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2010 has been a good year for CSMN, both in our core research activity and also in that this fall has been marked by the fact that we have had our midterm evaluation as well as worked out a reapplication for new funding.

By Professor Olav Gjelsvik, Director of the CSMN

2010 has been an extremely busy year, and also a year with significant changes at CSMN. The main task, besides all the regular academic tasks (I shall return to those), has been the midway-evaluation and re-application. This work dominated the life of CSMN core group from August until December 1st, when we submitted the report and the new plans. We all felt we had done a good job; we had provided a detailed account of what we had done, what we ourselves take to be a fair assessment of our achievements, and also worked out plans for our activities all the way up to 2017. As this editorial is being written, we are preparing the presentation for the evaluation panel NFR has appointed. We are cautiously optimistic. The Norwegian Research Council will decide on renewal for the 8 centres in our generation of centres in June 2011.

CSMN has experienced significant changes in 2010. Ulla Heli took over from Jan Halvor Undlien as administrative leader, and later in the year Lina Tosterud took maternity leave, and was replaced by Jon Furholt. Ulla has contributed very positively to the internal life of the centre, and so has Jon. Of course we miss those who left us, permanently or temporarily, but we also enjoy very much working with Ulla and Jon. We are very grateful for their contributions and for their commitment to CSMN.

The next big change is the change in governance structure, and the change in leadership. CSMN now has both a director and a co-director, and a CSMN Board. The Board oversees the implementation of the Consortium agreement between Arché (St Andrews), Cappe (Canberra/Australia) and CSMN, and also functions as a scientific advisory board. The three previous intellectual auditors, Onora O’Neill, Timothy Williamson and John Dupré, have generously agreed to serve on the Board, together with Jessica Brown from Arché and Christian Barry from CAPPE. Camilla Serck-Hanssen is the chairperson, all of them have been duly appointed by the Rector of The University of Oslo.

In May 2010 Christel Fricke stepped down as Director. Olav Gjelsvik has been appointed Director, and Carsten Hansen Co-Director by the Rector. CSMN is very grateful for all the work Christel has laid down for CSMN. She now continues her work as Research Director for Moral Agency.

CSMN is prepared for all outcomes in the renewal process, but we are dead keen on being renewed. Many of our research plans make best sense in a 10-year perspective; the very idea of such centres is partly to create an environment where one can concentrate on long-term academic work without having to apply for fresh money every so often. This has appealed to us, and we have taken that
to heart. We want to finish what we have started, and we want to finish at least as well as we have started. Considering the latter, our own judgment is that we have started very well. Maybe we could have started better; we definitely could have started a lot worse. We are hopeful about the renewal, and in that spirit we are looking forward to a fascinating an interesting new development of CSMN later this year and in 2012, when the new CSMN will re-establish itself, with new PhD fellows and new postdocs, on the shoulders of the old one that will remain a foundation. Within that foundation we will keep in touch with all partners and friends we have made on the way. There have been many high-quality events at CSMN in 2010. The conference on Self-Knowledge and Rational Agency was clearly one of the highlights; there is a separate presentation of that. CSMN has had many long-term visitors in addition to the core group members, including Vivienne Brown, Alison Jaggar, Peter Railton, Helen Steward, Theresa Tobin, Maria Carrasco, Michael Morreau, Andrew Reisner, Julian Fink, Thiago Galery, Marius Dumitru, Antti Kuusela, James Konow, Tom Hodgson, Rani Lill Anjum, Thomas Zuradski, Rachel Severson and Adrian Kuzniar. They have all contributed very much to the happy atmosphere of the intellectual life of CSMN.

Herman Cappelen has stayed with us for several long periods, and all of the autumn semester. In May Cappelen received a research prize from the University of Oslo (see separate entry). Thomas Pogge collaborated with the group led by Andreas Føllesdal at the Centre for Advanced Study at the Norwegian Academy of Science, and stayed in Oslo in May and June. Deirdre Wilson and Jennifer Hornsby have also made the extremely beneficial presence felt at CSMN.

CSMN assessed

We believe that we are making an important contribution by establishing a new line of approach to studies of human normativity, a line that takes us much beyond traditional discussions and into new intellectual territory. A philosophically based, but interdisciplinary and problem-oriented (rather than theory-driven) approach to the study of normative structures has not been tried before. We believe this is due, in large part, to the amount of time and resources needed to put an interdisciplinary approach to normativity on a firm footing. This is not a task that can be carried out by a few dedicated individuals. Rather, it requires an investment on the scale of a Centre, with its corresponding resources and timeframe. Norway has taken on this task, and is first country in the world with a centre for systematic, integrated study of human normativity and its place in nature.

It is also fair to say that in just three years, CSMN has established itself as one of the world’s leading interdisciplinary philosophical research centres and made Oslo known around the world as having a vibrant research community in these fields. Centre members and their collaborators have published a large number of books and articles on topics directly related to CSMN’s core areas of research. Some of this work has already had significant impact on international debates in a variety of fields; it is fair to say that this is most significant in the area of linguistic agency, perhaps because interdisciplinarity was more firmly established in this area when we started out. On the other hand, concrete results are coming around world health (a normative concept) and also about how we ought to address the climate change challenge. CSMN has, in short, fostered an environment in which philosophers from different sub-disciplines collaborate and where philosophers engage extensively with linguists, economists, psychologists, and members of other disciplines. Our more than 200 visitors from around the world include a significant number of the leading contributors to the topics within the centre’s remit. We have co-organized events and collaborated with more than 25 of the world’s leading academic institutions and thus significantly increased the international profile of IFIKK and the University of Oslo.
Consortium board:
Prof. Camilla Serck-Hanssen, Chairman (IFIKK, University of Oslo)
Prof. Jessica Brown, Consortium partner (Arché, University of St. Andrews)
Christian Barry, Consortium partner (CAPPE, Canberra)
Anne Marit Eide, Faculty Director (Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo)
Prof. Raino Malnes (Faculty of Social Science, University of Oslo)
Prof. Timothy Williamson (University of Oxford)
Prof. Onora O’Neill (University of Cambridge)
Prof. John Dupré (University of Exeter)
Eline Busck-Gundersen, Temporary staff (University of Oslo)
CSMN structure

Director of CSMN
Christel Fricke (Jan-May)
Olav Gjelsvik (May-)
Co-Director
Carsten Hansen (May-)

Core Group:
Herman Cappelen, Christel Fricke, Olav Gjelsvik,
Carsten Hansen, Jennifer Hornsby, Thomas Pogge, Bjørn Ramberg, Deirdre Wilson

Administration
Administrative Leader: Ulla Heli
Administrative Consultant: Lina Tosterud (Jan-Oct)
Jon Furholt (Oct-)

Linguistic Agency
Research Directors: Herman Cappelen, Deirdre Wilson
Research Coordinators: Robyn Carston, Jan Terje Faarlund, Ernest Leopre, Herman Cappelen, Deirdre Wilson
Affiliated researchers: Richard Breheny, John Hawthorne, Francois Recanati, Dan Sperber, Jason Stanley
Post Docs: Andreas Stokke, Nicholas Allott
PhD students: Rachel Sterken, Georg Kjøll, Torfinn Huvenes

Rational Agency
Research Directors: Olav Gjelsvik, Jennifer Hornsby
Research Coordinators: Carsten Hansen, Bjørn Ramberg, Olav Gjelsvik, Jennifer Hornsby, Helen Steward
Researcher: Edmund Henden
Hans Olav Melberg
Ole Røgeberg
Post Docs: Anders Nes, Timothy Chan, Nicholas Allott
PhD student: Heine Holmen, Mathias Sagdahl

Moral Agency
Research Directors: Christel Fricke, Thomas Pogge
Research Coordinators: Andreas Føllesdal, Alison Jaggar, Raino Malnes, Peter Railton, Christel Fricke, Thomas Pogge
Post Doc: Eline Busck-Gundersen, Anders Nes
PhD students: Kari Refsdal

Cognition and Communication:
Endre Begby

Addiction, Choice and Responsible Agency:
Olav Gjelsvik, Edmund Henden

Responding to Global poverty:
Gerhard Øverland

Research School
Director: Carsten Hansen
New team members

Andreas Stokke

Andreas Stokke joined the Linguistic Agency project at CSMN as a postdoc in October 2010. Previously he did his PhD at Arché, University of St Andrews, where he worked within Arché’s Contextualism and Relativism Project.

Andreas work focuses mainly on philosophy of language and its intersection with formal semantics and pragmatics. His PhD dissertation was on indexicality and presupposition and treated topics such as the influence on reference-determination by speaker intentions, descriptive indexicals, phi-features and their influence on reference, and the relation between dynamic and static semantics.

The research project with which Andreas joins Linguistic Agency concerns Free Indirect Discourse (FID), and he is currently working on different topics in this area, such as the role of gender features of pronouns in FID and the relation between FID and other non-standard modes of discourse. He is also working on lying and asserting and on metasemantics.

Andreas has previously been a visitor at CSMN in Feb-Mar and Oct-Dec 2009. During these visits he organized reading groups on presuppositions and dynamic semantics. Currently he is co-convenor of CSMN’s Language and Rationality Seminar, and is involved in organizing a number of workshops and conferences to take place at CSMN in 2011-12.
The CSMN Affiliate Program

CSMN welcomes researchers on PhD and post-doc levels to follow the research which is done at the centre. The Centre has thus several affiliated researchers who all work on topics relevant to centre activities. CSMN has a total of 17 affiliates.

The CSMN Affiliate Program is open to PhD Fellows and Post-Doctoral Fellows at the University of Oslo whose work falls within CSMN’s broad remit. By drawing researchers from across the University into the activities of CSMN, the Affiliate Program enriches the working environment for individual researchers while at the same time enhancing the research power of CSMN. There are various running seminar series at CSMN, and affiliates are encouraged to present their work in progress at these and other events hosted by CSMN. They may also apply for funding for their own conference travel. Affiliates actively participate in the co-organization of workshops and conferences, and some have also co-taught seminars CSMN researchers.

One researcher taking an active part in CSMN community is Anders Strand. Anders defended his PhD in the spring of 2008, on the topic of mental causation. He became an affiliate soon after his defence, and believes that the formal association with CSMN may have contributed to the success of his application for a four-year Post-doctoral Fellowship in philosophy of science. “Connection to a strong research environment is one parameter of evaluation, and I believe that my CSMN affiliation gave me an edge on that score,” Anders says. He has no doubt that his post-doctoral years have been enhanced by CSMN activities and opportunities. “But most of all, it’s the people. Being around a bunch of enthusiastic and talented post-docs and PhDs with overlapping interests makes academic life both more fun and more productive.

CSMN currently has 9 female and 12 male affiliates, from 8 different departments. 12 are PhD fellows while 6 hold post-doctoral appointments. There are 3 new affiliates in 2010.

Bjørn Ramberg
New affiliates in 2010:

List of affiliates:
Kim Angell
Frank Barel
Lene Bomann-Larsen
Einar Duenger Bøhn (Bohn)
Jakob Elster
Espen Gamlund
Robert Huseby
Terje Lohndal
Jorid Moen
Astrid Nome
Gry Oftedal
Jon Anstein Olsen
Tor Otterholt
Anders Strand

Ayna Johansen
Paula Rubio Fernandez
Marit Lobben
CSMN continues to be an extremely important and valuable part of the Department of philosophy, classics, history of art and ideas (IFIKK). The doors of our department are filled with CSMN posters announcing activities open to all staff and students. CSMN members have contributed to the teaching on all levels – Professor Olav Gjelsvik has even given lectures in the special Norwegian compulsory course in philosophy given to all students at the University (examen philosophicum). CSMN staff continue to be involved in regular departmental positions and fora: Professor Carsten Hansen has continued to chair our PhD programme in philosophy and we have regarded this a successful way of achieving integration between the PhD students inside and outside CSMN. And together with Professor Christel Fricke, Carsten Hansen has been a member of our strategic committee in philosophy. Another way of providing integration is the appointment of Camilla Serck-Hanssen as chair of the new CSMN board. She is also a member of the IFIKK board which is responsible for the CSMN budgets.

Two events may act as particularly good illustrations of how the department has benefitted from the centre in 2010. In the spring the department on behalf of the University of Oslo signed an agreement for a double badged degree in philosophy with St.Andrews based on the contacts made in the centre. This is the very first of its kind at the University of Oslo and we already have two candidates in the programme. This spring the department also advertised two positions in philosophy. We got an all-time high amount of highly qualified applicants and most of these mentioned the opportunity to work with CSMN as a major attraction.

Since IFIKK considers CSMN so important to our academic life, we have this year collaborated tightly with the core group and invested considerable administrative support in the midway-evaluation – and reapplication process. We sincerely hope this work will prove fruitful and that CSMN will continue to contribute to the life in our new home.

Mathilde Skoie
Head of Department
Gender equity

Philosophy everywhere is still troubled with a very low percentage of female scholars, and it is clear that active measures on several levels are needed in order to assure gender equity. CSMN is actively addressing the question.

CSMN is committed to taking steps towards equal opportunity. At the end of 2010 a group of affiliates, junior staff and visitors gathered to discuss what could be done to increase the participation and visibility of female philosophers in the daily life and events at the CSMN. We shared the impression that the development in this area had not been satisfactory in 2010. We agreed that there are many things which can be done: especially things that pertain to the daily routines and how we organize research and activities at the CSMN.

We also agreed that members at CSMN have a potential for learning more about the contemporary research there is on this topic, both in order to better understand some of the complex mechanisms behind the phenomena and to better see why inequality is a problem for philosophical research. As a result, the CSMN Action group was founded. One of the goals of the group is to come up with suggestions about initiatives and measures that can be taken in order to increase the number of women present in the day-to-day activities of CSMN, as well as increasing the visibility of the women who are currently a part of the project.

For these aims to be achieved, the group are dependent on the backing and support of CSMN as a whole. At the December staff meeting, the group therefore suggested two measures to be implemented: a) that the CSMN should have as its ideal a 50/50 participation among its contributors (speakers and commentators) on all its events and b) that there should be NO all-male (or all-female) events. The first was accepted as a goal.

Trine Antonsen and Georg Kjøll
Internal activities

The Language and Rationality seminar (L & R seminar)

CSMN’s Language and Rationality Seminar is a weekly forum, bringing together our Linguistic and Rational Agency projects. In 2010, we have had 29 talks altogether, covering a diverse range of topics, ranging from descriptive indexicals and linguistic presupposition, through norms of assertion, to the nature of belief and requirements of rationality.

Although the majority of presenters have come from the CSMN’s own ranks, or from our partners at Arché, we have also had the pleasure of welcoming a number of visitors from elsewhere, including Torstein Fretheim (Trondheim), Julian Fink (Vienna), George Rey and Terje Lohndal (both Maryland), Jesper Kallestrup (Edinburgh), Catherine Felix (Lund), Attila Tanyi (Konstanz), and Henk Zeevat (Amsterdam). Throughout the year, discussion at the seminar has been lively, with many fruitful interchanges between different perspectives, both within and across the Linguistic and Rational Agency camps.

Conveners of the seminar for spring 2010 were Heine Holmen and Nicholas Allott and for the autumn Nicholas Allott and Andreas Stokke. The current conveners, Andreas Stokke and Anders Nes, plan to keep broadly the same format for 2011.

