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**ANNUAL REPORT 2012**

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Administrative Leader: Grethe Netland
Administrative Consultant: Lina Tosterud
2012 was a transitional year for CSMN, marked by many new arrivals and new projects. We have welcomed four new postdocs with two more to come, and two new PhD-fellows with one more to come. In the new projects we have been granted, all four previous postdocs have found their home, and the community of scholars at CSMN has now definitely reached a critical mass. In addition there are projects on their way in, and life at our floor is getting lively and rich. Our former neighbour, the Ethics Program, moved out, as the program unfortunately was terminated at the end of the 2011. But new people moved in during the year: Øystein Linnebo’s logics project funded by the European Research Council (ERC), and Gerhard Øverland is bringing in a new ethics project from the Research Council of Norway (RCN).

Academic output in 2012 has been good. There have been a large number of talks, events and publications. Highlights include the new book by Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber on their new development of their relevance thinking, and Herman Cappelen’s book on philosophical method, Philosophy without Intuitions. The latter was subject to an author meets critics event in London in December, where about one hundred people followed the intense discussions throughout the day. There are also very many good articles in anthologies, in peer-reviewed journals, and there have been talks all over, at CSMN and around the world. All of these activities have contributed massively to furthering the understanding of normativity and human agency in all its main manifestations.

We have welcomed four new postdocs and two new PhD-fellows. The community of scholars at CSMN has now definitely reached a critical mass.
For public outreach, we must point to the events involving Susan Carey’s and John Broome’s visits to CSMN in September and November respectively. The CSMN lecture on Mind in Nature by Carey presented the state of the art on the acquisition of numerical concepts, and raised a number of interesting questions about our present knowledge of the mind of humans and animals. Broome addressed the ethics of climate change, both at the level of each individual and that of governments. His conclusions were strong and surprising. CSMN has also initiated other important public events, not least concerning our projects on world poverty.

All in all CSMN has continued its intellectual work with great energy, and is all set for the next phase with new people, new ideas and new determined efforts at making further progress on our main themes.
New Team members

During 2012, CSMN has welcomed four new postdocs and two new PhD fellows and below we are proudly presenting our new members.

KATHARINE BROWNE
Katharine Browne joined CSMN as a postdoctoral fellow in September 2012. Her main area of research is moral and political philosophy. Her current project is an extension of her PhD dissertation research carried out at the University of Toronto, and focuses on cooperation and explores three related questions: (1) How to explain its emergence in evolutionary terms, (2) How to rationally justify it, and (3) How to promote it through policy design.

JOLA FEIX
In August 2012 Jola Feix joined CSMN as a doctoral fellow in the Rational Agency branch. She writes her dissertation on phenomenology influenced approaches to philosophy of mind with a focus on social cognition. Her primary supervisor is Carsten Hansen. Jola's research interests lie in philosophy of mind and cognitive science, European phenomenology, philosophy of action and metaethics. Before coming to Oslo Jola earned her M.A. from the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich.
New Team

During 2012, CSMN has welcomed four new postdocs and two new PhD fellows and below we are proudly presenting our new members.

NICHOLAS HUGHES
Nick Hughes joined CSMN as a PhD student in August 2012. He has been a PhD student at the Arche research centre at the University of St Andrews since September 2010, and continues as a joint student between the two departments. Before starting the PhD, he was a Master’s student at University College London. In his work, Nick argues that reflection on the relationship between epistemic states and practical rationality can shed light on traditional epistemological questions about the nature of knowledge and justification.

WILL SMALL
In August 2012, Will Small joined CSMN as a postdoctoral fellow. Will’s research interests lie primarily in philosophy of action and ethics, and he is working on a project at their intersection, “Action and Practical Knowledge”. Topics of special interest include: basic action, skill/know-how, self-consciousness, virtue, knowledge of action, moral knowledge, knowledge transmission. Will came to CSMN from the University of Chicago, where he received his PhD in 2012.
SEBASTIAN WATZL
In September 2012 Sebastian Watzl joined CSMN as a postdoctoral fellow with the project “Organizing Mind. From Experience to Action and Belief”. This project that deals with the organizing role of attention in our mental life extends Sebastian’s work on attention and perception to the role of executive attention and executive control in the cross-temporal organization of agency. Sebastian’s areas of research are in the philosophy of mind, philosophy of psychology and neuroscience, and metaphysics. He has also research interests in epistemology, philosophy of science, meta-ethics and the philosophy of language. Before coming to CSMN, Sebastian defended his dissertation on “The Significance of Attention” at Columbia University in 2010, and was a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University from 2010 to 2012.

JUHANI YLI-VAKKURI
Juhani Yli-Vakkuri joined CSMN staff as a postdoctoral fellow in September 2012. Yli-Vakkuri has worked in the philosophy of language, metaphysics, epistemology, and the philosophy of mind. His research at CSMN will primarily be in the philosophy of language, focusing on problems of semantic compositionality, relativism and contextualism, and internalism and externalism about meaning and content. Juhani’s work has been published, inter alia, in the Philosophical Quarterly, Philosophical Studies, and Philosophical Perspectives. Before coming to CSMN, Yli-Vakkuri completed his PhD at the University of Oxford under the supervision of John Hawthorne and Cian Dorr.
About to go skiing for the first time!

Photo: Lina Tosterud
The Reflective Mind project is a three-years research project based at CSMN and funded by the Research Council of Norway (frihum-funding). The project was conceived by four former CSMN postdocs - Nicholas Allott, Timothy Chan, Eline Busck Gundersen (project leader), and Anders Nes. All four will be employed by the project from 2012 to 2015.

The Reflective Mind project is a philosophical investigation into two central human abilities and the connections between them. Human beings, like many other animals, think and act intelligently to achieve their aims. But unlike most – perhaps all – other animals, we are also able to think about thoughts themselves, or ‘metarepresent’, and engage in deliberate, critical reasoning. Both of the latter abilities are manifestations of our nature as reflective beings, and arguably central to human nature.

Philosophers have long sought to understand each of them, but hitherto largely in isolation, as a result leaving many important questions unanswered. The project aims to be a systematic, integrated study of the interconnections between reasoning and metarepresentation, exploring how they are jointly exercised in central domains of mentality.

The project consists of four sub-projects, focusing on reasoning and metarepresentation in (I) theoretical reasoning, (II) autonomous action, (III) communication, and (IV) the metaphysics of mind.

LAUNCH WORKSHOP

The Reflective Mind project got off to a flying start with the Launch Workshop 6.-7. September.

Alan Millar (Stirling) opened the proceedings with an inspiring talk on ‘Reasons for Belief and Reflective Knowledge’.

Marya Schechtman (University of Illinois, Chicago) summed up and developed core points from her influential book The Constitution of Selves in her talk ‘Who Do You Think You Are? Metarepresentation and Self-Constitution’.

Christophe Heintz (Central European University) outlined how to proceed with ‘Rethinking inference to the Best Explanation’, in a talk inspired by the argumentative theory of reasoning by Sperber and Mercier.

Two project members also presented papers: Anders Nes: ‘Reasoning and Consciousness, Or: Could Zombies Do Things for Reasons of Their Own?’ and Nicholas Allott: ‘Behind Pragmatic Magic: Principles, Heuristics, and Inference’. The workshop concluded with a plenum discussion including short project presentations by Timothy Chan and Eline Busck Gundersen. The lively discussions at the workshop provided lots of inspiration for future work within all strands of the Reflective Mind project.
The Reflective Mind project is a philosophical investigation into two central human abilities and the connection between them.
The view from the Hosting department

Camilla Serck-Hanssen on CSMN’s cooperation with IFIKK, the hosting department at the University of Oslo

IFIKK is proud to be CSMN’s hosting department. A centre like this attracts attention in academia, nationally as well as internationally. It sets a new standard for what humanistic disciplines can achieve in terms of cooperation, recruitment, research output and quality. When one considers in addition the financial advantages that come with hosting centre like this one, one can safely say that a department with and a department without a COE are worlds apart, at least when the collaboration between the centre and the department runs as smoothly as in our case.

In the year that has passed CSMN’s presence has been visible in many ways. When two new permanent philosophy positions were advertised within CSMN’s core activities it attracted a large and very strong group of applicants. Even if it is “buyer’s marked” these days I think it safe to conclude that it is not the least the reputation of the Centre that makes IFIKK such an attractive place for such a large number of first rate philosophers. Not every subject can have a centre of its own, but one can still hope that in the future CSMN will spread its force to other parts of the department as well where a somewhat higher degree of international ambition would be welcome.

As in earlier years there has been a large number of conferences, work shops and talks.
Many famous researchers have found their way to Oslo. But maybe the most important events are those where young professionals are given an arena to present and exchange views, such as the international graduate conference that took place in the Fall.

The success of the CSMN will to a large extent eventually depend on the success of the generation it has fostered. It is therefore very encouraging to notice that already now several of the recruits get international recognition and do well on the job marked.

Camilla Serck-Hanssen
Head of Department
The CSMN Affiliate program

The CSMN affiliate program welcomes PhD students and postdoc fellows whose work falls within CSMN’s broad remit to participate in research activities at the centre. In 2012 CSMN got 8 new affiliates.

The CSMN affiliate program is first and foremost open to PhD and postdoc fellows at the University of Oslo. Former CSMN PhDs and postdocs will automatically become affiliates of the centre. By drawing researchers from across the University to the activities of CSMN, the affiliate program enriches the working environment for individual researchers as well as enhancing the research power of CSMN.

There are two ongoing seminar series at CSMN: the CSMN colloquium and the PPPE club. Affiliates are encouraged to present their work in progress here and at other events hosted by the CSMN. Affiliates may also apply for research travel funding. In addition to this, affiliates actively participate in the coorganization of workshops and seminars, and some have co-taught seminars together with CSMN researchers.

CSMN currently has 12 female and 19 male affiliates. 15 of them are PhD students, 3 is former PhD students at CSMN and the rest of them hold postdoctoral and other research appointments. There are 31 affiliates all together. 8 of them are new in 2012 and are presented below with pictures.

