

Editorial

2011 has been an eventful year. Many crucial decisions concerning CSMN have been taken, all of them with outcomes very much in CSMN's favour.

By Professor Olav Gjelsvik, Centre Director, CSMN

2011 has been an eventful year. Many crucial decisions concerning CSMN have been taken, all of them with outcomes very much in CSMN's favour. The main issue has been the final stages of the midway-evaluation and the fate of our re-application. The Norwegian Research Council decided on renewal for the eight centres in our generation of centres in June 2011, and all eight were renewed for another five years. The overall evaluation of CSMN placed us among the top rank of such centres, something that called for a great celebration in August. We shall live up to the confidence placed in us the coming years.

CSMN has experienced other significant changes in 2010. Grethe Netland took over from Ulla Heli as administrative leader, and later in the year Lina Tosterud finished her maternity leave, and Jon Furholt, her replacement, left to pursue philosophy in Paris. Ulla has contributed very positively to the internal life of the centre, and so

has Jon. Of course we miss those who left us, and we are very grateful for their contributions and for their commitment to CSMN. The present administration provides wonderful support for CSMN's activities.

CSMN was prepared for all outcomes in the renewal process, but we are extremely happy about the outcome. We see it as a very solid recognition of all the good work that has gone into CSMN, of the fruitfulness and significance of the ideas we had, and of our ability to make them come real. As an added bonus to being renewed, and recognized as doing excellent work, we also much welcome the major research grant to our previous postdocs Nick Allott, Timothy Chan, Eline Gundersen, and Anders Nes, as well as the research grant to Edmund Henden, Han Olav Melberg and Ayna Johansen. Andreas Stokke will join a European Network as a postdoc in Lisbon, and will be much missed.



Torfinn Huvenes and Georg Kjøll have received their doctorates with flying colours.

There have been many high-quality events at CSMN in 2011. In terms of public outreach and interest Noam Chomsky's visit to CSMN has no equal. This was also CSMN's contribution to the bicentennial anniversary of the University of Oslo; no other event in those celebrations received as much interest, and more than 2500 people attended. Chomsky was in great form throughout his visit.

There were also many other events of great interest and significance. CSMN has had many visitors (see p. 46) in addition to the core group members. They have all contributed very much to the happy atmosphere of the intellectual life of CSMN.





Consortium board:

Prof. Camilla Serck-Hanssen, Chairman (IFIKK, University of Oslo)

Prof. Jessica Brown, Consortium partner (Arché, University of St. Andrews)

Christian Barry, Consortium partner (CAPPE, Canberra)

Anne Marie Eide, Faculty Director (Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo)

Prof. Raino Malnes (Faculty of Social Science, University of Oslo)

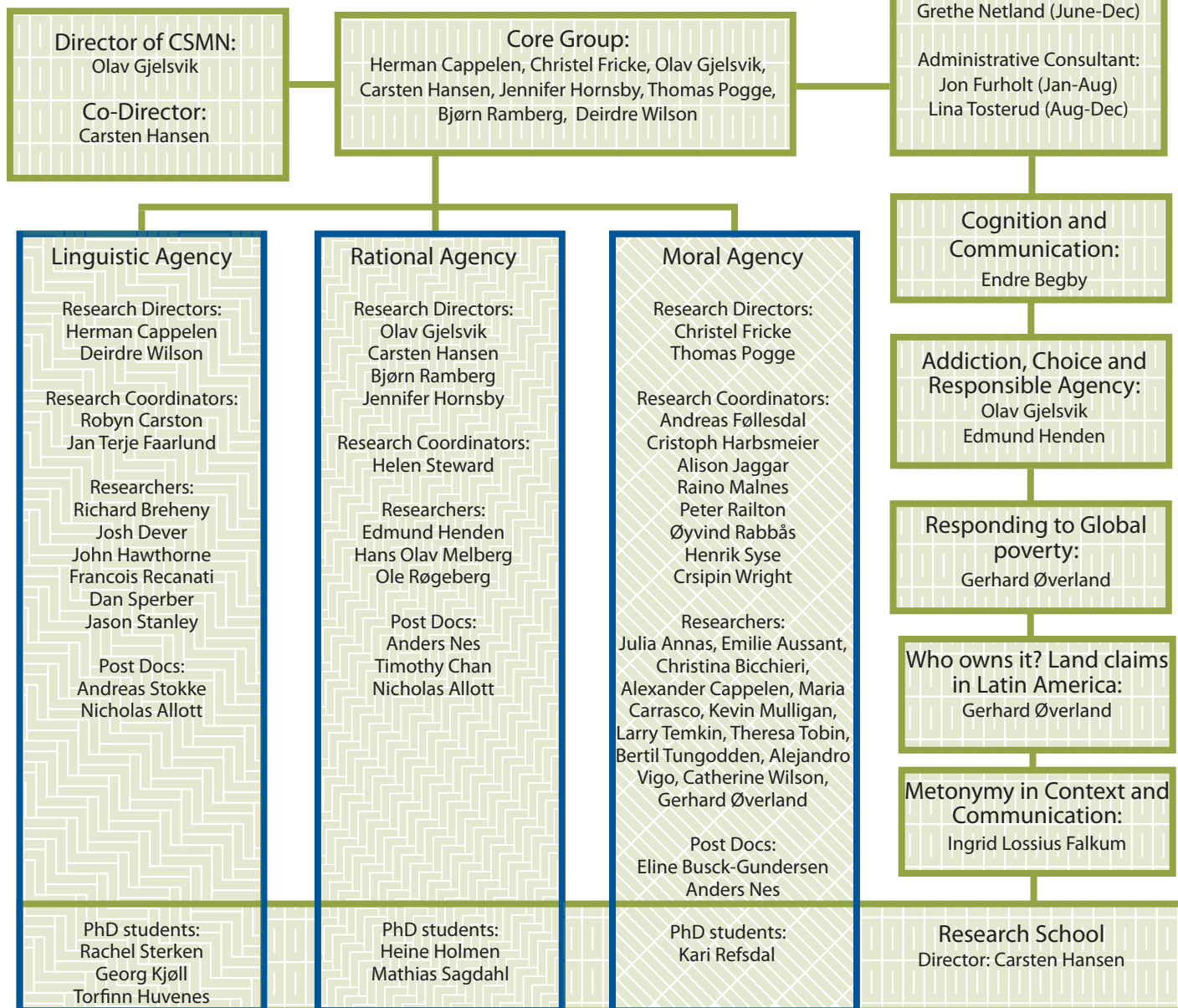
Prof. Timothy Williamson (University of Oxford)

Prof. Onora O'Neill (University of Cambridge)

Prof. John Dupré (University of Exeter)

Eline Busck-Gundersen (deputy Timothy Chan), Temporary staff (University of Oslo)

CSMN structure



New team members



Grethe Netland

Grethe Netland became CSMN's acting head of administration on 1st of June 2011. Previously, Grethe has been the administrative head of our host department, and later administrator responsible for UiO's Ethics Programme. In both these capacities, Grethe has cooperated with CSMN: first when she contributed to the administrative parts of the planning and the establishment of the centre, and second when the Ethics Programme and CSMN were good neighbors in our old and new building.



Ingrid Lossius Falkum

In January 2011 Ingrid Lossius Falkum joined CSMN staff as a post-doctoral fellow with the project "Metonymy in Context and Communication", which is presented at page 14-15 in the present report. Ingrid's areas of research interests are pragmatics, semantics, cognitive science, linguistics and philosophy of language. Ingrid is not entirely new at CSMN. As a PhD fellow, she was an affiliate member of the team, while she worked on her dissertation The Semantics and Pragmatics of Polysemy: A Relevance-Theoretic Account. Ingrid successfully defended her thesis at University College London in 2011.



Gerhard Øverland

Gerhard Øverland is a part of the CSMN team from 2011 as project leader of the project: "Who owns it? Land claims in Latin America: their moral legitimacy and implications", funded by the Norwegian Research Council. The project is presented at page 14 in the present report. Øverland has, since 2010, also been connected to CSMN through the project: "Responding to Global Poverty: On what the affluent ought to do and what the poor are permitted to do", of which he is also the project leader. Øverland cooperates closely with other CSMN staff, such as Thomas Pogge and Alison Jagger.



The CSMN Affiliate Program

CSMN welcomes researchers on PhD and Post Doc levels to follow the research which is done at the centre. The centre currently has 23 affiliates from 8 different departments.

The CSMN Affiliate Program is open to PhD Fellows and Post-Doctoral Fellows at the University of Oslo whose work falls within CSMN's broad remit. By drawing researchers from across the University into the activities of CSMN, the Affiliate Program enriches the working environment for individual researchers while at the same time enhancing the research power of CSMN.

There are various ongoing seminar series at CSMN, and affiliates are encouraged to present their work in progress at these and other events hosted by CSMN. They may also apply for funding for their own conference travel. Affiliates actively participate in the co-organization of workshops and conferences,

and some have also co-taught seminars with CSMN researchers. One researcher taking an active part in the CSMN community is Monica Roland. Monica is a PhD Fellow in philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas, University of Oslo (from April 2011). She became a CSMN affiliate soon after she started her PhD. In fall 2011 she was co-convenor of the Language and Rationality seminar together with Post Docs Anders Nes and Andreas Stokke.

"To me being a CSMN affiliate no doubt has been really fruitful. There's a lot of activity going on at the centre, people visiting from all over the place, and different conferences and workshops being held, giving one an opportunity to meet

people interested in and working on the same topics as one self. To have that kind of network I find really important and valuable," Monica says. She is emphasising both the academic and social atmosphere at CSMN. "I like the interdisciplinary aspect of the centre and of course the friendly and vibrant atmosphere. For me as a PhD student it's also of course a great resource and inspiration to have that many great philosophers around to learn from."

CSMN currently has 10 female and 13 male affiliates, from 8 different departments. 12 are PhD fellows while 11 hold post-doctoral and other research appointments. There are two new affiliates in 2011.

List of affiliates:

Kim Angell
Trine Antonsen
Frank Barel
Lene Bomann-Larsen
Anderas Brekke Carlsson
Einar Duenger Bøhn
Jakob Elster
Paula Rubio Fernandez
Guro Fløgstad
Espen Gamlund
Robert Huseby
Ayna Johansen
Jon A. Lindstrøm
Marit Lobben
Terje Lohndal
Jorid Moen

Astrid Nome
Gry Oftedal
Jon Anstein Olsen
Tor Otterholt
Monica Roland
Jon Richard Sageng
Anders Strand

New affiliates in 2011:



Monica Roland



Astrid Nome

The view from the hosting department

Mathilde Skoie on CSMN's cooperation with IFIKK, the hosting department

It was with great joy and pride that the department received the news of the renewal of CSMN. Not least we see the renewal by the Norwegian research council as a proof of and reward for good cooperation between the centre and the hosting department. Whilst much of the joint work between the department and the centre in the first years focused on planning and facilitation of infrastructure, we now see more and more direct academic "output". The activities in 2011 clearly show that we have moved beyond the planning stage and that the words in our evaluation and reapplication were more than empty rhetoric.

The centre, building on the work of the entire philosophy section through the years has

now put philosophy in Oslo on the map both nationally and internationally, and continues to be an extremely important academic hub in the department.

The high international standing of our centre became extremely clear when we were finally able to announce new PhD and postdoc positions just before Christmas. For the postdoc positions we received about 150 applications from young scholars all over the world, including applicants from some of the most prestigious philosophy departments. Nationally the visit by Noam Chomsky in September made the headlines in all the major Norwegian newspapers and campus felt more like the stage for a rock concert during his lectures than a university.

On a departmental level it is extremely satisfactory to see that the collaboration between the department and the centre does not exclusively include our philosophers. The hosting department, IFIKK (Institutt for filosofi, idé- og kunsthistorie og klassiske språk/ Department of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas) is a truly interdisciplinary department and this year saw several activities within Moral Agency where classicists both from within the department (both from ancient philosophy and Greek philology) and from the realm of their contacts participated.

One of the most important arenas for integration and crossfertilization between the department and the centre, however, is our PhD programme in philosophy which is run by

professor Carsten Hansen from the centre. This year the first batch of CSMN PhDs graduated together with the departmental PhDs.

For the department the centre is an important example of an international research community on several levels. Research training has already been mentioned, but we also see the centre at the forefront of consciousness about gender equality and have together applied for special funds which for instance may give our students internationally high-standing female role models.

For the department it is crucial that our students get in touch with the centre and its activities not simply through high-profile events like Chomsky's visit, but more on a day-

to-day basis through regular teaching. We are therefore happy that in addition to the regular staff and research-directors of CSMN, the PhDs and postdocs continue to contribute to the teaching in the philosophy programme and we will do our utmost to warmly welcome the new batch of PhDs and postdocs starting in 2012.

Mathilde Skoie
Head of Department



New Projects

During 2011 two new projects were initiated by CSMN-members: 'Who owns it? Land claims in Latin America' and the post doctoral project 'Metonymy in Context and Communication'. Both projects are funded by the Norwegian Research Council and hosted by CSMN

Who owns it? Land claims in Latin America: their moral legitimacy and implications.

Conflicts due to unresolved land claims are a pressing political and social issue throughout Latin America. The aim of this project is to investigate the legitimacy of land claims by both indigenous and non-indigenous communities in Latin America, and to explore the means that these communities can adopt to vindicate the justified land claims that they may have.

A better understanding of the normative considerations that underlie land claims and the strategies that have been adopted to pursue them in Latin America can help facilitate dialogue between social actors that currently are in conflict over land claims.

The primary objectives are to investigate and evaluate the moral legitimacy of land claims by indigenous and non-indigenous communities in Latin America, and to explore the means that these groups can adopt to vindicate those of their claims that are legitimate.

Secondary Objectives:

1. Understand the types of historical and non-historical land claims made by different groups of disadvantaged people in Brazil, Chile, and Mexico
2. Provide an account of the three different moral principles that seem to underlie the land claims made by these disadvantaged people: the principle of contribution, the principle of benefiting from injustice, and the principle of assistance
3. Evaluate the soundness of the different claims in light of the three different principles
4. Explore what means disadvantaged people may employ to vindicate legitimate land claims when the current owners and the state fail to honor these claims

The results of this investigation will be communicated in peer reviewed journal articles, edited collections based on the papers from the workshops, radio podcasts and other media contributions. The project will also conduct PhD courses in Latin American countries on central research themes.

Researchers involved: Gerhard Øverland, Christian Barry, Jemina Garcia-Godos and Alejandra Mancilla..