Moral Philosophy Club

The Moral Philosophy Club is the regular meeting place for the Moral Agency people and for affiliates from the Ethics Program, but others with an interest in moral philosophy are also welcome to attend. It is intended to be a friendly and constructive forum in which we present and discuss work in progress. Participation is by membership or invitation. It has so far worked well in accordance with these intentions. Lene Bomann-Larsen took over as convener in January 2010. In the spring semester, we had, in addition to internal presenters, four external presenters: Peter Railton, Michael Morreau, Endre Stavang and
Attila Tanyi. Einar Duenger Bohn took over as convener in August 2010. That following semester we also had, in addition to internal presenters, two external presenters: Fonna Forman-Barzilai and MPC alumnus Jon A. Lindstrøm. Long-term visitor Tomasz Zuradzki presented as well. Throughout the year we covered topics ranging from applied ethics to metaethics. With a few exceptions, the format of the sessions has stayed the same: we send out the piece to be presented the week before, read it, before discussion at the meeting.

Lene Bomann-Larsen and Einar Bøhn

CSMN Colloquium

Unless other CSMN events are unfolding, Wednesday mornings are reserved for the CSMN colloquium. This is a forum for presentations and discussions that may bear on work done in all three branches of CSMN. Both regular personnel and visitors are encouraged to use the colloquium as a setting for trying new ideas and developing work in progress. Discussion is informal in tone, levity is permitted and frequently in evidence, but not to the detriment of academic engagement and excitement. (At times autocratic exercise of power by the Chair is required.) We had 10 meetings during the spring of 2010, starting with Georg Kjøll (CSMN) on semantic normativity and the language of thought and ending with a joint talk by Allison Jaggar (Colorado/CSMN) and Theresa Tobin: “Dislocating Moral Authority: Justifying Moral Claims in a Diverse and Unequal World. During the fall, CSMN staff were dedicating their efforts to drafting the application for centre renewal. We nevertheless had eight meetings, including talks by various visitors; Stephen Morse (Pennsylvania), Rachel Severson (Washington), María Alejandra Carrasco (Santiago de Chile), Vivienne Brown (Open University, UK).

Details of past talks and the current program are posted on our web page: http://www.csmn.uio.no/events/csmn_colloquium/

Bjørn Ramberg
Linguistic Agency

Linguistic agency is central to human action, and is governed by rules and norms that need to be analysed and articulated. This branch of CSMN has worked with several aspects of these subjects, both empirically and in relation to more structural systems of agency.

Context and Communication Sub-Project

Output

In 2009, Herman Cappelen and John Hawthorne published *Relativism and Monadic Truth* (Oxford University Press). The book immediately triggered a great deal of discussion, and in 2010, two of the world’s leading philosophy journals, *Analysis* and *Philosophical Studies* invited seven philosophers to comment on it, with Cappelen and Hawthorne writing replies. The commentators were John MacFarlane, Peter Lasersohn, Brian Weatherson, Mark Richard, Michael Glanzberg, and Scott Soames. Both journals also published a précis of the book.

The American Philosophical Association’s Central Division organized an ‘author meets critics’ session on the book at the annual meeting in Chicago in March 2010. The critics were Andy Egan, Scott Soames, and Adam Sennet/Ernest Lepore. Cappelen and Hawthorne responded. A symposium on *Relativism and Monadic Truth* was also organized at New York Institute of Philosophy, at NYU.


In 2010, a new book by Cappelen, *Philosophy without Intuitions*, was accepted for publication with Oxford University Press. The monograph addresses a range of foundational issues in philosophical methodology. The manuscript was presented and discussed at a very lively and productive PhD course at CSMN, co-taught with Professor Olav Gjelsvik.

Events

The main event organized by Context and Communication in 2010 was a mini-course and workshop on first-person (*de se*) thought and content at the University of Oslo. The event had more than 30 participants (PhD students and junior researchers) from around the world. The topic was the nature of first-person thought and content, the role of such thoughts in articulating reasons for action, and the semantics of constructions that denote a first-person point of view (or other kinds of essential indexicality). The talks presented were the following: Dilip Ninan (Arché): Why Centred Worlds? Andy Egan (Rutgers/Arché): “Three Grades of Self-Involvement, Part 1: Self-Locating Content in Thought”. Pranav Anand (UC Santa Cruz): The Cross-Linguistic Manifestations of De Se Expressions. Mike Titelbaum (Wisconsin-Madison): Bayesian De Se Updating, Part 1. James Higginbotham (USC): Indexicals and Cross-Reference. Mike Titelbaum: Bayesian De Se Updating, Part 2. Dilip Ninan: Self-Location and Other-Location. Seth Yalcin (UC Berkeley): Orientation. Andy

Other events worth noting were two workshops on contextualism and relativism, at the University of Oslo. The keynote speaker for the first of these was Cian Dorr, and for the second Andy Egan. Individual talks were given at CSMN by Ernest Lepore, Peter Pagin, and Matthew McGrath.

New Postdoc: Dr. Andreas Stokke

In 2010, Linguistic Agency advertised for a 2-year postdoctoral position. The competition for this position was fierce, with more than 60 applicants. The committee interviewed four candidates, and offered the position to Dr. Andreas Stokke. Dr. Stokke got his PhD from the University of St Andrews, with a dissertation entitled: *Indexicality and Presupposition – Explorations beyond Truth-Conditional Information*. The committee and the rest of CSMN were delighted that Dr. Stokke accepted the offer and are confident he will make an excellent addition to CSMN in general and Linguistic Agency in particular.

Metarepresentation Sub-Project

Output

In 2010, Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber completed *Meaning and Relevance* (forthcoming with Cambridge University Press), a successor to their influential *Relevance: Communication and Cognition*, which updates the theory of communication presented in their earlier book and explores its consequences for various areas of research. Along with several collaborators (Fabrice Clément, Christophe Heintz, Olivier Mascaro, Olivier Morin, Hugo Mercier and Gloria Origgi) they also published a programmatic paper on ‘Epistemic Vigilance’ (*Mind & Language* 25.4) arguing that the massive dependence of humans on communicated information creates a vulnerability to misinformation.
which is addressed by several mechanisms for epistemic vigilance, targeted either at the speaker (who to believe) or at the communicated content (what to believe).

Robyn Carston’s work was the subject of a collection of papers by leading pragmatic theorists and philosophers of language, *Explicit Communication: Robyn Carston’s Pragmatics* (Palgrave, 2010). The book ends with a chapter in which Carston updates her account, responds to critics and explores directions for future research. Her presentation to the Aristotelian Society, ‘Metaphor: ad hoc concepts, literal meaning and mental images’ (*Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society* 110(3)) outlines one important direction for future research on metaphor, which she is exploring and extending in current work.

Members of the Metarepresentation sub-project also contributed on the experimental side. Coralie Chevallier, Francesca Happé, Ira Noveck and Deirdre Wilson published a paper on ‘Scalar inferences in Asperger Syndrome’ in *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders* 40 (9), and Dan Sperber and Hugo Mercier completed a target article for *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* (forthcoming in 2011) showing how their argumentative theory of reasoning explains a wide range of experimental results in the psychology of reasoning.

Postdoctoral fellows and PhDs also made important contributions in 2010. Nicholas Allott’s book *Key Terms in Pragmatics* (Continuum, 2010) introduces key theoretical concepts from pragmatics and contains insightful reflections on key thinkers and approaches. Georg Kjoll’s paper ‘Content similarity and communicative success’ in *International Review of Pragmatics*, 2 (1) is a response to Herman Cappelen and Ernie Lepore’s earlier paper ‘Relevance theory and shared content’. Georg Kjoll also completed his PhD thesis on *Word Meaning, Concepts and the Representation of Abstract Entities from the Perspective of Radical Pragmatics and Semantic Externalism*, which will be examined in 2011. Our affiliate PhD student Ingrid Lossius Falkum also completed her University College London PhD on *The Semantics and Pragmatics of Polysemy: A Relevance-Theoretic Account*, and has been awarded a postdoctoral fellowship by the Research Council Norway, to be held at CSMN.

**Events**

The main event organised by the Metarepresentation sub-project in 2010 was an Oslo workshop on Word Meaning organised by Robyn Carston and Deirdre Wilson (with help from Nicholas Allott, Georg Kjoll and Ingrid Lossius Falkum), on the nature of word meaning and its relation to concepts. The keynote speaker was Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland), and invited main speakers were Kjell Johan Sæbø (Oslo), Roberto de Almeida (Concordia University, Canada), Emma Borg (Reading), Ruth Kempson (King’s College London), Timothy Pritchard (King’s College London) and Deirdre Wilson (University College London and CSMN, Oslo). Commentators were Robyn Carston (University College London and CSMN, Oslo), Paul Elbourne (Queen Mary, University of London), Herman Cappelen (Arche, St Andrews and CSMN, Oslo), Barry Smith (Birkbeck College and School of Advanced Study, London), Mark Textor (King’s College London), Georg Kjoll (CSMN, Oslo) and Nicholas Allott (CSMN, Oslo).

Members of the Metarepresentation sub-project also put on a semester-long MA course on Pragmatics and Relevance Theory, organised by Nicholas Allott, with contributions from Georg Kjoll, Ingrid Lossius Falkum and Deirdre Wilson.
Research in this sub-project has focused on two main areas: recursion and complexity as universal features of human language, and the acquisition and historical transmission of phonologically empty items. A debate has reemerged in linguistics about the relationship between linguistic complexity on the one hand and literacy and cultural complexity on the other. Jan Terje Faarlund has conducted fieldwork and completed a book manuscript on the syntactic structures of a native American language, *The Grammar of Chiapas Zoque* (forthcoming), demonstrating that there is no such necessary correlation. Data from this project have been presented at conferences on language complexity and language contact during 2010. Phonologically empty items (e.g. subjects in languages like Latin and Spanish, and definite determiners in languages like Latin and Russian) tend to be replaced by overt items through the history of some languages. How to understand the acquisition of such items, on the one hand, and their replacement by overt items, on the other, is the topic of ongoing work in this sub-project. Preliminary results are presented in various papers (e.g. J.T. Faarlund, ‘On the history of definiteness marking in Scandinavian’, *Journal of Linguistics* 2009), and a monograph is in progress. Theories of syntactic change in a wider perspective are discussed in Faarlund’s chapter on ‘Word Order’ in the *Continuum Companion to Historical Linguistics* (2010). Our affiliate Terje Lohndahl is steadily publishing numerous papers on theoretical and formal issues relating to universal grammar and the nature of human language.

Herman Cappelen
Moral Agency

The Moral agency branch of CSMN has focused on five different research areas during the last year, and has maintained and expanded international collaboration with researchers and with CAPPE research centre in Australia. It has also embarked on interdisciplinary studies of normativity and rational moral behaviour.

In 2010, the members of the moral agency team worked in 5 interrelated areas: (1) With the mid-term evaluation of CSMN coming up, getting the results of our research ready for publication had the highest priority. (2) After signing the consortium agreement with Arché and CAPPE, Christel Fricke visited CAPPE in March. (3) The team hosted and participated in 18 conferences, workshops and guest lectures, with all in all 77 speakers, 24 of them women. The ambition was in all cases to bring together scholars from different disciplines, be it within philosophy or within academia at large. (4) We received four long term visitors (all of them female scholars!) and two scholars who stayed for shorter periods of time. (5) We collaborated extensively with CAPPE and other local and international research institutions, including the Ethics Program, ESOP, The Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, the Stanford based McCoy Family Centre for Ethics in Society, as well as with several young scholars affiliated with CSMN.

Christel Fricke finally submitted two volumes with collected essays to the respective publishers: The Ethics of Forgiveness has been published by Routledge (with the date of 2011). And Adam Smith and the Conditions of a Moral Society has been published as a special set of contributions of The Adam Smith Review, 6 (with the date of 2011).

Further members of our team also had a very high level of production. (For details see list of publications.)

In March 2010, Christel Fricke visited the CAPPE centre based in Canberra/Australia. She met colleagues in Canberra, explored further prospects of cooperation between the two consortium partners, and lectured on forgiveness and dignity. John Weckert from CAPPE accepted an invitation to give a lecture in Oslo and visited CSMN in June. In the meantime, Gerhard Overland (CSMN) and Christian Barry (CAPPE) have cooperated successfully in raising funding for two research projects, one on ‘Responding to Local Poverty’, funded by the Norwegian Research Council, through the Norwegian Programme for Research Cooperation with India (INDNOR), the other on ‘Who owns it?— Land claims in Latin America: their moral legitimacy and implications’ funded also by the Norwegian Research Council.

One focus of the conferences we hosted in 2010 has been the analysis of the meaning and reference of concepts which play a crucial role in our evaluative and normative judgments, and in our moral judgments in particular, namely dispositional and response-dependent concepts. Eline Busck-Gunderson has organized three conferences, one on Dispositions, one on Response Dependence, and one on Agency and Dispositions (the latter two in cooperation with the RA team and with Jennifer Hornsby in particular). The world leading scholars in the debate, including Philip Pettit and Crispin Wright, came to Oslo in order to contribute to these conferences.

In May and June, Thomas Pogge stayed in Oslo not only as a member of CSMN but also as a special guest of the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights. The main focus of his work in and from Oslo was to further promote the ‘Health Impact Fund’ which was originally launched in Oslo in 2008.

In October, we hosted the third conference on the Nature of Social and Moral Norms in Intentional Action, again bringing together...
social scientists and philosophers. (For details see p. 54.)

In cooperation with the LA team and with Jan Terje Faarlund in particular, we hosted a workshop on Universal Moral Grammar, exploring the scope and limits of the analogy between the originally Chomskyan and by now well-established claim that there are genetically determined basic structures of natural languages on the one hand and the more recently and still quite hypothetical claim that there might be genetically determined basic structures of otherwise divergent moral cultures.

Peter Railton visited CSMN in June and gave several lectures on normative theory in general and moral theory in particular, with a special focus on the nature of values and valuing. As during his former visits, he brought together the whole of the CSMN team.

Christel Fricke gave an introductory lecture on Frans de Waal’s 2009 book on The Age of Empathy – Frans de Waal having been invited for the Kristine Bonnevie Lecture 2011 by Nils Christian Steenseth (CEES).
De Waal argues that not only human beings, but also our closest relatives, the apes, have a disposition for empathic feelings and behavioral responses. Empathy plays an important part in understanding the natural moral dispositions of human beings. Fricke raised questions about how far reaching are the consequences one can plausibly draw from this finding concerning the question how we should organize our societies. Evidence for people being naturally provided with empathy should not be misinterpreted as support for the claim that human beings are by nature moral beings. Human morality is a cultural achievement, even though we would probably not have it unless we had a natural disposition for empathy. Therefore, following the suggestion of culture skeptics like Frans de Waal and trying to learn from the apes how to shape our society might not be the way to go.

Finally, we were involved in several cooperative projects. Two of them addressed ethical aspects of our concern for the environment and of climate change. In cooperation with the Ethics Program and with CSMN affiliate Espen Gamlund in particular, we co-hosted a workshop on Confronting Environmental Values. As partners of ESOP, PRIO and the Stanford based McCoy Family Centre for Ethics and the Environment, we co-hosted two conferences on Climate Change and Distributive Justice (one in Stanford and the other one in Oslo).

A third cooperative project was dedicated to Neuroscience and the Law. Project leaders were Lene Bormann-Larson and Jakob Elster, both CSMN affiliates who had obtained funding for this project from the Norwegian Research Council. They organized 3 conferences on the topic which CSMN co-hosted. These conferences brought Stephen J. Morse (Pennsylvania) several times to Oslo, and he has now agreed to join the CSMN team.

Cooperation both on the personal and on the institutional level played a very important part in our activities, and I would like to take the opportunity of thanking all those who helped CSMN and the MA team in particular to organize and co-host so many events.

Christel Fricke
Rational Agency

The question of rational agency touches upon a vast number of different philosophical problems. This branch of CSMN's research has in 2010 manifested its work in seven different events which all cover important parts of the research, in addition to seminars connected to this year's annual lecture.

