Negotiating the Intersections of the Histories of Science and Technology”, which presented new work on techniques of alchemy and of early American agronomy as well as the construction of nature seen through the lens of Robinson Crusoe.

The interested reader can currently find more information on HSS 2005 program on the conference website at www.hssonline.org/meeting/annual_main.html.

- Thomas W. Staley
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BOOK REVIEW


To put it briefly: this is a very interesting book, relevant in its first part for today’s discussion about naturalism in logic, but edited (without any index) and introduced in a way that resembles a scientific fraud and detracts from a real appreciation of the work. Such a charge demands some justification.

The Swiss philosopher Ferdinand Gonseth (1890-1975) was often described as a ‘man of dialogue’. This personal involvement not only characterizes his academic and intellectual position between mathematics and philosophy or his preference for the dialogue as a literary form, but it was simultaneously an existential constraint: Gonseth was until the

(continued on page 15)
end of his scholarship nearly blind. This fact had naturally some consequences for his work. Always dependent on readers, it was especially difficult for him to follow the modern discussion in the foundations of mathematics in all its technical details. Concerning the present edition, this would be of some importance.

Gonseth owed his brilliant academic career first to mathematical papers, especially his doctorate about geometry in 1915: Privatdozent at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) at Zurich in 1917, professor for applied mathematics at the University of Zurich in 1920, full professor for geometry at Bern in 1920, successor on Jérôme’s Franel's chair for Mathematics in French language at the ETH from 1929 until his retirement in 1960, and professor for philosophy of science at the ETH from 1947 to 1960. In 1926, he published his first philosophical book *Les fondements des mathématiques: De la géométrie d'Euclide à la relativité générale et à l'intuitionnisme* which contains a discussion of aspects of mathematics, physics and logic controversial in the 1920s. Prefaced by the French mathematician Jacques Hadamard, this work constituted the results of lectures held at the University of Bern between 1920 and 1929. Its philosophical background seems to be an inheritance of Henri Poincaré: "There is in all experimentation an abstract residue and in all (mathematical) abstraction an intuitive residue. [...] The distinction between the abstract and the experimental is not a matter of essence but a matter of tendency" [Gonseth 1926, 107].

Gonseth’s participation in the International Congresses for the Unity of Sciences at Paris in 1935 and 1937 (in connection with the Ninth International Congress of Philosophy) and at Copenhagen in 1936 was essential for his further development: his common basis with the followers of the movement of Logical Empiricism was an anti-metaphysical (against an eternal *a priori*) and empirical attitude. But the technical level of logical discussion was too advanced to accommodate an appreciation of the content of Gonseth's non-formal criticisms concerning the role of philosophy as logical analysis of language and concerning logic as only conventional systems of language rules. For this reason Gonseth's talks on the congresses were a disaster and ended in polemical disputes. Although Gonseth's ideas have today a certain currency (I will return to this later), the refutation of Gonseth's criticisms by the Logical Empiricists was not unfounded: The main stream of Gonseth's argumentation in the context of the relation between language and reality is always directed against a fictive position joining naive realism to strict formalism.

In his main work "Les mathématiques et la réalité" (1936) Gonseth pursued above all two epistemological goals: The comprehension of the development and the validity of mathematical propositions through the genesis of the abstracta and its relation to the concrete. Indeed, his realism is neither an empirical nor a conceptual realism. He opposed it to a purely normative metaphysical intention and a purely descriptive empirical intention, linking both with an *a priori* or an *a posteriori* last-foundation attitude. As an alternative he proposed a dialectical intention defined as argumentation based on a methodological choice: this method organizes a synthesis between normative and descriptive aspects by a tree steps-process interrelating the concrete and the abstract. Starting with schematic idealizations of elements found in the concrete intuitive material of daily geometrical experience, the dialectical action-process between the uncomplicated reel and the spirit “en devenir” leads to schematic syntheses between empirical, theoretical and pragmatic aspects of different levels: from the symbolic language-expression to the formal axiomatization of geometry. Any of these levels is engaged in the others that are its exterior aspects but each can be considered as having a reality in proper, called its internal structure. Thereby, syntax and semantics are conceived as correlative aspects of syntheses. To conceive mathematics as the study of the development of schematic structures is surely plausible for geometry but was completely overlooked, according to Gonseth, with respect to other mathematical domains and especially with respect to logic. Nevertheless, to respect his methodological strategy, so Gonseth, would explain and resolve the logical antinomies (p. 284).