LIST OF AFFILIATES

Kim Angell
Trine Antonsen
Frank Barel
Lene Bomann-Larsen
Einar Duenger Bøhn
Ben Caplan
Andreas Brekke Carlsson
Anna Drożdżowicz
Jakob Elster
Paula Rubio Fernandez
Guro Fløgstad
Espen Gamlund
Heine A. Holmen
Robert Huseby
Torfinn Huvenes
Ayna Johansen
Georg Kjøll

Jon A. Lindstrøm
Jon Erling Litland
Marit Lobben
Terje Lohndal
Jorid Moen
Hedda Hassel Mørch
Astrid Nome
Gry Oftedal
Jon Anstein Olsen
Tor Otterholt
Monica Roland
Paul Rækstad
John Richard Sageng
Anders Strand
Disputation

Heine A. Holmen

In January 2012, CSMN’s PhD fellow Heine A. Holmen defended his thesis for the degree of Philosophiae doctor at the Faculty of Humanities.

On January 13, Heine Holmen defended his thesis “Ethics and the Nature of Action”. Holmen starts by asking: “Why should one be moral or lead an ethical life? And what – if anything – grounds the normative authority of morality?” His thesis takes off from a discussion of what has become a traditional strategy for answering this question – what he refers to as Ethical Rationalism – which seeks to ground the normative authority of ethics and morality in the nature of actions and the essence of human rational or intentional agency. He examines, discusses and ultimately rejects a counterargument to this rationalist strategy.

Heine Holmen started his doctoral fellowship under the Rational Agency of CSMN in December 2007. He developed his thesis under the supervision of Jennifer Hornsby and Carsten Hansen.

Why should one be moral or lead an ethical life? And what – if anything – grounds the normative authority of morality?

Professor Helen Steward, University of Leeds served as first opponent, Professor Sarah Paul, University of Wisconsin as second opponent and Professor Olav Gjelsvik served as coordiantor and third member of the evaluation committee.
OLAV GJELSVIK

has been elected member/fellow of the following institutions:
1) the Royal Norwegian Society of Science and Letters (end of 2011),
2) the Academia Europaea, the European Academy of Sciences, in 2012 and,
3) the Institut International de Philosophie.

ALISON JAGGAR

won two awards in 2012:
1) University of Colorado Gee Memorial Lectureship for advancing women, interdisciplinary scholarly contributions and distinguished teaching.
2) “Best Should Teach” Boulder Gold Award, Graduate Teacher Program in coordination with the School of Education, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate School at the University of Colorado Boulder. This award is given to faculty who exemplify exceptional teaching, educational leadership, and service.

THOMAS POGGE

was in 2012 awarded the Gregory Kavka Prize in political philosophy administered by the American Philosophical Association for his paper “Are We Violating the Human Rights of the World’s Poor?,” published in Yale Human Rights and Development Law Journal in 2011.

Pogge also received two honorary doctorates, from the Universities of Connecticut and of Bucharest.
The Context and Communication sub-project saw our postdoctoral fellow Andreas Stokke leave CSMN for a position at the University of Lisbon. Stokke was replaced by Juhani Yli-Vakkuri, who arrived at CSMN from Oxford in September 2012.

Work in the project has been transitioning from CSMN-Phase-I work into work on CSMN Phase-II. Stokke’s work was focused on papers on lying and deception. Stokke has had an enormously impressive series of journal acceptances this year: in Journal of Philosophy, Nous, Philosophers Compass, and Journal of Philosophical Logic. We know of no one else at any institution that has had papers accepted in all of those journals within one year. This is a great testament to Stokke’s talent as a philosophers and he will be much missed at CSMN. Dr. Stokke gave talks at conferences around the world including Stockholm, Chicago, Munich, and Lisbon.

Herman Cappelen submitted his fifth monograph to OUP in September 2012. The book is entitled Indexicality, Perspective and the First Person. It is co-authored with Professor Dever from the University of Texas, Austin. Cappelen also did follow-up work on his 2012 book, Philosophy without Intuitions. The journal Philosophical Studies is publishing a symposium on the book with replies from John Bengson, Dave Chalmers, Jonathan Weinberg and Brian Weatherson. Professor Cappelen is writing replies. There were also two conferences organized devoted to discussion of the book. Cappelen will respond to critics at those events.

Juhani Yli-Vakkuri has given talks at conferences in including Cologne, Tampere and Helsinki, Waterloo (Canada), Paris and Toronto. Dr. Yli-Vakkuri has had a paper accepted in Philosophical Studies and he has a paper entitled “Propositions and Compositionality” under review.

In 2011-12 we organized two workshops. One was on Lying and Insincerity with Don Fallis (Arizona) Andreas Stokke (CSMN) Katherine Hawley (St Andrews) Herman Cappelen (CSMN) James Mahon (Washington and Lee). The topic of the second workshop was the pragmatics of legal language and the speakers
were: Hrafn Asgeirsson (University of Southern California/ Monash University), Robyn Carston (University College London/CSMN), Ross Charnock (Université Paris Dauphine), Timothy Endicott (Oxford University), Andrei Marmor (University of Southern California), Lucia Morra (University of Turin), Stephen Neale (City University of New York), Ben Shaer (Carleton University), Nicholas Allott (CSMN)

METAREPRESENTATION SUB-PROJECT
Output
This year’s work on the Metarepresentation sub-project has focused on the three topics chosen for the next phase of CSMN research:

• Communication and comprehension. We are exploring the idea that comprehension of overt communicative acts involves not merely a general capacity to attribute intentions to agents, but a dedicated mechanism for the attribution of specifically communicative intentions. Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber’s book Meaning and Relevance, published by Cambridge University Press in 2012, develops this idea in detail and outlines some of its implications for philosophy and psychology. We are continuing to assess theoretical and empirical evidence with a bearing on this hypothesis, looking in particular at the explicit-implicit distinction (Carston, Wilson), the development and breakdown of communicative abilities (Wilson, Sperber), and the literal-figurative distinction (Carston, Wilson and our former PhD student Ingrid Lossius Fal- kum, who now is a RCN postdoc at CSMN and is working on metonymy comprehension) (see list of talks and publications).

• Epistemic vigilance and reasoning. In a programmatic article published in Mind & Language in 2010, we argued that the massive dependence of humans on communicated information creates a vulnerability to misinformation which is addressed by several mechanisms for epistemic vigilance. In particular, we are exploring the hypothesis that human reflective inference (or ‘reasoning’ in the traditional sense) is best understood in relation to epistemic vigilance. For the receiver of information, checking its logical and evidential coherence (both internally and in the context of previous beliefs) is a
fundamental way of exercising epistemic vigilance. For the communicator, trying to persuade a vigilant audience by explicitly displaying coherence relationships between premises that the audience already believes and novel conclusions is an argumentative use of reasoning for persuasion that we regard as the main function of reasoning. Dan Sperber and his colleagues have published extensively on this topic in the last year, attracting considerable press coverage in both Europe and the US, and our former postdoc Nicholas Allott has begun work on a new joint CSMN project on reasoning and the reflective mind, where he will look more specifically at the role of reasoning in comprehension.

- Social norms and argumentation. Much recent work on morality suggests that the main role of explicit social norms is not so much to guide action (which is mostly based on emotions and intuitions) but to pass judgment on the actions of others and to justify one’s own actions. In other words, social norms play a major role – arguably their main role – in argumentation. The use of norms in such contexts relies on the ability to metarepresent them. From an ontological point of view, norms stand apart from other representations (in particular mental representations) that humans routinely metarepresent. We aim to consider how far their use in thought and argumentation involves a distinct mechanism, rather than relying on meta-psychological, pragmatic and argumentative mechanisms, which are also metarepresentational. Dan Sperber and his colleagues have written a forthcoming Behavioral and Brain Sciences target article on this topic, and Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson have been investigating the role of metarepresented norms in irony comprehension.

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL AND JOINT ACTIVITIES

Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber’s book Meaning and Relevance was published in March, and they taught a graduate course on it at a summer school in Latvia in July. Deirdre Wilson wrote a paper on the development of irony comprehension (to appear in Journal of Pragmatics). She continued to work on the implications of relevance theory for the interpretation of literary works (in connection with the Balzan project on Literature and Cognition in which she and Robyn Carston are participants), and began work on a new paper on the explicit-implicit distinction, which she hopes to work on in 2013 (see talks and publications list).

Robyn Carston’s main areas of research are centred on her two three-year funded projects, both now in their second year: (a) What Word Meaning Is and What It Isn’t (with Mark Textor (PI) and Timothy Pritchard (postdoc researcher), both at Kings College London), and (b) Understanding Metaphor: Ad Hoc Concepts and Imagined Worlds (with Catherine Wearing (Co-I) at Wellesley College and Paula Rubio Fernandez (postdoc researcher) at UCL and CSMN).

With Deirdre Wilson, Carston has continued to participate in Terence Cave’s Balzan project A Cognitive Approach to Literature, aspects of which interface with her own project on metaphor. She has also worked on the interpretation of legal language, having published a paper in a volume edited by the legal theorist Michael Freeman (see publications list) and organized a workshop at CSMN in May 2012 on the pragmatics of legal language. Finally, she has continued her work on the nature of explicit communication, having written two papers on this with her postdoc Alison Hall at UCL, one of which has been published and the other of which is under review.

Deirdre Wilson and Dan Sperber’s book Meaning and Relevance was published in March, and has been selected for a full review article in Language, one of only six linguistics books a year given this treatment. Dan Sperber has continued to work with Hugo Mercier on their ‘Argumentative Theory of Reasoning’, which investigates possible links between reasoning and epistemic
The Universal Grammar subproject of the Linguistics Agency continues the work in two closely related areas, syntactic change, and the mental representation of grammar. Of special interest over the last couple of years has been the issue of complexity as a possible culture induced variable across languages. For publications by Jan Terje Faarlund see list of publications on page 72.
Moral Agency

The CSMN-team has succeeded at its midterm evaluation. Our second 5-year period of research started in July 2012. Thus, the year 2012 has been a period of transition.

As far as the MA-team is concerned, a new postdoc Katharine Browne joined our team in 2012, and another one, namely Alejandra Mancilla will come on board from January 2013. The hiring of our new PhD candidate was delayed, but it is now clear that Sascha Settegast is going to join us in 2013.