Principal Events in 2010

The Rational Agency branch of CSMN organized seven main events in 2010. Each pursued lines of investigation drawn up in its three main sub-projects. The largest event, in terms of number of speakers as well as the audience, was the conference ‘Self-knowledge and Rational Agency’, held in June and organized by Timothy Chan. Taken severally, the topics of self-knowledge and rational agency are venerable issues in the philosophy of mind and action. In recent years, however, a fruitful line of research has emerged, which attempts to understand the connections between the two. The questions here were addressed in depth by a number of leading authorities. Though this was perhaps the most salient event, the other workshops and conferences were, on the whole, equally successful in terms of pursuing topics of central concern to CSMN. Issues about the nature of dispositions, and their relation to agency and meaning, were pursued in depth both at our first major event of the year – the Leeds-CSMN workshop on Knowledge and Agency – marked the start of what we hope will be an ongoing, and widening, collaboration between CSMN and the Philosophy Department at the University of Leeds.

1. Workshop on Dispositions
22-23 March, University of Oslo

- Stephen Mumford (Nottingham) (with Rani Anjum): Causal Dispositionalism versus Counterfactual Dependence
- Rani Anjum (CSMN/Nottingham) (with Stephen Mumford): Dispositions and Modality
- Eline Busck Gundersen (CSMN/Aarhus): The Metaphysical Modesty of Conditional Accounts of Dispositions
- Barbara Vetter (Oxford): Dispositions Without the Stimulus
- Jennifer McKitrick (Nebraska-Lincoln): Dispositional Essentialism without Necessitarianism
- Lars Bo Gundersen (Aarhus): Tracking, Epistemic Dispositions and the Conditional Analysis
- Anders Strand (Oslo): The Ontological Innocence of Second-Order Property Designators
- Sungho Choi (Kyung Hee, Seoul): Finkish Dispositions and Contextualism

2. Workshop on Present Issues in Epistemology
26 April, University of Oslo

- Jesper Kallestrup (Edinburgh) ‘Incompatibilism and Semantic Circularity’
- Lars Bo Gundersen (Århus) ‘Tracking and transmission of knowledge’
- Nikolaj Jang Pedersen (København) ‘Perspectives on disagreement’

3. The Theoretical and the Practical
28 May University of Oslo

- John Broome (Oxford) ‘Instrumental Reasoning’
- John Skorupski (St Andrews) ‘Do Reason Relations exist?’
- Sarah Stroud (McGill) ‘Is Practical Deliberation Essentially First-Personal?’
- Andrew Reisner (McGill) ‘Robust Naturalism, Normative Realism, and Reductive Explanation.’

9-11 June, University of Oslo

Robert Stalnaker (MIT): ‘One more attempt to put Sleeping Beauty to rest’
Commentator: Mikkel Gerken (Copenhagen)

Quassim Cassam (Warwick): ‘Knowing What You Believe’
Commentator: Frank Barel (Oslo)

André Gallois (Syracuse): ‘Transparent Reasoning’
Commentator: Jonathan Way (Stirling)

Adrian Haddock (Stirling): ‘The knowledge that a man has of his intentional actions’
Commentator: Hong Yu Wong (Birkbeck)

Pamela Hieronymi (UCLA): ‘Reflection and Responsibility’
Commentator: Conor McHugh (Jean Nicod)

Crispin Wright (NYU/Aberdeen): ‘McKinsey One More Time’
Commentator: Anna-Sara Malmgren (U of Texas, Austin)

Fred Dretske (Duke): ‘Awareness & Authority: Skeptical Doubts about Self Knowledge’
Commentator: Heather Logue (Leeds)

Round-up Session, Chair: Jennifer Hornsby (CSMN/Birkbeck)

5. Workshop: The Guise of the Good
June 14th, University of Oslo

Pamela Hieronymi (UCLA): On the Will as Reason

Heine Holmen (CSMN): Actions, Reasons and Intelligibility

Anders Nes (CSMN): Instrumental Reasoning from Admittedly Bad Ends.
6. Agency and Dispositions - A One Day Conference With Philip Pettit
30th August 2010, University of Oslo

- Philip Pettit (Princeton): ‘Assent and the Upgrading of Belief’
- Rowland Stout (University College Dublin): ‘The Reach of Agency’
- Jussi Haukioja (NTNU/Turku): ‘Dispositions and the Constitution of Meaning’

7. Leeds-CSMN workshop on Knowledge and Agency

- Jason Turner, University of Leeds, Free Will and Metasemantics: Revisiting the Paradigm Case Argument
- Olav Gjelsvik, CSMN, Oslo, Knowing What you Do.
- Wouter Kalf, University of Leeds, Are there categorical moral reasons for action if the most plausible Humean theory of reasons is true?
- Carsten Hansen, CSMN, Oslo, Deflationism, the Aim of Belief and Our Use of “true”
- Pekka Vayrynen, University of Leeds, Thick Concepts and Presupposition
- Bjørn Ramberg, CSMN, Oslo, Animal Subjectivity: Neo-Pragmatism’s Struggle with the Mental.

Publications 2010

The published output this year was quite high. In many cases, it will be clear how the publications represent the culmination of work begun in previous years. The OUP-volume, *The Thief of Time*, for example, is a collection of papers, given at the conference on procrastination held in July 2008. Another volume, *Anscombe’s Intention*, originated in two conferences, the first of which was held in 2008, and is scheduled to be published by Harvard University Press in May 2011. Similarly, we expect that work based on the workshops and conferences listed above will be published in the foreseeable future.

Carsten Hansen
In May 2010 Herman Cappelen was awarded a research prize from the Foundation “Professor Ingerid Dal og søster Ulrikke Greve Dals legat til støtte av humanistisk forskning” at the University of Oslo. This is a foundation that awards a prize when they find someone worthy in at least one of 3 fields: Theoretical Mathematics, Comparative Linguistics, or Rationalistic Philosophy. What comes under these headings is for a committee to judge. No prize is awarded without intensive international refereeing of the highest standards.

There was a nice prize ceremony in the University Library in Oslo. The Pro-Rector of the University of Oslo, philosopher Inga Bostad, gave a speech and presented Herman with the prize. Herman gave a condensed presentation of his research which provided the grounds on which the prize had been awarded. It was a nice occasion for everyone present, Herman’s family, as well as many CSMN people, and Oslo philosophers. We enjoyed a light lunch together - in addition to enjoying the speeches and the whole occasion very much. CSMN warmly congratulates Herman on his fantastic research achievements the last few years.
Public outreach

The CSMN has had a number of events in 2010 directed towards a broader audience, for example a discussion on the Health Impact Fund, “Making new medicines accessible for all”, a seminar on “The Feminization of Global Poverty” and the lecture “I Shall Not Hate”.

In 2010, the MA team of CSMN organized three events at Literaturhuset in Oslo, presenting the research we are involved in to a larger audience.

In May, Thomas Pogge invited a group of politicians and human rights activists to join him for a panel discussion of his Health Impact Fund (which was launched in Oslo in 2008). The aim was to discuss the various challenges that have to be met in order to finally get this project on the agenda of international politics.

The Health Impact Fund, or HIF, is a proposed international agency funded by governments that would pioneer a new way of paying for new medicines: The HIF would give pharmaceutical innovators the option to register any product which would then be sold worldwide at manufacturing cost. They would be rewarded on the basis of the health impact of the product. The main purposes of the HIF are to provide access to new medicines that would otherwise be greatly marked up, stimulate innovators to promote the optimal use of their registered products, and incentivize the development of new medicines for heretofore neglected diseases. The HIF would protect poor patients through new, low-cost medicines while also benefiting more affluent patients and taxpayers as well as innovative pharmaceutical companies.

The discussion critically examined the HIF as an exemplar of global institutional reform: Is the HIF a plausible component of the effort in Europe—to play a more constructive role in securing a minimum level of basic health care in all countries? What are the obstacles on the road to implementing
the HIF, and how can it be advanced? How would the creation of the HIF engender change beyond its particular focus? Would the creation of a systemic health impact assessment agency spur comprehensive reform of the larger global health system?

Panel members included:

- Sophie Bloemen (HAI /Health Action International, Netherlands)
- Godelieve van Heteren (Director of Europa Arena, Netherlands)
- Thomas Pogge (Yale University/CSMN)
- Göran Tomson (Karolinska institutet, University of Stockholm)
- Sigrun Møgedal (Chair) (Ambassador, HIV/AIDS and Global Health Initiatives; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Special Adviser - Foreign Policy and Global Health)

In June 2010, Izzeldin Abuelaish attended a conference at the Norwegian Academy of Science and we took the opportunity to invite him for a public lecture addressing the topic of forgiveness from his particular point of view.

Izzeldin Abuelaish is a medical doctor from Gaza whose three daughters were killed during the Israeli War on Gaza in January 2009. Under the title ‘I shall not hate’, he published a book in which he tells about his youth and education in Gaza and finally shares the tragic story of the death of his daughters. Rather than calling for revenge, he stresses the need for forgiveness between Israelis and Palestinians and provides an example of how this can be achieved. His voice is unique in stressing the cultural similarities between the Israeli and Palestinian people rather than pointing to the differences between them that dominate the political debate.

His lecture provided an example of the possibility of forgiveness even under very difficult political and personal conditions where much suffering was imposed and had to be endured. Christel Fricke was preparing a volume with essays on *The Ethics of Forgiveness* for publication with Routledge, so the topic had been on the agenda of CSMN.

While visiting CSMN in June 2010, Alison Jaggar invited Elisabeth L’Orange Fürst (SAI, UiO) and Aud Talle (SAI, UiO) to join her for a panel discussion on ‘The Feminization of Global Poverty: How Can Philosophy Help?’.

It is often said that global poverty wears a
woman’s face. But what standards or metrics are used to identify the poor? Who selects those standards? How is this selection justified?

In her opening talk Jaggar sketched some of the ways in which existing poverty metrics obscure the full extent of gendered poverty. She then described one of her current research projects whose aim is to develop an alternative poverty metric. The new metric is supposed to be more sensitive to the gendered dimensions of poverty and capable of revealing them more accurately.

Underlying this project is the idea that determining who is rich and who is poor is not exclusively a matter for economics and the social sciences. It involves more than merely observing the world to discover who has plenty and who is deprived. Identifying the rich and poor also relies on value judgments about which things people need in order to be able to avoid poverty and how much of these things they need. Answers to these questions are used to guide policies regarding welfare payments and foreign aid. These answers should be informed by normative thought and moral reasoning that is sound and transparent. However, many existing poverty metrics are arbitrary and lack any clear moral justification. Moral philosophy is needed to explain how poverty metrics may be justified and who should have the authority to determine those metrics.

Christel Fricke
On August 31 professor Philip Pettit from Princeton University held the CSMN’s Annual Lecture on Mind in Nature. The title of his talk was Freedom: An Essentially Public Good.

The 2010 CSMN Annual Lecture on Mind in Nature was given by Philip Pettit (Laurance S. Rockefeller University Professor of Politics and Human Values, Princeton University), and his topic was: Freedom: An Essentially Public Good.

Philip Pettit works in moral and political theory and on background issues in the philosophy of mind and metaphysics, and is one of the most broadminded and fascinating thinkers at work today. His lecture was very well attended; we had to move rooms to the largest auditorium in the University Library (Georg Sverdrups Hus) for everyone to get a seat. During his visit in Oslo Pettit also participated in a one-day event on agency, and a two-day event on response dependent concept, both areas where he has been one of the main contributors to ongoing research.

In his lecture, professor Pettit asked whether there are goods that are essentially public and political in their origin. His answer was, yes there are. The prime example is in fact civic freedom: We each individually depend on what we can only achieve together in order to enjoy the status of free persons.

In order to arrive at his answer, professor Pettit took the audience through a fascinating tour of the history of political thought, and also through some of the basic motivations for the political thinking in the tradition of Republicanism. Inside this framework of Republicanism he established by an intriguing line of argument the following: We have to act together to set up a public, robust system of protective and empowering law in order to make civic freedom available for you or for anyone else. The independence of the free person is therefore an essentially public good.

The lecture was extremely well received, and was followed by a very good discussion period where many people in the audience engaged in interesting discussions with professor Pettit. Everybody who considered the question thought this was the most interesting discussion period we have ever had in connection with the annual CSMN lecture on mind in nature. Of course the credit for this goes to Philip Pettit for making his thoughts available in such a form that the audience engaged so deeply with his thinking.

Olav Gjelsvik
The members of the CSMN has been engaged in the huge project of Midway evaluation and reapplication, a communication with the Norwegian Research Council for the continuation of the Centre’s activities. This process has been very valuable for the Centre and has enabled it to reformulate its mission and the means to achieve new goals, as well as address the functioning of the Centre.

The Norwegian Centres of Excellence scheme requires that every centre be subjected to a comprehensive midway evaluation. On the basis of this multi-stage assessment, the Research Council of Norway makes its decision as to whether the individual centre is allowed to continue for the maximal 10-year period, or will be wound up after 5 years. For CSMN, the evaluation process began in 2010, and the final decision as to its future is expected in June 2011.

The aim of the evaluation is to assess the scientific quality and performance of CSMN – both in absolute terms and in relation to the centre’s original research plans as outlined in our application. The evaluation process is now in its final stages. In the first stage, CSMN, together with its host institution IFIKK, was asked to prepare a number of documents to be used in the evaluation. Here we were asked to provide key financial, administrative and organisational data, a list of publications up to the midway evaluation, and raw data about the conferences, workshops and other activities arranged by the centre in the same period. Based on this information, CSMN was then asked to prepare a ‘self-evaluation’ – a document giving an extensive analysis of the research performed, scientific achievements, publication records, researcher training and recruitment, as well of organisational aspects including governance, national and international collaboration, and of any important social or cultural dividends. As part of the assessment of the first 3 ½ years of activity at CSMN, IFIKK reported on the experience gained from hosting a Centre of Excellence, scientifically as well as from an administrative point of view. In the final document, CSMN set out a detailed plan for the second five year period.

The initial stage began in the late Spring, and the documents were presented to the Research Council on December 1st. It involved a concerted effort by all of CSMN’s core group members, as well as its administrative staff. A draft of our documents were shown to our intellectual auditors, professors John Dupre, Onora O’neill, and Timothy Williamson. Their detailed feedback and comments were immensely helpful. There is no getting around the fact that the mid-way evaluation involved a lot of work. However, it has also been extremely useful. And we have no doubt that the lessons learned will be put
to very good use if – as we hope – CSMN is renewed for the full 10 year period.

The documents prepared in the first stage of the process served as input to the second stage, which was an assessment of CSMN by three international experts, whose identities are not known to us. Their evaluation was made available in mid-February. Happily, their over-all assessment was the highest possible, namely ‘exceptionally good’. According to the Research Council, the criteria for this ranking are: ‘International front position, undertaking original research and publishing in the best international journals. High productivity. Very positive overall impression of research group/centre and leadership’.

The third stage in the assessment involved a meeting with an interdisciplinary, international committee with a broad scientific representation set up by the Research Council, held on March 15th. CSMN was represented by Olav Gjelsvik, Ulla Heli, Deirdre Wilson, as well as Bjørn Haugstad, research director of the University of Oslo. Our impression of the meeting was that it too went well, and we are hopeful that when the Research Council makes its final decision, in June 2011, it will be that CSMN is allowed to continue for the full 10 year period.