The claims forwarded by Gonseth's "open philosophy", in the forties paradigmatically exemplified in all details by the genesis of geometry⁴, are quite different from a theory maintaining its justification and confirmation in the syntactic or operative evidence based on an isomorphism between a construction or a pre-existent reality. On the contrary, the construction is itself a constitutive element of mathematical reality. A previous doctrine ("doctrine préalable"), similar to Wittgenstein's commonsense, acts as a substitute for the *a priori* or free disposition adopted with respect to the means used by the construction. The anti-foundational tenet of the open philosophy is itself only justified in the future, *i.e.* by its

*Ferdinand Gonseth (1890-1975)*

(continued on page 16)
realité". Gonseth firstly summarizes some historical positions which serve as "previous doctrines": the grammatical realism of the Port-Royal Logic, the logical atomism of Principia Mathematica, the neo-positivism of the Vienna Circle, the transcendental logic of Kant, the partial nominalism of Poincaré, and the median position of Enriques. He then recapitulates his 1935 talk, enriched with the main ideas of "Mathematics and Reality": the abstractions of logic bear to actual objects and judgments the same schematic relation, which the ideal figures of geometry bear to actual shapes.

In 1938, Gonseth organized with the help of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (a forerunner of the UNESCO) the 1st Zurich-Meeting on Methods and Foundations of Mathematics with the participation of Bernays, Enriques, Finsler, Fréchet, Jorgensen, Lebesgue, Lukasiewicz, Polya, Sierpinski, Skolem and others. From this meeting up to the death of Gonseth in 1975, the relationship between the logician Paul Bernays and Gonseth would be steady. The expression of this personal and intellectual friendship is not only the common organization of conferences, e.g., the Entretiens de Zurich, but also the foundation of academic structures: together with K. Dür and K. Popper they founded in 1947 the International Union of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science and, last but not least, together with G. Bachelard the International journal Dialectica. In the broad sense, dialectic argumentation as dialogical interaction between reference, interests and confirmed standards is synonymous with the whole program of the "Open Philosophy", codified by the already mentioned four principles.

Bernays can serve as a warrantor concerning the actual techniques in the foundations of mathematics that were not Gonseth's own. In fact, from the beginning, the reviewers remarked technical vagueness or misunderstandings in Gonseth's writings. On the other hand, Gonseth could give Bernays a philosophical framework for his logical investigations. The latter wrote in his autobiography of his having joined Gonseth's "philosophical school."

The second contribution in the book under review, "Philosophie Mathématique" (pp. 95-189), is a very accurately documented technical report on mathematic logic from 1939 to 1950, written with the exception of the last chapter XXIII (pp. 173-189) about Gonseth's idoneism — not by Gonseth but by his assistant Gert Heinz Müller, a logician and disciple of Bernays, now Emeritus Professor of Mathematical Logic at the University of Heidelberg (cf. Philosophie: Chronique des années d'après guerre 1946-1948, vol. XIII, Philosophie des sciences, ed. R. Bayer, Paris, 1950, pp. 33-127). The editors — who are Gonseth's disciples — have not only passed over Müller's name (mentioned in the first publication's title) but also omitted it in the passage where details of publication are indicated (Introduction, p. 10). Certainly, Professor Müller, well known to the editors, is mentioned in the Introduction as a co-author of one of Gonseth's work, but it is by no means clear.
that it is the reprinted one. Now, this "omission" resembles a scientific fraud because contemporary logicians and philosophers such as A. Tarski or M. Black criticized Gonseth precisely for his vagueness and lack of technical competence. Indeed, the article of Müller and Gonseth, attributed in the book under review to Gonseth alone, seemingly certifies Gonseth's technical competence: it discusses in very brief chapters (averaging 5 pages) the axiom of choice, the continuum hypothesis, the method of postulates, the antinomies, axiomatic of set theory, logicism, intuitionism, Gödel's theorems and their consequences, proof theory, the idea of constructivity, theory of systems and semantics, and idoneism. The whole report constitutes a helpful survey of great bibliographical interest for the historically orientated logician. Indeed, the uninformed reader will not only be misled on Gonseth and his very philosophical importance but he will also misunderstand the historical debate.