With extra funding for the promotion of women in academia we hired professor Julia Annas as a part-time researcher. We are very happy indeed about having such an excellent and prominent scholar join our team. Julia Annas is the Regents Professor of Philosophy at the University of Arizona, specializing in ancient and contemporary virtue theory. So far, she is involved in one of our projects in ‘Agency and Values’ and we plan to expand our cooperation in the coming years.

Our previous postdoc, Eline Busck-Gundersen, has succeeded to raise funding for all in all 3 years from the Norwegian Research Council for a new research project on The Reflective Mind: An Integrated Philosophical Study of Metarepresentation and Reasoning. She is heading a team consisting of 3 further young researchers, all previously postdocs at CSMN.

Andreas Føllesdal, a member of the MA-team from the Norwegian Centre of Human Rights, has succeeded with an application for his own Centre of Excellence which is hosted by the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo: PluriCourts - The Legitimate Roles of the Judiciary in the Global Order. The centre will analyze and assess the legitimacy of the emerging global judiciary in the international and national domestic order. Due to his commitments as the founding director of this new research centre, Andreas has resigned from being an active member of the CSMN-team; but we have agreed to explore prospects of cooperation between the two centers on the level of PhD education – and beyond.
The department hosting CSMN has hired Gerhard Øverland in a permanent position. Gerhard works on topics in applied ethics and political philosophy and has joined the MA-team of CSMN as an affiliated researcher.

Another affiliate is the local colleague Øyvind Rabbås who will contribute to the ‘Agency and Values’ project and cooperate in particular with Julia Annas. He will also further encourage cooperation between CSMN and local colleagues specializing in ancient thought and moral theory.

**OUTPUT**

Christel Fricke has, in cooperation with Dagfinn Føllesdal, edited a volume with papers on Edmund Husserl and Adam Smith: Intersubjectivity and Objectivity in Adam Smith and Edmund Husserl. A Collection of Essays. Frankfurt, Paris. Lancaster, New Brunswick 2012 (Ontos Verlag). The volume contains contributions from Frode Kjosavik (Oslo), Henning Peucker (Paderborn), Ronald McIntyre (California State), Christian Beyer (Göttingen), John J. Drummond (Fordham University), Iso Kern (the now retired editor of Husserl's papers on ‘Die Phänomenologie der Intersubjektivität’), Christel Fricke, Vivienne Brown (retired from the Open University, UK), and Sam Fleischacker (University of Illinois).

A first very positive review of this volume by David Woodruff Smith has been published in the Notre Dame Philosophical Review.

Christel Fricke’s reading of Husserl’s Phenomenology of Intersubjectivity has drawn her attention to the notion of ‘normality’ that Husserl uses in his reconstruction of the intersubjective process that underlies justified knowledge claims. She is now exploring the normative implications of ‘normality’ and has given various talks on the topic, relying on and further developing her pervious work on both Edmund Husserl and Adam Smith.

Furthermore, in 2012, she has pursued an old hobby horse of hers and completed a paper on Jane Austen as a student of Adam Smith’s moral philosophy. The paper entitled ‘The Challenges of Pride and Prejudice: Adam Smith and Jane Austen on Moral Education’ will be published in the Revue Internationale de Philosophie.

Thomas Pogge has published ten new works, eight reprints and five translations in 2012 and supervised three doctoral dissertations to completion. He has also continued his efforts to make academic work more useful for the wider world: as President of Incentives for Global Health (an organization that develops and promotes the idea of rewarding pharmaceutical innovation according to its measured therapeutic benefits), as President of Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP, an international professional association focused on helping poverty researchers and teachers enhance their positive impact on severe poverty worldwide as Chair of the International Bar Association’s Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI) Taskforce on Illicit Financial Flows, Poverty and Human Rights, as a Member of the Advisory Board of the International Social Science Council’s World Social Science Report 2013, as Chair of the Scientific Committee overseeing Comparative Research on Poverty (CROP) at the University of Bergen, and as Team Leader of a Australia-based project toward designing better indexes for tracking poverty and gender disparities (“FemPov”: doing stage 2 fieldwork in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Fiji, Indonesia and the Philippines).

One of Pogge’s 2011 essays was awarded the Gregory Kavka Prize from the American
Philosophical Association, and he received two honorary doctorates from the Universities of Connecticut and of Bucharest. Pogge delivered 84 public lectures in 16 countries on five continents including among others, at the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the Peace Research Institute in Oslo.

EVENTS

Following the advice of its reviewers and auditors, CSMN will, in its second 5-year period of existence, reduce the number of guest lectures, workshops and conferences in comparison to its earlier years. Instead, the plan is to invite researchers to come and visit the centre in Oslo for longer periods of time.

In 2012, in the framework of our ‘Agency and Values’ project, we hosted, in cooperation with the very prestigious Swedisch Collegium of Advanced Studies (SCAS) in Uppsala, a workshop on Normativity: Exploring Evaluative and Normative Constraints of Human Agency in a Historical and Ethnographical perspective. The workshop was mostly funded by the SCAS and, for this reason, took place in Uppsala. Main organizers were Christel Fricke, Christoph Harbsmeier and Øyvind Rabbås (all members of the CSMN team and based in Oslo). Among the speakers were Maria Alejandra Carrasco, Julia Annas, and Peter Railton. The organizers are now working on the edition of the conference proceedings.

In the framework of the ‘Social and Moral Norms’ project, we hosted, in cooperation with the Ethics Centre of the University of Zürich and with Anton Leist in particular, a workshop on Systematizing Altruism Research: What do the experiments show (normatively)? The workshop was mostly funded by the Centre for Ethics in Zuerich and, for this reason, took place in Zürich. Main organizers were Christel Fricke and Anton Leist.
Finally, we hosted a workshop on ‘Husserl’s Phenomenology of Intersubjectivity’. The objective of this workshop was twofold: On the one hand, we discussed some of the results of the recently published papers on Adam Smith and Edmund Husserl with the aim of making the connection between the methodologies of these two philosophers further explicit and of discussing Husserl’s claims to transcendental arguments and the way they are informed by psychological observation; on the other hand, we celebrated Dagfinn Føllesdal, one of the most eminent and influential Husserl-scholars, who had turned 80 earlier in the year.

Furthermore, we cooperated with Gerhard Overland and co-hosted two events, one on Who owns it? Land Claims in South America; another one on Enabling Harm. And finally, in cooperation with the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights and The Norwegian Kant-Society, we co-hosted a workshop on Kantian Theory and International Human Rights Courts. For the latter event, Thomas Pogge came to Oslo. CSMN did not sponsor any of these events since the respective organizers had their own funding to rely on.

VISITORS
Alison Jaggar (Colorado) and Theresa Tobin (Marquette) stayed as guests of CSMN in May and June, continuing their work on a co-authored book on Naturalizing Moral Epistemology.

In 2012, Alison Jaggar has been awarded a prize for supporting women in the University of Colorado system. And Theresa Tobin got tenure at Marquette University. Congratulations to both of them. We are very happy to have them in our team.

In 2013, we shall expect Alison Jaggar for another visit.

Also in June 2012, Christian Berry visited Oslo and CSMN, following an invitation from CSMN-affiliate Gerhard Øverland. Christian Berry is the director of the Centre for Moral, Social, and Political Theory at the Australian National University.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
In the spring semester of 2012, Christel Fricke was on sabbatical and took the opportunity to accept an invitation from Prof. Maria A. Carrasco for a research stay at the Pontifical Catholic University of Santiago de Chile. Furthermore, together with Prof. Carrasco, she visited the University of Navarra in Pamplona where Prof. Alejandro Vigo is based, one of the new cooperators of CSMN’s MA-team.
Rational Agency

The year 2012 was a transitional year, with some people having ended their attachment to CSMN, and other people slowly coming in. Helen Steward found it right for her to focus entirely on Leeds, and will be replaced by Susanna Siegel and Anna Sara Malmgren from January 2013. Helen has done a wonderful job for CSMN, and we will focus on her new book in an event planned for April 2013. Our new postdocs Sebastian Watzl and Will Small have started and integrated into CSMN quickly and smoothly, and so has PhD candidate Jola Feix. Postdoc Jessica Pepp will start from January.

The transitional character is also reflected in the publications. Next year we will for instance see the book from a major CSMN conference, The Aim of Belief, published at OUP. Timothy Chan has done the editing. This year, however, there is no major publication like that, but many good papers, and many important revise and resubmit results. The contributions again spread out over the various research topics, and the philosophy of action and issues in rationality and impaired agency are well represented. Endre Begby’s paper in Journal of Philosophy is a very fine result, as is his Phil Studies paper, which discusses among other things Herman Cappelen’s work.

Edmund Henden’s paper on Addictive Action deserves mention, Jennifer Hornsby’s paper on Actions and Activities, Anders Nes’s paper on the Phenomenology of Thinking (Philosophical Quarterly) and Sebastian Watzl’s paper in Phil Studies (written before he joined us).
Will Small and Olav Gjelsvik have both published original papers in good collections. We think we can be reasonably pleased with the year and the activities, even if there is, as always, much room for improvement.

The events and activities, talks, workshops and conferences organized by us or by us together with others have been many and varied, and often very high quality. Most of them have taken place in Oslo, some in other places. The large conference in Lofoten on epistemology, and especially on formal epistemology meeting more traditional epistemology, a joint effort with linguistic agency, was a huge success. Many of the most important epistemologists in the world were there, and many said it was the best epistemology meeting they had been to ever. The London event on Philosophy without Intuitions also holds very high promises.

Some of the papers from the Lofoten event will appear in Inquiry, and the journal is likely bring more stuff from CSMN under its new editorship of Herman Cappelen, assisted by Einar Bøhn. It is fair to say both that interagency cooperation is much more pronounced than earlier, but also that the subproject on Mature Action and its defects has more output that other parts of rational agency this year.

SOME INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

Nicholas Allott finished his postdoctoral contract and started a new FRIHUM-funded research contract (on 1st April) as part of the ‘Reflective Mind’ project on metarepresentation and reasoning. His strand of the project is concerned mostly with the roles of metarepresentation and reasoning in communication. In 2012 Allott has been working on a number of research topics, all connected with inference and (human) communication. He has been working on the nature of ad hoc concepts with Prof. Mark Textor (KCL), and illocutionary
The large conference in Lofoten on Epistemology was a huge success. Many of the most important epistemologists in the world were here and many said it was the best epistemology meeting they had been to ever.

force of legal statutes with Ben Shaer, a linguist and lawyer (Carleton University). Allott organized and participated in a number of workshop through the year.