Gerhard Øverland

Metonymy in Context and Communication

This project investigates the phenomenon of metonymy: the process whereby an expression is used to refer to something that falls outside of the conventional denotation of that expression, and where the conventional and the metonymic denotations stand in a certain relation to each other (as in an utterance of 'The ham sandwich is getting impatient', where 'The ham sandwich' refers to the person who ordered it, in the context of a restaurant). Such metonymies have been shown to raise deep issues for semantic compositionality and cognitive theories of the process of utterance comprehension, which seek to explain the nature of the pragmatic process that leads to metonymic interpretations. This project investigates a new and largely unexplored area

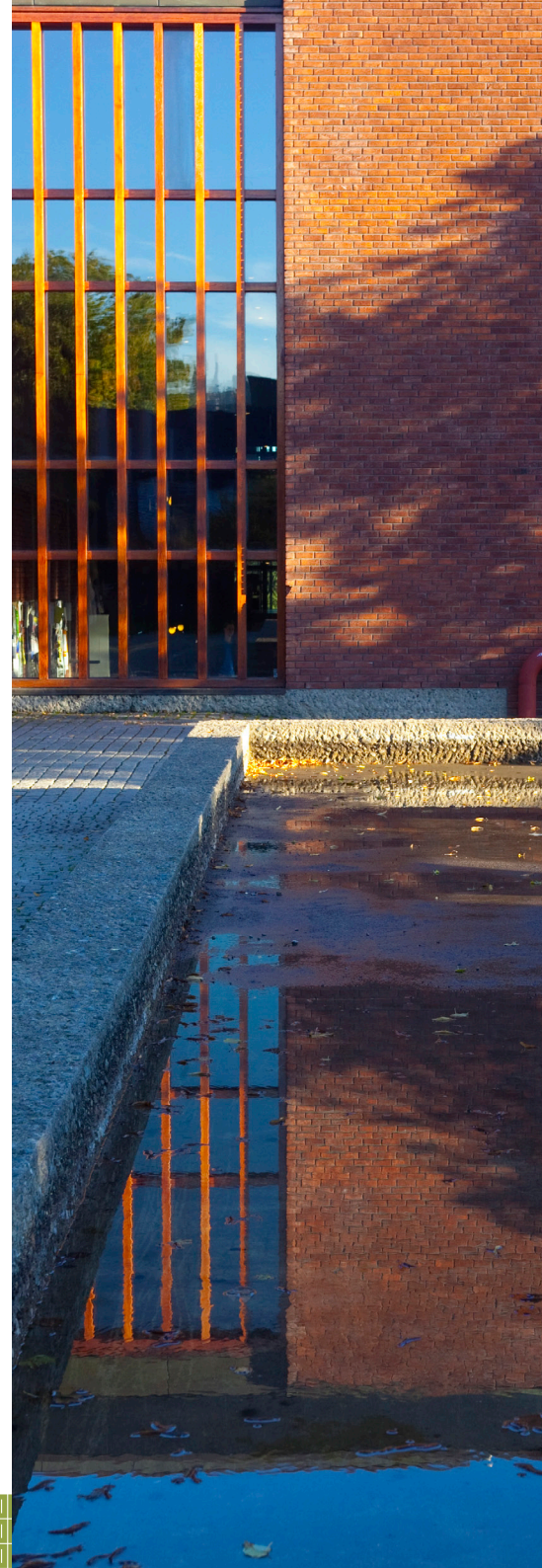
in research on metonymy, namely that it involves a kind of 'naming', closely related to nicknaming, where a salient property of an individual is used to create a new name.

Some questions that the project seeks to answer are the following: (a) Can metonymy be analysed as a form of metarepresentational use of language, where the speaker introduces a new name for a referent on the basis of a salient property it possesses? (b) What is the cognitive and communicative motivation for using a metonymic expression, instead of a literal expression with a similar meaning? (c) How does the context constrain which metonymies are possible? (d) What is the relation between metonymy, nicknames and social/racial slurs? (e) Can a relevance-theoretic pragmatic account of metonymy comprehension be reconciled with the cognitive linguistic hypothesis about the existence of metonymic concepts?

The project also seeks to investigate experimentally the development of metonymy interpretation and production skills in children. Topics of investigation are: (a) when children start understanding/producing metonymies in discourse; (b) whether some metonymies

are easier to understand than others (e.g., those that instantiate conventional patterns of metonymic extension), and (c) whether there are any differences between the comprehension and production of metonymy in language acquisition.

Ingrid Lossius Falkum



Internal activities

The Language and Rationality seminar (L&R seminar)

The Language and Rationality Seminar is the CSMN's weekly forum for our Linguistic and Rational Agency projects. In 2011, we have had 31 talks altogether, covering a diverse range of topics, from the philosophy of logic and language, via epistemology and metaphysics, to the philosophy of mind and action. 15 of the presentations were given by Oslo locals, from CSMN or elsewhere within UiO, and 16 by visitors from institutions elsewhere, chiefly in Europe and North America.

As in previous years, there has been much lively discussion at the seminar. In particular we have seen a number of useful exchanges between researchers from different backgrounds.

Across the year, 30% of our speakers have been women (20% for the spring and 38% for the autumn semesters). On average, the number of attendants per session have been about 12.

Convenors of the seminar for spring 2011 were Andreas Stokke and Anders Nes and for the autumn 2011 Monica Roland, Andreas Stokke and Anders Nes.

L & R Schedule for 2011:

Spring:

- 27 January: Jon Litland (Harvard): The Barcan Formula(e) for Determinacy

- 10 February: Einar Duenger Bøhn (Oslo): The Logic of the Trinity
- 17 February: Anders Schoubye (Arché): Attributive and Referential Descriptions: Against the Argument from Regularity
- 24 February: Heine A. Holmen (CSMN): Against Cognitivism about Intention: The Doxastic Venture Problem
- 3 March: Eyja M. Brynjarsdóttir (University of Iceland): Looking at nature when looking at nature: On using psychological data when doing metaphysics
- 10 March: Guðmundur Andri Hjálmarsson (Arché): Proofs of Triviality and Trivial Proofs
- 24 March: Thomas Kroedel (Humboldt University, Berlin): Pleasures, Pains, and William James: Reassessing Evolutionary Arguments against Epiphenomenalism
- 31 March: Anders Nes (CSMN): Intentionality and Agent-Implicating 'Ought'
- 7 April: Mark Textor (King's College London): Negative Judgement
- 14 April: Torfinn Huvenes (CSMN): Contextualism about Knowledge Ascriptions and Indirect Speech Reports
- 28 April: Andreas Stokke (CSMN): Metasemantics and Indirectness
- 12 May: Eline Busck Gundersen (CSMN): Response-dependence distinctions distinguished
- 19 May: Gunnar Björnsson (Linköping University): The pragmatics of insensitive assessments: Explaining the evidence

for assessor relativism without fancy semantic footwork

- 26 May: Maria Lasonen-Arnio (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor): Higher-order evidence and the limits of defeat
- 9 June: Pål Antonsen (Trinity College, Dublin): True in a Fiction and True at a Context

Autumn:

- 25 August: James Trafford (East London): Sense and Rationality
- 1 September: Tom Stoneham (University of York): Objectualism about Phenomenal Character
- 8 September: Allison Hall (University College London): Utterance content, pragmatic enrichment and circumstances of evaluation
- 22 September: Herman Cappelen (CSMN/Arché): Indexical Content and Reasons for Action
- 29 September: Marit Lobben (Oslo): The embodied cognitive bases of classifier systems
- 6 October: Patrick Greenough (St Andrews): Pragmatics in Thought
- 13 October: Catherine Felix (Lund University): Practical Reasoning and Mistakes
- 20 October: Rachel Sterken (CSMN/Arché): Indefinite Singular Generics: Rules and Regulations?
- 27 October: Hedda Hassel Mørch (Oslo):



- Causation, Agency and Panpsychism
3 November: Einar Duenger Bøhn (Oslo):
The Plural Logic of Identity
- 10 November: Andreas Stokke (CSMN):
Insincerity
- 17 November: Lucian Zagan (ILLC,
Amsterdam): Vagueness, Context
Dependence, and the Creative Interpreter
- 24 November: Camilla Serck-Hanssen
(Oslo) and Toni Kannisto (Oslo, visiting
Humbolt Univ, Berlin): From Thinking
to Being – The Real Problem With the
Paralogistic Inference
- 1 December: Thomas Hodgson (Arché):
Structured Propositions & Unarticulated
Constituents
- 8 December: Hrafn Asgeirsson (University
of Southern California): Does the law

ever assert something other than what it
literally says?

- 15 December: Grant Gillett (University of
Otago): Evolutionary neurology and moral
responsibility (or The neurophilosophy of
the psychopathic brain)

CSMN Colloquium

Unless other CSMN events are unfolding, Wednesday mornings are reserved for the CSMN colloquium. This is a forum for presentations and discussions that may bear on work done in all three branches of CSMN. Both regular personnel and visitors are encouraged to use the colloquium as a setting for trying out new ideas and developing work in progress. Discussion is informal in tone,

levity is permitted and frequently in evidence, but not to the detriment of academic engagement and excitement. Conveners of the colloquium during 2011 were Ingrid Lossius Falkum (Postdoctoral Fellow, Linguistic Agency Branch) and Bjørn Ramberg (Research Director, Rational Agency Branch).

There were eight meetings each semester, on very diverse topics, starting off with CSMN visitor Tomasz Zuradzki (Jagiellonian University), on February 16th, presenting the paper, 'How much should we care about future people?'; followed by the formal semanticist Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), our own Ingrid Lossius Falkum (CSMN), the philosopher Herlinde Pauer-Studer (University of Vienna), linguist Neil Smith (University College London), the philosopher

of social science Ondřej Švec (Univerzita Hradec Králové), philosopher Anne Meylan (Geneva), and linguist Kaja Borthen (NTNU) in the spring semester. Speakers during the fall were Allison Hall (UCL), Anouch Bourmayan (Institut Jean-Nicod), both working in pragmatics, philosopher and CSMN visitor Tom Stoneham, on 'Hallucinations, dreams and phenomenal character', philosopher of mind Sebastian Watzl (Harvard), Yggdrasil Fellow Thomas Hodgson (St.Andrews/Arche), PhD student Monica Roland (IFIKK/CSMN), the developmental psychologist Francisco Pons (Psychology, UiO), and, ending the year, Hrafn Asgeirsson (University of Southern California), who spoke on 'Vagueness, Necessity, and Instrumental Value'.

The current program as well as a link to past talks can be found on our web page: <http://www.hf.uio.no/csmn/english/research/news-and-events/events/csmn-colloquium/>

Bjørn Ramberg

CSMN Colloquium Schedule for 2011

- 16 February 2011, Tomasz Zuradzki (Jagiellonian University/CSMN): 'How much should we care about future people?'
- 16 March 2011, Barbara Partee (University of Massachusetts, Amherst): 'Context dependence and implicit arguments'
- 13 April 2011, Ingrid Lossius Falkum (CSMN): 'Metonymy in Context and Communication'
- 27 April 2011, Herlinde Pauer-Studer (University of Vienna): 'Self-Constitution and Bad Action.'
- 4 May 2011, Neil Smith (University

College, London): 'Modularity, Modality, Memory & Mind. Evidence from a polyglot savant'

- May 11, Ondřej Švec (Univerzita Hradec Králové): 'What exactly does 'naturalization of consciousness' mean?'
- 18 May 2011, Anne Meylan (Geneva): 'Solving the problem of doxastic responsibility. Why restricted reason-responsiveness is of no help.'
- 25 May 2011, Kaja Borthen (NTNU): 'How do we interpret 'we'? On the fluidity and vagueness of the 1st person plural.'
- 14 September, Allison Hall (UCL), 'Free' enrichment and the nature of pragmatic constraints'
- 21 September 2011, Anouch Bourmayan (Institut Jean-Nicod): 'From incorporation to pragmatic enrichment: shifting the perspective on implicit indefinite objects.'
- 26 September 2011, Tom Stoneham (University of York): 'Hallucinations, dreams and phenomenal character.'
- 12 October 2011, Sebastian Watzl (Harvard): 'Perceptual Guidance.'
- 19 October 2011, Thomas Hodgson (St. Andrews/Arche): 'Propositions, structure, & representation'
- 23 November 2011, Monica Roland (IFIKK/CSMN): 'Rationality and the Concept of a Person.'
- 30 November 2011, Francisco Pons (Psychology, UiO): 'Is Jean Piaget still among us?'
- 9 December 2011, Hrafn Asgeirsson (University of Southern California): 'Vagueness, Necessity, and Instrumental Value: A Reply to Endicott.'

Moral Philosophy Club

The year 2011 was a good year for the Moral Philosophy Club. We had a variety of speakers, both external and internal, on a variety of topics, ranging from practical ethics to normative ethics to metaethics. The 2011 policy has been, as last year, that a participant send out whatever work in progress s-/he has in advance of the session, briefly presents it at the beginning of the session, before we discuss it in plenum. Usually the discussion continued over lunch afterwards.

Of external speakers this year, we had Alejandra Mancilla (ANU), Knut Olav Skarsaune (NYU), Franco Trivigno (Marquette), Fotini Vaki (Ionian University) and Tomasz Zuradzki (. In addition to giving their own presentations, Alejandra, Knut Olav, Tomasz and Franco, who were all visiting CSMN at various points during the year, also participated in many of each other's sessions. Of internal speakers, Anders Strand, Lene Bomann-Larsen and Jakob Elster gave presentations and participated in several sessions throughout the year. Finally, the core group of participants – the backbone of MPC 2011! – Christel Fricke, Andreas Carlsson and Einar Duenger Bohn, also gave presentations, in addition to organizing and actively participating in each session throughout the year.

All in all, MPC 2011 served its purpose well, with an active group of philosophers who came to benefit from each other's critical comments, as well as came to know each other both academically and personally.

Einar Duenger Bohn



Moral Philosophy Club Schedule 2011

- 22 March 2011, Jakob Elster (UiO), 'Evaluating rules of regulation'
- 29 March 2011, Franco Trivigno
- 5 April 2011, Einar Duenger Bohn (CSMN), 'Deontic logic and the best of all possible worlds'
- 10 May 2011, Andreas Brekke Carlsson (IFIKK)
- 24 May 2011, Knut Olav Skarsaune (NYU)
- 31 May 2011, Anders Strand (IFIKK)
- 7 June 2011, Lene Bomann-Larsen (UiO)
- 14 September 2011, Christel Fricke (CSMN) 'Intersubjectivity and Objectivity - an attempt at bringing together Edmund Husserl's phenomenological epistemology and Adam Smith's moral theory'
- 21 September 2011, Tomasz Zuradski, 'The argument from normative uncertainty in bioethics'
- 27 September 2011, Alejandra Mancilla (ANU)
- 5 October 2011, Andreas Brekke Carlsson (IFIKK), 'Moral blindness and moral ignorance'
- 12 October 2011, Mathias Sagdahl (CSMN)
- 30 November 2011, Fotini Vaki (Ionian University, Corfu): 'The Universal Legislator, the Impartial Spectator and the Sensus Communis: Kant and Smith on Morality and Judgment'

Linguistic Agency

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

Context and Communication Sub-Project

Output

Herman Cappelen completed a paper called, "Intuitions' in Philosophy", forthcoming in *Intuitions* (eds Booth and Rowbottom, OUP). His Reply to Lasersohn, MacFarlane, and Richard was published in *Philosophical Studies*, 2011 (co-authored w. John Hawthorne). His reply to Glanzberg, Soames and Weatherson was published in *Analysis Reviews*, (also co-authored w. John Hawthorne). With Josh Dever, Cappelen continued work on a new monograph tentatively entitled *The Inessential Indexical*. With John Hawthorne and Tamar Gendler, Cappelen put the finishing touches on the forthcoming *Oxford Handbook of Philosophical Methodology*.