- Gerhard Heinzmann
University of Nancy 2

References

4 A list of reviews can be found in Heinzmann, Gerhard, Schematisierte Strukturen. Eine Untersuchung über den Idoneismus Ferdinand Gonseth auf dem Hintergrund eines konstruktivistischen Ansatzes, Hult, 1982 pp.171-172. There exist published discussions with Ayer, Bachelard, Beth, Bochenski, Born, Brouwer, Dingler, Fréchet, Tarski and H. Weyl (cf. ibid.).
6 cf. Revue Internationale de Philosophie 8, nº 27-2 Section 1-2, pp. 50-51, 59 (Tarski); and Mind, N.S. 46 (1937), pp.538-539 (Black).

NEW IN PRINT (continued from page 6)


20th Century & Contemporary


Other


NEW IN PRINT (continued from previous)

For more info, see http://www.cambridge.org/us/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521018463.


HOPOS activity & infrastructure in Paris (cont. from p.14)

There are naturally many more resources to discover, including:

• The listserv Theuth resides on a server at Rennes University and features discussions of history and philosophy of science. The website, at http://theuth.univ-rennes1.fr/theuth.html, provides a CV for numerous list participants.

• Books of HOPOS relevance are occasionally reviewed in Le Magazine Littéraire (http://www.magazine-litteraire.com), La Quinzaine Littéraire (http://www.quinzaine-litteraire.presse.fr/) and even in the Paris-centric daily Libération (http://www.liberation.fr).

• Those interested in paying homage to historical figures may care to visit their present day homes in Cimetière du Saint-Étienne-du-Mont (Blaise Pascal), Cimetière du Père Lachaise (François Arago, Claude Bernard, F-M Xavier Bichat, Auguste Comte, George Cuvier, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Delambre, Louis-Joseph Gay-Lussac, Pierre-Simon Laplace, Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, and Claude de Saint-Simon), the Cimetière du Montparnasse (Mirko Grmek and Henri Poincaré), the Cimetière Montmartre (Léon Foucault), or the Panthéon (Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Marcelin Berthelot, Paul Langevin, Jean Perrin, and Marie and Pierre Curie).

- Saul Fisher
American Council of Learned Societies
Revised and updated by Frédéric Friteau de Laclos

ABOUT HOPOS

HOPOS, The International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science, gathers scholars who share an interest in promoting research on the history of the philosophy of science and related topics in the history of the natural and social sciences, logic, philosophy, and mathematics. We interpret this statement of shared interest broadly, to include all historical periods and diverse methodologies. We aim to promote historical work in a variety of ways, including sponsorship of meetings and conference sessions, publication of books and special issues of journals, dissemination of information about libraries, archives, and collections, and preparation of bibliographies and research guides.

The HOPOS electronic mailing list is a genial virtual forum for the exchange of news, ideas, and queries regarding the history of philosophy of science. Archives of the listserv are available at http://listserv.nd.edu/archives/hopos-l.html. For information on HOPOS and the HOPOS listserv, go to http://scistud.umkc.edu/hopos. Please note that this website address may be changing in the coming months.

Submissions to and inquiries about the newsletter may be sent to the Editor, Tom Staley, at tstaley@vt.edu.

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