Endre Begby had five papers appear in print in the last year. In the Journal of Philosophy, Philosophy Compass, Politics and in Philosophical Studies. He gave talks at the University of Chicago, the University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University, the European Society for Philosophy and Psychology, and the Western Canadian Philosophical Association.

Timothy Chan completed his postdoctoral fellowship for the Rational Agency project in February 2012, and started as Researcher on the Reflective Mind project in December 2012. In addition to continued work on research articles and reviewing for journals, he co-organized and participated in workshops for the Reflective Mind project. Chan also completed the work as editor for a collection, The Aim of Belief, which is based on an earlier conference held at CSMN. It is due to appear in early 2013 with Oxford University Press.

Olav Gjelsvik has spent much of his research time working on two companion articles. One on ‘Davidson on Free Action’ and one on ‘Quine on Observation’. He has done editorial work concerning a special issue of Inquiry on Agency and Responsibility, and also spent time intervening in issues round the insanity defence, and in the intense public debate that have risen out of the trial against the terrorist Breivik. He has continued his work on the steering committees of New Perspectives on Philosophy of Science in Europe, and European Society for Analytic Philosophy. Gjelsvik has received several honours and recognition during 2012 (see page 18). In addition, Gjelsvik has done quite a bit of administrative work concerning the establishment of CSMN II.

Edmund Henden was appointed Professor of Professional Ethics and Philosophy of Science at the Centre for the Study of Professions (SPS), Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (HIOA) in 2012. He will still hold a 20% researcher position at CSMN, where he will be conducting his new project Personal Autonomy, Addiction and Mental Disorder that was awarded FRIPRO funding from the Norwegian Research Council (NFR) in 2012. Edmund had two publications during the year.

Hans Olav Melberg has focused on two topics in 2012: 1) How people perceive addiction and its causes, how this affects their views on responsibility of addicts. Based on a survey he has written an article which shows that most people view addiction as caused by the individual herself, but in contradiction with several theories of moral reasoning, they still strongly support helping behaviour. This is the topic of a forthcoming paper in Inquiry.
2) How different conceptions of the self make it difficult to quantify the cost of a disease. Costs are defined as unsatisfied preferences and if there is no well-defined self with stable preferences, there is no reference point for calculating costs of alcohol or illegal drugs. This has led to a publication (in 2010, 2011 and a commentary in 2012).

Anders Nes started as a researcher on the Reflective mind project in December. Another major, inter-departmental project, called Representationalism or Anti-Representationalism: Perspectives on Intentionality from Philosophy and Cognitive Science, to run 2012-2015, was awarded funding from the Research Council of Norway and NTNU, Trondheim. Anders was one of two co-authors of the project description for this project, and will be part of its organizing committee, which has started planning the early activities of the project. Anders published a paper in Philosophical Quarterly. He is awaiting responses from two submitted papers and have four papers in progress. Anders has been co-organising and participating in several international conferences and workshops through the year.

Bjørn Ramberg was on leave from CSMN from January to June when he served as Wigeland visiting professor at the University of Chicago. Here he carried a regular teaching load over the two quarters, teaching three courses that were closely related to his current research (“Varieties of Historicism”; “Radical Interpretation and Affective constraints”; “Three varieties of Pragmatism”). In November he was teaching a PhD course on issues in contemporary pragmatism at the University of Nanjing, and in December he was co-organizing a workshop on Pragmatism at the Univeristy of Sydney (5-7 December).
Research on moral agency – or the exploration of moral constraints on human agency – takes place within many academic fields. The idea behind the PPPE-Club is that disciplinary research on moral agency topics can prosper from being exposed in a interdisciplinary forum.

The main working form of the club is to discuss works in progress. The club members meet on weekly basis, and the “paper of the week” is sent to them a few days before the meeting – for preparation of questions, comments and improvement suggestions.

The PPPE-Club is also open for ordinary talks either by local or by invited speakers from other universities, both national and international.

**Schedule 2012:**

- Nov 30: Christel Fricke, CSMN
- Dec 7: Katharine Browne, CSMN
The idea behind PPPE-Club is that disciplinary research on moral agency topics can prosper from being exposed in a interdisciplinary forum.
The CSMN Colloquium is our weekly seminar and central forum for discussion of topics within the centre’s broad remit. Both regular staff and visitors are encouraged to use the colloquium as a setting for presenting work in progress. Discussion is informal and lively. In 2012 we have had 28 talks altogether, covering all three sub-projects.

Across the year 43% of our speakers have been women (41% for the spring semester and 45% for the fall). On average, the number of attendants per session has been 15 (13 for the spring semester and 18 for the fall).

Convenors for spring 2012 were Anders Nes, Nicholas Allott, and Monica Roland. For the fall Anders Nes, Nicholas Allott, Monica Roland, Katharine Browne, and Will Small.

Monica Roland
Spring

- 9 February 2012, Michael Devitt (CUNY): “Methodology and the Nature of Knowing How”
- 16 February 2012, Anders Strand (IFIKK/CSMN/PSBio): “How to think about causation”
- 1 March 2012, Torfinn Huvenes (Arché): “Faultless Disagreement”
- 8 March 2012, Michael Morreau (The University of Maryland): “Mr. Accuracy, Mr. Simplicity and Mr. Scope: From Social Choice to Nihilism about Theory Choice - and Back Again”
- 12 April 2012, Siri Leknes (PSI): “Investigating the neural basis of hedonic feelings”
- 26 April 2012, Ben Caplan (Ohio State University): “Some Problems with Some Recent Work on the Metaphysics of Propositions”
- 3 May 2012, Nicholas Allott and Einar Duenger Bøhn (CSMN, UiO): “The sun also rises: It’s not the case that it’s there in the world iff it’s there in the semantics”
- 10 May 2012, Reidar Mališk (Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, UiO): “Kant and Political Rights”
- 24 May 2012, Janice Dowell (University of Nebraska - Lincoln): “Flexible Contextualism about Deontic Modals”
- 31 May 2012, Christel Fricke (CSMN): “The importance of being normal”
- 7 June 2012, Alison Jaggar (University of Colorado/CSMN) & Theresa Tobin (Marquette/CSMN): “Moral Justification as the View from Nowhere: The Early Rawls”
- 21 June 2012, CSMN Occasional Summer Series. Lynne Bowyer (Otago): “Addiction as Dis-Integration”

Fall

- 13 September 2012, George Rey (University of Maryland): “Learning, Expressive Power and Mad Dog Nativism: The Poverty of Stimuli (and Analogies), Yet Again”
- 20 September 2012, Jon Litland (UiO): “Grounding Grounding”
- 27 September 2012, Margot Strohminger (Arché): “Attempts to Conceive and Intuitions in Modal Epistemology”
- 4 October 2012, Christel Fricke (CSMN): “The importance of being normal”
- 11 October 2012, Christine Tappolet (Université de Montréal): “Responsibility and response-dependence”
- 18 October 2012, Nick Hughes (CSMN/Arché): “Iterated Moorean Conjunctions: A Challenge To The Knowledge Norm of Assertion”
- 1 November 2012, Monica Roland (UiO): “Love and its reasons: A defense of Velleman’s account of love as a moral emotion”
- 29 November 2012, Anders Nes (CSMN): “A laugh is an intellectual thing. How to do something for a reason without doing it intentionally”
- 6 December 2012, Hedda Hassel Mørch (UiO): “Panpsychism and the hard problem of macro-consciousness”
This year the Annual Lecture was held by Susan Carey, who is Henry A. Morss, Jr., and Elizabeth W. Morss Professor at Harvard University. The title of her talk was ‘The Origin of Concepts: A Case Study of Natural Number’.

Professor Carey is one of the foremost developmental psychologists working today. Her work has been extremely influential in psychology, and has also been widely discussed by philosophers. After presenting the main ideas of her talk, I’ll explain why her work is an exemplary illustration of the interdependence – at certain crucial junctures – of the two disciplines.

Professor Carey’s field of research – and the overall topic of her talk – is that of the development of the human capacity for conceptual thought. As Carey notes, a theory of conceptual development faces the following central tasks: first, it must specify the initial state – it must characterize the innate representational primitives of the initial state, and explain how it differs from the adult state. Secondly, it has to characterize the processes by which the initial state is transformed into the adult state. In her talk, Carey defends three central theses relating to these tasks:

As regards the initial state, Carey argues that the innate stock of primitives includes conceptual representations. This is in contrast to such influential thinkers as the British Empiricists, Quine and Piaget who held that the initial state only contained sensory, perceptual and sensorimotor representations. With respect to the relation between the initial and the adult states, Carey argues that conceptual development involves discontinuous changes – which is to say, that it results in systems of representation that are more powerful than, and sometimes incommensurable with, those from which they arise. This is in contrast to thinkers such as Jerry Fodor and Steven Pinker. Finally, Carey argues that there is a learning mechanism which can achieve such conceptual discontinuity. She calls it the method of ‘Quinian bootstrapping’. In her talk, Carey illustrated the evidence for these theses through a case study of the acquisition of the positive integers. The case study is of one of the three systems of core cognition examined at length in her book The Origin of Concepts.

Now, the goal of explaining the human capacity for conceptual thought has been central to experimental psychology since its inception in
the nineteenth century. Likewise, it is something with which philosophers have been preoccupied, at least since the time of the ancient Greeks. However, since the principal focus of each of the two disciplines is on different tasks – that of explaining the origin of concepts (developmental psychology) and that of understanding what concepts are (philosophy) – it may be thought that practitioners in the two fields can proceed with their business with only an occasional glance at the work being done on the other side of the fence. There is a large measure of truth in this. However, there are critical junctures at which this is not the case – and Susan Carey’s work provides an exceptional illustration of this fact.

It is agreed on all hands that psychological and philosophical theories about human conceptual thought must mesh: a philosophical theory of the nature of concepts cannot be correct unless it is consistent with the correct theory of how we acquire them – and vice versa. But the need for consistency between the theories does not, by itself, entail that they are interdependent. Rather it turns on the fact that psychological and philosophical theories about concepts can have important implications for one another.