Cappelen gave a series of lecture on egocentric thought at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro. He gave a talk on the role of intuitions in philosophy at

Rutgers University, and a series of talk at indexical content at the Institut Nicod in Paris.

Andreas Stokke's paper *Lying and Asserting* was accepted for publication in *The Journal of Philosophy*, 2011. Stokke's paper "Protagonist Projection" was accepted for publication in *Mind and Language*.

Torfinn Huvenes successfully defended his PhD dissertation *On the Contrary: Disagreement, Context and Relative Truth*. Huvenes' paper "Varieties of Disagreement and Predicates of Taste" was published in the *Australasian Journal of Philosophy*.

Rachel Sterken returned from maternity leave mid-August 2011. She gave an invited talk at a conference on *Current Work in Philosophy of Language*, at Harvard University in November 2011, with Professor Chierchia responding to her paper. She was a visiting scholar first at Harvard University and then at UC Berkeley.

Events

A workshop on the *de se*, indexicality, and content was co-organised by Arché, CSMN, and Institut Nicod. It took place at the Institut Nicod in Paris. The speakers were Herman Cappelen, Josh Dever, François Recanatì, Simon Prosser, Dilip Ninan, David Hunter.

A workshop on *Lying, Saying and Meaning* was organized at the University of Oslo. The workshop brought together researchers at the forefront of the new developments in the philosophy of lying. The speakers were Roy Sorensen (Washington University in St Louis), Don Fallis (University of Arizona), Jennifer Saul (University of Sheffield), Elisabeth Camp (University of Pennsylvania) and CSMN local Andreas Stokke.

Professors Cappelen and Gjelsvik co-taught a PhD Course on *Intuitions and Philosophical Methodology*, attended by a large group of MA and PhD students.

The Context and Communication Project also organized individual talks by Ophra Magidor,

Brian Weatherson, Jonathan Ichkawa, Ephraim Glick, Patrick Greenough, and Derek Ball.

Metarepresentation Sub-Project

Output

Deirdre Wilson (with Coralie Chevallier, Ira Noveck and Francesca Happé) published a paper on communicative development in autism in the leading psychology journal *Neuropsychologia* (see publications list). Her paper on the treatment of metaphor in relevance theory and cognitive linguistics was published in *Intercultural Pragmatics*. She continued to work on theoretical and developmental aspects of irony (a new paper 'Explaining irony' appears in her forthcoming book *Meaning and Relevance* with Dan Sperber), and her paper on 'The conceptual-procedural distinction: Past, present and future' was published in a collection on *Procedural Meaning*. With Robyn Carston, she continued to participate in Terence Cave's Balzan project on *Literature and Cognition*.

Robyn Carston's research focused on two main topics: (a) metaphor and related non-literal uses of language; (b) the nature of word meaning. Each is the subject of a three-year collaborative project (2011-2014) that has recently been awarded major UK funding: (a) *Metaphor: Ad Hoc Concepts and Imagined Worlds*, for which Carston is the principal investigator (co-investigator, Catherine Wearing of Wellesley College), supported by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust; (b) *Word Meaning: What it is and What it is not*, for which Carston is co-investigator (principal investigator, Mark Textor of King's College London), supported by a grant from the AHRC. Several papers emerging from the first project have been published in 2011-2012 (see publications list) and many talks have been given on the topic (see talks list). Regarding the second project, Carston has given two talks (IPrA, July 2011; SPR-11, November 2011), completed one paper, 'Lexical meaning and concept communicated', for a special issue of *Linguistic Review*, 2012, and a second is in preparation.

Dan Sperber (with Hugo Mercier) published a major target article in *Behavioral & Brain*

Sciences on their 'argumentative theory of reasoning', followed by an 'Authors' Response to Open Peer commentary'. The theory was presented in several talks (see attached list), and has received considerable newspaper coverage. They are now working on a book on reasoning to be published by Harvard University Press and Penguin. His book *Meaning and Relevance* (co-authored with Deirdre Wilson) will be published by CUP in early 2012.

Nicholas Allott has papers on 'Relevance theory' and 'Misunderstandings in verbal communication' forthcoming in 2012. One main focus of his research has been on lexical semantics and pragmatics, where he has submitted a paper (with Mark Textor) to a leading journal; a second has been on the semantics and pragmatics of conditionals, where he has continued with work with Hiroyuki Uchida.

In November 2011, along with Eline Busck Gundersen, Anders Nes and Timothy Chan, Nicholas was awarded a major three-year research grant for a project on 'The reflective





mind: An integrated philosophical study of metarepresentation and reasoning', and we congratulate them warmly on their success.

Georg Kjoll successfully defended his PhD on Word meaning, concepts and the representation of abstract entities from the perspective of radical pragmatics and semantic externalism in August 2011 (examiners Georges Rey and Robyn Carston), and is currently working on a project at the Norwegian Academy. Georg made a very valuable contribution to the development of CSMN, and we would like to express our appreciation.

Ingrid Lossius Falkum continued to work on her research project on Metonymy, funded by the Norway Research Council. Her son Marsdal Falkum was born in September, and she is currently on a research visit to California. Many congratulations!

Richard Breheny has focused mainly on experimental aspects of pragmatics, including the time course of comprehension, processing differences between presuppositions and implicatures, and the role of mindreading and metacognition in comprehension.

Events

In September 2011, Robyn Carston and Deirdre Wilson (with the help of Nicholas Allott, Georg Kjoll and Ingrid Lossius Falkum) organised a two-day workshop on Children's Pragmatic and Metarepresentational Development at CSMN. The last 10-15 years have seen a rapid proliferation of research on the development of the communicative capacity in children and its interaction with the development of other metarepresentational capacities, and the aim of the workshop was to take stock of this research and consider some of its implications for theories of pragmatics and metarepresentation. The invited speakers,

who are working on development from a variety of theoretical perspectives, were Martin Doherty (Psychology, University of Stirling), Eva Filippova (Charles University, Prague), Ulf Liskowski (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen), Hanna Marno (CEU, Budapest), Olivier Mascaro (CEU, Budapest), Tomoko Matsui (Tokyo Gakugei University), Erika Nurmsoo (University of Kent), and Paula Rubio Fernandez (UCL London).

Members of the Metarepresentation subproject also put on a semester-long MA course on 'Pragmatics and Relevance Theory', organised by Nicholas Allott, with contributions from Georg Kjoll, Ingrid Lossius Falkum and Deirdre Wilson. Nicholas Allott also taught two further MA courses, on 'Reference, context and speech acts', and on 'Thought, interpretation and communication'.

Universal Grammar in First-Language Acquisition

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.

Publications by Jan Terje Faarlund

- Book in print, due to appear in 2011 or early 2012: A Grammar of Chiapas Zoque as spoken in Ocotepéc and Tapalapa. Oxford University Press.

Articles in print:

- Degrees of clause cohesion: complementation and subordination in Chiapas Zoque.



- Native American Languages and Linguistics, 1. 2011.
- The pro cycle. In M. Cennamo, J. Barddal, E. van Gelderen (eds.), Variation and Change in Argument Realization. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- Subjects in Scandinavian. In Ilja Serzant og Leonid Kulikov (red): Non-canonical subjecthood: A diachronic typological perspective. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- 'The nature of pro and the acquisition of subjects'. XX. International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Osaka, Japan. July 25, 2011.

Other activities:

Linguistics seminar by Noam Chomsky: 'Problems of Projections'. September 6, 2011.

Ph.D. and MA level course by affiliate Terje Lohndal: Language as Cognitive Science, September 2011.

Conference papers:

- 'Linguistics meets biology'. Annual Conference of the Norwegian Anthropological Association, Oslo. May 8, 2011.

Moral Agency

The Moral Agency team explores a set of interrelated questions regarding the moral constraints on human agency.

In 2011, two peer-reviewed volumes with collections of papers have finally been published: *The Ethics of Forgiveness* (New York: Routledge, ed. by Christel Fricke) and *Adam Smith and the Conditions of a Moral Society* (The Adam Smith Review 6, co-edited by Christel Fricke, Raino Malnes, Karl Ove Moene and Ragnvald Kalleberg, all Oslo). Fricke contributed chapters to both volumes.

The Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews published a very positive review of *The Ethics of Forgiveness* (by Linda Radzik, Texas); it is the first collection of essays exploring 'the complexities of human interaction in the aftermath of wrongdoing' from a mainly normative point of view. Contributors include Christoph Harbsmeier, Ilaria Ramelli, Garry L. Hagberg, Peter Goldie, Eve Garrard, David McNaughton, Espen Gamlund, Jerome Neu, Arne Johan Vetlesen, Geoffrey Scarre, and Jakob Lothe. Contributors to the edition in *The Adam Smith Revue* include Maria A. Carrasco, Carola Freiin von Villiez, Samuel Fleischacker, Duncan Kelly, Lisa Hill, John O'Neill, Jon Elster, Vivienne Brown and Karl Ove Moene.

Christel Fricke has also submitted a chapter for the forthcoming *Oxford Handbook on Adam Smith*. Furthermore, she presented ongoing research on moral knowledge at various conferences and is now preparing

another volume with collected essays on the epistemologies of Adam Smith and Edmund Husserl (in cooperation with Dagfinn Føllesdal).

Thomas Pogge has continued his research and political activities fighting global poverty (both in the framework of his Health Impact Fund and beyond). He published *Weltarmut und Menschenrechte* (Berlin: de Gruyter), as well as 6 journal articles and 15 book chapters (in various languages) on related topics. Furthermore, he lectured all over the world to spread the word of the continuously increasing world poverty and to engage his audiences in fighting it. He was the key promoter of a new initiative *Academics Stand Against Poverty* (ASAP). This is a new international organization of scholars and teachers that aims to increase the impact of academics on global poverty through promoting and supporting collaboration, public outreach and policy intervention. ASAP members include moral and political theorists, economists, environmental scientists, public health experts, and scholars from a range of other disciplines. CSMN is one of the cooperators.

Events

The MA team continued cooperation with local and international colleagues from various academic disciplines, exploring the transition from a psychological and sociological account

of human behavior to a normative, moral account of human obligations. Related questions concerning the complex relations between actual social practices in particular and moral demands in general were explored in a series of conferences. Among the most important events were the following:

1) Raino Malnes and Hilde W. Nagell, in cooperation with Jakob Elster and Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen (Aarhus), organized a workshop with Philip Pettit (Princeton) and Christian List (LSE) on Social ontology and collective agency.

In their forthcoming book on *Group Agency*, Pettit and List argue that human beings' thought and language are contingent on interaction with others, confirming a long tradition of claims about the role of recognition in the shaping of an individual person. They defend a 'holistic individualism'. The workshop brought together international researchers who explored the implications of this view for social and political theory.

2) Alison Jaggar (Colorado/CSMN) and Theresa Tobin (Marquette) organized a conference, *Naturalizing Moral Epistemology*. Participants explored the prospects of research on moral

reasoning and agency that is naturalized in orientation and methodology. The challenge is to develop good models of moral reasoning by critically assessing which reasoning practices have worked well in real-world circumstances. Invited papers presented both research that exemplifies this philosophical approach to moral epistemology and research that reflects critically on it.

3) In cooperation with Bertil Tungodden and Alexander Cappelen (NHH) CSMN hosted the third workshop on Social and Moral Norms in Intentional Action, this time focusing on The Foundations of Moral Preferences.

The aim of the workshop was to bring together social scientists working on the foundations of moral preferences and discuss how they are shaped by nature, institutions, and cultural factors. Peter Railton (Michigan/CSMN) joined us for this particular workshop.

4) Thomas Pogge hosted a workshop, Consensus on Global Poverty. He invited global poverty scholars from all disciplines, including doctoral and master's students, to participate in discussions about how to further promote our efforts to fight against global poverty. The goal of this workshop





was twofold: launching the Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP) network in Norway and launching a new ASAP initiative called the Global Poverty Consensus Report.

The latter is a project aimed at building an inclusive academic consensus on what ought and can be done to alleviate global poverty – a consensus that will feed into ongoing international discussions about the replacement of the Millennium Development Goals. This workshop was followed by a “twin” workshop in New-Delhi. This second workshop was dedicated to building and shaping the ASAP network in India as well as to continuing the discussion started in Oslo on the Global Poverty Consensus Report. Both conferences were co-sponsored by CSMN and CROP (Comparative Research Programme on

Poverty, UiBergen). The workshop in Oslo was followed by an open public event on the same topics in Literaturhuset/Oslo.

International Exchange

In the spring of 2011, Christel Fricke stayed as a visiting scholar at the Catholic University of Santiago de Chile, following an invitation from Maria Alejandra Carrasco who had visited CSMN the year before. This visit has brought about a cooperation agreement signed between IFIKK, CSMN's host, and the Department of Philosophy of the partner University in Chile. Carrasco has visited the CSMN in the autumn of 2011; it was a third visit in Oslo.

In order to continue our cooperation with CAPPE, CSMN invited Alejandra Mancilla, PhD

student at the ANU and member of CAPPE, to come and visit CSMN.

Cooperation with the Ethics Programme

Ever since CSMN opened its doors, we have cooperated closely with various members of the Ethics Programme and with Jakob Elster and Lene Bormann-Larson in particular. This fall, they left the University of Oslo to start careers outside this academic institution. By the end of 2011, the Ethics Programme will close down. The MA team would like to thank all its members for a very inspiring and fruitful cooperation.



Rational Agency

The question of rational agency touches upon a vast number of different philosophical problems. This branch of CSMN's research has in 2011 manifested its work in eight different events which all cover important parts of the research.

The most important academic outcome this year is probably "Essays on Anscombe's Intention", published at Harvard University Press. Jennifer Hornsby is one of the editors, and also has a very significant article in it. This is a very substantial contribution to the present literature in the philosophy of action and intention. There are many other fine publications, and also many and varied meetings/events. There is cooperation with linguistic agency, and also cooperation with moral agency in organizing events. At the end of the year there was a major meeting about addiction (see page 50), with concrete plans to produce a volume or journal issue from it.

The contributions are spread out over the various research topics, and the philosophy of action and issues in rationality and impaired agency are well represented both in the meetings and in the published output.

The events and activities, talks, workshops and conferences organized by us or by us together with others have mainly taken place in Oslo; some in other places. During this year we have also started our planning towards CSMN II, which will start late in 2012. The year has also been marked by some exhaustion from the very hard work leading up to the renewal application end of 2010, with follow up things through the spring term of 2011.

Principal events in 2011

1. PhD course: Intuitions and Philosophical Methodology

Co-organized by Linguistic Agency (CSMN)
Oslo, Jan 17 – Feb 11

2. Talk: David Owen. Hume 300 years

Co-hosted by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, Oslo, April 7

- David Owen, 'Reason, Belief and the Science of Human Nature: Hume and the Limits of Explanation'
- Comments by Camilla Serck-Hanssen and Raino Malnes.