Carsten Hansen
International Collaboration

A high priority from the start has been to establish CSMN in the global research community. In the initial three-year period we organized more than 60 workshops and conferences, and brought more than 200 of the world’s leading researchers in our fields to Oslo and Norway. At the same time, core members of CSMN have given talks at more than 20 departments and research institutes around the world. This effort has clearly paid off: CSMN now has high international visibility and is a focus of wide-ranging research networks. Each of our nine subprojects has established collaborations with individuals, groups, or institutions, with research coordinators from Rutgers University, University of Michigan, University College London, University of Colorado, Boulder and the University of St Andrews.

Another important aspect of our success is that interest in long-term visits to CSMN is strong and growing among both junior researchers and established scholars. To date we have had long-term (3 weeks or more) visitors from members of 12 departments in the US, Europe and Canada. These international visitors have integrated well with daily life at CSMN, and their contributions both to research output and to our role as a centre of local academic activity have been a key element in our success.

Our most important cooperation at the institutional level is the consortium agreement between CSMN, the Arché philosophical research centre at the University of St Andrews and CAPPE at Australian National University. The three institutions now have a joint Board; they have some closely aligned research projects, they co-organize events, and there is extensive exchange of personnel. The resulting collaborations have enriched our research and raised our international profile: for instance, the Linguistic Agency branch at CSMN has collaborated extensively with the Contextualism and Relativism project at Arché, and the synergy between staff and students has had enormous impact on our work. Similarly, the Distributive and Political Justice project of the CSMN Moral Agency branch has extensive collaboration with CAPPE-based researchers. To complement the consortium agreement, the Universities of Oslo and St Andrews have developed a joint PhD program in philosophy where students split their time between the two institutions and end up with a double-badged degree. CSMN also cooperates with Arché in organizing a yearly graduate conference—this year more than 200 students from around the world submitted papers. Only six submissions are accepted, so this is an exceptionally competitive event and speaks to CSMN’s international recognition.

Since the beginning the CSMN has strived to be open towards international research, and the Centre is trying to implement this wish in the very structure of our activities.
The fourth annual CSMN/Arché Graduate Conference was held at the University of Oslo on November 6-7, with the aim of showcasing international graduate work in contemporary analytic philosophy. This year, we received a record number of 219 submissions, which indicates that the annual joint conference has been able to gather significant international attention. Six of these submissions were finally selected after a blind review process, and were invited to speak at the conference. The six speakers were Thomas Brouwer (University of Leeds), Jeremy Goodman (University of Oxford), Milena Ivanova (University of Bristol), Philippe A. Lusson (New York University), Zachary Miller (Rutgers University), Nathaniel Sharadin (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). The topics included epistemology, logic, the philosophy of science, and the philosophy of action. During the conference all graduate speakers received comments by a respondent who was a member of Arché or CSMN.

In addition to the six graduate speakers, we invited three distinguished keynote speakers: Timothy Williams (University of Oxford), Ruth Chang (University of Rutgers), and Stephen Yablo (MIT). The keynotes provided challenging talks and gave invaluable feedback to the graduate speakers.

The conference proved to be a great success. We had two full days of constant philosophical activity. A conference dinner was held both Saturday as well as a smaller dinner on Sunday, enabling the participants to continue their discussions and form valuable connections. Both graduate and keynote speakers commented that the conference had been a very enjoyable experience, and it was even said to be the most impressive graduate conference that one keynote speaker had visited. We therefore think that the conference has contributed to gather positive attention to the activities of Arché and CSMN, and that our research centres will continue to be important venues for international graduate students to present their work.

The event was organized by Andrea Onofri (Arché), Margot Strohminger (Arché), Kari Refsdal (CSMN), and Mathias S. Sagdahl (CSMN). The organizers also received generous help from the administrative staff at CSMN and Arché. A total of 40 people registered for the conference.

Mathias S. Sagdahl
The CSMN is highly internationally oriented and we receive about 200 researchers every year from all over the world. The Centre have enjoyed visits from some of these researchers for longer periods of time and our long time visitors have not only participated in academic endeavours, but have put their significant mark on the Centre’s daily life.

As in previous years, team member Alison Jaggar (Colorado), together with Theresa Tobin (Marquette) spent a month at CSMN, continuing their work on a joint book project which aims at providing an account of strategies of moral reasoning capable of being used to address moral disagreements among people who have diverse cultural identities and are systematically unequal in social power. Underlying is the idea that the most influential moral theories like utilitarianism or various versions of deontological ethics attribute a central role in moral reasoning, judgment and decision making to abstract principles which present morality in ideal terms. Applying such principles to singular cases, however, does not allow the moral judge to be sensitive to the particular circumstances of moral agents. Moral egalitarianism, as ideally desirable as it may be, does not pay justice to the actual differences between people and may lead to unfair treatment of those who lack social power.

Following an invitation by the Ethics Program, Alison Jaggar and Theresa Tobin taught a Graduate Course on their ongoing research, entitled Ethics Across Boarders.

Alison Jaggar also organized a public panel discussion on The Feminization of Poverty. (See p. 35.)

Prof. Maria Alejandra Carrasco (Santiago/ Pontifica Universidad Católica de Chile) visited CSMN between August and November. She gave several lectures, two of them co-hosted by the series of guest lectures organized by the department of philosophy (Filosofisk seminar) and by the seminar in science studies (Seminar I vitenskapsteori) respectively. Carrasco is interested in ethical practice and in the way moral theory should take it into account. One source of her philosophical inspiration is the work of Adam Smith and his philosophical departure from other philosophers of the Scottish Enlightenment like Francis Hutcheson and David Hume. Her particular interest is in the steps that takes us from behavioral psychology to normative moral theory.

In October, CSMN had two further scholars visiting, both with a strong interest in Adam Smith and his moral and political thought. Vivienne Brown (The Open University) came for her second visit at CSMN. And Fonna Forman-Barzilai (San Diego) who recently took over the responsibility for editing the The Adam Smith Review from Vivienne Brown, joined the team for a short visit, giving a lecture on her 2010 book Adam Smith and the Circles of Sympathy.
Michael Morreau, Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy, University of Maryland, visited the CSMN twice in 2010. He works in Philosophical Logic and the Philosophy of Language, and has also worked in Artificial Intelligence. He has written on the semantics and pragmatics of natural language, most recently on vagueness, as well as on theoretical and practical reasoning. While visiting the CSMN in 2010, he completed a project on the notion of overall similarity (Morreau, Michael 2010) He is currently busy with a project on the aggregation of theoretical virtues such as simplicity and fit to available data. Together with professor Carsten Hansen, he is exploring the consequences of this work for interpretationist accounts of intentionality.

Rational Agency also had assistant professor Andrew Reisner from McGill University as a visiting scholar during spring 2010. He presented his work at the CSMN conference The Theoretical and the Practical in May. His current research falls into two distinct areas; on normativity and rationality with a special emphasis on the question of what kind of role, if any, pragmatism about reasons for propositional attitudes has to play in our overall theories of normativity and rationality, respectively. The second area of Reisner's current research is in metaethics. His primary interest in metaethics is methodological in the sense that he is increasingly sceptical that we can learn much of philosophical interest (outside of concerns in the philosophy of language) from language. He also has an interest in substantive questions about the metaphysics of normative properties.

A both pleasant and important part of life at the CSMN is to have visitors from abroad. In 2010, we had 24 visitors, who put together accounted for almost five full-time man years of research output. We provide a working community for young scientists, and in 2010 there were 7 PhD students in addition to our own 6, who came to CSMN to work for a longer period. Also several well-established scientists have visited us and participated in the center’s academic activities in 2010.

List of visitors:

- Vivienne Brown, Professor, The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK
- James Konow, Professor, Department of Economics, Loyola Marymount University, US
- Theresa Tobin, assistant professor, Marquette University, US
- Maria Carrasco, professor, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
- Michael Morreau, professor, University of Maryland
- Andrew Reisner, assistant professor, McGill University, Canada
- Stephen Morse, professor, University of Pennsylvania Law School, US
- Pamela Hieronomy, professor, University of California Los Angeles, US
- Richard Holton, professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, US
- Richard Moran, professor, Harvard University, US
- Philip Pettit, professor, Princeton University, US
- Peter Railton, professor, University of Michigan, US
- Robert Stalnaker, professor, Massachusetts Institute og Technology, US
- Sarah Stroud, professor, McGill University, Canada
- Crispin Wright, professor, New York University, US
- Catherine Wilson, professor, University of Aberdeen, Scotland
- Holly Anderson, phd student, University of Pittsburgh
- Julian Fink, phd student, Oxford University, UK
- Thiago Galery, phd student, University College of London, UK
- Thomas Hodgson, phd student, University of St. Andrew, Scotland
- Antti Kuusela, phd student, University of Helsinki, Finland
- Rachel Severson, phd student, University of Washington, US
- Thomas Zuradzky, phd student, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland
- Rani Lill Anjum, phd, University of Tromsø, Norway
What is your research about?

My research investigates children’s moral conceptions of biological (e.g., humans, animals, plants) and technological entities that mimic or represent biological forms (e.g., humanoid robots, animal robots). I am particularly interested in (a) how children’s understanding may change as a function of development, culture, and experience; (b) the role of pretense and imagination in children’s attributions, especially to robots; and (c) whether a new ontological category is emerging that moves beyond long-standing canonical categories (e.g., between alive and not alive).

What first drew you to the CSMN, and to Norway?

I was particularly drawn to CSMN because of the interdisciplinary focus on philosophical and psychological questions. Many philosophical questions can be informed by empirical research and, in turn, psychological questions can be informed by philosophy. To paraphrase Kant, “Theory without data is empty, data without theory is blind.” CSMN provides a unique space to cultivate intellectual exchanges that are highly collaborative and integrative.

Norway is well known for its breathtaking natural environment: Deep fjords rimmed by dramatic mountains and plunging glacier-fed waterfalls. The long polar night and its opposite, the midnight sun. I was drawn to be in a place and culture where I could enjoy a rich outdoor life -- to ski, hike, and sail -- and Norway has this abundance!

You have external funding for your research stay. Can you tell what kind of arrangement you have and how this works?

I have a Fulbright Fellowship through the U.S.-Norway Fulbright Foundation and U.S. Department of State. It is a 10-month fellowship for the 2010-2011 academic year. Fulbright Fellowships go both ways, sending Americans to Norway and Norwegians to the U.S.

What are the differences between the lives of researchers here in Norway and the ones in the U.S? Do you think they are significantly different?

When I was in grad school in the U.S. my advisor told me that academic life is very flexible, you can work whichever 80 hours of the week you want to! Perhaps this is the biggest difference between the life of a researcher in the U.S. and Norway. People here work very hard, but then they leave work and enjoy other parts of life such as family, the outdoors, and recreation. Quality of life is very important in Norway and I think that research and scholarly work can really benefit from having a balanced life.
The CSMN covers a range of different topics and fields. How do you feel that your work fits into all this?

It has been really interesting to see all the connections between my interests and the various interests represented at CSMN. I am part of the Moral Agency group, and my work fits nicely into this agency since it is in the realm of moral development while also expanding into other topics such as moral conceptions of non-human others (e.g., animals and robots). I have also had really interesting and fruitful discussions with people in the other agencies. It is tremendously fun to find these unexpected connections. Perhaps it shouldn’t be so surprising since CSMN has an overarching theme that weaves together the various interests, topics, and fields.

It is increasingly difficult for scholars to get jobs and funding for their research. What do you think about the CSMN as a spring board for young researchers as yourself?

I think CSMN can offer wonderful opportunities for young researchers to gain more experience and to develop professional relationships and collaborations, both of which increase one’s competitiveness for grants and jobs. I have been grateful for the professional relationships I have developed at CSMN and with others outside of CSMN through CSMN’s conferences and workshops. My host at CSMN, Christal Fricke, has been incredibly supportive of my success as a scholar and I feel that I am better positioned as a result of my time at CSMN.

What are your plans for the future?
I am applying for post-doc positions in the U.S. and Norway, so it remains to be seen what will be next in my immediate future.
Seminar in Helsinki

In August CSMN staff, left for a internal seminar in Helsinki, an alternative to the scheduled trip to Rome.

Eyjafjallajökull’s eruption put paid to the CSMN’s planned annual trip to Rome, in 2010. The many of hours Lina Tosterud, Kari Refsdal and Heine Holmen had put into organizing our trip, and the exciting plans they had come up with, thus sadly came to naught. It did not prove feasible, at that stage, to arrange a full-scale “replacement” trip later the same year, involving the centre’s entire staff. Instead, we settled on a slightly downscaled outing: a three-day trip to Helsinki, in late August, for our junior staff, i.e. PhD students and postdocs, benignly chaperoned by Ulla Heli.

Accommodated near the Helsinki harbour, our days at Helsinki were largely filled with presentations and discussion. Most speakers took the opportunity to present in-progress work, in what proved to be an intimate, friendly, and vivacious atmosphere. Topics covered included problems of mental causation, difficulties over incommensurabilities of value in practical reasoning, and questions about the pragmatics of non-literal interpretations, among much else. There was a widespread sense that the opportunity to discuss each other’s work, with the freshness of mind that comes from new surroundings, enhanced our feeling of contributing to a joint enterprise.

The trip organizers, again the indefatigable Kari and Heine, had also found room for a stimulating social programme. In particular, careful research had enabled them to identify some extremely interesting venues for recent Finnish cuisine. Besides the philosophical and linguistic ideas discussed at our academic sessions, the taste of beetroot flavoured ice-cream will surely remain one of the enduring memories from the trip, at least for this traveller.

Anders Nes
Response dependent concepts

Several response-dependent and response-independent concepts were developed in the 80’s and 90’s. The goal was to devise new ways to distinguish concepts of subject matters that are intuitively closely related to our sensibilities and responses from concepts of more objective features of the world. The CSMN organised August 26-28 a conference on this subject.

The CSMN/NIP conference on response-dependent concepts took place in Oslo on the 26.-28. August. It was the first in a projected series of conferences on mind and objectivity organized jointly by Northern Institute of Philosophy (Aberdeen) and CSMN.

This conference brought together most of those philosophers whose seminal contributions have shaped the debate on response-dependence. There were also contributions from early career philosophers, including three excellent submitted papers.

The aim of the conference was to revisit, refresh, and refine the discussion of response-dependence. The distinction between response-dependent and independent concepts was introduced in the late 1980’s as a way of distinguishing concepts of subject matters closely related to our sensibilities from concepts of more objective features of the world. The distinction originally grew out of attempts to account for the curious mixture of subjectivity and objectivity at play in moral discourse by the development of analogies between moral features and secondary qualities. But, after a first wave of proposed general characterisations, response-dependence theses were also proposed, widely and controversially, for rule-following and linguistic meaning, mental states such as intention, causation, modality, abstract objects, aesthetic value, colours and social institutions. The notion of response-dependence surfaces in just about any area of philosophical discourse, and has been understood and put to use in so many different ways that an opportunity for stock-taking was long overdue. The distinguished group of speakers and an inquisitive audience explored and clarified the many notions, distinctions, and motivations hidden under the heading of response-dependence. The presentations and discussions shed new light on the most difficult questions at the heart of the debate on response-dependence.

The conference was organized by Crispin Wright (NIP/NYU) and Eline Busck Gundersen (CSMN), with excellent help from colleagues at CSMN. While the initiative came from CSMN’s moral agency sub-project, the topics discussed also involved linguistic normativity and many subjects pertaining to rational agency, thus spanning all three branches of CSMN’s research. The programme covered a wide range of topics and positions central to the debate on response-dependence, including several papers on response-dependence-based solutions to Wittgensteinian problems about linguistic normativity, several papers on values (moral and otherwise), and papers on issues relevant to response-dependence theses regardless of area.