A theory of the means by which concepts are acquired will have implications concerning the nature of the concepts concepts – of what concepts must be in order that they can be acquired in this manner. Likewise, a theory of what concepts are will have implications concerning the mechanisms by which they can
be acquired. Thus, to the extent that one has good (empirical or a priori) reasons for holding a theory of one kind, those reasons can be marshalled in support of its implications for a theory of the other kind.

Professor Carey’s work is acutely sensitive to this interdependence. Throughout, she engages almost as much with the views of philosophers as with those of psychologists, and she is at pains to lay out the implications of her work on conceptual development for (broadly speaking philosophical) theories of what concepts are. At the current stage of psychological and philosophical theorizing about the human capacity for conceptual thought, whether her specific views are correct matters less than the fact that she makes a persuasive case for the need for a sustained interaction between psychologists and philosophers - if they are to arrive at satisfactory answers to a good many of questions they ask themselves.

Carsten Hansen
The topic for the conference was ‘The Role of Probability’ in Theories of Rational Belief and Knowledge. Topics addressed included: whether rational belief is a probability; whether believe is graded or binary (or both; how to understand belief revision; the relation between probability and evidence (is evidential support a probability?); the relation between probability and knowledge.

Some of the world’s leading epistemologists gave talks. See detailed program next page.

Other participants were Jessica Brown, Mark Budolfson, Herman Cappelen, Steward Cohen, David Christensen, Josh Dever, Olav Gjeslvik, Ishani Maitra, Jessica Pepp, Andrew Reisner, Nicholas Silins, Levi Spectre, Rachel Sterken, Andreas Stokke, Scott Sturgeon, Jonathan Vogel, Brian Weatherson, Roger White and Maria Lasonen Aarnio.

The venue for the event was Svinøya Rorbuer in Svolvær.

On May 23-25, 2012, the conference ‘On Epistemology’ took place in Svolvær at the Lofoten Island, north in Norway. The event was a cooperation between Linguistic Agency and Rational Agency. It gathered some of the world’s leading epistemologists.
FULL PROGRAM

23 May

- Lara Buchak (Berkeley) “Belief and Credence: Irreducible and Ineliminable”
- Juan Comesana (Arizona) “Neo-Rationalism and the doxastic problem of easy knowledge.”
- Branden Fitelson (Rutgers) “Accuracy, Coherence, and Evidence”

24 May

- Mark Kaplan (Indiana) “Jeffrey’s Challenge”
- Alan Hajek (Australian National University) “Staying Regular?”
- Thomas Kelly (Princeton) “Believers as Thermometers”

25 May

- Sarah Moss (Michigan University) “Epistemology Formalized”
- Jim Pryor (New York University) “Problems for Credulism”
- Timothy Williamson (Oxford) “Models of Improbable Knowing”

Organizers: Herman Cappelen and Olav Gjelsvik
Morals, Rituals and Grammars - A historical and ethnographical inquiry into the evaluative and normative constraints of human agency. The workshop was held in Uppsala, Sweden, on June 11-13, 2012.

In the framework of the ‘Agency and Values’ project, the Moral Agency hosted, in cooperation with Professor Bjørn Wittrock, the director of the Swedish Collegium of Advanced Studies (SCAS) in Uppsala, a workshop on Normativity: Exploring Evaluative and Normative Constraints of Human Agency in a Historical and Ethnographical perspective. The workshop was substantively co-funded by the SCAS and, for this reason, took place in Uppsala. It was Christoph Harbsmeier (CSMN/ILOS/UiO) who initiated this cooperation since he is at present a fellow of this institution.

Generally speaking, the participants of the workshop were invited to address the following issue: Human agency is always situated within a complex framework constituted by, among other things, evaluative and normative constraints that not only limit, but also enable, human agency. These constraints are embedded in a social context and they are subject to historical change and cultural variation. Any attempt at treating ethical and moral phenomena as ‘natural’ should be aware of this variation and, accordingly, of the historical contingency of moral judgment and moral behavior.

We brought together philosophically and historically minded non-philosophers specializing in different cultures, epochs and languages and philosophers specializing in the evaluative and normative constraints of human agency in general as well as in ethical thought and its history in particular. Our aim was to provide a comparative basis for a careful philosophical analysis of the evaluative and normative constraints of human agency in its varying social and historical contexts.

Peter Railton (CSMN/Michigan) raised the question ‘What is distinctive about normative guidance?’. He explored the philosophical, psychological and social dimensions of this distinctiveness.

Wlodek Rabinowicz talked about ‘Value Incomensurabilities from the Perspective of Fitting: Attitudes Analysis’. He developed a comparative account of values and preferences in terms of rational requirements for preferences and then discussed the challenges arising from the fact that certain values are incommensurable.

Christel Fricke, under the somewhat provocative title of ‘The Importance of Being Normal’, distinguished between two basic notions of normality.
Morals, Rituals and Grammars - A historical and ethnographical inquiry into the evaluative and normative contraints of human agency. The workshop was held in Uppsala, Sweden, on June 11-13, 2012.

On Normativity and explored their respective normative implications.

**Christoph Harbsmeier** talked about 'How to feel obliged', comparing the Western doctrine of absolute and universal authority of moral norms to Chinese thought about normative guidance.

**Michael Puett**, in his talk about 'Dispositions, Rituals and Norms: Perspectives from Classical China' explored some of the theories that arose in classical China concerning the ways in which normativity could be construed in ritual terms.

**Douglas Cairns** provided us with an example of the hermeneutical challenge which we face in our attempts at understanding discourses on normative constraints of human agency which are remote from us either in time or in culture.

**Øyvind Rabbås** explored Aristotle's eudaimonistic ethics and his account of virtue and defended it against the suspic raising the twofold suspicion of being circular and relativistic.

**Julia Annas** explored the Aristotelian idea of the good life and its motivational role. She argued that this idea can still provide moral guidance for us today.

**Maria Alejandra Carrasco** took her starting point from Elizabeth Anscombe's notorious criticism of 'modern moral philosophy' and presented Adam Smith's moral theory as providing a solution to the problem of how to give a consistent account of obligation and the duty to act in accordance with moral principles in the confines of a psychologically convincing understanding of human motivation and human agency.

**Emilie Aussant** looked into the origins of language codification in Ancient India. She argued that, in this very particular cultural framework, linguistic regulation and the development of grammar became a model for the regulation of any human activity.

**Hugo David** explored the way human agency was seen in Early Medieval Indian philosophical schools, trying to extract from the writings about religious rituals and their function an account of practical reasoning.

Christel Fricke, Christoph Harbsmeier and Øyvind Rabbås are now working on the edition of the conference proceedings.
This event was a well-attended event with about one hundred people in attendance. Arranging it was part of CSMNs efforts to address important public issues. The talk addressed how climate change puts moral demands on governments and the international community, and also on each of us as private individuals. Broome showed that the public and private morality of climate change derives from moral duties of two different sorts. Firstly, it derives from the general duty of beneficence to make things better. Secondly, it derives from duties of justice, and in particular from the duty not to harm other people except in some particular circumstances.

Broome made the surprising argument that while the private morality of climate change is entirely governed by the duty of justice not to harm, the public morality of climate change is partly governed by the duty of justice, but much more strongly by the duty to make things better. This is really the opposite of what we might believe before we go further into the matter. It also turns out an empirical fact that each one of us can satisfy the demands justice puts on as individuals. The public case is different and very interesting, according to Broome. Making things better
normally requires us to weigh benefits against sacrifices. But it is, he claimed, in principle possible to deal with the problem of climate change in a way that requires no one to make any sacrifice. This is not the best way to respond to climate change, but it may be the only that is politically feasible at present, said Broome. This claim is surprising, and in our view very important.

The talk addressed how climate change puts moral demands on governments and the international community, and also on each of us as private individuals.

There was a very lively discussion after the talk, and this continued at CSMN where we had tea, biscuits and fruit.

The event was organized by Olav Gjelsvik/Rational Agency.

Olav Gjelsvik
The sixth annual CSMN/Arché Graduate Conference was held at the University of Oslo on November 17-18 2012, with the aim of showcasing international graduate work in contemporary analytic philosophy.

This year, we received almost 200 submissions, suggesting that the annual joint conference has developed a substantial international reputation. Six of these submissions were finally selected after a blind review process, and the authors were invited to speak at the conference.

The six speakers were Wesley Buckwalter (City University Of New York), who spoke on ‘Factive verbs’ and protagonist projection’, Lea-Cecile Falje (University College London), who spoke on ‘Thought insertion and immunity to error through misidentification’, Justin Dallman (University of Southern California), who presented ‘A normatively adequate credal reductivism’, Anthony Shiver (University of Georgia), who spoke about ‘Mereological bundle theory and the identity of indiscernibles’, Diana Mazzarella (University College London), who spoke about ‘Where accessibility-based approaches to pragmatics fall short’, and Bernhard Salow (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), who talked about ‘Kripke’s dogmatism paradox’. Responses were given by Torfinn Huvenes (Arché/CSMN), Herman Cappelen (Arché/CSMN), John Hawthorne (University of Oxford), Einar Bohn (CSMN), Francois Recanati (Arché/Institut Jean Nicod), and Stewart Cohen (Arché/University of Arizona).

In addition to the six graduate speakers, we invited two distinguished keynote speakers: John Hawthorne (University of Oxford), and
Delia Graff-Fara (Princeton University). The keynotes provided challenging talks and gave invaluable feedback to the graduate speakers.

We had two full days of constant philosophical activity. A Conference dinner on the Saturday, and informal drinks on the Sunday, enabled the participants to continue their discussions and form valuable connections. All participants agreed that the conference was a great success, and continued the trend of gathering positive attention to the activities of Arché and CSMN. It is expected that our research centres will continue to be important venues for international graduate students to present their work.

The event was organized by Nick Hughes (Arché/CSMN), Monica Roland (IFIKK/CSMN), and Josh Thorpe (Arché). The organizers also received generous help from the administrative staff at CSMN and Arché, as well as a large number of volunteer referees from Arché, CSMN, and the University of Cambridge.

Last but not least, the students Petter Sandstad and Kerstin Reibold kindly helped out with registrations and other practicalities throughout the two days. Over 50 people attended the conference.