3. CSMN Symposium: Social ontology and collective agency, with Philip Pettit

Co-hosted by Moral Agency (CSMN), Oslo, May 2-3

- Philip Pettit (Princeton University) 'Three Doctrines in Social Ontology'
- Raino Malnes (University of Oslo) 'The Ontology of Minds: Is Individualism Undeniable?'
- Hallvard Fossheim (University of Oslo) 'A Sketch of Aristotelian Group Agency'
- Jörgen Hermansson (University of Uppsala) 'Political culture and the formation of collective agency'

- Christian List (London School of Economics) 'Three kinds of collective belief'
- Robert Huseby (University of Oslo) 'Can Group Agents be Held Morally Responsible?'
- Anders Strand (University of Oslo) 'Corporate Responsibility and Control'
- Hilde Nagell (University of Oslo) 'The Self-Correcting Capacity of Corporate Agents'
- Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen (University of Århus) 'Distributive Justice, Responsibility, and Group Agency'

4. Conference with Huw Price: Naturalism Without Mirrors

Co-hosted by Centre for Time and Anton Leist, held in Zurich May 9-10

- Huw Price, 'Naturalism without Mirrors'
- Peter Kail, 'Price's Predecessors: Hume, Nietzsche and Subject Naturalism'
- Jim O'Shea, 'Pragmatism and Scientific Naturalism: Some Forks in the Road'
- Jinho Kang, 'Pluralism, Representationalism and Foundationalism'
- Jonathan Knowles, 'Representationalism and Semantic Minimalism'
- Cheryl Misak, 'The Function of Truth: Huw Price's Position in the Pragmatist Tradition'
- Robert Kraut, 'Saving Metaphysics from the Pragmatist Onslaught'
- Paul Horwich, 'Naturalism, Deflationism,



and the Relative Priority of Language and Metaphysics'

- Henrik Rydenfelt, 'Pragmatism, Expressivism and Deflationism'
- Michael Ridge, 'Expressivism: Flexible and Local'
- Michael Lynch, 'Truth's Values'
- Lionel Shapiro, 'Adding Content to Price's Pragmatism'
- David Macarthur, 'What's the "Use"?'
- Anton Leist, 'Pragmatist Expectations and

the Noncognitivist-Minimalist-Alternative'

- Bjørn Ramberg, 'Tensions in Pragmatism: Science and Politics of Subjectivity'

5. The Philosophy of Jennifer Hornsby

Co-hosted by Birkbeck College, held in London on May 27th.

- Olav Gjelsvik (CSMN), Welcome
- John McDowell (Pittsburgh), 'Some Disjunctivisms in the Practical Sphere'
- Helen Steward (Leeds), 'Actions as

Processes'

- Adrian Haddock (Stirling), 'Hornsby's New Account of Action'
- Rae Langton (MIT), 'Hate Speech and Communicative Speech Acts'
- Jennifer Hornsby, responses to the speakers, closing remarks



6. Moral Reasons and their Ontology

Oslo, Aug 18-19

- Maria Alvarez, "Do moral reasons have a distinctive ontology?"
- Graham Oddie, "The reducibility of moral reasons, and the irreducibility of value."
- Jonas Olson, "Skorupski's middle way in metaethics."
- Einar Duenger Bohn/Olav Gjelsvik, "Normative Supervenience."
- Terence Cuneo, "Properties for nothing, facts for free. Expressivism's deflationary gambit."
- Julia Markovits, "Kantian Internalism"

7. Workshop: Actions and Processes

Oslo, Nov 8

- Jennifer Hornsby, "Intention in progress"
- Antony Galton, "Perhaps processes are neither continuants or occurrents - or both"
- Helen Steward, "Are Processes Continuants?"
- Tom Crowther, "Enduring Process"

- Rowland Stout, "Particular Things are Happening"

8. Agency and Addiction Conference

Oslo, Nov 10-11

- Gene M. Heyman (Boston College and Harvard Medical School): "Addiction: An emergent pathology".
- Richard Holton (MIT): "Making space for an addict's self-control".
- Stephen Morse (University of Pennsylvania): "A good enough reason: Self-regulation in disorders of desire."
- Hans-Olav Melberg, Edmund Henden and Jostein Rise (CSMN/SIRUS): "Addiction and responsibility: How do laypersons assess the responsibility of addicts?"
- George Ainslie (Coatsville VA Medical Centre): "Grasping the impalpable: The role of endogenous reward in process addictions".
- Jeannett Kennett (Macquarie University)
- Ayna Johansen (Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research): "Addiction as culture or disorder: multicultural identity"

theory applied to experiences of self and addiction".

- Robert Sugden (University of East Anglia): "To whom should welfare economics be addressed? Mutual advantage and the problem of addiction".

Visitors 2011

Tom Stoneham (professor of philosophy at the University of York and the Head of the philosophy department.) He visited CSMN from July to October 2011.

Michael Morreau, (Department of Philosophy, University of Maryland)

Eyja M. Brynjarsdóttir (University of Iceland) visited CSMN from Feb-May.

Herlinde Pauer-Stuber visited CSMN in Apr-May.







Disputations

In August 2011 two PhD fellows from CSMN defended their thesis for the degree of Philosophiae doctor at the Faculty of Humanities.

Torfinn Thomesen Huvenes started his doctoral fellowship in September 2007 on the RCN funded project Shared content under the supervision of Herman Cappelen, Jonathan Schaffer and Olav Gjelsvik. During his studies Huvenes has been a member of Arché at the University of St Andrews and CSMN in Oslo, dividing his time between the two centers while writing his thesis On the Contrary: Disagreement, Context, and Relative Truth. Huvenes is the first doctorate awarded a double-badge doctoral degree from University of St Andrews and University of Oslo.

Ofra Magidor from University of Oxford served as first opponent, Brian Weatherson from Rutgers

University as second ordinary opponent and Carsten Hansen served as coordinator and third member of the evaluation committee.

On August 26 2011 Georg Kjøll defended his thesis Word, meaning, concepts and the representation of abstract entities from the perspective of radical pragmatics and semantic externalism.

Georg has been a research fellow in linguistics at CSMN since November 2007, developing his thesis under the supervision of Deirdre Wilson and Jan Terje Faarlund. Professor Robyn Carston from University College London served as first opponent, professor Georges Rey from University

of Maryland as second opponent and professor Carsten Hansen served as coordinator and third member of the evaluation committee.

Both Kjøll and Huvenes received a completion grant from the faculty of humanities after submitting their thesis.

Marinne Berger Marjanovic
Research coordinator, IFIKK





Annual Lecture: Noam Chomsky

The CSMN Annual Lecture 2011 was held by professor Noam Chomsky, Institute Professor and professor emeritus of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 5.

The title of Chomsky's lecture was 'The machine, the ghost, and the limits of understanding: Newton's contribution to the study of mind.'

To the general public, Chomsky is known as a political activist and a strong critic of American foreign policy. In academia he is best known for his theory of generative linguistics, which has revolutionized the disciplines of linguistics and cognitive science. With Chomsky, a new science of language developed, turning from the study of texts and linguistic products, to the mental capacities and processes which make the acquisition and use of language in humans possible. His theory of language as an innate property specific to the human species is at the base of cognitive science, and has transformed the field of cognitive psychology, rehabilitating the doctrines of mentalism and nativism. To

philosophers, Chomsky's work opened up new possibilities for understanding language and mind, and new challenges to accepted philosophical opinions. Central to Chomsky's work in linguistics is a view of the nature of the human mind, the nature of cognition and, ultimately, the nature of rationality. His view has had far-reaching implications for philosophy in the 20th century. A substantial part of the work that is done today in philosophy of language, philosophy of mind, philosophy of psychology, or philosophy of cognitive science is done in the shadow of Chomsky's work.

In the spirit of CSMN, his lecture was a true interdisciplinary event, spanning the fields of philosophy of science, history of science, theory of evolution, cognitive science and related disciplines. He took as his point of departure

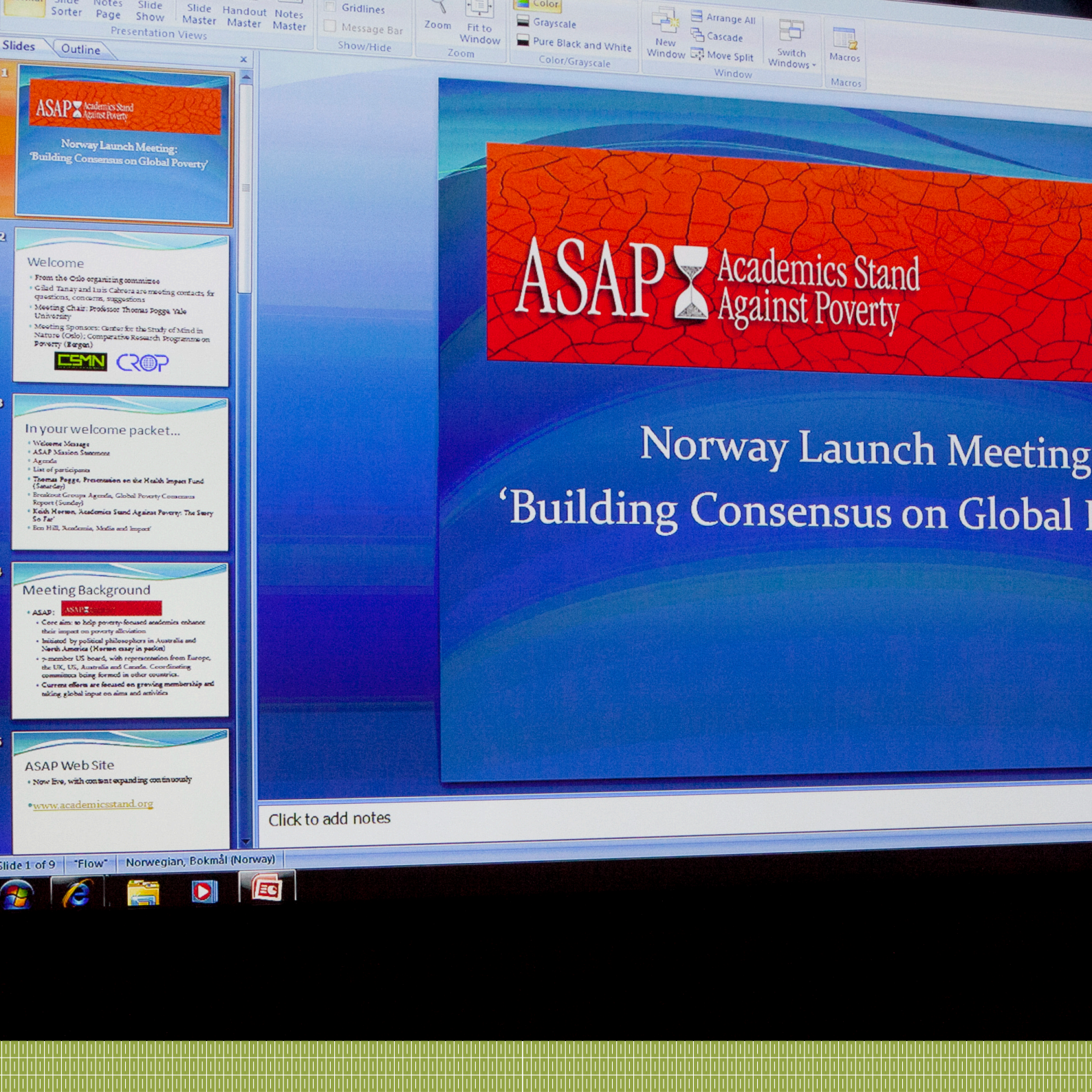
the early scientific revolution, from Newton to Darwin. A familiar view is that the new scientific discoveries provided humans with limitless abilities to understand and explain the world, and that the theory of evolution grounds this conclusion even more firmly. He demonstrated how the great figures who carried out the early scientific revolution reached very different conclusions, and for good reasons. Again, these different conclusions are strongly supported by Darwin's theory of evolution. The issues were understood at the time to bear directly on the study of mind and its place in nature.

The lecture was attended by more 600 people, and followed by a lively discussion.

Jan Terje Faarlund





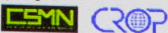


ASAP Academics Stand Against Poverty

Norway Launch Meeting: 'Building Consensus on Global Poverty'

Welcome


- From the Oslo organizing committee
- Glad Tanay and Luis Cabrera are meeting contacts for questions, concerns, suggestions
- Meeting Chair: Professor Thomas Pogge, Yale University
- Meeting Sponsors: Center for the Study of Mind in Nature (Oslo); Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (Bergen)



In your welcome packet...

- Welcome Message
- ASAP Mission Statement
- Agenda
- List of participants
- Thomas Pogge: Presentation on the Health Impact Fund (Saturday)
- Breakout Groups: Agenda, Global Poverty Consciousness Report (Sunday)
- Kash Merwin, Academics Stand Against Poverty: The Story So Far
- Eco Hill, Academia, Media and Impact

Meeting Background

- ASAP: 
 - Core aim: to help poverty-focused academics enhance their impact on poverty alleviation
 - Initiated by political philosophers in Australia and North America (Merwin essay in packet)
 - > member US board, with representation from Europe, the UK, US, Australia and Canada. Core-funding committees being formed in other countries.
 - Current efforts are focused on growing membership and taking global input on aims and activities

ASAP Web Site

- Now live, with content expanding continuously
- www.academicsstand.org

ASAP Academics Stand Against Poverty

Norway Launch Meeting 'Building Consensus on Global Poverty'

Click to add notes

Public outreach

The CSMN has several events each year directed towards a broader audience. On September 4, the Public Panel discussion ‘Tackling Global Poverty After 2015: What Should Lie Beyond the Millennium Development Goals?’ was arranged by Thomas Pogge at Litteraturhuset in Oslo.

‘The Millennium Development Goals’ represent the largest coordinated effort the world has ever seen to address global poverty. Under the UN-backed programme, 189 countries have pledged to work together to combat poverty-related ills that affect billions of people: hunger, illiteracy, child mortality and lack of health care. The panelists were Thomas Pogge, Mads Gilbert, Godelieve van Heteren, Alberto Cimadamore, Ashok Acharya and Luis Cabrera.

The Millennium Development Goals effort expires in 2015. Panelists gave insight on both the achievements and flaws of the Millennium Development Goals. They offered challenging questions about whether poverty alleviation

efforts should continue to apply a uniform set of goals to the entire world, and whether those in the affluent global north should be prepared to do much more to aid the global poor.

The event capped a two-day workshop launching Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP) in Norway. Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP) is a new international organization of scholars and teachers that aims to increase the impact of academics on global poverty through promoting and supporting collaboration, public outreach and policy intervention. ASAP members include moral and political theorists, economists, environmental scientists, public health experts, and scholars from a range of

other disciplines. The Norway meeting followed successful launches in the US and UK, and was followed in October 2011 by the launch of ASAP India in Delhi.

Tackling Global Poverty After 2015 was co-organized with the Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP), University of Bergen.

Five new years

During the next period, the Research Council of Norway will continue to fund CSMN as it has up until now, namely with NOK 9,5 million per year.

The University of Oslo and the Faculty of Humanities will also continue their generous funding of CSMN - in fact, the Humanities Faculty will increase its support.