Several speakers and participants remarked that it was a well organized and intellectually very fruitful conference, where making headway on the subjects discussed took precedence over ego-boosting and the furthering of individual agendas. One of the
speakers, Eyja Brynjarsdottir, enjoyed it enough to return to CSMN as a visiting scholar in 2011.

It is intended that the CSMN/NIP Mind and Objectivity Conference will be an annual event, alternating between Oslo and Aberdeen.

Programme of the conference:

- Kit Fine (New York University): Joint Intention
- Richard Holton (MIT): Could Empirical Work Show that Ethics is Protagorean? And What does That Involve?
- Eline Busck Gundersen (CSMN & Aarhus): Response-Dependence, Reference Fixing and a priori Biconditionals
- Crispin Wright (NYU & NIP): Response-Dependence and Rule-Following Reconsidered
- Alex Miller (Birmingham): Judgement-Dependence, Tacit Knowledge and Linguistic Understanding
- Eyja Brynjarsdottir (Iceland): Response-Dependence and Subjective Properties
- Antti Kauppinen (Amsterdam & Trinity College Dublin): Why We Idealize
- Drew Howat (Sheffield): Shallow vs. Deep Response-Dependence
- Philip Pettit (Princeton): Patterns, Codes and Commensuration
- Joshua Gert (College of William and Mary): Response-Dependence, Harms, and Objective Practical Reasons
- Sonia Sedivy (Toronto): Beauty, Realism and Response-Dependence: The aesthetic presence of the world is inseparable from what we are
- Catherine Wilson (Aberdeen): Response Dependency and Moral Judgement

Eline Busck-Gundersen
The conference was the major event organized by the Rational Agency project in 2010. It brought together many of the leading authorities on the topics discussed, including several world-renowned philosophers. The main organizer was Timothy Chan, who was assisted by Jennifer Hornsby, Anders Nes and Olav Gjelsvik. The aim of the conference was to investigate the ways in which the distinctive characteristics of the way we know about our own minds from the first-person perspective may be understood in terms of our nature as agents capable of rational thoughts and action. We are generally authoritative about our own mental states (such as perceptual experience, beliefs, desires and intentions), and need not rely on empirical observations of ourselves or inference to know about them. Someone’s belief that she is in a mental state, moreover, is normally good ground for inferring she is indeed in that state. In recent years a fruitful line of research has emerged, which attempts to understand the nature and significance of self-knowledge by exploring its connections with rational agency. The following inter-related questions, among others, were addressed in the talks:

- Does being a rational agent require or imply the ability to know about one’s own states of mind in certain special ways?
- Are some characteristics of our self-knowledge of our mental states due to their being responsive to reason, and the roles they play in our reasoning?
- Our privileged access to our current intentions and intentional actions seem to be partly a consequence the fact that we actively decide what we do. How far does this kind of self-knowledge extend, both forward into the world in which we act, and backward into the beliefs and desires that justify the intention and action?
- To what extent, and in what sense, are we active agents responsible for some of the mental states we are in? Is such agency the source of our self-knowledge?
- If so, is the idea that self-knowledge is a substantive cognitive achievement thereby undermined?

There were commentaries to each of the plenary talks, given by invited young researchers selected from a large number of applications. In all there were just over a hundred participants from a dozen countries, who all had the opportunity to take part in the discussion sessions. One of our distinguished emeritus speakers kindly told us that he thought it was the most interesting and best-organized conference he had been to.

The conference was preceded by a high-profile sister event, the Arché/CSMN Mini-course & Workshop on De Se Attitudes, which was organized by Herman Cappelen and Dilip Ninan from our consortium partner Arché Centre. The two events covered related aspects of first-person thoughts, and we decided to hold them back-to-back in Oslo in order to enable interested participants to take part in both, which a large number did. Three of the speakers at the Self-Knowledge conference also kindly stayed on to give an additional talk on the following Monday. Altogether it was an intensive nine-day festival of philosophical investigations, which was found to be immensely rewarding by all who took part.

In order to further disseminate internationally the ideas exchanged at the conference, the talks were recorded and are now freely available to listen to as podcasts on our website.

Timothy Chan
Programme of the conference

- Richard Moran (Harvard): "Self-Knowledge and the Forms of Activity and Passivity"
  Commentator: Endre Begby (CSMN)
  Chair: Olav Gjelsvik (CSMN)

- Robert Stalnaker (MIT): 'One More Attempt to put Sleeping Beauty to Rest'
  Commentator: Mikkel Gerken (Copenhagen)
  Chair: Herman Cappelen (CSMN/Arché)

- Quassim Cassam (Warwick): 'Knowing What You Believe'
  Commentator: Frank Barel (Oslo)
  Chair: David Hunter (Ryerson)

- André Gallois (Syracuse): 'Transparent Reasoning'
  Commentator: Jonathan Way (Stirling)
  Chair: Bjørn Ramberg (CSMN)

- Adrian Haddock (Stirling): 'The Knowledge that a Man has of his Intentional Actions'
  Commentator: Hong Yu Wong (Birkbeck)
  Chair: Carsten Hansen (CSMN)

- Pamela Hieronymi (UCLA): ‘Reflection and Responsibility’
  Commentator: Conor McHugh (Jean Nicod)
  Chair: Anders Nes (CSMN)

- Crispin Wright (NYU/Aberdeen): 'McKinsey One More Time'
  Commentator: Anna-Sara Malmgren (U of Texas, Austin)
  Chair: Christel Fricke (CSMN)

- Fred Dretske (Duke): 'Awareness & Authority: Skeptical Doubts about Self Knowledge'
  Commentator: Heather Logue (Leeds)
  Chair: Aidan McGlynn (Aberdeen)
On October 14-15 2010, the third conference on the Nature of Social and Moral Norms in Intentional Action took place. The conference was marked by a high interdisciplinary contribution, and bore the title Responsibility: Normative Conceptions and Empirical Findings.

In October 2010, the Moral Agency team hosted the third conference on the Nature of Social and Moral Norms in Intentional Action. This time, the particular focus was on Responsibility: Normative Conceptions and Empirical Findings, and we invited economists and psychologists with overlapping interests in responsibility to present their recent research. For planning and hosting the conference, we did not only cooperate with Bertil Tungodden and Alexander Cappelen from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration (Bergen), but also with Lene Bormann-Larson and Jakob Elster, both affiliates of CSMN. Speakers included such prominent researchers as Cristina Bicchieri (Pennsylvania), Mark Fleurbery (Paris), Joshua Knobe (Yale), Julian LeGrand (LSE), Manuel Vargas (San Francisco) and Dan Winkler (Harvard).

Attributions of responsibility play a large part in the explanation of many of our actions: We punish others (even at cost to ourselves) when we judge them responsible for their anti-social or free-riding behaviour; and we distribute goods with an eye to which choices people are responsible for – both when we distribute rewards according to merit, and when we let people carry the cost of their own choices. One question was how our responsibility attributions influence our behaviour.

Another question was how to examine the way people determine when others are responsible for their choices. Experimental research suggests that the models people use to attribute responsibility differ from standard philosophical accounts of responsibility; furthermore, responsibility attributions are influenced by various extrinsic factors, such as the emotional state of the judge, or his relationship to the person whose choice he considers responsible.

Christel Fricke
Events 2010

An overview of events (workshops, conferences, guest speakers) hosted by the CSMN

Linguistic Agency

Intuition and the Method of Philosophy, 10-12 March  Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Arché/CSMN Mini-course & Workshop: De Se Attitudes, 6-9 jun, University of Oslo
Summer School: "Meaning, Context, Intention", 19-30 jul, Central European University (CEU), Budapest, Hungary
Workshop on Word Meaning, 2-3 sep, University of Oslo
Minisymposium on Creole Genesis and Universal Grammar, 27 sep, University of Oslo
Contextualism and Relativism workshop, 4-5 October, University of Oslo
Neo-Pragmatism, Language and Culture, 28-29 October, University of Oslo
Talk by Peter Pagin: The complexity of interpretation, 4 November , University of Oslo
Talk by Kathrin Glüer: More on Perception and Justification, 4 November , University of Oslo
Talk by Ernie Lepore: Communication and Knowledge of Language, 15 November , University of Oslo
Talk by Matthew McGrath, 26 November , University of Oslo
Visitor talk: Jessica Brown, 30 November , University of Oslo

Rational Agency

Workshop on Dispositions, 22-23 March, University of Oslo
Workshop on Present Issues in Epistemology, 26 April, University of Oslo
The Theoretical and the Practical, 28 May University of Oslo
Conference: Self-Knowledge and Rational Agency, 9 jun, University of Oslo
Talks by Richard Moran and Robert Stalnaker, 14 jun, University of Oslo
Workshop: The Guise of the Good, 14 jun University of Oslo
NIP/CSMN Conference: Response-Dependent Concepts, 26-28 August, University of Oslo
Agency and Dispositions - A One Day Conference With Philip Pettit, 30 August, University of Oslo
Annual Lecture on Mind in Nature , 31 August, University of Oslo
Leeds-CSMN workshop on Knowledge and Agency, 9-10 sep, Leeds, UK
Addiction, Choice and Responsible Agency, 16-17 sep, University of Oslo
Moral Agency

Talk: Benjamin Shaer, 19 February, University of Oslo
PhD seminar: Rethinking the Good: Moral Ideals and the Nature of Practical Reasoning, 15-23 March, University of Oslo
Climate Change and Distributive Justice Workshop, 8-9 April, Stanford University, USA
Making new medicines accessible for all A Discussion of the Health Impact Fund with Panelists and the General Public, 10 May, Amalie Skram, Litteraturhuset
Ethics Across Borders, 31 mai-4 Jun University of Oslo
Moral Philosophy Club: Peter Railton, 1 jun, University of Oslo
Dr Izzeldin Abuelaish ‘I shall not hate’, 7 jun 18:30 - Amalie Skram, Litteraturhuset
Talk: Prof John Weckert (CAPPE / ANU), 18 jun, University of Oslo
Confronting Environmental Values, 21-22 Jun, University of Oslo
Talk by Theresa Tobin and Alison Jaggar: Dis-locating Moral Authority: Justifying Moral Claims in a Diverse and Unequal World, 21 jun, University of Oslo
Workshop on Climate Change and Distribution, 22-23 jun, University of Oslo
Stephen J Morse: Lost in Translation? – neuroscience, law, and ethics, 25 August, University of Oslo
Seminar: “Sentenced to treatment – the legitimacy of therapeutic justice and behavior control”, 1-2 sep, University of Oslo
Fonna Forman-Barzilai on “Adam Smith and the Circles of Sympathy”, 26 October, University of Oslo
Workshop on universal moral grammar, 7 December, University of Oslo
Conference: Law and the science of moral judgement, 8-10 December, University of Oslo

Research School

PhD seminar: Rethinking the Good: Moral Ideals and the Nature of Practical Reasoning 15-23 March, University of Oslo
The Arché/CSMN Graduate Conference, 6-7 November, University of Oslo
There were 187 speakers at CSMN events in 2010. 45 (24%) of these were women.
Talks abroad 2010

Kari Refsdal
   *Kant’s Theory of Rational Agency as Free Agency, May 22-26, Pisa, Italy*

Rachel Sterken
   *Generics, Gen and Pragmatic Enrichment. Workshop on Minimalism and Contextualism, University of Cambridge*

Mathias Sagdahl
   *Normative Pluralism and Ought All Things Considered, June, University of Oxford*

Christel Fricke
   *The normative constraints of forgiveness, February 24, Canberra*
   *Die Wuerde des Menschen und die Todesstrafe, May 26, International Kant Conference Pisa*
   *Adam Smith und Immanuel Kant über die Geltung moralische Normen, June 30, Leipzig*

Christel Fricke w/ Steinar Mathisen
   *Transubstantiation of the Commonplace?, May 28, Conference of the European Society of Aesthetics Udine*

Robyn Carston
   *The communication of ad hoc concepts, May*
   *Metaphor: ad hoc concepts, literal meaning and images, May*
   *Lexical pragmatics: the relevance theory approach, June*
   *Metaphor and simile: processes and effects, June*
   *A dual process account of metaphor (and maybe of simile too), June*
   *Commentator on Emma Borg’s ‘Minimal word meanings’, September*

Olav Gjelsvik
   *Freedom and Rationality, February*
   *Experience and Agency, March*
   *On Discounting and Economic Thinking, March*
   *On Discounting and Economic thinking about Climate Change, May*
   *What is Normativity?, May*
   *On the relationship between Knowledge and Belief, June*
   *Knowing what we do, September*
Jan Terje Faarlund

*Topics in Zoque syntax and morphosyntax*, April 12, Centro de investigaciones y estudios superiores en antropología social del sureste, San Cristobal de las Casas, Mexico

*Degrees of clause cohesion: Complementation and relativization in Chiapas Zoque*, September 2, Societas Linguistica Europaea, Vilnius

Anders Strand

*Functional Stability and System Level Causation*

*Difference making and mental causation*

*Difference making and causal realism*

Endre Begby

*Semantic Minimalism and the ‘Miracle of Communication’*

*Comments on Richard Moran: Self-Knowledge and the Forms of Activity and Passivity*

Terje Lohndal

*Semantic Computations and Truth*

*Freezing Effects and Objects*

*The Edges of the Syntax-Phonology Interface*

*Thematic Separation and Spell-Out*

*Specifiers, Spell-Out and Logical Form*

*Linearizing Empty Edges*

*Simply Agree, not Multiple Agree*

*Empty Edges and Linearization*

Terje Lohndal w/ Samuels and Bridget

*I-Phrases & PF Crashes*

Deirdre Wilson

*Understanding and believing*, November, King’s College, London

*Understanding and believing*, October, University of Edinburgh

*The conceptual-procedural distinction: Past, present and future*, June

*Can pragmatics be systematic?*, June, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

*Parallels and differences in the treatment of metaphor in relevance theory and cognitive linguistics*, June, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

*Relevance theory: Overview and implications*, June, Jagiellonian University, Krakow


*Word meaning, concepts and procedures, invited talk*, October, Department of Linguistics, University of Edinburgh

Trine Antonsen

*The Ethics of Eating Right*, July 30, European Summer School in Cultural Studies, London
Herman Cappelen

- *Meaning, Context, Intentions*, July, Central European University Summer School
- *Philosophy without Intuitions*, July, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews
- *Tests for Context Sensitivity*, May, University of Cambridge
- *Philosophy without Intuitions*, April, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
- *Author Meets Critic session on Relativism and Monadic Truth*, March, Central APA

Eline Busck Gundersen

- *The Metaphysical Modesty of Conditional Accounts of Dispositions*, August, Kyung Hee University
- *Response-dependence, Biconditionals and Reference Fixing*, July 10, Dublin

Nicholas Allott w/ Hiroyuki Uchida


Helen Steward

- *Could have done otherwise*, *Action sentences and Anaphora*, April 8, Leverhulme Philosophy of Action Network in Berne
- *Commentary on Jennifer Hornsby’s ‘Knowledge in Action’*, April 8, Leverhulme Philosophy of Action Network in Berne
- *Agency, Causality and Properties*, September 28, Beijing

Edmund Henden

- *Addiction and Autonomy*, September

Jakob Elster

- *The Brain and its Law*, February 3, University of Oxford
- *How outlandish can imaginary cases be?*, June 16-18, Political Ethics: Its Nature and Its Methods conference, Uppsala

Timothy Chan

- *A Disjunctivist Account of Belief*, October, University of Southern Denmark
- *Berkeley’s Master Argument Epistemically Conceived*, August, CSMN Helsinki Workshop
- *The priority of epistemic over prudential justifications of one’s current beliefs*, March, University of Geneva
- *Negative Haecceity and the Ontology of Properties*, March, University of London