Nick Hughes
Long term guest

Researchers

CSMN is highly internationally oriented and more than 200 researchers from all over the world are visiting the center every year. Some of these researchers are visiting for a longer period of time and our long term guests have not only participated in academic endeavours, but also put their significant mark on the daily life at the centre. In 2012 there were 13 long term guest researchers at CSMN who all stayed for one month or longer.

ALISON JAGGAR is a College Professor of Distinction at the University of Colorado, Boulder and Professor II at CSMN. She visited CSMN in May-June 2012.

BEN CAPLAN is an Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy at Ohio State University. He visited CSMN from April-June 2012.

CHRISTIAN BARRY is the Director of the Centre for Moral, Social, and Political Theory at the Australian National University. He visited CSMN in June and July 2012.

ENDRE BEGBY is an Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the Simon Fraser University. He visited CSMN in May and June 2012.

GEORGES REY is a professor of philosophy at the University of Maryland. He visited CSMN in two periods in 2012, first from April to May and then between August and December 2012.
KERSTIN REIBOLD studied Philosophy, Politics and German literature at the University of Mannheim, the University of Heidelberg and the University of Essex. She was a guest researcher at CSMN from August-December 2012.

LUCIAN ZAGAN is a PhD student within the Logic and Language programme at the Institute for Logic, Language and Computation (ILLC), University of Amsterdam. Lucian visited CSMN from September 2011-August 2012.

MARGOT STROHMINGER is a PhD student at Arché, University of St Andrews. She is visiting CSMN for the 2012-13 academic year.

MICHAEL MORREAU is professor of philosophy at the University of Maryland. He visited CSMN in shorter and longer periods through 2012.

MEISAM MOHAMMADAMINI is a PhD student of Science Studies at Iranian Institute of Philosophy. He visited CSMN from August through December 2012.

PHIL CHODROW is a visiting junior researcher. He is staying at CSMN for the 2012-13 academic year.

THERESA TOBIN is an Assistant Professor at Marquette University. She visited CSMN in May and June 2012.

THOMAS HODGSON is a PhD student in philosophy at the University of St Andrews and a member of the Arché research centre. He visited CSMN from September 2011-August 2012.
I have spent my time at CSMN pursuing both focused research and opportunities for more general philosophical growth. After some short surveys, small essays, and plenty of guidance from my advisor Bjørn Ramberg, I have focused my research on pragmatic accounts of the normativity of truth. Thus far, I have worked out a critique of one prominent account due to Huw Price, suggested how Price’s account might be profitably revised, and considered some consequences of the revised account for the concept of trust.

I am currently working on a conference presentation in which I will argue that the revised account provides one mode of evaluating the applicability of Joseph Margolis’ style of relativism to various domains of human endeavor. My most immediate future goal is to show that the account also allows us a new perspective on Timothy Williamson’s claim that knowledge is a norm of assertion. I will be presenting various aspects of this work at an upcoming CSMN colloquium, a lecture hosted by the Filosofisk Supplement, and a conference in Helsinki in honor of Margolis.

CSMN offers an embarrassment of opportunities to develop as a philosopher, and I have attempted to take advantage of these opportunities as much as reasonably possible. I am a frequent attendee of the weekly colloquia, an occasional discussant in the PPPE group, and a participant in the reading group on Helen Steward’s new book, A Metaphysics for Freedom. I also worked as a teaching assistant for Bjørn Ramberg last semester.

In all, my time at CSMN thus far has been enriching and productive, and I have every confidence that my remaining time will be even more so.
From Phil Chodrow’s view
CSMN offers an embarrassment of opportunities to develop a philosopher.
Events 2012

An overview of workshops, conferences and guest lectures hosted by CSMN
01. 12 January. Mini-workshop on issues in the philosophy of action. Oslo
02. 29 March. Workshop: Frontiers of pragmatics. Oslo
03. 3 April. Workshop: Propositions. Oslo
04. 23 May. Talk Uri Leibowitz (Lecturer at Nottingham University) “Moral Deliberation and Ad Hominem Fallacies”. Oslo
05. 23-25 May. Conference on Epistemology. Lofoten
06. 28-29 May. Workshop: The pragmatics of legal language. Oslo
08. 18-19 June. Workshop: Enabling Harm. Oslo
09. 13-14 August. Who owns it workshop. Oslo
10. 30-31 August. Synthesizing Altruism Research: What do the experiments show (normatively)? Co-organized and co-funded by Anton Leist (Zürich) & Christel Fricke (CSMN / Oslo). Held in Zurich
11. 6-7 September. Reflective Mind - Launch Workshop. Oslo
15. 17-18 November. CSMN/Arché grad conference. Keynote speakers: John Hawthorne and Delia Graff Fara. Oslo
16. 19 November. Workshop: Knowledge and Action. Oslo
17. 22 November. Talk: John Broome “The Ethics of Climate Change”. Oslo
Talks abroad

NICHOLAS ALLOTT

What are ad hoc concepts?’ at “Small words and other big issues – workshop on pragmatics”, Department of Language and Communication Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, March 2012.

‘Behind pragmatic magic: Principles, heuristics and inference’ (plenary speaker), Relevance Round Table meeting, University of Warsaw, September 2012.


HERMAN CAPPELEN


11/12 University of Nottingham. Department colloquium, Intuitions and the Unity of Philosophy

11/12 Warwick University. Department colloquium, Intuitions and the Unity of Philosophy

11/12 Edinburgh University. Student philosophy society, Intuitions and the Unity of Philosophy

04/12 University of Zurich, Master Class on Role of Intuitions in Philosophy

03/12 Oxford University. Indexicality and Agency.

02/12 University of Arizona, Tucson, Philosophy without Intuitions

ROBYN CARSTON

16-17 March 2012: EPICS V. Workshop on ‘Relevance Theory’, Seville
Presentation: ‘The relevance of metaphor’

4 May 2012: Workshop on ‘Pragmatics and Autism’, Linguistics, University College London
Presentation: ‘Pragmatics, theory of mind, metaphor comprehension (and their relevance to ASD?)’

Presentation: ‘Legal texts, pragmatics and canons of construction’

Presentation: ‘Word meaning: underspecification or meaning eliminativism?’

4–6 September 2012: Philosophy of Linguistics, Dubrovnik and PLM meeting.
Discussant of Francois Recanati’s work on truth-conditional pragmatics and semantic compositionality.

14-15 September 2012: Balzan project meeting, St. John’s College, Oxford.
Discussant on the Balzan interdisciplinary seminar: ‘Embodiment, Language, Imagination’


Presentation: ‘Loose uses of language: continuities and discontinuities’

19-21 October 2012: First meeting of the International Pragmatics Conference of the Americas (AMPRA), University of North Carolina, Charlotte.
Panel: ‘Understanding Metaphor: Ad Hoc Concepts and Imagined Worlds’
Three talks by the Leverhulme ‘Metaphor’ Project team (Catherine Wearing, Paula Rubio, Fernandez and Carston.) ‘Literal meaning and metaphorical worlds’

8-9 November 2012: Workshop on ‘New Issues in Polysemy’, University of Vitoria, Spain
(Co-organized by CSMN) Presentation: ‘Polysemy: homonymy or monosemy plus pragmatic modulation?’

INGRID LOSSIUS FALKUM


CHRISTEL FRICKE
‘Doing good – Prospects and Challenges.’
Conference on Green Enterprising and University Innovation for a Sustainable Future, Moscou, October 2012

‘Warum es non höchster Bedeutung ist, normal zu sein.’
Gastvortrag am Philosophischen Seminar der Universität Mannheim, October 2012.

‘The nature of moral motivation – What do the experimental findings reveal?’
Workshop on Synthesizing Altruism Research: What do the experiments show (normatively)? at the Centre for Ethics, Zurich, August 2012

‘Does the ‘judge within’ speak with the voice of a divine being?’
Conference on the Scottish Enlightenment and Religion, organized by the The East Mediterranean Seminary for the Scottish Enlightenment (EMSSE), Zakynthos/Greece, June 2012.

‘The Importance of Being Normal.’
Conference on Normativity: Exploring Evaluative and Normative Constraints of Human Agency in a Historical and Comparative Perspective, co-hosted and co-funded by SCAS/Uppsala and CSMN/Oslo, SCAS/Uppsala, June 2012.

‘Adam Smith and Jane Austen on Moral Education.’
Workshop at the University of Illinois, Chicago, May 2012.

‘Adam Smith on Conscience and Moral Judgment.’
Guest lecture at the University of Navarra, Pamplona, March 2012.

‘Forgiveness and Moral Vulnerability.’
Guest Lecture at the Department of Philosophy at the University of Lund/Sweden, January 2012.

OLAV GJELSVIK
October 6th, ‘Action, Explanation and the Mind.’, Stanford University

ELINE B. GUNDERSEN


‘Making up my mind’, Aarhus University, 16.11.2012.

JENNIFER HORNSBY


‘Wittgenstein’s Question and Disjunctivism’, Disjunctivism in Action Workshop, Centre for Subjectivity Research, Copenhagen, 25-26 September.


‘Putting (Basic?) Knowledge into Action’, Knowledge and Action Workshop, CSMN/Oslo, 19 November.

ALISON JAGGAR

‘Are my hands clean?’ Poverty, coercion, and gendered exploitation, Northwestern University, April 2012.

‘Situating Moral Justification: Early Rawls and Ideal Theory,’ CSMN, June 2012.

‘Some moral dimensions of feminist research on global poverty,’ University of Vienna, June 2012.

'We Fight for Roses Too: Time-use and global gender justice', University of Toronto, October 2012.

ANDERS NES

03/12: University of York, UK: ‘What are the Relata in Perceptual Relationism? I: Objects and Tropes.’ (with Tom Stoneham)

03/12: University of York, UK: ‘What are the Relata in Perceptual Relationism? II: Universals and States of Affairs.’ (with Tom Stoneham)

01/12: Workshop on ‘Aims and Norm of Action’ – University of Southampton, UK: “Comments on Nishi Shah’s Attitudinal Norms.”

ØYVIND RABBÅS


‘Why is Spirit the Natural Ally of Reason?’, the International Plato Society Regional Meeting, Ann Arbor 4.–7. oktober 2012

BJØRN RAMBERG

March 15-17: participated at the SAAP annual meeting in NYC, chairing a special invited session with presentations from the Nordic Pragmatist Network.