A principle aim of the first period was to establish CSMN as a leading international centre for philosophical, and philosophically driven multi-disciplinary work on the key issues in our area of remit – namely, the most distinctive features of human agency and its attendant normativity. In the upcoming period, we shall build on and expand research done

during the first five years with a view to having a lasting impact on future research activities, beyond the period of CSMN's existence – in Oslo and elsewhere.

In one area, that of organizing conferences and workshops, the level of activity – which has been extraordinarily high by any standards – will be reduced somewhat. This is in order to focus on research related activities that we think are most likely to help us achieve our long-term goals.

One of the hallmarks of the Centre's work has been active collaboration across research groups. In the second half, our research projects – both entirely new ones, and those that are continuations of previous lines of research – are designed so as to increase cross-branch interaction. In this way, we aim to consolidate one of the key features of the methodology we have sought to develop. Furthermore, the multi-disciplinary aspect of our approach will, if anything, be strengthened as we engage in collaboration with partners from other scientific disciplines than those



we are already working with – vision scientists and animal and developmental psychologists to name a couple of examples.

We seek to establish long-term presence within our host institution partly through the establishment of two permanent positions within our area of remit. Initially, they will be jointly funded by CSMN and IFIKK, to be taken over by IFIKK from 2017. Looking outwards, as it were, we foresee a very high level of activity with respect to securing externally financed research projects – both in the short

and long term.

In the first period, a number of our projects have, in addition to their theoretical value, had a constructive societal impact. And we expect this trend to become stronger still in the upcoming period.

Carsten Hansen



PhD and master courses 2011

This past year, CSMN arranged two courses: a term-long advanced MA course 'Pragmatics and Relevance Theory', as well as an intensive PhD and MA course 'Language as Cognitive Science.'

'Pragmatics and Relevance Theory' was held in the Spring term. The course was taught by Nicholas Allott and Georg Kjøl, together with Deirdre Wilson, Astrid Nome and Ingrid Lossius Falkum. The course, which was held for the second time, acts as an introduction to work on communication within relevance theory and the Gricean tradition. An overarching theme of the course is the extent to which meaning in linguistic communication is pragmatically determined, and in what way pragmatic theories can account for the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information.

Students get an introduction to lexical pragmatics, which studies the processes by which the meaning that is communicated, or intended, by use of a word on a given occasion may be substantially different from the meaning assigned to it by the grammar. An example of such a process is metaphorical extension. Time is also spent looking at the connection between humans' capacity for linguistic communication and the so-called theory of mind ability, that is, the ability to infer the thoughts and intentions of others on the basis of their behaviour.

These uniquely human capacities are considered in an evolutionary perspective. Some pragmatists hold the view that the emergence and development of language was dependent on an already existing theory of mind ability in humans, and this view is also discussed.

'Language as Cognitive Science' was held in the Autumn and taught by Terje Lohndal, University of Maryland, with ten sessions taught over three weeks. The course was an introduction to the study of language from an internalistic point of view, as advocated by Noam Chomsky. It was divided into three parts: i) the philosophy of generative grammar, ii) the history of generative grammar, and iii) the Minimalist Program.

The first part considered what it means to study language. Various approaches were considered, as well as why the internalistic view is argued by Chomsky and others to be the most fruitful one. Here, as in the rest of the course, the principle aim was to make the methodology and approach clear, and to provide the students with a basic toolbox enabling them to read advanced textbooks and original literature on

their own. The aim was to do so by looking at how generative grammar developed, both its philosophy and some of the technical aspects. After a whirlwind tour through the history of modern generative grammar up until the late 1980s, the rest of the course was an introduction to the Minimalist Program. The focus was on understanding how minimalism differs from other theories and trying to develop a list of what a 'minimalist' theory could look like. In addition, some of the central analyses and approaches in the literature were covered. The course was very well attended by students and Faculty members alike, and the discussion was extremely lively.

Carsten Hansen

Long term guests researchers

CSMN is highly internationally oriented and we receive about 200 researchers every year from all over the world. The Centre has enjoyed visits from some of these researchers for longer periods of time and our long time visitors have not only participated in academic endeavours, but have put their significant mark on the Centre's daily life. There were fourteen long term guest reserachers at CSMN in 2011 who all stayed for one month or more.

[Maria Alejandra,](#)

Maria Alejandra is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics (CAPPE), Australia National University in Canberra. She visited CSMN in September and October.

[Eyja M. Brynjarsdóttir](#)

Eyja M. Brynjarsdóttir holds a Post Doc position at the University of Iceland. She visited CSMN between February and May.

[Maria Carrasco](#)

Maria Carrasco is a Professor of Philosophy at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. She visited CSMN in November and December.

[Gudmundur Andri Hjálmarsson](#)

Gudmundur Andri Hjálmarsson visited CSMN between February and April.

[Thomas Hodgson](#)

Thomas Hodgson is a PhD student in philosophy at the University of St Andrews and a member

of the Arché research centre. He is staying at CSMN for the 2011-2012 academic year;

[Alison Jaggar,](#)

Alison Jaggar is is a College Professor of Distinction at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Professor II at CSMN. She stayed at CSMN in May and June.

[Tomasz Kwarcinski](#)

Tomasz Kwarcinski is an Assistant Professor at the University of Krakow. He stayed at CSMN

from the end of February till the end of June.

[Michael Morreau](#)

Michael Morreau is a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Maryland.

[Anders Schoubye](#)

Anders Schoubye holds a Mellon Post Doc position at the Carnegie Mellon University. He visited CSMN between February and June.

[Tom Stoneham](#)

Tom Stoneham is a professor of philosophy at the University of York and the Head of the

philosophy department. He visited CSMN from July to October.

[Herlinde Pauer-Studer](#)

Herlinde Pauer-Studer is a Professor at the University of Vienna. She stayed at CSMN from the beginning of April till the beginning of May.

[Mark Textor](#)

Mark Textor is a Professor of Philosophy at the King's College London. He visited CSMN in March and April.

[Teresa Tobin](#)

Teresa Tobin is an Assistant Professor at Marquette University. She visited CSMN in May and June together with Alison Jaggar.

[Lucian Zagan](#)

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 is visiting CSMN for the 2011-2012 academic year.



Interview with Thomas Hodgson

Our international collaborators and guests come from a variety of different academic disciplines and have interesting research backgrounds. We will hear more from one of them Thomas Hodgson. He is a PhD student at the Arché research centre at the University of St Andrews visiting CSMN during the 2011/12 academic year.

What is your research about?

My PhD is on the nature of propositions, and some issues that arise for the kind of view I defend have to do with the semantics of propositional attitude ascriptions. This is an important topic for philosophers of language because so many of our theories are given in terms of propositions. That is despite there being very little consensus about what they are. There is also a question about how such things could fit into a naturalistic world-view. This is also a foundational question for linguists because their theories often appeal to propositions too.

While at CSMN I have followed a course on generative syntax offered to philosophy and linguistics graduate students titled 'Linguistics as Cognitive Science'. In April 2012 I will be one of the organisers of a workshop at CSMN on propositions. I have

also been attending the Language & Rationality seminar and the CSMN Colloquium, in both of which I have given talks.

What first drew you to the CSMN?

There are strong links between Arché and CSMN so I was aware of the quality of the researchers here. Some of them are working on topics closely connected to my research.

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

I have a Yggdrasil grant from the Norwegian Research Council. That's an award given to researchers from outside Scandinavia for a short term research project based at a Norwegian institution. My grant is for a project



called 'Naturalising Content', which intersects with the central topic of my PhD research.

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

Arché and CSMN aren't really very different from one another. At the moment CSMN is preparing for the

next phase of its various projects, which means that the level of activity is lower. That has been a pleasant change while I write up.

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

I doubt if I would have been given funding during this stage of my PhD without the reputation of CSMN to support my application.

What are your plans for the future?

I'm applying for postdocs and other early career academic jobs.



Agency and Addiction Conference

Addiction is a major challenge conceptually and socially. Conceptually it raises the paradox of why some people act destructively and contrary to their own expressed will. Socially it is challenging because addiction to smoking, alcohol, gambling and illegal drugs causes much suffering.

The Agency and Addiction conference took place 2011 Nov 10–11 at the University of Oslo. It was organized by Edmund Henden, Hans-Olav Melberg and Ole Røgeberg as part of their ongoing project Addiction, Choice and Responsible Agency. The unifying research theme of this project concerns what it is about addiction to drugs, if anything, that produces impaired autonomy and diminished responsibility and what policy implications, if any, this should have for issues related to e.g. addicts' capability to give informed consent, the use of force in treatment of addiction, and more generally, the relevance of considerations of harm and paternalistic intervention in society's reactions to addictive behaviour. The topic for the conference was the conceptual

challenges raised by addiction. Why do addicts seemingly act self-destructively and contrary to their own expressed will? How does their motivational structure differ from that of the non-addicted? What difference does this make to addicts' responsibility for behavior stemming from addiction and how should we as society respond to addictive behaviours?

The speakers addressed these questions from different perspectives, ranging from psychology, philosophy, economics to law.

Speakers included: George Ainslie (Coatsville VA Medical Centre), Gene M. Heyman (Harvard University), Richard Holton (MIT), Jeannette Kennett (Macquarie University), Stephen Morse

(University of Pennsylvania), Robert Sugden (University of East Anglia), Hans-Olav Melberg & Edmund Henden (CSMN/Oslo).

The conference was the major event organized by the Rational Agency project in 2011.

Edmund Henden

For full programme see page 30.



Lying, Saying and Meaning

From the workshop *Lying, Saying and Meaning*, April 8-9 2011 at the University of Oslo.

Lying is an important topic for several branches of philosophy, most prominently ethics and the epistemology of testimony. Recently there has been an increase in work trying to understand the phenomenon of lying itself. This development is partly due to the recent recognition that lying does not always involve deception, as has traditionally been thought. It also makes it crucial to reach a thorough understanding of the difference between lying and merely misleading, as well as the precise relationship between lying and deceiving.

These topics also have large impacts on vast areas of our ordinary lives. We take great pains

to avoid lying, and a great deal can be at stake in public life – e.g., in politics, media, and courts of law – depending on whether someone is guilty of having lied as opposed to having merely misled. Thinking about lying, and how it is related to deception, is an area where many branches of philosophy can interact and can fertilize debates ongoing in other fields, as well as in societies in general.

The workshop brought together researchers at the forefront of the new developments in the philosophy of lying. Roy Sorensen (Washington University in St Louis) presented new work on lying with

conditional statements. Don Fallis (University of Arizona) gave a talk discussing how to understand lying from a Gricean perspective. Jennifer Saul (University of Sheffield) presented material from her forthcoming book on the relation between lying and misleading. Elisabeth Camp (University of Pennsylvania) gave a talk via videolink in which she examined how lying is situated in relation to other non-standard forms of discourse like irony. Finally, CSMN local Andreas Stokke presented a new theory of lying based on an influential theory of communication, and discussed how this might help understand the relation between lying and misleading.

Andreas Stokke



Programme of the workshop

- Don Fallis (University of Arizona): Lying and Grice's Maxims of Quality
- Andreas Stokke (CSMN): 'Lying and Asserting'
- Videolinked talk: Elisabeth Camp (University of Pennsylvania): Figurative Language in Antagonistic Contexts: Deniability, Pedantry, and Lying
- Jennifer Saul (University of Sheffield): Lying, Misleading and What is Said
- Roy Sorensen (Washington University, St Louis): Lying with Conditionals

CSMN Symposium: Social Ontology and Collective Agency

On May 2-3, 2011 the CSMN Symposium: Social Ontology and Collective Agency, with Philip Pettit took place. The event was a cooperation between Moral Agency and Rational Agency.

The papers that were presented fell in three categories. The first addressed themselves to the ontology of collective agency.

Philip Pettit (Three doctrines in social ontology) argued that social groups can enjoy the status of agents, as that is understood within folk psychology, without their agency being straightforwardly reducible to that of individuals. Raino Malnes ventured one step further in the direction of anti-individualism (The ontology of minds), suggesting that there may be some truth in the idea that several minds can take part in the same mental operation. Hallvard Fossheim (A sketch of Aristotelian group agency) found support for the notion of group agency in Aristotle's conception of shared deliberation as practiced by close friends. Fossheim's contribution was also intended to fill a gap in the literature on Aristotelian agency.

Another category of papers dealt with the institutional and cultural prerequisites of collective agency. Hilde W. Nagell (The self-correcting capacity of corporate agents) pointed to the importance of the fact that organizations and firms can correct themselves when they malfunction and to the central role of individual initiatives and responsiveness to such initiatives in sustaining a capacity for self-correction. Jörgen Hermansson (Political culture and the formation of collective agency) argued that group culture may enable an organization to act coherently. His thesis was buttressed by empirical findings from party activity in the Swedish parliament.

The third category of papers brought up normative matters. One subject was responsibility. Anders Strand (Corporate responsibility and control) first called attention to the tension between

individual and collective responsibility in organizations and then maintained that an adequate conception of control goes a long way towards dispelling this tension. Robert Huseby (Can group agents be held morally responsible?) struck a skeptical note by arguing that moral responsibility presupposes autonomy as well as rationality, and concluding that groups are unlikely to possess both at the same time. Another normative issue was distributive justice. Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen (Distributive justice, responsibility, and group agency) started from the observation that theories of justice usually incorporate a concern for individual responsibility, and went on to explore how such theories may also take collective responsibility into account.

Raino Malnes

For full programme see page 28.



Events 2011

An overview of workshops, conferences and guest lectures hosted by CSMN

11 February 2011, Talk: Derek Ball (University of St Andrews): 'Thought Experiments as Questions'

11 February 2011, Talk: Ephraim Glick (University of St Andrews): 'Know-How and Linguistic Methodology'

7 April 2011, Talk: David Owen, 'Reason, Belief and the Science of Human Nature: Hume and the Limits of Explanation'

12 April 2011, Talk: Nicholas Allott (CSMN) and Mark Textor (KCL) 'Lexical Adjustment, Ad Hoc Concepts and Extensional Semantics'

April 2011 Workshop: Attitudes de Se, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

April 2011, Workshop: Indexical Content, Institute Nicod, Paris

April 2011 Workshop: Lying, Saying, and Meaning, CSMN

2-3 May 2011, CSMN Symposium: Social ontology and collective agency, with Philip Pettit, Oslo

3 May 2011, Talk: Neil Smith (UCL) 'On Characterising Parametric Variation'

9-10 May 2011, Conference with Huw Price: Naturalism Without Mirrors. Co-hosted by Centre for Time and Anton Leist, held in Zurich

13 May 2011, Talk: Martin Palecek 'Incommensurability and Cultural Relativism within Social Sciences'

16 May 2011, Talk: Ben Caplan, 'Brutal Identity'

27 May 2011, Talk: Ralf Meerbote 'Kant's Conceptions of Art: Rational and Natural Agency'

27 May 2011, Conference: The Philosophy of Jennifer Hornsby. Co-hosted by the Birkbeck College, held in London

May 2011 Workshop/Mini-Course on Propositions and the Aim of Semantics, Ardtornish, Scotland Organized in Collaboration with Arché, University of St Andrews.