Georg Kjøll

- *What is gained and what is lost by giving up on encoded meaning*, March, University College London
- *Semantic externalism and the representation of abstract objects*, August 27, The European Society for Philosophy’s Annual Meeting, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Anders Nes

- *Aiming at Good Reasons: On a Commonality between Believing and acting for Reasons*, March, Geneva
- *Inferential Moorean Absurdities about Reasons for Action*, June, Aristotelian society, UCD, Dublin
- *p, I believe.’ On Apparently Believing What one Would not, for Epistemic Reasons*, *Assert*, August, CSMN Helsinki Workshop
Dan Sperber
  *Keynote lecture: Linguistic comprehension and epistemic vigilance*, February, Conference on Utterance Interpretation and Cognitive Models, Brussels
  *What to believe, how to convince: Issues in the study of comprehension, acceptance, and reasoning*, May, University of Chicago
  *The Development of Mindreading, Communication, and Epistemic Vigilance*, May, University of Chicago
  *The myth of scalar implicature*, May, University of Chicago
  *A pragmatic account of the origin of language*, July, UQAM, Montréal

Alison Jaggar w/ Theresa Tobin
  *Morality, Authority and Power: A Proposal for Naturalizing Methodology in Moral Philosophy*, February, Chicago

Alison Jaggar w/ Amandine Catala
  *Keynote address: Breaking Up is Hard to Do: The Morality of Redrawing State Borders*, February, Philosophical Collaborations Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Alison Jaggar
  *Does Global Poverty Wear a Woman’s Face?*, July, International Global Ethics Association conference, Bristol

Carsten Hansen
  *Minimalism and Truth’s Raison d’être*, July 8, Australasian Association of Philosophy (AAP) Conference, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
  *Deflationism, the Aim of Belief and Our Use of “true”*, September 9, Leeds-CSMN workshop on Knowledge and Agency, Dept of Philosophy, Leeds, UK

Torfinn Huvenes
  *Knowledge Ascriptions and Indirect Speech Reports*, May 21, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews
  *Epistemic Modals, Disagreement and Retraction*, July 5, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews

Richard Breheny w/ Heather Ferguson
  *What do listeners’ eyes reveal about communicating false beliefs?*, CUNY 2010: Conference on Human Sentence Processing. New York University

Richard Breheny w/ Heather Ferguson and Napoleon Katsos
  *Taking the epistemic step*, CUNY 2010: Conference on Human Sentence Processing. New York University

Richard Breheny
  *Implicatures in on-line processing*, March, PsyLingSE Workshop, London

Richard Breheny
  *On the cognitive architecture for utterance interpretation*, May, Beyond the words Workshop, University of Leipzig
Richard Breheny w/ C. Schulz, S. Grassman and N. Pouscoulous
3-year-olds draw inferences based on the expectation of relevance, May, Euro-Experimental Pragmatics workshop, Leuven

Richard Breheny w/ Ye Tian and Heather Ferguson
Why we simulate negated information, September, University of York

Thomas Pogge
Political Theory Workshop Response to Josh Cohen, March 31, Yale University
Is Health Aid as Efficient as it Could Be? Or is this the Wrong Question?, April 13, Yale MacMillan Center
Allied for Essential Medicines The Health Impact Fund: Financing New Medicines Accessible to All, April 19, Yale, Universities
Weltgerechtigkeit: Defizite, Verantwortungen, Reformen, January 21, GIGA: German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburger Landesvertretung in Berlin
Cyrus Vance Lecture 2010 On Patriotism, January 27, Kent School
Studienstiftung/Carlo Schmidt Stiftung Weltarmut, Menschenrechte und unsere Verantwortung, January 28, German Embassy, Washington DC
The Health Impact Fund: How NOT to Exclude the Poor from Advanced Medicines, January 29, Rice University Baker Institute
International Week World Poverty: Explanations, Responsibilities, Reforms, February 3, University of Alberta
International & Comparative Law Conference on International Human Rights and Climate Change Poverty, Climate Change, and Overpopulation, February 12, University of Georgia
World Poverty, Global Justice, and Human Rights, February 17, Universidad des los Andes, Bogota
Medicamentos asequibles, February 17, Club El Nogal, Bogota
Filosofía política y economía, Medellín, Fondo para el Impacto en la Salud, February 19, Universidad de Antioquia, VI Simposio internacional
Opening Keynote Globalization: The Other Side, February 21, Harvard College International Relations Week
Provost’s Lecture Human Rights and Global Justice, March 9, Kansas State University
The Health Impact Fund, March 12, University of Witswatersrand, Steven Biko Center of Bioethics, Johannesburg
Poverty and Justice, March 14, University of Witswatersrand Conference on Poverty, Charity, and Justice, Johannesburg
The Health Impact Fund, March 18, University of Edinburgh Philosophy Society
Against Human Rights? How Should Human Rights be Conceived, March 19, University of Stirling Workshop
Closing Remarks: The MDGs and Wannsee, March 23, Harvard University Symposium on MDGs and Human Rights
Human Rights and Human Responsibilities, March 26, University of Connecticut Faculty Seminar
Why I am Not a Rawlsian, March 26, University of Connecticut
The Human Rights of the Global Poor: What Can We Do?, April 1, University of Connecticut
Faculty Seminar Politics as Usual, April 2, University of Connecticut
Roebuck Lecture Globalization: The Other Side, April 7, Wake Forest University
Global Justice: Practical Steps, April 8, Vanderbilt University
The Health Impact Fund: Financing New Medicines Accessible to All, April 9, University of Tennessee
The Health Impact Fund: Financing New Medicines Accessible to All, April 14, University of Pennsylvania Wharton Business School
Stemming Climate Change and Eradicating Poverty: Competing Imperatives?, April 15, Penn State College Harold K. Schilling
Memorial Lectureship

*Environmental Protection and Poverty Eradication: Competing Imperatives?,* April 22, Boston University Karbank Symposium in Environmental Philosophy

*The Role of International Law in Reproducing Massive Poverty,* April 24, University of Pennsylvania Foundations of International Law Conference

*The Health Impact Fund,* May 3, Graduate Institute, Geneva

*The Health Impact Fund - Brauchen wir neue Anreize?,* May 7, Hauptstadtkongress Medizin und Gesundheit, Berlin

*The Health Impact Fund: Financing New Medicines Accessible to All,* May 18, The Hague Peace Palace


*Incontro con Thomas Pogge World Poverty and Human Rights*, May 24, Pisa International Kant Congress, Povertà mondiale diritti umani.

*Kants Vision einer gerechten Weltordnung*, May 25, Pisa International Kant Congress, Symposium on Kant’s Political Cosmopolitanism

*Questioni di giustizia internazionale: povertà mondiale e responsabilità collettive World Poverty and Human Rights: the Contested Issues*, May 26, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca,

*Incontro formativo: Povertà mondiale e diritti umani World Poverty and Human Rights*, May 27, Università del Piemonte Orientale, Alessandria

*Human Development and Food Security Poverty Measurement and MDG-1*, May 28, Roma Tre Dipartimento de Economia and Master di Primo Levello

*World Poverty and Human Rights*, May 28, Laterza Publisher, Rome

*World Poverty and Human Rights*, May 29, Università di Palermo Dipartimento di studi su Politica, Diritto e Società

*World Poverty and Human Rights*, May 31, Università di Catania

*Kulturen des Wirtschaftens 2: Wirtschaft Wider Willen Die Achillesferse des Homo Oeconomicus*, June 4, Radialsystem V Kulturstiftung Deutschland, Berlin

*Quality of Life from a Philosophical Perspective in Relation to Poverty*, June 8, NWO: The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, The Hague

*Keynote Address Security, Law, Democracy and Justice*, June 10, SELA: Seminario en Latinoamérica de Teoría Constitucional y Política, Santiago

*The Health Impact Fund: Financing New Medicines Accessible to All*, June 14, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Santiago

*Kant, Rawls, and Global Justice*, June 15, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago

*The Health Impact Fund*, June 21, USAID Staff Briefing, Washington

*Health Impact Fund, World Poverty, Humanitarian Intervention*, June 23, Washington University NIH Seminar

*Global Justice*, June 25, Quinnipiac Club, Comenius Lecture

*ASAP Panel: How can Academics have more Impact on Global Poverty?*, July 1, IGEA: International Global Ethics Association, University of Bristol

*The Health Impact Fund: a suitable aim for political reform efforts?*, July 1, St.Anne’s College, Oxford, Society for Applied Philosophy Annual Lecture

*Presentation of the Planned Centre of Excellence in Global Institutional Design CEGID: Centre of Excellence for Global Institutional Design*, July 5, Australian Research Council, Canberra

*The Health Impact Fund: How to Structure a Just Market that Protects the Poor*, July 15, Ryerson University, North American Association for Social Philosophy
The Health Impact Fund: Making New Medicines More Accessible also for the Poor, July 20, 16th World Congress of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology, Copenhagen

The Health Impact Fund: How to Make New Medicines Accessible to All, July 23, Applied Philosophy Conference, Harbin

The Health Impact Fund, August 4, Harbin Medical University

Philosophical Background and Practical Implications of the Health Impact Fund, August 16, Yonsei University Public Governance and Law (YPGL) Roundtable 2010, Seoul

World Poverty and Human Rights, August 20, Joint Seminar of Keio and Senshu Universities, Tokyo

Measuring Development, Poverty and Gender Equity, August 23, Joint Seminar of Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) and Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), Buenos Aires

Response to Josh Cohen, August 25, SADAF: Sociedad Argentina de Análisis Filosófico, Buenos Aires

How Supranational Rules Perpetuate World Poverty, August 26, ACIJ: Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia, Buenos Aires

Divided against Itself: Aspiration and Reality of International Law, August 26, Universidad de Buenos Aires Faculdad de Derecho

Human Rights and Global Justice, August 30, University of Sao Paulo Joint Workshop of CEIPID and FAPESP

The Health Impact Fund: Making New Medicines Accessible for All, August 30, University of Sao Paulo Joint Workshop of CEIPID and FAPESP

The Other Side of Globalization, September 9, Stonehill College, Easton

Philosophical Background and Practical Implications of the Health Impact Fund, September 10, Stonehill College, Easton

Keynote Address Financing Pharmaceutical Innovation also for the Poor: the Health Impact Fund, September 10, Medicines for Neglected Diseases Workshop, Boston University

Global - Gerecht – Gesund, September 18, Medico International Conference, Rathaus Schöneberg, Berlin

Response to Josh Cohen, September 23, Georgia State University

Health Impact Fund: A New Way of Stimulating Research & Development for Life-Saving Pharmaceuticals, September 23, Georgia State University

How International Nongovernmental Organizations Should Act, September 24, Georgia State University

The Health Impact Fund, October 7, Michigan State University

Ethics and Development, October 7, Michigan State University

Martin Benjamin Distinguished Lecture Human Rights and Global Justice, October 7, Michigan State University

Cohen to the Rescue!, October 8, University of Montana

The Center of Ethics Environmental Protection and Poverty Eradication: Competing Imperatives?, October 8, University of Montana

Reconciling Intellectual Property Rights with Human Rights: the Health Impact Fund, October 20, CUNY Philosophy Department

Global Justice, Human Rights, and Negative Duties, October 22, SUNY Purchase Philosophy Department

The Greater Philadelphia Philosophy Consortium The Power of Rawls’s Theory of Justice, October 23, College of NJ, Ewing, New Jersey

Invest in Development Projects or Global Incentive Reforms? The Example of the Health Impact Fund, October 28, World Bank Development Dialogue on Values and Ethics, Washington


Global Justice, Human Rights, and Negative Duties, October 30, CEIPES: Centro Internazionale per la Promozione dell’Educazione e lo Sviluppo, Nizip

The Health Impact Fund and Its Justification by Appeal to Human Rights, November 5, NYU Center of Bioethics
Making Medicines Accessible For All: The Health Impact Fund as a Model of Structural Reform, November 5, NYU Center of Bioethics Colloquium

Fifth Annual Mark L. Shapiro Graduate Philosophy Conference The Power of Rawls's Theory of Justice, November 13, Brown University

Law and Philosophy Program and the Rappaport Center for Human Rights and Justice The Health Impact Fund: How to Make New Medicines Accessible to All, November 18, University of Texas, Austin

Law and Philosophy Workshop The Power of Rawls's Theory of Justice, November 19, University of Texas, Austin

Government celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution The Health Impact Fund: How to Make New Medicines Accessible to All, November 22, Museo de Minería, Mexico City

Human Rights, Global Justice, and the Health Impact Fund, November 23, CIDE: Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico City

Theorizing about Social Justice, November 24, Colegio de México Anglophone

World Poverty: Responsibilities and Reforms, November 25, UNAM: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas

Hacer Justicia a la Humanidad: Problemas de ética práctica, November 25, FCE: Fundo de la Cultura Economica, Mexico City

El Fondo para el Impacto sobre la Salud (HIF): Financiación de nuevos medicamentos accesibles para todos, November 30, Hospital Gandulfo 1st Jornadas interdisciplinarias por el derecho a la salud, Buenos Aires

Globale Gerechtigkeit: Theorie und Reform, December 2, Freie Universität Philosophy Department, Berlin

Der Health Impact Fund: Modell eines globalen öffentlichen Gutes?, December 3, Irmgard Coninx Stiftung, Berlin

Global Justice -- What is Missing? What Can Be Done?, December 6, DIE/GDI: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklung / German Institute for Development, Bonn

The Health Impact Fund, December 9, Stanford University Workshop on Alternative Models of Global Health Innovation and Governance

Stemming Climate Change and Eradicating Poverty: Competing Imperatives?, December 13, ISSC: International Social Science Council-CIPSH Joint Scientific Symposium, Nagoya

Weltarmut, Menschenrechte und negative Pflicht, December 14, Nanzan University, Nagoya

World Poverty, Human Rights, and Negative Duties, December 15, Kanda University of International Studies, Tokyo

Global Justice: What is Missing? What Can Be Done?, December 16, Renmin University International Studies Department, Beijing

Explicating Dignity toward a Minimal Conception of Global Justice, December 17, Beijing University International Conference on Dignity, Equality, and Justice

The Power of Rawls’s Theory of Justice, December 21, Nanjing University

Bjørn Ramberg

Turning to Hermeneutics: Pragmatism’s Struggle with Subjectivity, December 2, Department of Philosophy, University of Helsinki.

Method and Metaphysics: Pragmatist Doubts, April 27, Ethics Research Institute, Universität Zürich.
Jan Terje Faarlund

Interview on language, genes and migration on Verdt å vite NRK P2.

Terje Lohndal with Christine Meklenborg Salvesen

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Lene Bomann-Larsen

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LATER
What does procrastination tell us about ourselves?
BY JAMES SUROWIECKI
OCTOBER 11, 2010

Some years ago, the economist George Akerlof found himself faced with a simple task: mailing a box of clothes from India, where he was living, to the United States. The clothes belonged to his friend and colleague Joseph Stiglitz, who had left them behind when visiting, so Akerlof was eager to send the box off. But there was a problem. The combination of Indian bureaucracy and what Akerlof called “my own meekness in such matters” meant that doing so was going to be a hassle—indeed, he estimated that it would take an entire workday. So he put off dealing with it, week after week. This went on for more than eight months, and it was only shortly before Akerlof himself returned home that he managed to solve his problem: another friend happened to be sending some things back to the U.S., and Akerlof was able to add Stiglitz’s clothes to the shipment. Given the vagaries of intercontinental mail, it’s possible that Akerlof made it back to the States before Stiglitz’s shirts did.