September 19-21: participated at the First Annual European Pragmatist Conference in Rome, gave a talk based on work in progress under the title, "Transcendental temptations and pragmatist cures: naturalist framings of the distinctively human”.

November 3-Dec 3, at the University of Nanjing, teaching a PhD course on issues in contemporary pragmatism, and giving related talks in Nanjing and Shanghai.

Dec 5-7, University of Sydney, Workshop on pragmatism. Organized by CSMN/Bjørn Ramberg in cooperation with David Macarthur (Sydney). Talk: ‘Rorty on truth and knowledge. A stab at a defense.’
DAN SPERBER

Plenary lecture, Conference of the European Philosophy of Science Association, Athens, October 2011.


Invited talk, SISSA workshop on Cognitive modules and Interfaces, Trieste, September 2012.

Invited talk, Conference “Social understanding” Bochum, September 2012

ANDREAS STOKKE:

‘What is the Sincerity Requirement on Testimony?’, 2nd LanCog Annual Work- shop, University of Lisbon, June 2012

‘What is the Sincerity Requirement on Testimony?’, University of Copenhagen, May 2012


JUHANI YLI-VAKKURI

‘A Priority and Narrow Content’ (with John Hawthorne): Conference on Judgment and Justification, Department of Philosophy, University of Tampere (Finland), September 24th, 2012.
‘A Priority and Narrow Content’ (with John Hawthorne): Department of Philosophy, University of Helsinki, September 6th, 2012.


‘Modal Skepticism and Counterfactual Knowledge’, Varieties of Possibility: Logical, Metaphysical, Epistemic and Practical. The 12th Annual University of Toronto Graduate Conference in Philosophy, University of Toronto, March 31st, 2012.

DEIRDRE WILSON


‘Pragmatics and relevance theory’, Invited lecture, University of Latvia Summer School on Communication, Riga, Latvia, July 2012.

‘The explicit-implicit distinction’. Invited lecture, University of Latvia Summer School on Communication, Riga, Latvia, July 2012.

‘The literal-figurative distinction’. Invited lecture, University of Latvia Summer School on Communication, Riga, Latvia, July 2012.

‘Explaining irony’. Invited talk, Euro X-Prag (ESF Experimental Pragmatics Workshop), University of Oslo, June 2012.


Masterclass on irony, Faculty of languages, University of Salford, April 2012.


GERHARD ØVERLAND

‘Pogge on Poverty: Contribution or Exploitation?’ National Chung Chen University, Taiwan, 19 September 2012

‘Pogge on Poverty: Contribution or Exploitation?’, University of the Philippines, Manila, 26 September 2012

‘Giving Rise to Cost’, Australian National University, 8 November 2012

‘Enabling Harm and Giving Rise to Cost’, Australian National University, 26 November 2012:
The members of CSMN contribute to the public debate in Norway and abroad. On the following pages is a selection of press articles both on and by CSMN members.
**Enmannshæren mot fattigdom**

Globaliserer er milliardbutikk. Thomas Pogge vil bruke noe av rikdommen til å utrydde klodens fattigdom. Engasjementet hans smitter. Men klarer han å smitte makten?

BERGENSAKTELL FATTIGDOMSFILOSOF: – Antall mennesker som er kronisk underernært har aldri vært høyere enn i dag, sier filosofen Thomas Pogge. Foto: Sverre Ole Drønen

**AV SVERRE OLE DRØNEN**


Med milde manøver og dempet røst legger Thomas Pogge frem tall og statistikk som burde få det til å løpe kaldt nedover ryggen på ethvert tenkende menneske. Ifølge filosofen fra det amerikanske Yale-universitetet er neslig vårt bilde av fattigdommen i verden bygget på løgn. Eller, om man er snill, på sterkt manipulerte tall.

– Et av tre mennesker som blir fattig i verden i dag dør på grunn av fattigdom og ikke av naturlige årsaker. Det er en grusom dom over vår såkalte civilisasjon, sier Thomas Pogge.

**Vidunderlige nyfattige verden**

– Det faktum at disse tallene er kompliserte gjør det så lett å treffe med dem. Hvis du forsvares status quo, trenger du ikke gjøre annet enn å overbevise folk om at alt er uverdig. Du trenger bare å skape ørref feil og folk mistre oversikten, sier han.

Pogge er en av de aktivistene som stadig utvikler nye ideer som kan la seg gjennomføre innenfor rammene av den fremvoksende globaliseringen.

– Det politiske presset for å rosemale tallene for verdens fattigdom er overveldende. Globalisering er en forretningsvirksomhet der flere triljoner dollar står på spill. Ikke bare skal globaliseringen feire at de påvirke fremtidens spillerregler er en like viktig del av det politiske spillet, forklarer Pogge.

Han mener, ikke overraskende, at konkurransen er vekst i favør av de med makt og midler.

**Ærlighet varer lengst**


– Problemet er selve styresprosessen og at målene utvannes gang på gang. I utgangspunktet ville man halvere antallet underernærede mennesker i verden i løpet av 18 år, men snart snakket man om å halvere andelen målt i prosent heller enn å halvere antall mennesker som halverer, sier han.

Han påkaller derfor en etisk motiveret støtte, som i sitt venstre ikke låter helt uilt filosofen Immanuel Kant’s moralske imperativ.


Han ser mange hindrere på veien i kampanjen mot fattigdommen og er kritisk til FN og de frivillige organisasjonenes rolle.

– Det er dypt urovekkende at byråkratier i internasjonale organisasjoner, som skaper verdens innbyggere, deltar i denne formen for kosmetisk manipulering med tall, sier Pogge harmerrende. – Om ikke annet så kunne man være ærlig og innrømme at man ikke når tallene fra Roma.

**Fra passiv til aktiv**

Så hvor skal vi begynne for å gi klodens nye muligheter?

– Vi må gjøre noe aktivt, utbaserer han før han stopper. – Hvor befinner du deg og hvordan påvirker dette hva du kan gjøre?

Som borger av et av verdens rike land vil Pogge selv jobbe for å endre politikk i Vesten, og ikke minst argumentene for en bedre utviklingshjelp i fremtiden. Samtidig er Pogge særsvært klar over at gode dyder alene ikke er nok.


**Fattigdomsvennlige spillerregler**

Samtidig ser han en fare i at rike land toer sine hender og sier at problemet ligger i den tredje verden. Pogge mener at enda viktigere enn bedre u-hjelp er det at reglene for global sambandshandel gjøres mer fattigdomsvennlige.

Her går utviklingen i fel retning, om man skal tro Pogge. Stadig flere av reglene som styrer økonomiske relasjoner som angår livene våre, blir flyttet opp på globalt nivå. Her er det svært liten etterrettelighet og null demokrati. Jo viktigere disse reglene blir, jo mindre er sjansen for at fattige folk eller for den saks skyldvanlige vestlige borger kan påvirke debatten.

Hade det vært en løsning å bringe mer makt tilbake på lokalplanet?

– Det ville være vidunderlig om mer makt ble brukt tilbake på lokalt eller nasjonalt nivå, sier han begeistret før han heller malt ut i eget begre. – Men jeg tror det er lite realistisk. Globaliseringen er blitt gjort på en så snedig måte at det er vanskelig å få prosessen.

**God helse er nøkkelen**

Et globalt parlament, slik enkelte har foreslått, finner han urealistisk. Han vil heller jobbe for å demokratisere de globale institusjonene og slik jobbe innenfor et system mange av hans meningsfelter er kritisk til.

– Ett av mine initiativer er støtte åpningen. Ved å stille klare betingelser ved inngåelse av internasjonale avtaler kan det gjøres en konsekvensanalyse av hvilken effekt nye tiltak vil ha på verdens fattigdom.

Et anet Pogge-Initiativ er et globale helsefondet Health Impact Fund (HIF). Hvorfor er helse et nøkkelområde i kampen mot global fattigdom?

– Fordi helse er noe ekte. Fattigdomstallene som stenges rundt er så fabrikkerte. Helse derimot kan måles veldig konkret og kan
Vi hjelper stadig færre ut av fattigdom - sammenliknet med hvor mange vi er i stand til å reddet. Derfor blir det feil å snakke om globalt framskritt, mener filosof Thomas Pogge.

**FAKTA**

- **Framskritt:**
  - Vi bør ikke glemme at vi har mennesker, som man vil kalde "de "
  - I den tiden for 
  - I denne 
  - I denne 
  - I denne 

- **Framskrittstilfeller:**

**FRAMSKRITT**

Av Haakon Flemmen

- Debatten om framskritt forvrenget av sterke interesser.

- Vi står midt i en nasjonal og global kamp om hvilken verden noen vil have. Denne striiden benytter forværer i utviklingen av mennesker som foretar 

- Vi er ikke optimistere

- Vi er ikke optimistere

**UTVIKLING:**

- Vi er ikke optimistere

**SKEPTISME:**

- Filosof Thomas Pogge ved Yale University.
Presse, mener filosofof Thomas Pogge

**Kultur**
Av Mari Brema Vollen

I USA blir en Batman-rekla-
me tatt av skjernene og fram-
viasning avsluttet, men norges-
premierene gør som planlagt.
I kveld klarte 23.50 er det
kla for norgespremiere på
den tredje og siste av Chris-
topher Nolans Batman filmer
ved flere av landets kinos.
En demaskert en kinos
byen Aarhus på fredag, var
*The Dark Knight Rises* fått
en mark og brutal sidehista-
rie. Det var under en månd-
eftasvisning i Colorado at en
mann kom inn i salen og skjøt
71 personer. Tolv mennesker
ble drept.

Filmselskapet Warner Bros
har bestemt seg for å trekke

**Ridderen reiser seg**

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60.03.2013 09:55
Parfifs moralske sannhet

I On What Matters forseter Derek Parfit å formulere et grunnlag for å hevde at moralsk sannhet og moralsk kunnskap finnes. Det har resultert i et helt usedvanlig verk, som mange vil hevde er det viktigste arbeidet innen etikk siden Immanuel Kant.

Av Olav Gjelsvik, professor og senterleder ved Senter for studier av rasjonell, språklig og moralsk handling (CSMN).