3 June 2011, Talk: Alan Hájek, 'Most Counterfactuals Are False'

9-11 June, 2011 Conference: Naturalizing Moral Epistemology

14 June 2011, Talk: Jonathan Ichikawa (Arché): 'I've Got That A Priori Feeling'

June 2011 Symposium: Meaning, Context and Implicit Content, Chateau de Cerisy la Salle

18-19 August 2011, Conference: Moral Reasons and their Ontology

22 August 2011, Talk: Ofra Magidor (University of Oxford): 'Semantic Sovereignty'

23 August 2011, Talk: Brian Weatherson (Rutgers University): 'The Role of Naturalness in Lewis's Theory of Meaning'

2-3 September 2011, Workshop: Children's Pragmatic and Metarepresentational Development at CSMN.

3-4 September 2011, Workshop: Building Consensus on Global Poverty Oslo

4 September 2011, Tackling Global Poverty After 2015: What Should Lie Beyond the Millennium Development Goals Litteraturhuset, Oslo

Public Panel Discussion: Thomas Pogge, Mads Gilbert, Godelieve van Heteren, Alberto Cimadamore, Ashok Acharya, Luis Cabrera

5 September 2011, Annual Lecture: Noam Chomsky 'The machine, the ghost and the limits of understanding: Newton's contribution to the study of mind'

6 September 2011, Public Lecture: Noam Chomsky, 'Changing contours of world order', Chateau Neuf

6 September 2011, Linguistic seminar with Noam Chomsky: Problems of Projection

6 September 2011, Seminar on John Rawls' Theory

September 2011 First PLM Conference, University of Stockholm, Sweden

8 November 2011, Workshop: Actions and Processes

10-11 November, Agency and Addiction Conference

17-18 November 2011, The Foundations of Moral Preferences. Third workshop on Social and Moral Norms in Intentional Action

19-20 November 2011, Symposium: Feeling an Obligation – Exploring Evaluative and Normative Constraints of Human Agency in a Historical and Ethnographical perspective

Speakers 2011

There were 177 speakers at CSMN events in 2011. 58 (32%) of these were women.

Adrian Haddock
Alan Hájek
Alberto Cimalamora
Alejandra Mancilla
Alen Sanfey
Alison Jaggar
Allison Hall
Anastasia Maravela
Anders Nes
Anders Schoubye
Anders Strand
Andreas Brekke Carlsson
Andreas Stokke
Andy Egan
Anne Meylan
Anton Leist
Antony Galton
Ashok Acharya
Asuncion St. Clair
Ayna Johansen
Barbara Partee
Ben Caplan
Bjørn Ramberg
Brian Weatherston
Camilla Serck-Hanssen
Catherine Felix
Catherine Wilson
Cheryl Misak
Christel Fricke
Christian List
Cian Dorr

Clevis Headly
Cristina Bicchieri
Cristoffer Eriksen
David Hunter
David Macarthur
David Owen
David Rand
Deirdre Wilson
Delia Fara
Derek Ball
Dilip Ninan
Don Fallis
Dorte Holst
Douglas Cairns
Edmund Henden
Einar Duenger Bøhn
Eli Feiring
Eline Busck Gundersen
Elisabeth Camp
Elisabeth Pacherie
Emilie Aussant
Ephraim Glick
Erik Ø. Sørensen
Erika Nurmsoo
Eva Filippova
Eyja M. Brynjarsdóttir
Fotini Vaki
Francisco Pons
Franco V. Trivigno
François Recanatì
Fredrik Engelstad

Gene M. Heyman
Genoveva Martí
George Ainslie
Godelieve van Heteren
Graham Oddie
Grant Gillett
Guðmundur Andri Hjálmarsson
Gunnar Björnsson
Hallvard Fossheim
Hanna Marno
Hannes Leitgeb
Hans Kamp
Hans Olav Melberg
Hedda Hassel Mørch
Helen Steward
Henrik Rydenfelt
Herlinde Pauer-Studer
Herman Cappelen
Hilde Nagell
Hrafn Asgeirsson
Huw Price
Ingrid Lossius Falkum
Jakob Elster
James Trafford
Jan Terje Faarlund
Jeannett Kennett
Jeffrey C. King
Jennifer Hornsby
Jennifer Saul
Jim O'Shea
Jinho Kang

John McDowell
Jon Litland
Jonas Olson
Jonathan Ichikawa
Jonathan Knowles
Jostein Rise
Julia Annas
Julia Markovits
Jörgen Hermansson
Kai Ingolf Johannesen
Kaja Borthen
Karl Ove Moene
Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen
Kirk Ludwig
Lene Bomann-Larsen
Lionel Shapiro
Lucian Zagan
Luis Cabrera
Mads Gilbert
Margaret Urban Walker
Maria Alvarez
Maria Lasonen-Arnio
Marit Lobben
Mark Schroeder
Mark Textor
Mark Webb
Martin Doherty
Martin Palecek
Matthew McGrath
Michael Lynch
Michael Puett

Michael Ridge
Mike Titelbaum
Monica Roland
Naomi Scheman
Neil Smith
Nicholas Allott
Noam Chomsky
Ofra Magidor
Olav Gjelsvik
Olivier Mascaro
Ondřej Švec
Pamela Jakiela
Patrick Greenough
Paul Horwich
Paula Rubio Fernandez
Peggy DesAutels
Peter Kail
Peter Næss
Peter Railton
Philip Pettit
Pranav Anand
Pål Antonsen
Rachel Sterken
Rae Langton
Raino Malnes
Ralf Meerbote
Richard Holton
Robert Huseby
Robert Kraut
Robert Sugden
Rowland Stout

Roy Sorensen
Scott Soames
Sebastian Watzl
Seth Yalcin
Simon Prosser
Stephen Morse
Tamina Stephenson
Terence Cuneo
Theresa Tobin
Thomas Hodgson
Thomas Kroedel
Thomas Pogge
Tom Crowther
Tom Stoneham
Tomasz Zuradski
Tomoko Matsui
Toni Kannisto
Tor Otterholt
Torfinn Huvenes
Ulf Liskowski
Urs Fischbacher
Vittorio Buffachi

Talks abroad 2011

Allott, Nicholas

(with M. Textor). 'Lexical pragmatic adjustment and ad hoc concepts.' Invited talk, Departmental philosophy colloquium, King's College London, May 2011.

'Behind pragmatic magic: Principles, heuristics and inference.' Invited plenary talk, Relevance Round Table meeting, University of Warsaw, May 2011. (Unfortunately, he was unable to attend due to a last minute problem.)

(with M. Textor), 'Lexical pragmatic adjustment and ad hoc concepts.' Peer-reviewed talk, TPrag 2011, ZAS, Berlin.

Breheny, Richard,

'The interactive dimension in linguistic meaning.' Invited talk, Semantics and Philosophy of Language Workshop, All Souls College, Oxford, January 2011.

(with H. Ferguson & N. Katsos), 'Taking the epistemic step', Experimental Pragmatics (ExPrag) Barcelona, June 2011.

(with F. Deamer & N. Pouscoulous) 'A contrastive look at metaphor and hyperbole', Experimental Pragmatics (ExPrag) Barcelona, June 2011.

'On the cognitive architecture for utterance interpretation', Invited talk, Current Issues in Semantics and Pragmatics workshop, University of York, June 2011.

(with J. Degen), 'Lexical alternatives in different forms of pragmatic processing', Invited presentation, Euro ExPrag workshop, SN Pisa, September 2011.

(with E. Chemla, B. Geurts, N. Katsos & C. Cummins) 'Are presuppositions accommodated globally by default?', Invited presentation, Euro ExPrag workshop, SN Pisa, September 2011.

'Developing testable theories of semantics-pragmatics', Plenary talk, Theoretical Pragmatics. Humboldt University, Berlin, October 2011.

(with N. Parr), 'Semantic bootstrapping and the role of meta-cognition', Boston University Conference on Language Development (BUCLD), November 2011.

'Ask not what experimental psychology can do for you; ask what you can do for experimental psychology', Plenary talk, Amsterdam Colloquium 2011, December 2011.

Cappelen, Herman

March 2011 Three lectures (with Josh Dever), at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: The Inessential Indexical I, II and III.

April, 2011 Three Lectures (with Josh Dever) at Institute Nicod, Paris: The Inessential Indexical I, II, and III.

April, 2011 'Philosophy without Intuitions', Rutgers University

November 2011 'Indexical thought and agency', Jowett Society, Oxford University

Carston, Robyn

- 'Metaphors in context'. Invited talk, conference on Meaning, Context and Cognition, Lodz, Poland, March 2011.
- Master-class on 'Lexical pragmatics and metaphor', University of Salford, April 2011.
- 'Two routes to metaphor understanding'. Invited talk, conference on Metaphor and Communication, Cagliari, Sardinia, May 2011.
- 'Lexical semantics and lexical pragmatics'. Panel presentation, International Pragmatics Association conference, Manchester, July 2011.
- 'Legal texts and canons of construction: A view from contemporary pragmatic theory'. Current Legal Issues Colloquium: Law and Language. UCL, July 2011.
- 'Lexical concepts, ad hoc concepts and metaphorical conceptions'. Invited presentation, Balzan workshop on 'Concepts in Literature', St John's College, Oxford, September 2011.
- 'Loose uses and ad hoc concepts'. Invited talk, Euro-XPrag Workshop, Pisa, October 2011.
- 'Lexical meaning and concept communicated'. Invited talk, SPR-11, San Sebastian, November 2011.

Chan, Timothy,

- Commentary on Pascal Engel, 'Truth as One and Many', presented at conference on Truth Be Told, University of Amsterdam, March 2011.

Faarlund, Jan Terje

- 'The nature of pro and the acquisition of subjects'. XX. International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Osaka, Japan. July 25, 2011.
- 'The Theory of Evolution and the Evolution of Language'. Yamagata, University, Japan. August 2, 2011.
- 'Variation and Selection in Syntactic Change'. Yamagata University, Japan. August 5, 2011.
- 'The pro cycle'. Cambridge University, November 21, 2011.

Falkum, Ingrid Lossius

- 'Language, theory of mind, and inferential communication: Solving the problem of polysemy motivation'. Invited talk, ILCLI, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastian, March 2011

Fricke, Christel

- 'Ästhetische Hypothesen' Conference of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ästhetik, Düsseldorf, Germany, October 2011

'Adam Smith Scholarship in Germany', For the Conference of the Eighteenth Century Scottish Studies Society in Aberdeen, July 2011

'Intersubjektivität und Objektivität - Ein Versuch über Adam Smith und Edmund Husserl', Department of Philosophy, Heidelberg, July 2011

'Kant's Theory of Practical Reasoning', Oxford, UK, May 2011

'Aesthetic Ways of Worldmaking - The Challenge of the Negative Aesthetic Judgment' Conference of the European Society for Aesthetics, Grenoble, France, April 2011

'Practical Deliberation and the Freedom of Choice - Reflections on Kant's Moral Theory', Department of Philosophy Santiago de Chile, March 2011

Gjelsvik, Olav

January 31th, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Umeå, Sweden. 'Long-term and Value. The Ethics of Climate Change.'

February 2nd: Dept. of Philosophy, University of Umeå, Sweden. 'Epistemic Reasons and Epistemic Duties.'

October 7th, EPSA 11, Athens, 'Philosophy as Interdisciplinary Research'

December 4th, University of Vienna, 'Quine On Observation'.

Hansen, Carsten

3-8 July Australian Association of Philosophy Conference, University of Otago, New Zealand, 'Correctness and Naturalness: on David Lewis' approach to Radical Interpretation'.

22-23 September, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich Center for Mathematical Philosophy, Germany, 'Social Choice Theory and David Lewis' approach to Radical Interpretation' (together with Michael Morreau).

11-12 October, Arche, Scotland, Workshop: Naturalness in Semantics and Metaphysics, 'Single Profile Social Choice and Lewisian approaches to Meta-semantics' (together with Michael Morreau).

7-11 November, Venice International University, Italy, Seminar: Philosophical Aspects of Social Choice. 'Correctness and Naturalness: Single Profile Social Choice and Lewisian approaches to Meta-semantics' (together with Michael Morreau).

14 December, University of Sydney, Australia, 'Correctness and Naturalness: Social Choice Theory and Lewisian approaches to Meta-semantics'.

Hornsby, Jennifer

'Activity as the Stuff of Actions', Conference on Processes, Leeds, March 2011.

'Replies to speakers'. She responded to the four papers presented at a conference occasioned by my 60th Birthday, London, May 2011.

'Activity as it relates to Agents' Knowledge'. Rutgers-Arché Knowing How Workshop, St. Andrews, July 2011.

'Two Stories of Action and their Ontology'. Workshop with Jennifer Hornsby on Action Theory, Philosophisches Seminar, University of Zurich.

'Knowing How to Do Things with Artefacts'. Workshop on Auke Pols's Acting with Artefacts, Eindhoven, September 2011.

Nes, Anders

'Can there be Entirely Unconscious Agents? The Case of Decorticated Rats and Cats.' Werner Reichard Centre for Integrative Neuroscience. University of Tuebingen.