There’s something comforting about this story: even Nobel-winning economists procrastinate! Many of us go through life with an array of undone tasks, large and small, niggling at our conscience. But Akerlof saw the experience, for all its familiarity, as mysterious. He genuinely intended to send the box to his friend, yet, as he wrote, in a paper called “Procrastination and Obedience” (1991), “each morning for over eight months I woke up and decided that the next morning would be the day to send the Stiglitz box.” He was always about to send the box, but the moment to act never arrived. Akerlof, who became one of the central figures in behavioral economics, came to the realization that procrastination might be more than just a bad habit. He argued that it revealed something important about the limits of rational thinking and that it could teach useful lessons about phenomena as diverse as substance abuse and savings habits. Since his essay was published, the study of procrastination has become a significant field in academia, with philosophers, psychologists, and economists all weighing in.

Academics, who work for long periods in a self-directed fashion, may be especially prone to putting things off: surveys suggest that the vast majority of college students procrastinate, and articles in the literature of procrastination often allude to the author’s own problems with finishing the piece. (This article will be no exception.) But the academic buzz around the subject isn’t just a case of eggheads rationalizing their slothfulness. As various scholars argue in “The Thief of Time,” edited by Chrisoula Andreou and Mark D. White (Oxford, $65)—a collection of essays on procrastination, ranging from the resolutely theoretical to the surprisingly practical—the tendency raises fundamental philosophical and psychological issues. You may have thought, the last time you blew off work on a presentation to watch “How I Met Your Mother,” that you were just slacking. But from another angle you were actually engaging in a practice that illuminates the fluidity of human identity and the complicated relationship human beings have to time. Indeed, one essay, by the economist George Ainslie, a central figure in the study of procrastination, argues that dragging our heels is “as fundamental as the shape of time and could well be called the basic impulse.”

Anielewicz is probably right that procrastination is a basic human impulse, but anxiety about it as a serious problem seems to have emerged in the early modern era. The term itself (derived from a Latin word meaning “to put off for tomorrow”) entered the English language in the sixteenth century, and, by the eighteenth, Samuel Johnson was describing it as “one of the general weaknesses” that “prevail to a greater or less degree in every mind,” and lamenting the tendency in himself: “I could not forbear to reproach myself for having so long neglected what was unavoidably to be done, and of which every moment’s idleness increased the difficulty.” And the problem seems to be getting worse all the time. According to Piers Steel, a business professor at the University of Calgary, the percentage of people who admitted to difficulties with procrastination quadrupled between 1978 and 2002. In that light, it’s possible to see procrastination as the quintessential modern problem.

It’s also a surprisingly costly one. Each year, Americans waste hundreds of millions of dollars because they don’t file their taxes on time. The Harvard economist David Laibson has shown that American workers have forgone huge amounts of money in matching 401(k) contributions because they never get around to signing up for a retirement plan. Seventy percent of patients suffering from glaucoma risk blindness because they don’t use their eyedrops regularly. Procrastination also affects major costs on businesses and governments. The recent crisis of the euro was exacerbated by the German government’s dithering, and the decline of the American auto industry, exemplified by the bankruptcy of G.M., was due in part to executives’ penchant for delaying tough decisions. (In Alex Taylor’s recent history of G.M., “Sixty to Zero,” one of the key conclusions is “Procrastination doesn’t pay.”)

Philosophers are interested in procrastination for another reason. It’s a powerful example of what the Greeks called akrasia—doing something against one’s own better judgment. Piers Steel defines procrastination as willingly deferring something even though you expect the delay to make you worse off. In other words, if you’re simply saying “Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die,” you’re not really procrastinating. Knowingly delaying because you think that’s the most efficient use of your time doesn’t count, either. The essence of procrastination lies in not doing what you think you should be doing, a mental contortion that surely accounts for the great psychic toll the habit takes on people. This is the perplexing thing about procrastination: although it seems to involve avoiding unpleasant tasks, indulging in it generally doesn’t make people happy. In one study, sixty-five percent of students surveyed before they started working on a term paper said they would like to avoid procrastinating: they knew both that they wouldn’t do the work on time and that the delay would make them unhappy.
Most of the contributors to the new book agree that this peculiar irrationality stems from our relationship to time—in particular, from a tendency that economists call “hyperbolic discounting.” A two-stage experiment provides a classic illustration: In the first stage, people are offered the choice between a hundred dollars today or a hundred and ten dollars tomorrow; in the second stage, they choose between a hundred dollars a month from now or a hundred and ten dollars a month and a day from now. In substance, the two choices are identical: wait an extra day, get an extra ten bucks. Yet, in the first stage many people choose to take the smaller sum immediately, whereas in the second they prefer to wait one more day and get the extra ten bucks. In other words, hyperbolic discounters are able to make the rational choice when they’re thinking about the future, but, as the present gets closer, short-term considerations overwhelm their long-term goals. A similar phenomenon is at work in an experiment run by a group including the economist George Loewenstein, in which people were asked to pick one movie to watch that night and one to watch at a later date. Not surprisingly, for the movie they wanted to watch immediately, people tended to pick lowbrow comedies and blockbusters, but when asked what movie they wanted to watch later they were more likely to pick serious, important films. The problem, of course, is that when the time comes to watch the serious movie, another frothy one will often seem more appealing. This is why Netflix queues are filled with movies that never get watched: our responsible selves put “Hotel Rwanda” and “The Seventh Seal” in our queue, but when the time comes we end up in front of a rerun of “The Hangover.”

The lesson of these experiments is not that people are shortsighted or shallow but that their preferences aren’t consistent over time. We want to watch the Bergman masterpiece, to give ourselves enough time to write the report properly, to set aside money for retirement. But our desires shift as the long run becomes the short run.

Why does this happen? One common answer is ignorance. Socrates believed that *ahlazia* was, strictly speaking, impossible, since we could not want what is bad for us; if we act against our own interests, it must be because we don’t know what’s right. Loewenstein, similarly, is inclined to see the procrastinator as led astray by the “visceral” rewards of the present. As the nineteenth-century Scottish economist John Rae put it, “The prospects of future good, which future years may hold on us, seem at such a moment dull and dubious, and are apt to be slighted, for objects on which the daylight is falling strongly, and showing us in all their freshness just within our grasp.” Loewenstein also suggests that our memory for the intensity of visceral rewards is deficient: when we put off preparing for that meeting by telling ourselves that we’ll do it tomorrow, we fail to take into account that tomorrow the temptation to put off work will be just as strong.

Ignorance might also affect procrastination through what the social scientist Jon Elster calls “the planning fallacy.” Elster thinks that people underestimate the time “it will take them to complete a given task, partly because they fail to take account of how long it has taken them to complete similar projects in the past and partly because they rely on smooth scenarios in which accidents or unforeseen problems never occur.”

When I was writing this piece, for instance, I had to take my car into the shop, I had to take two unanticipated trips, a family member fell ill, and so on. Each of these events was, strictly speaking, unexpected, and each took time away from my work. But they were really just the kinds of problems you predictably have to deal with in everyday life. Pretending I wouldn’t have any interruptions to my work was a typical illustration of the planning fallacy.

Still, ignorance can’t be the whole story. In the first place, we often procrastinate not by doing fun tasks but by doing jobs whose only allure is that they aren’t what we should be doing. My apartment, for instance, has rarely looked tidier than it does at the moment. And people do learn from experience: procrastinators know all too well the allure of the salient present, and they want to resist them. They just don’t. A magazine editor I know, for instance, once had a writer tell her at noon on a Wednesday that the time-sensitive piece he was working on would be in her in-box by the time she got back from lunch. She did eventually get the piece—the following Tuesday. So a fuller explanation of procrastination really needs to take account of our attitudes to the tasks being avoided. A useful example can be found in the career of General George McClellan, who led the Army of the Potomac during the early years of the Civil War and was one of the greatest procrastinators of all time. When he took charge of the Union army, McClellan was considered a military genius, but he soon became famous for his chronic hesitancy. In 1862, despite an excellent opportunity to take Richmond from Robert E. Lee’s men, with another Union army attacking in a pincer move, he dillydallied, convinced that he was blocked by hordes of Confederate soldiers, and missed his chance. Later that year, both before and after Antietam, he delayed again, squandering a two-to-one advantage over Lee’s troops. Afterward, Union General-in-Chief Henry Halleck wrote, “There is an immobility here that exceeds all that any man can conceive of. It requires the lever of Archimedes to move this inert mass.”

McClellan’s “immobility” highlights several classic reasons we procrastinate. Although when he took over the Union army he told Lincoln “I can do it all,” he seems to have been unsure that he could do anything. He was perpetually imploring Lincoln for new weapons, and, in the words of one observer, he felt he never had enough troops, well enough trained or equipped. “Lack of confidence, sometimes alternating with unrealistic dreams of heroic success, often leads to procrastination, and many studies suggest that procrastinators are self-handicappers: rather than risk failure, they prefer to create conditions that make success impossible, a reflex that of course creates a vicious cycle. McClellan was also given to excessive planning, as if only the ideal battle plan were worth acting on. Procrastinators often succumb to this sort of perfectionism.

Viewed this way, procrastination starts to look less like a question of mere ignorance than like a complex mixture of weakness, ambition, and inner conflict. But some of the philosophers in “The Thief of Time” have a more radical explanation for the gap between what we want to do and what we end up doing: the person who makes plans and the person who fails to carry them out are not really the same person: they’re different parts of what the game theorist Thomas Schelling called “the divided self.” Schelling proposes that we think of ourselves not as unified selves but as different beings, jostling, contending, and bargaining for control. Ian McEwan evokes this state in his recent novel *Solar*: “At moments of important decision-making, the mind could be considered as a parliament, a debating chamber. Different factions
contended, short- and long-term interests were entrenched in mutual loathing. Not only were motions tabled and opposed, certain proposals were aired in order to mask others. Sessions could be devious as well as stormy.” Similarly, Otto von Bismarck said, “Faust complained about having two souls in his breast, but I harbor a whole crowd of them and they quarrel. It is like being in a republic.” In that sense, the first step to dealing with procrastination isn’t admitting that you have a problem. It’s admitting that your “you’ve have a problem.

If identity is a collection of competing selves, what does each of them represent? The easy answer is that one represents your short-term interests (having fun, putting off work, and so on), while another represents your long-term goals. But, if that’s the case, it’s not obvious how you’d ever get anything done: the short-term self, it seems, would always win out. The philosopher Don Ross offers a persuasive solution to the problem. For Ross, the various parts of the self are all present at once, constantly competing and bargaining with one another—one that wants to work, one that wants to watch television, and so on. The key, for Ross, is that although the television-watching self is interested only in watching TV, it’s interested in watching TV not just now but also in the future. This means that it can be bargained with: working now will let you watch more television down the road. Procrastination, in this reading, is the result of a bargaining process gone wrong.

The idea of the divided self, though discomfiting to some, can be liberating in practical terms, because it encourages you to stop thinking about procrastination as something you can beat by just trying harder. Instead, we should rely on what Joseph Heath and Joel Anderson, in their essay in “The Thief of Time,” call “the extended will”—external tools and techniques to help the parts of our selves that want to work. A classic illustration of the extended will at work is Ulysses’ decision to have his men bind him to the mast of his ship. Ulysses knows that when he hears the Sirens he will be too weak to resist steering the ship onto the rocks in pursuit of them, so he has his men bind him, thereby forcing him to adhere to his long-term aims. Similarly, Thomas Schelling once said that he would be willing to pay extra in advance for a hotel room without a television in it. Today, problem gamblers write contracts with casinos banning them from the premises. And people who are trying to lose weight or finish a project will sometimes make bets with their friends so that if they don’t deliver on their promise it’ll cost them money. In 2008, a Ph.D. candidate at Chapel Hill wrote software that enables people to shut off their access to the Internet for up to eight hours; the program, called Freedom, now has an estimated seventy-five thousand users.

Not everyone in “The Thief of Time” approves of the reliance on the extended will. Mark D. White advances an idealist argument rooted in Kantian ethics: recognizing procrastination as a failure of will, we should seek to strengthen the will rather than relying on external controls that will allow it to atrophy further. This isn’t a completely fruitless task: much recent research suggests that will power is, in some ways, like a muscle and can be made stronger. The same research, though, also suggests that most of us have a limited amount of will power and that it’s easily exhausted. In one famous study, people who had been asked to restrain themselves from readily available temptation—in this case, a pile of chocolate-chip cookies they weren’t allowed to touch—had a harder time persisting in a difficult task than people who were allowed to eat the cookies.

Given this tendency, it makes sense that we often rely intuitively on external rules help ourselves out. A few years ago, Dan Ariely, a psychologist at M.I.T., did a fascinating experiment examining one of the most basic external tools for dealing with procrastination: deadlines. Students in a class were assigned three papers for semester, and they were given a choice: they could set separate deadlines for when they had to hand in each of the papers or they could hand them all in together at the end of the semester. There was no benefit to handing the papers in early, since they were all going to be graded at semester’s end, and there was a potential cost to setting the deadlines, since if you missed a deadline your grade would be docked. So the rational thing to do was to hand in all the papers at the end of the semester, that way you’d be free to write the papers sooner but not at risk of a penalty if you didn’t get around to it. Yet most of the students chose to set separate deadlines for each paper precisely because they knew that they were otherwise unlikely to get around to working on the papers early, which meant they ran the risk of not finishing all three by the end of the semester. This is the essence of the extended will: instead of trusting themselves, the students relied on an outside tool to make themselves do what they actually wanted to do.

Beyond self-binding, there are other ways to avoid dragging your feet, most of which depend on what psychologists might call reframing the task in front of you. Procrastination is driven, in part, by the gap between effort (which is required now and reward (which you reap only in the future, if ever). So narrowing that gap, by whatever means necessary, helps. Since open-ended tasks with distant deadlines are much easier to postpone than focused, short-term projects, dividing projects into smaller, more defined sections helps. That’s why David Allen, the author of the bestselling time-management book “Getting Things Done,” lays great emphasis on classification and definition: the vaguer the task, or the more abstract the thinking requires, the less likely you are to finish it. One German study suggests that just getting people to think about concrete problems (like how to open a bank account) makes them better at finishing their work—even when it deals with a completely different subject. Another way of making procrastination less likely is to reduce the amount of choice we have: often when people are afraid of making the wrong choice they end up doing nothing. So companies might be better off offering their employees fewer investment choices in their 401(k) plans, and making signing up the plan the default option.

It’s hard to ignore the fact that all these tools are at root about imposing limits and narrowing options—in other words, about a voluntary abnegation of freedom. (Vic Hugo would write naked and tell his valet to hide his clothes so that he’d be unable go outside when he was supposed to be writing.) But before we rush to overcome procrastination we should consider whether it is sometimes an impulse we should heed. The philosopher Mark Kingwell puts it in existential terms: “Procrastination most often arises from a sense that there is too much to do, and hence no single aspect of the to-do worth doing. . . . Underneath this rather antic form of action-as-inaction is the much more unsettling question whether anything is worth doing at all. In that sense, it might be useful to think about two kinds of procrastination: the kind that is genuinely frantic and the kind that’s telling you that what you’re supposed to be doing has, deep down, no real point. The procrastinator’s challenge, and perhaps the philosopher’s, too, is to figure out which is which.”
MENINGER

Økonomenes kortsiktige råd får oss til å gjøre langt mindre nødvendig

FAKTA

Saken:
- Økonomer gir gjerne råd om klimatiltak, og verdens regjeringer har hittil tatt imot. Det kan vise seg faktisk, merer Olav Gjelsvik.
- I denne artikkelen ser han på økonomifagets rolle i møte med miljøkrise, og argumenterer for at økonomene får oss til å foreta oss mindre enn vi burde.
- Gjelsvik viser gjennom en standard kostnads nytte analyse, hvordan fremstående klimaøkonomer stiller fra til bar og opererer med vilkårlege parameter.
- Dette er en forkortet og forenklet versjon av en artikkel som kommer i Nytte Norsk Tidsskrift 1–2 2010, som kommer i salg denne uken.