Derek Parfits monumentale arbeid On What Matters, som onsider kom ut i fjor, blir av mange sett på som det viktigste arbeidet i etikk siden Immanuel Kants andre kritikk, og av noen sett på som det viktigste arbeidet i etikk noensinne. Rivalene måtte være Kant og Aristoteles. Etter Kant er det bare Henry Sidgwick som er på dette nivået, men ham er det få som har lest. Mange ville vel også framhve John Rawls, men jeg er enig med dem som vurderer dette til å være viktigere som rent filosofisk arbeid. Rawls har og har hatt stor betydning utenfor filosofien ved sitt potensial for stillingstagen og anvendelse, og vil slik sett være viktigere der enn innerfor etikken.

Parfit holder seg til de store grunnlagsproblemmene i filosofien og her borer han helt utsedvanlig dypt. Disse filosofiske grunnlagsproblemmene er avgjørende på så mange måter, det er her man finner det virkelige grunnlaget for eventuelle anvendelser i forhold til en lang rekke praktiske spørsmål. Parfils arbeid gjør argumentasjonen i svært mye anvendt etikk som vi ser i dag ganske så irrelevant.

Samtidig vår er full av billige meningar om etiske spørsmål, hos Parfit finner vi det grunnlagsmaterialet som seriose arbeider i anvendt etikk nå må forholde seg til. Det er kanske ikke å stor grunn til å tro at mange av dem som gjørne vil være synlige i media vil framvise den intellektuelle seriositeten og redelighet som det å forholde seg Parfits arbeid avkrever.

På den andre siden er innflytelsen til denne boka allerede større enn for de fleste bøker for den publiseres; mannskriftene har sirkulert i ulykke kretser ved de beste univestidene i snart 15 år. For 12 år siden var manuset tusesidder. Mye av den grunnleggende tenkningen i etikk ved de beste univestidene er allerede i stor endret som et resultat av dette – og det lengte før verket er publisert.

Det vil si at alle forskar på å redegjøre for de dypeste sidene av moralen med utgangspunkt i følelser, ønsker eller andre subjektive tilstander, som igjen underkastes ulike krav slik at de verste utvekslene blant merkelige følelser lukes vekk, er dannet til å mislykkes.

Konklusjonen i verket har brodd mot all kulturrelativisme. Et annet hovedwał er å vise at de tre rådende etiske tilsynsfigurer i dag kan sees på som ulike veier til det samme, som ulike ruter til den samme jelltoppen. Dersom det er et heldbart satspunkt, er det ikke bare stor interesse i seg selv, det gir også betydelig støtte til det første satspunktet over, om objektivitet og kunnskap i moral. Disse tre hovedretningene i dag er konsekvensfilosofi, kontraktsfilosofi og kantianisme.

Konsekvensfilosofin er mange og varierte, og Sidgwick er nok den største gjenom tidene. Den viktigste kontraktsfilosofi i dag er Tim Scanlon. Kantinisme er det også en god del av. Trolig vil disse være de som er mest kritiske til Parfit, først og fremst fordi han leser den andre versjonen av det kategoriske imperativ på en måte som de ikke umiddelbart vil være med på. Det er versjonen om at du «må» skal hreve noen bare som et middel, og alltid som et mål jeg selv».

Parfit har ikke en helt standard måte å forstå dette på i det han vektligger roller til ordet «bare» ganske så sterkt. Jeg finner Parfit klargjørende her – hans Kant er en langt klarere posisjon enn den som framkommer i de fleste Kant-lojale tolkninger.


Det er vanskelig å evaluere dette arbeidet, ikke minst fordi det likevel er en frustrerende bok, der es veldig lang, veldig kompleks, kanskje alt for kompleks. Boken inneholder en nyttig innledning av Samuel Scheffler, fire essays med kritiske innspill om deler av arbeidet ved filosofene Susan Wolf, Barbara Herman, Allen Wood og Tim Scanlon.

Alt dette, og alle diskusjonene som Parfit går inn i gjennom alle sidene, gjør at hele verket framstår med engasjerte og avklarte forbindelser til det meste som har vært opp i den viktige filosofiske litteraturen om moral de seneste tiårene. Siden verket byr på all denne rikdommen, og nye av kommentarene og litteraturen Parfit engasjere seg i forhold til, allerede i mange tilfeller er tankemessige responsere på tidligere versjoner av samme verker, blir det å vurdere hva som er verkets betydning nesten i mulig.

På den annen side så er dette et absolutt must for enhver med et seriøs interesse i slike spørsmål, og hvert kapittel og hver side her er som regel en opplevelse og en intellektuell nytelse. Det er ingen grunn til å skyve den unna på grunn av omfanget: sidene er tross alt små, språket er let tillœgelig og veldig klart, og tankene er tydelige og store.

Det finnes få eksempler på denne typen filosofisk arbeid og ambisjon i vår tid, og enda fiere eksempler på verk som flytter meter på slik som dette gjør. Gitt all den glede som hver side gir – å lese dette redder sommeren for mange.
A cure for all ills of the pharmaceutical benefits scheme

March 7, 2012
Opinion
Danielle Celermajer, Thomas Pogge

"Only about one-seventh of the $850 billion spent worldwide on medicines goes back into research." Photo: Craig Abraham

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is much criticised for being slow to accept new treatments. But this reluctance is understandable in view of the great risks involved. Patented medicines are very expensive, and a decision to accept one for reimbursement is all but impossible to reverse.

Moreover, the PBS is stuck covering the cost of all the prescriptions that doctors and patients trigger without concern for the cost. The scheme can study the clinical trial data to predict what health gains will result from these prescriptions. But such predictions are highly uncertain because the medicine will be prescribed beyond the profile of the clinical trial to patients who will benefit less or not at all. And many patients will deviate from the instructions and thereby reduce the therapeutic benefit they derive from the medicine.

There is a much better way to pay for the medicines we need. We should pay innovators for a new product according to its actual health impact. This would shift the risk from the PBS to pharmaceutical innovators, who would then have incentives to focus their product promotion on those patients who stand to benefit the most, and to work hard on improving patient compliance. Under such a system, the effectiveness of the new medicine would be much enhanced. Also, because medicines would be paid based on their actual performance - all at the same rate - the PBS would have no reason to hesitate about accepting a new medicine into its scheme.

Sophisticated statistical sampling methods make it quite possible to gather the needed performance data and to convert them into a common metric. To be sure, such follow-up costs money. But with many products in the scheme, the PBS could realise substantial economies of scale. The data gathered would have great ancillary benefits for patients, doctors and drug companies. As we learn to use available medicines to better effect, drug companies would earn more money and citizens would lead longer, healthier lives with fewer hospitalisations, operations and scary emergencies.

If new medicines were rewarded based on their actual performance, drug companies would focus their research more sharply on the products that stand to have the greatest impact on human health. This effect could be quite large, especially if such reforms were also implemented in other countries. Pharmaceutical innovators spend far too much effort on developing products that bring little gain over existing treatments, and far too little effort on tackling diseases primarily affecting the poor.

Here is how it could work. A coalition of countries, bound by treaty, jointly underwrite annual reward pools of initially, say, $6 billion each. Pharmaceutical Innovators are invited to compete for these funds. By registering a product, they would undertake to make it available globally, during its first 10 years on the market, at no more than the lowest feasible cost of production and distribution. The innovator would further commit to allowing, at no charge, generic production and distribution of the product after this decade has ended. In exchange, they would receive annual reward payments for a decade based on their product's health impact in all the participating countries.

For this scheme, which we call the Health Impact Fund (HIF), companies would want to register their most effective products, especially those for diseases that also affect many poor people (who could not afford the medicine if it were sold with a huge patent-protected mark-up). And companies would want to develop such products, thus focusing more of their R&D efforts on the most harmful threats to human health.

The fund would at any time support a set of vital new medicines worldwide at very low prices. This would alleviate a terrible and shameful problem today: that millions suffer or die because the patented medicine they need is sold at 20 to 50 times its cost of production. In addition, the fund would motivate participants to ensure their products are widely available, perhaps even below the price ceiling, and that they are competently prescribed and optimally used.

Here and abroad, our present system for the provision of vital drugs is highly inefficient. Much of the $850 billion humanity is spending on medicines goes to patent litigation, lobbying and advertising. Only about one-seventh goes back into pharmaceutical research. In one way, such massive waste
Accounts 2012*

Revenues

Expenditures:
Personnel and indirect costs
Research and development
Research activities/operational costs

Sum Expenditures
For Transfer 2013

Budget 2013*

Revenues

Expenditures:
Personnel and indirect costs
Research and development
Equipement
Research activities/operational costs

Sum expected expenditures
For Transfer 2014

*CSMN and affiliated projects funded by the Research Council of Norway
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2012

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'The Ethics of War, Part I: Historical Trends' and 'Part II: Contemporary Authors and Issues' (both co-authored with Gregory Reichberg and Henrik Syse) in Philosophy Compass

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C

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**Faarlund, Jan Terje. 2012**

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Adam Kilgarriff
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Alison Jaggar
Anders Nes
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Andreas Føllesdal
Andreas Stokke
Andrei Marmor
Andrew Knoll
Anita Leirfall
Anna Pollard
Anton Ford
Astrid Nome
Agustin Vicente
Aviva Shiller
Ben Caplan
Ben Shaer
Berit Brogard
BJörn Wittrock
Branden Fitelson
Carolina Sartorio

Christel Fricke
Christian Barry
Christine Tappolet
Christoph Harbsmeier
Christophe Heintz
Christos Douskos
Dagfinn Føllesdal
David Chalmers
David Perepelyotchik
David W. Smith
David Wiens
Delia Graff Fara
Deirde Wilson
Douglas Cairns
Einar Duenger Bohn
Ekaterini Klepousniotou
Emilie Aussant
Erin Cooper
Frode Kjosavik
Georges Rey
Gerhard Øverland
Hanne Jacobs

Hedda Hassel Mørch
Herman Cappelen
Howard Williams
Hrafn Asgeirsson
Hugh Rabagliati
Hugo David
Ingrid Lossius Falkum
Iso Kern
Jacob Lautrup Kristensen
Janice Dowell
Jennifer Hornsby
Jim Pryor
John Bengson
John Broome
John Collins
John Hawthorne
Jon Litland
Jonathan Schaffer
José Aylwin
Juan Comesana
Juhani Yli-Vakkuri
Julia Annas