Pogge, Thomas

'The Health Impact Fund at One Helth 2011', Melbourne, 16 February 2011

'Weltgerechtigkeit und Weltgesundheit' at Konferenzwoche Wissenschaft trägt Verantwortung, Leuphana/Lüneburg, Germany, 2 March 2011

'Allowing the Poor to Share the Earth', ANU CAPPE, Canberra, 9 March 2011

'Problems with Current Approaches to Measuring Poverty and Gender Disparitie', at FemPov Public Event w/ CAPPE, Centre for Development and Gender Institute, Canberra, 21 March 2011

'The Health Impact Fund' at FES/Innova event on the HIF, Brussel, 11 April 2011

'Justice and Equality' at FES/Arbetarrörelsens Tankesmedja, Stockholm, 14 April 2011

'The Health Impact Fund' at Conference Responsible Innovation, Den Haag, 18 April 2011

'Ein gerechteres globales Gesundheitssystem' at Abendvortrag, Munster, 20 April 2011

'ASAP' at ASAP Launch Conference, Yale, New Haven, 23 April 2011

'Fragen der Begründung im Zusammenhang mit dem Health Impact Fund' at Fellows Seminar in Munster, 26 April 2011

'Transnational Duties and Value Pluralism' at Conference in honor of Vaclav Havel, Metropolitan University, Prague, 29 April 2011

'The Health Impact Fund', at Health Impact Assessment Workshop, Bellagio, Italy, 4 May 2011

'The Health Impact Fund', Conference on the HIF w/ 3commentators: Barbara Henry, Luigi Marengo, Sabina Nuti, Pisa, Italy, 9 May 2011

'Poverty and Global Justice', Centre de Cultura Contemporània, Barcelona, Spain, 10 May 2011

'The Power of Rawls's Theory of Justice', LEAP Lecture, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain, 11 May 2011

'Global Health: Problems and Progress', Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain, 12 May 2011

'The Health Impact Fund Initiative', Universitat de Girona, Spain, 12 May 2011

'Weltarmut: Kollektive und individuelle Verantwortung', Karl-Franzens Universitaet, Graz, Austria, 18 May 2011

'Globale Gerechtigkeit', Morgenland Festival, Liechtenstein, 20 May 2011

'Der Health Impact Fund', Morgenland Festival, Liechtenstein, 20 May 2011

'ASAP and the HIF', ASAP Launch Conference, University of Birmingham, 23 May 2011

'Tracking Poverty and Gender Equity', OPHI, Oxford University, 24 May 2011

'Globalization, Inequality, and the State', Lecture Series The State of the State, Oxford University, 24 May 2011

'Der Health Impact Fund', Meeting of NGO Reps Convened by Karin Roth, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Berlin, 25 May 2011

'Warum wächst die Zahl der Hungernden seit 1996 stetig an?', Jahrestreffen Ernährungsicherheit/Ernährungssicherung, Deutscher Ethikrat, Berlin, 26 May 2011

'Responsibilities for Global Poverty', University of Wellington, 2 June, 2011

'How the Global Order Harms the Poor', University of Auckland, 3 June 2011

'Designing Global Institutions for a Fair Distribution: Integrating Justice and Social Science', First Philosophical Analysis Lecture,

Shanghai Academy of Social Science, 21 June 2011

'Cosmopolitanism and New Social Inquiry, Social Sciences and Humanities Meet the Changing World: Challenges, Opportunities and New Frontiers', Fudan IAS, Shanghai, 26 June 2011

'Kant, Rawls, and Global Justice', Fudan IAS, Shanghai, 28 June 2011

'Stemming Climate Change and Eradicating Poverty: Competing Imperatives?', Conference: Designing Just Institutions for Global Climate Governance, ANU Canberra, 1 July 2011

'Global Justice', U of Wollongong, Australia, 10 August 2011

'The Health Impact Fund: Making New Medicines Accessible to All', U of Wollongong, Australia, 11 August 2011

'Human rights as constraints on global institutional arrangements', Centre for Agency, Values and Ethics, Macquarie U, Sydney, 11 August 2011

'Justice', Europäisches Forum Alpbach, Austria, 18 August 2011

'The Health Impact Fund as a Justice-Enhancing Innovation', Human Development and Capability Association Mahbub ul Haq Memorial Lecture, The Hague, 7 September 2011

'Could Globalization be Good for the World's Poor?' Launch lecture of Series: Moral Challenges in a Globalizing World – Ethics and Public Policy, Hertie School, Berlin, 15 September 2011

'The Health Impact Fund: a New Way of Stimulating and Utilizing Pharmaceutical Innovation', Nat'l Library of Australia, Canberra, 24 September 2011

'The Health Impact Fund: a New Way of Stimulating and Utilizing Pharmaceutical Innovation', ANU Canberra, 26 September 2011
ASAP: What is to Succeed the Millennium Development Goals, Advancing Public Philosophy Conference (Public Philosophy Network), Washington, 8 October 2011

'A New Aid System for the Era of Globalization', Forum 2000: Democracy and the Rule of Law, Prague, 10 October 2011

'The Health Impact Fund, Future Perspectives on Development Cooperation – Putting SRHR on the Right Track', Warsaw, 13 October 2011

'What is the Point of a Theory of Justice', Symposium on Priority, Equality and Utility, Univ Turku, Finland, 14 October 2011

'Weltarmut und Menschenrechte', Literaturherbst, Göttingen, 16 October 2011

Launching ASAP in London, University of Notre Dame, London, 17 October 2011

'World Poverty: a Problem of Global Justice', University of Delhi, 19 October 2011

'Globalization, Justice and Rights', Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies, twentieth anniversary lecture, New Delhi, 19 October 2011

Launching ASAP in New Delhi, University of Delhi, 20 October 2011

'The Health Impact Fund, Protecting the Health of the Poor: Social Movements in the Global South: CROP, IGH, ASAP, CSMN, RIS, ISSC', UDelhi Developing Countries Research Centre, New Delhi, 21 October 2011

'The Human Right to be Free from Poverty', First Professor Dr. Arjun Sengupta Memorial Lecture, Jindal Global University, New Delhi, 25 October 2011

'Transcending the Washington View of Development', Keynote Address, Conference on Economics, Development and Philosophy, Dharmaram Vidya Kshetram, Bangalore, 26 October 2011

'An Innovation for Change: The Health Impact Fund as a concrete Contribution to Global Justice and an Innovation in Global Health',

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Gerechtigkeitswoche, Berlin, 9 November 2011

'Der Health Impact Fund', Unterausschuss für Gesundheit in Entwicklungsländern, Berlin, 11 November 2011

'Der Health Impact Fund: kann Pharmaforschung wirklich allen zugute kommen?', Frankfurter Rundschau / Justitia Amplificata, Frankfurt, 14 November 2011

'Nachhaltige Anreize für Pro-Poor Innovation: Der Health Impact Fund, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau', Frankfurt, 15 November 2011

'Poverty as a Global Justice Problem', Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Berlin Model United Nations, Berlin, 16 November 2011

'The Health Impact Fund', Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Berlin Model United Nations, Berlin, 16 November 2011

'Intellectual Property Right, World Philosophy Day: Philosophy and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits of Science', UNESCO, Paris, 17 November 2011

'What is the Point of Moral Theory?', All-CAPPE Meeting, Melbourne University, 22 November 2011

'The Responsibility of the Affluent to Address Global Poverty', The Stegley Lecture, Swinburne University, Melbourne, 24 November 2011

'Are We Violating the Human Rights of the Global Poor?', Conference —Human Rights: Old Dichotomies Revisited, University of Sydney, 25 November 2011

'The Health Impact Fund', Workshop with Australian government people and Sam Prince, ANU Canberra, 7 December 2011

Ramberg, Bjørn

'Expressing Subjectivity: Constraints on a pragmatist view of the explanatory relations between mind and language'. Presented at The Fourth Nordic Pragmatism Conference, Copenhagen, August 22-24, and at The Wittgenstein Workshop, University of Chicago, October 27.

'Science or Politics? On the commitments of pragmatism'. Presented at Realism and its Multiple Forms. June 8-10. Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies.

'Tensions in Pragmatism: On the science and politics of subjectivity'. Presented at Huw Price Workshop, May 8-10. Universität Zurich.

'Trouble with the Subjective: Pragmatism and the Naturalization of Mind'. Presented at the Balzan-Skinner Colloquium, Analytic Philosophy in Britain and America: the Forging of a Tradition, May 6, CRASHH, Cambridge University.

'Animal Subjectivity'. April 8th, 2011. Centre for Mind and Language, University of Hradec Kralove.

Refsdal, Kari:

'Kant on Rational Agency as Free Agency' in AAP Conference, Otago University in Dunedin New Zealand from July 3rd to 8th

'Kant and Allison (and Kant) on Rational Agency as Free Agency', in Pisa

Sperber, Dan,

'Epistemic vigilance in cognition, communication and society'. Keynote lecture, Conference "Communication and Cognition 2011: Manipulation, Persuasion and Deception in Language". Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland, January 2011.

'The fundamental error in social ontology and how to correct it'. Keynote address, 13th Annual Philosophy of Social Science Roundtable, Paris, March 2011.

(with H. Mercier), 'Reasons, Reasoning and Rationality: A Cognitive and Social Perspective'. Chandaria Lectures, Institute of Philosophy, London, June 2011.

'Culture and minds'. Invited lecture, Aboagora, Turku, Finland, August 2011.

'The deconstruction of social reality'. Plenary lecture, 7th European Congress of Analytic Philosophy, Milan, September 2011.

'The argumentative theory of reasoning and its relevance to the study of science'. Plenary lecture, European Philosophy of Science Association, Athens, October 2011.

Sterken, Rachel,

November 2011, Pro-Gen, Harvard University

Steward, Helen,

Philosophy Cafe – Chapel Allerton, Leeds (Dec 2010)

Barcelona Logos Colloquium (Jan 2011)

University of York (Feb 2011)

Waterstones bookshop, Leeds (Feb 2011)

University of Lancaster (March 2011)

Birkbeck College, London (May 2011)

University of Regensburg (October 2011)

Stokke, Andreas,

January 2011 'Does Metasemantics constrain Semantics?', University of Copenhagen

May 2011, 'Truth in Dynamic Semantics', Arché/ILLC Minicourse: Dynamic Semantics, Vagueness, and Conditionals, Arché, University of St Andrews

September 2011, 'Metasemantics and Indirectness', First PLM Conference, Stockholm University

Wilson, Deirdre,

'Relevance theory and literary interpretation'. Invited talk, Balzan Workshop on Literature and Cognition, St John's College, Oxford, January 2011.

'Explaining irony'. Invited talk, Workshop on Irony comprehension and autism spectrum disorders, Institut Jean Nicod, Paris, April 2011.

'Understanding and believing'. Invited talk, UCL Pragmatics Reading Group, May 2011.

'Understanding and believing'. Invited talk, Cambridge Linguistic Society, May 2011.

'Understanding and believing'. Invited opening address, 3rd Relevance Round Table, Warsaw, May 2011.

'Irony comprehension and epistemic vigilance: A developmental perspective'. Panel presentation, International Pragmatics Association Conference, Manchester, July 2011.

'Concepts, procedures and inferential comprehension'. Invited presentation, Balzan workshop on Concepts in Literature, St John's College, Oxford, September 2011



CSMN in the press

The members of CSMN contribute to the public debate in Norway and internationally. Below is a selection of press articles both on and by CSMN members.

KULTUR



Kommentarer

Panikken er størst i Sosialistisk Venstreparti.

Les Haavard Narum

side 3

BRUTAL UNDERHOLDNING

Asylsøkere som blir kastet ut av landet, er ikke bare god underholdning, det er også viktig for samfunnsdebatten, mener nederlandske fjernsynsprodusenter. Engelsk erfaring med fjernsynssatire viser det samme. Mestrer produsentene balansekunsten, kan det nesten ikke bli brutalt nok.

Side 9



STOPPER LAMBDA

I går bestemte Oslo Fremskrittsparti seg for å si nei til det nye Munch-museet i Bjørvika. – Avtalebrudd, sier lederen i Oslo Høyre Michael Tetzschner.

Side 8

Kronikk

SENDE VI STOPPMELDING?

Anders Behring Breiviks vrangforestillinger utviklet seg ikke i det tomme rom. Hans rasisme fikk vokse i et Norge med frødig rom for fremmedfrykt, muslimhets, ideer om det verdensomspennende Kalifatet og snikislamisering av landet.

Side 4

NOE MÅ SKJE NÅ!

Mens politikerne krangler om hvem som skal ta på seg ansvaret for å senke utslippene, øker de stadig, skriver M.R. (18).

Side 23



Ingen grunn til å fokusere på Behring Breiviks forrykte ideer, men meningene bør heller ikke undertrykkes, sier Noam Chomsky.

FOTO: TRYGVE INDRELI

Dissident på besøk

Forfatteren og samfunnsdebattanten Noam Chomsky sto på president Richard Nixons liste over fiender. Det forhindret ikke dissidenten i både å bli verdens mest siterte vitenskapsmann og en intens maktkritiker. Fortsatt fyller 82-åringen stappfulle hus med sine foredrag. Denne uken er han i Oslo.

Side 6-7

RASKE
MENINGER

Saken: Har terroren 22/7 endret ditt valg av parti ved kommunevalget?

Nei, så absolutt ikke.
Anja Magnussen Schüller

Nei, overhodet ikke. Standpunktet står, uavhengig av den fæle handlingen. Ville ikke falt meg inn å stemme på Ap i sympati, det er jo helt feil demokratisk sett.

Guro Regine Dypvik
Så absolutt ikke... Her er det politikk som står i høysetet...

Børge Josefsen
Nei, det gjorde bare mitt valg enda sikrere.
Hege Olsen

Ganske enkelt: Nei.
Unni Strand-Hansen
Nei, så langt ifra. Man er da ikke så korttenkt at en gir sympatistemmer.
Erik L. Thoresen

Nei, tvert imot, jeg skal stemme for første gang på lenge, og på et annet parti.

Inger Helene Falch-Jacobsen
Ja, helt klart.

Sebastian Aasen Law
Man kan ikke klage i ettertid når man ikke stemmer. Stemme i sympati? NEI.
Carina Esaiassen

Ingen sympatistemme fra meg. Stemmer med hodet, ikke med hjertet.

Liv Nergård
Nei, kunne aldri tenkt meg å stemme av sympati. Et valg er for viktig til å tenke slik!
Gøril Fjellingsdal

Stemmer og stiller til valg for Ap. Jeg stemmer for et mangfoldig Norge!
Anita Norrøne

Nei, absolutt ikke. Min stemme går også til et annet parti.

Terje Stensland
Min sympati fikk uttrykk på Rådhusplassen, og i stadig omtanke for de overlevende og etterlatte. Min stemme går til det partiet som jeg mener er best til å styre i min kommune.
Harald Broder Knudtzen

Hvis man lar en terrorhandling påvirke ens politiske stashed, har terroristen vunnet!
Simen Ringstad

Nei, stemmer mot rødgrønt, som jeg alltid har gjort.
Karl Karlisen

Absolutt ikke! Er heller mer Ap-kritisk nå enn før.
Eva Berg

Påvirket i så måte at jeg er mer negativ til Ap enn før. Jeg mener de utnyttet situasjonen ved å gjøre om fakkeltog til roseseremoni, drive valgkamp i selve seremonien, samt at de nå henger opp valgkampplakater med «Vist at du bryr deg - stem Ap» med klar henrydning til massakren.

Dag Koding
Nei, egentlig ikke. Sympati i bønner og spenn, ja, og empati likeså, og tårer, ja, men det er noe annet enn politikk! Vi må ikke miste bakkekontakten på grunn av dette!

Jurun Heiborg



Delta i debattene på Aftenpostens Facebook-gruppe

Vår generasjon har feilet i kampen for global rettferdighet.

Vi må gjøre mye



THOMAS POGGE
tyllosøf,
direktør i Global
Justice Program

NOAM CHOMSKY
amerikansk
lingvist og filosof

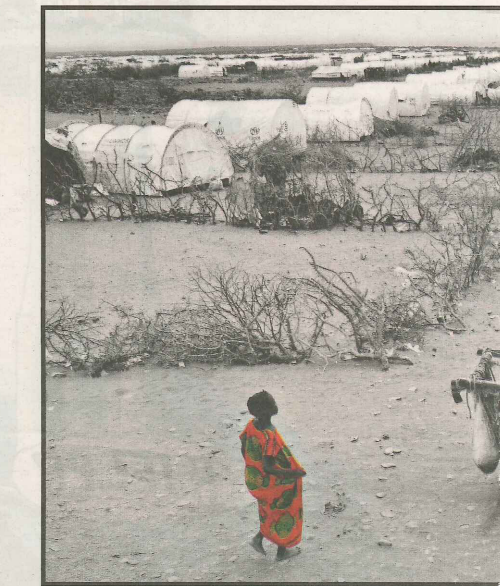
KRONIKK

Til tross for det internasjonale organer, politikere, økonomer og medier hevder, har kampen for global rettferdighet ikke gått bra i den senere tid. Siden den kalde krigens slutt har Verdens handelsorganisasjons krafttak for globalisering fått den økonomiske veksten verden over til å akselerere. Men utbyttet er blitt meget ujevnt fordelt.