Forfatteren:
- Olav Gjelsvik er professor ved Center of Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN), Universitetet i Oslo.

av framtidig verdi når den vekselopp mot nåtidig verdi, har vært diskutert i filosofien siden Platon. Enkelt sagt har filosofene gjennom tidene sagt at diskontering av framtidig verdi er galt og irrasjonell, mens økonomene har sagt at en viss diskontering av verden av framtidige produkter er riktig nok. Synspunkterne er helt forenklet.

Økonomisk metode kan brukes til å studere hvordan folk faktisk diskonterer, det vil si hvordan aktører velger mellom nåværende og framtidige goder eller verdsetter kostnader i forhold til kostnader nå. Dersom man i tillegg antar at folk stort sett er «rasjonelle» og at de preferanser som framvises av faktisk adferd er «rasjonelle» preferanser, kan man ut fra observert adferd finne en «rasjonell» diskonteringsfaktor som så blir rettesmer når man vekser nåtid mot framtid. Dette kan være fint for forklaring av adferd, og for en rekke økonomiske analysen. Men den er langt fra klart at det uten videre kan benyttes i klimas Organisation.


Jeg ser i det følgende bort fra hva vi kan kalle katastrofescenarioet. Hva klimaøkonomene vil lede til kan ikke diskontere enda mer omfattende klimatiltak enn Stern foreslår.

Rådet i Stern-rapporten var at man fra 2006 og hvert år framover burde bruke et sted rundt 1 procent av verdens samlede brutto nasjonalprodukt (BNP) for å hindre klimaendringer. Stern har senere justert dette tallet opp til 2 procent av BNP i 2050 av senere funn om omfanget av utslipp og konsekvensene derav. 2 procent av norsk BNP (i 2008) utgjør rundt 50 milliarder kroner. Norge brukte rundt 10–11 milliarder i stavens statsbudsjett. Miljøministrenhet til den regjeringen er rundt en femtedel av det Stern tilbrakte.

Diskontering, eller nedskriving
Natur, arter og dyr har også verdi i seg selv, og den verdi naturen har er verken sammenhengbar med økonomiske verdier eller konvertibil til dem. Det samme gjelder mennesker’s liv, og mange mennesker’s liv vil gå tapt i klimaskapte katastrofer. Det er rimelig å legge til grunn at verdien av liv vanskelig kan konverteres til penger. (Likevel må vi sette pengemål på menneskeliv ved ulike former for samfunnspanlegging.)

At det finnes helt andre verdier enn de økonomiske er ikke noe nytt eller radikalt. Når kongen i sin nyttårstale sier at vi skal overlevere kloden til våre etterkommere i den forstått vi fikk den av vår forfedre, så uttrykker dette et sterk holdning i forhold til naturens verdi, ikke det syn at kloden økonomisk skal være like mye verdt og at det er likegyldig om den er drastisk endret eller ei. De aller fleste mennesker som ikke har sikt for mye oppløsning i økonomi har ikke problemer med å erkjenne eksistensen og berettigelsen av slike ikke-økonomiske verdier.

En annen sak er at dette gjør miljøpersoner politisk vanskelig. Vi har ikke noen allmenn måte å konvertere disse andre, ikke-økonomiske verdier til økonomiske verdier på. Vi må foreta valg som involverer ikke-konverterbare, ikke-økonomiske verdier, og vi tror at det er riktige og gale valg også her.

Dersom disse verdene ikke kan konverteres til andre goder eller inngå i det økonomiske regnskapet, hva så? Jeg tror det eneste vi med rimeliggjør kan er at sitt antall faktorene knitret til økonomisk verdi kvotir kom for disse verdene. Liv blir ikke mindre verdt når vi blir riøre. Økonomisk vekst er rett og slett ikke relevant for slike verdier. Vi sitter derfor bare igjen med den rene tidsprestasjonen når vi skal beregne mulig diskontering av slike verdier som menneskeliv.

Det betyr at et totalregnskap der ikke-økonomiske verdier også er med, skal den totale diskonteringsfaktoren reduseres tilsvarende.

Konklusjon: Vi bør følge Sterns beregning av disonteringsrate, eller kanskje gå enda lenger ned. Vi må dermed bruke langt større ressurser nå for å hindre klimaendringer enn vi gjør, kanskje større enn selv Stern foreslår. Dersom den normative og øvrige kompleksiteten vi i dag har om diskontering skal legges til grunn for kunnskapsbasert klimapolitikk, må selve politikkon radikalisere kraftig. Økonomer manger gjerne forståelse for at normative syn ligger imellom i deres anbefalinger. I motsetning til andre økonomer har Stern innset dette. Under utarbeidelsen av sin rapport samarbeidet han tett med andre discipliner og benyttet tilgjengelig normativ analyse i beregning av diskonteringsraten. Andre representanter fra økonomiplanen som ikke skiller en lignende holdning utgjør nå en fare for klimaet. Før de mye makt kan det få høst fatale følger for våre etterkommere og kloden vår.
Rettferdig medisin

Hvert år der millioner av mennesker fordi de i praksis ikke har råd til medisinen de trenger. Det kan vi gjøre noe med.

**ESSAY**

**Thomas Pogge**

**Nyskapning er sentralt** i menneskelig fremskritt. Det er av hensyn til alt og sterre, sykdom og for tidlig død. Det gir oss frihet, trygghet, sundhet og forståelse.

Nyskapning har bedre kår hvis den blir belønnet. Belønning skaper incentiver og bidrar til å dekke omkostningene ved nyskapning. Men hvordan har den bli belønnet? Den vanligste måten i dag er å gi innovatoren et midlertidig monopol, for eksempel gjennom et patent som gir ham i stand til å ta ut nye han vil for brukt av nyskapningen. Dette er imidlertid ikke alltid en god måte, ettersom den kan føre til at nyvelningen ikke blir brukt ofte nok mens den er patentbeskyttet.

**La oss forståe oss av ny, viktig teknologi som reduserer forurensningen ved generering av elektricitet. Kraftverkene som benytter denne teknologien er kjenske ikke dyre å bygge enn vanlige kraftverk. Ikke desto mindre blir de dyre på grunn av avgiften til patentinnovatoren.**

Mange av entreprenører som bygger kraftverk vil derfor velge ikke å bruke den nye, grønne teknologien. Det resulterer i en forurensning som skader menneskesokken og jorden for øvrig, som kunne vært unngått.

Det finnes en smartere måte å belønne grønne nyskapninger på. Vi kan betale innovatørene gjennom offentlige fond som teknologien forhindrer utfall som produkt. Disse utbalanseringene kan legges opp på samme måte som patentsystemet, slik at de oppfører etter et antall år. Forurensning spreder seg over hele verden, og derfor bør alle land bidra til finansieringen av en slik ordning - kjenske gjennom et fond landene betaler inn til, og tønner ut regional Produkt-

**Vi kan realisere denne typen intelligent belønning selv om vi ikke endrer patentordningen, som blir gjort verdensomspennende på 1930-tallet gjennom Den internasjonale patentavtalen.** Parallelt med dette kan man tilby alternativ belønning som gir innovatørene en stand til å velge belønning etter et utløp for produksjon dersom de gir tillatelse til fri bruk av teknologien. De alternative belønningsene må følgelig være store nok til å kunne tilrettelegge for de viktigste grønne nyvinningene.

**Et viktig eksempel** innen jordbruks er de nye planterettsom kan øke næringsinnholdet per hektar og redusere behovet for skadelige insektmidler og dyr, som kunngjøres. Dagens patentbaserte belønningsystem gir at jordbrukerne må betale mye for bruk av slike innovative varianter. Mange bønder kan ikke betale utgiftene og vil ikke ta seg råd til så store utgifter for å kunne bruke patentbelagte ideer. Det fører til at landbruksnæringen blir mer insektmidler og kunngjøres enn nødvendig. I tillegg produserer de mindre næringsrik mat enn de kunne gjort, spesielt i fattige land. Denne industri produserer de til matsnores i land, som nylig førte til at antallet av avfallet av grønne landområde i verden har passert milliarder på første gang i historien.

**Vi vil kunne etablere en permanent kilde til ny og prissmessig gunstig medisin.**
Dersom en del av den farmasjytiske forskningen blir betalt av skattefinansierte HIF-belønninger, vil vi velstående endehaverer og ansatte få mindre av kostnadene - akkurat som i dag. Men det er noen viktige forskjeller. For det første vil ikke innovasjonene noye på selve selget av mediciner, bare på at medisinen deres faktisk gir deg et effektivt arbeid som betalt mer enn ti prosent av et ont bidrag.

Fondet vil kunne skape vedvarende konkurranse blant innovatorene som omfatter alle lan og sykehus, og frams mee vil vi kunne tjene mer penger. Hvis vi har mer effektivt produkt deres for alle verden.

Innflytelsen på heile er også i høyere grad i området. Samlet undersøkelse av QALY (Qualitetslet) som det reell er. QALY-systemet vil være allerede benyttet av mange private og offentlige assisterer for å fastsette prisene på nye legemidler, så det vil ikke være vanlig å imøte det i begynnelsen av HIF-belønningen.

Fondet vil vurdere hvor mye den enkelte medisinen kan sikre av lengde og kvalitet i et menneskelig, med utgangspunkt i det farmasjytiske tilbuddet før medisinen blir introdusert. En vurderingen vil være basert på kliniske forsok (inkludert praktiske forskjell i hovedresultater for brukere), sporing av tilflytende at medisinen (venstre side) og statistikk av salgssopplysninger korrelerert med data om den globale sykdomsbyrdens. Slike analoger vil ikke være perfekte, i hvert fall ikke de færste årene. De vil imidlertid være betydelig bedre enn den naive over enhver pris med pålignende for å påvirke sammenhengen mellom nye medisiner lanseres og innflytelsen på heilen.

Med et slik fond i bygningen vil innovatorene velge å registrere produkter som er størst mulig grad kan redusere den globale sykdomsbyrden. Produktene med størst hensynslig innflytelse vil generere mest penger, og bidra til å ha riktige incenit for at eventuelle begrensninger.

Dersom utbyttet er for lite, vil belønningsraden oppsøke etter som firmaene velger å avvike fra HIF-reguleringer av sitt nye produkter til å fordele økonomisk påslag. Dette er betryggende for de innovatorene. Konkurransen vil sikre at de registrerte produktene blir bestemt ekstra som både er fordelaktig for innovatorene og øker effekten på fondets maksimal.

HIF går ut på å starte et arbeid av hvordan et fond som belønner nyttegrader etter deres målbare virkning kan løse tre problemer på en gang, uten at man trenger å endre det globale patentssystemet. Fondet kan unntak i områder der adgang til nye produkter til å overkommelig pris, produkter som ellers ville få et stort påslag i prisen; det vil stimulere innovatorene til å arbeide bevisst for optimal bruk av produktet, og tiltrekkebilen utviklingen av nye produkter på områder som hittil har vært nedprioritert på grunn av mangel på incenit.

Ved å få en sammenslutning av land til å subsidiere HIF vil vi kunne etablere en permanent bilde til nye og personlig genetisk medisiner som vil være optimal også for verdens fattige. Det vil i tillegg kunne tjene som eksempel på hvordan vi kan belønne nyttigheter uten å begrense den ytelser bruken av dem, blant annet ved å øke næringsvækkningen i landbruken og redusere forskjellige utslipp. Denne typen reformer i be- lenningen av nyttigheter vil være et langt steig i retning en mer rettferdig verdensøkonomi.

Thomas Pagge er professor i moralfilosofi og politisk filosofi ved Yale University, og forsker og tidligere professor i moralfilosofisk etikk ved The Center for the Study of Mind in Nature ved Universitetet i Oslo. Søndag arrangementer debattstørrelse om Health Impact Fund. (Helestejnietsfondet eller HIF) mandag 10. mai. Arrangementet finner sted på Litteraturhuset i Oslo klokken 18.00. Ideer@morgenbladet.no
Er det å være overarbeidet det samme som å være fattig? Filosof Alison Jaggar vil redefinere fattigdomsbegrepet – og denne gangen skal det gjøres på de fattigmes premisser.

**FILOSOFI**

Av Sandra Lillevik (tekst) og Linda Bourname Engelbreth (foto)

«Rikdom er kunnahap, ikke penger», står det tegnet på en vegg i Gamlebyen i Oslo. Men hva er fattigdom?

«Å døler n dag» er den manges gresen man må komme over, om man liker eller ikke, som absolutt fattig i FN:s statistikk. Men denne gresen sier ikke alt om hva fattigdom er, sier filosofen Alison M. Jaggar. Hun har daglig tilhold ved University of Colorado, men som professor II ved Centre for Study of Mind in Nature på Universitetet i Oslo, tilbringer hun en måned i Oslo i hvert fargestørrelse.

**FAKTA**

**Dette er saken:**
- Alison Jaggar er professor i filosofi ved University of Colorado og på Center for Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN) i Oslo.
- Hun har nyttig startet et tverrfaglig forskningsprosjekt, FemPov, for å utarbeide nye standarder for å måle fattigdom.
- Dagens standarder, utarbeidet av Verdensbanken og FN, underkommuniserer bruddene og gjenstander av fattigdom generelt, og krenner fattigdom spesielt, sier jaggar.

**Poverty Line**

En annen svært viktig målemetode for fattigdom, er den såkalte International Poverty Line (IPL) som er utviklet av Verdensbanken. Og denne har betydelige svakheter, mener Jaggar. Hun fortsetter:
- Men det viktigste slikt jeg ser det, er at dagens målestandarder alle er laget av ekspertene. Folk lever blant annet opp mot standarder de ikke har vært med på å definere. Det er ikke enklere å ta med seg fattigdom for at de ikke er på ønsket plass i verden.

**REDEFINERER FATTIGDOM?**

For de aller fleste av oss er det ikke lett å definere «rettferdighet». For å få inn et uttrykk for dette er det som ikke er like sjelden å se fattigdoms begrepet på ekstreme måder.

**Hva er fattigdom?**

Forskningsgruppen på femte, som Alison Jaggar skal lede, består av både moralfilosoffer, økonomer og s. Og er avsett å gjøre nye og imøtekommende forskningsprosjekter. Blant dem er det også prosjektet «FemPov».

**Hva er fattigdom?**

For de aller fleste av oss er det ikke lett å definere «rettferdighet». For å få inn et uttrykk for dette er det som ikke er like sjelden å se fattigdoms begrepet på ekstreme måder.

- **FemPov**
  - Året besok benyttet hun blant annet til å holde foredrag på Litteraturhuset om det såkalte FemPov-prosjektet, som har som formål å bygge globalt fattigdoms begrepet for å avdekke fattigdoms perspektiv.
  - Et viktig poeng for Jaggar er å øke utdannetet som i dag setter standarden den globale fattigdoms begrepet etter. Dette sikrer en lansering, som jeg ikke er imponert av det, der er ikke i verden.

**Mind in Nature på Universitetet i Oslo, tilbringer hun en måned hver måned i Oslo i hvert fargestørrelse.**

sand.-kilde@klassekampen.no
m på prøve

Et sterkt drama med COLIN FARRELL, PAZ VEGA og CHRISTOPHER LEE

"Bosniske Tarovic, som også står for den kritikkarøste NO MAN'S LAND (2001), har med dette truffet blink for annen gang" Nett&Dag

I SALG PÅ BLU-RAY OG DVD NÅ!
### Accounts 2010

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