Ifølge Branko Milanovic, sjeføkonom i Verdensbankens forskningsavdeling, har fem prosent av verdens rikeste mennesker høstet en uforholdsmessig gevinst. Deres inntektsandel pr. husholdning globalt økte fra 42,9 prosent til 46,4 prosent mellom 1988 og 2005. Fattigere deler av verdens befolkning sakkert akterut, og de aller fattigste tapte mest. I løpet av disse 17 årene tapte den fattigste fjerdedelen av verdens befolkning en tredjedel av sin inntektsandel pr. husholdning, som ble redusert fra stakkarslige 1,6 prosent til latterlige 0,78 prosent. Forskjellen i gjennomsnittsinntekt mellom de fem prosentene på toppen og den fattigste fjerdedelen er nå 300:1. Bare én prosent av inntekten til de fem prosent rikeste ville være nok til å heve inntektene til den fattigste fjerdedelen med 60 prosent - eller inntektene til hele den fattige halvdel av verdens befolkning med 16 prosent.

Slutter å dyrke mat. Når de fattigste inntektsandel reduseres dramatisk, er det ikke overraskende at jordene slutter med å dyrke egen mat og i stedet satser på avlinger som møter etterspørselen etter biobrensel. Ifølge FNs matvareorganisasjon har tallet på kronisk underernerte mennesker økt jevnt og oversteget historiske én milliard i 2009. Etter all sannsynlighet vil 2011 bli et nytt rekordår.

I 1996 var tallet på kronisk underernerte anslått til 788 millioner. Det året lovet alle landene som deltok på World Food Summit i Roma å halvere dette tallet innen 2015. Det var utrolig lite ambisiøst å sette av 19 år når man bare hadde som mål å halvere en slik katastrofe. Enda mer sjokkerende var det å oppdage at våre myndigheters politikk fikk tallet til å bevege seg i helt motsatt retning. Hvordan har vi reagert på at tallet på underernerte har steget så drastisk? To ganger har styresmaktene våre justert



«Seks ganger så mange mennesker har død på grunn av fattigdom de siste 20 årene som under hele annen verdenskrig»

tallet som skulle halveres innen 2015, og slik utvannet de sitt løfte fra Roma. I 2000 vedtok FNs generalforsamling Tusensårskieringen, som skulle redusere antall kronisk underernerte mennesker til 500 millioner innen 2015. I 2002 omformulerte FN-tjenestemannet det som var nedfelt i det første tusenårsåret, som gjør en reduksjon til 615 millioner tilstrekkelig. Det tallet vi nå offisielt har som mål å halvere innen 2015, er ikke fra 1996, men 1990-andelen av dem som lider av kronisk underernering i den hurtigvoksende befolkningen i utviklingsland. Disse smarte justeringene, ignorert av mediene og ukjent for offentligheten, høyner det tillatte tallet på kronisk underernerte innen 2015 med 56 prosent - dvs. 221 millioner mennesker.

Meningsløs metode. Siden vi ikke vil

være i nærheten av å nå selv dette sterkt reduserte målet, spiller internasjonale organer statistikker over underernering ut over sidelinjen og retter nå oppmerksomheten mot mennesker som lever i ekstrem fattigdom, der tallet har sunket jevnt. Hvordan kan dette tallet synke, mens stadig flere mennesker lider av kronisk underernering? Jo, takket være en forfeilet måte å måle fattigdom på, der de fattiges andel av forbruksutgiftene beregnes av inntektene - sett i sammenheng med alle konsumvarerpriser. Denne metoden er meningsløs. Fattige mennesker må konsentrere sitt forbruk om mat og noen få andre basissaker. De kommer ikke akkurat bedre ut av det når prisen på elektronikk faller og slike vares andel av det globale forbruket stiger. De ekstremt lave lønningene der de bor, slår heller ikke fordelaktig ut bare fordi

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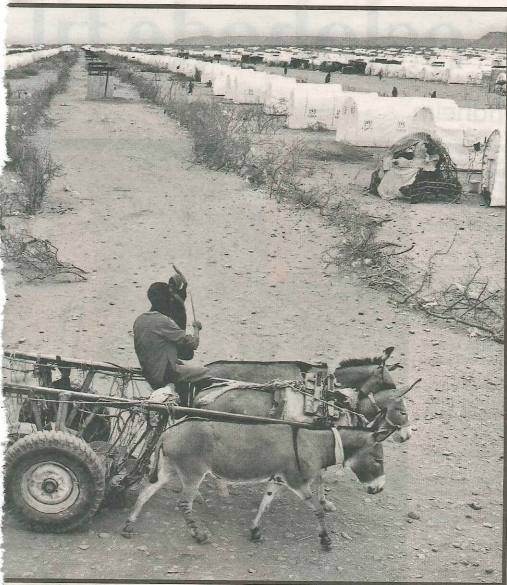


FOTO: THOMAS MUKOYA/REUTERS/SCANPIX

husholdninger overalt bruker stadig mer av sin inntekt på tjenester. Til tross for disse åpenbare metodiske manglene er Verdensbankens felaktige tall tilfredsstillende for mange, som - uavhengig av den omsegripende sulten - mener at den verdensorden vi bygger for å etterkomme egne behov, også kommer de fattige til gode.

Hungersnød. Vi leser at tusenvis av mennesker lider en sakte og pinefull død i den østafrikanske sultkatastrofen. Daglig er ca. syv pr. 10 000 mennesker blitt rammet av en for tidlig død. Hvis Norge var blitt hjemmekt av en slik hungersnød, ville landet mistet ca. 3500 innbyggere hver dag.

Mange har lettere for å akseptere hungersnøden ved å anta at den skyldes tørken. Men da overser man det forhold at tørke ikke følges av sult i rike land, som for eksempel USA eller Spania, og det avgjørende faktum at for tidlig død i langt større utstrekning skyldes fattigdomsrelaterede årsaker. Omkring 18 millioner årlig, som utgjør en tredjedel av antall

dødsfall i verden. Seks ganger så mange mennesker har død på grunn av fattigdom de siste 20 årene som under hele annen verdenskrig.

Vår generasjon har feilet i kampen for global rettferdighet. Sammen med dem som kommer etter oss, haster det å prøve å få til noe bedre. Vi har en eneste mulighet nå: Tusenårsmdønes frist utløper - med uførtig feiring av oss selv - i 2015. Vi kan sammen strekke oss mot et mye bedre alternativ: Meningsfulle forpliktelser som ikke bare opplyser om hva som bør skje, men hvem som skal gjøre det som er nødvendig for å utrydde underernæring og andre former for alvorlig fattigdom innen et tiår. Ønsket om å spre informasjon og virkeliggjøre reelle forpliktelser i denne kampen mot fattigdom ligger bak organisasjonen ASAP (Academic Stand against Poverty), som vi starter i disse dager. Ordspeilet er viktig: ASAP er ikke bare forkortelsen for en organisasjon bestående av engasjerte akademikere, men betyr også «as soon as possible» - eller helt kort: *nd!*

Oversatt av Unni Wenche Grønmo

Løgn om Bellona

Vi har store problemer med å se at Regjeringens politikk for fornybar energi er det Ola Borten Moe (Sp) kaller «ambisjøs».

Olje- og energiminister Ola Borten Moe har gått til kamp mot miljøbevegelsen, og miljøbevegelsen har slått tilbake. Aftenposten mener at Bellona har reagert for sterkt, og at vi bør beklage. Det må vi svare på.

Bellona reagerer først og fremst på at statsråden påstår at vi har kjempet mot fornybarsatsingen til Regjeringen. Det er å lyve, og det er ikke pent. Bellona har ikke vært blant motstanderne når det skal bygges ut vindkraft, vannkraft og strømmett. Tvert imot har vi kjempet for at det skal komme mer fornybar energi.

Bellona måtte jobbe i over ti år for å få på plass elsertifikatsystemet, mens regjeringen gjentatte ganger utsatte ordningen og sørget for dårlige og uforutsigbare støtteordninger. Bellona har også jobbet aktivt i Brussel for at Norge skulle ta på seg en høy målsetning knyttet til EU's fornybardirektiv - Europas dugnad for utbygging av mer fornybar energi. Her strittet Regjeringen imot og klarte å prute på kravet. Pinlig.

Vi har derfor store problemer med å se at Regjeringens politikk for fornybar energi er det Borten Moe kaller «ambisjøs». De rødgrønne har hatt en flertallsregjering siden 2005 og har hatt all mulighet til å legge til rette for

mer fornybar energi, men de har ikke en gang klart å nå Stortingets mål fra 1999 om tre TWh vindkraft innen 2010. Dermed blir det bare et spill for galleriet å skyde på miljøbevegelsen.

Borten Moe mener miljøbevegelsens «virkelighetsoppfatning» har fått dominere. Om det hadde vært tilfelle, ville norsk klima- og energipolitikk sett helt annerledes ut. Det store flertall av forskere sier at den globale temperaturstigningen kan være maks to grader, og det innebærer at verdens klimagassutslipp må kuttes med opp til 85 prosent innen 2050. I et slikt perspektiv må store deler av olje- og gassforekomstene forbli i bakken - i stedet for å hentes opp i det tempoet Borten Moe iver for.

Bellona kommer til å fortsette å sette halen på grisen i norsk klima- og energipolitikk, og kjempe for en utslippsfri fremtid, der mer fornybar energi og mindre fossil energi er nøkkelen.



FREDERIC HAUG
leder,
Bellona

Jantelovsk jubileumshilsen

Mellom rennestein og stjerner er vel der vi alle befinner oss. Individuer som universiteter. Aftenpostens kultur- og debattredaktør Knut Olav Amås plasserer 200-årsjubelanten Universitetet i Oslo inn i dette store spennet og konkluderer at vi som institusjon bør tenke mindre på stjernene og mer på rennesteinen. Det er nesten noe jantelovsk over Aftenpostens jubileumshilsen. Samtidig er det flott at hilsenen kan bli startskudd for en debatt om forholdet mellom ressurser og ambisjoner.

Stige høyere. Ambisjoner er det usynlige reisverket i ethvert universitet. Uten ambisjoner faller universitetet sammen. Universitetets ambisjon om å stige enda høyere på stjernehimelen deles faktisk av stadig flere i samfunnet. Mange politikere står frem og støtter oss i at Norge bør ha universiteter som måler seg med verdens beste - slik det ville sammen seg en styrtrik nasjon som ønsker å gjøre en forskjell i verden.

Norge tar et internasjonalt ansvar gjennom bistandspolitikken og engasjementet for konfliktløsning. Flere politikere ser nå at vi bør ta det samme ansvaret når det gjelder å bidra til den internasjonale kunnskapsallmenningen.

Begynner vi å tenke mer på rennestein enn stjerner, er universitetet dødt. Men Amås har rett: Vi må være

realistiske i våre ambisjoner. Noen politikere forventer at Universitetet i Oslo skal konkurrere med Universitetet i Cambridge. Cambridge med sine 910 ansatte vil kunne sikre mer kvalitet for sine 18 306 studenter, enn Universitetet i Oslo med våre 7094 ansatte kan gjøre for våre 27 600 studenter. «Rått parti» er vel et dekkende uttrykk for denne konkurransen.

Flere ressurser. Langt flere ressurser kreves om vi skal heve oss fra å være blant de én prosent beste universitetene i verden - der vi er nå - til å bli blant de ti ledende - i eksklusivt selskap med Universitetet i Cambridge.

Universitetet i Oslo vil tviholde på sin oppfatning om at vi nå har et unikt tidsvindu for å ta et større løft for forskning og høyere utdanning i Norge.

Vår jubileumshilsen til det norske samfunn er at forskning og verdibasert høyere utdanning er det viktigste sikkerhetsnettet for et åpent og vel fungerende demokrati.



OLE PETTER OTTERSEN
rektor,
Universitetet i Oslo



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twitter.com/aft_meninger



Les på nett

Den beste tilgangen finnes på våre nettsider. Les kronikker, innlegg, send inn spørsmål til nettposter og delta i debattene på ap.no/meninger.

Ideer Noam Chomsky

Revolusjonær tenkning

Noam Chomsky skapte en ny språkvitenskap, forandret psykologien fullstendig, og ga filosofien nye oppgaver.

Jon Kåre Time
Ellen Lande Gossner (foto)

«Den farnese» Noam Chomsky kommer til Oslo, kunne Aftenposten på forhånd fortelle om det som var denne ukens happening ved Universitetet i Oslo. Professoren Aftenposten omtalte som «den politiske aktivisten og populærintellektuellens far» fikk mandag og tirsdag applaus fra stappfulle Blindern-tribuner for sine foredrag om bevisstetsfilosofi, om språkvitenskap og til slutt – på Studentersamfundet – om internasjonal politikk.

Kanskje er det den skarpe USA-kritikeren og den selverklaerte «anarko-syndikalisten» Noam Chomsky som er mest kjent i den norske avisoffentligheten, men når Blindern-campusen denne uken syntas å dirre av forventning og når studenter og professorer i tusentall flokket seg rundt 82-åringen, skyldes det også at han er blant verdens ubestridt viktigste forskere. Ingen levende vitenskapsfolk blir oftere sitert. Han er til og med inne på alle tiders topp ti, sammen med Darwin, Platon og Marx.

Hvorfor?

– Han skapte en helt ny språkvitenskap, sier lingvistikkprofessor Terje Faarlund.

– Psykologien ble totalforandret i løpet av noen få år, sier psykologiprofessor Geir Kirkebøen.

– Språkfilosofen blir aldri den samme igjen, sier filosofiprofessor Bjørn Ramberg.

Universelle regler. – Hva du enn gjør innenfor lingvistikk og filosofi og psykologi, så må du forholde deg til Chomsky. Han har skapt den moderne referanserammen, utdyper lingvisten Terje Lohdal.

Historien om Noam Chomsky reproduseres innenfor mange fagområder, og den begynner gjerne i mars 1959, med en bokanmeldelse.

På dette tidspunktet var vitenskapelig psykologi dominert av tankerettningen behaviorisme, som også kan kalles læringspsykologi. Ledestjernen var amerikaneren Burrhus F. Skinner, og han var krystallklar: Det var vitenskapelig å diskutere tankeninnhold og mentale prosesser. Vitenskapen måtte forholde seg til det observerbare, og i studiet av mennesket betydde det adferd. Man måtte da forutsette at mennesket kommer til verden som en blank tavle som kunne fylles med hva som helst – hvordan vi blir handler om hva slags input vi får fra ytre omgivelser.

Dødstøtet. Skinner hadde i 1956 utgitt boken *Verbal Behavior*, der han forklarte språk ut fra læringspsykologiske prinsipper. Vi kopierer språket i våre omgivelser via ulike mekanismer for stimulus og respons.

Noam Chomsky

- Født 7. desember 1928. Amerikansk språkforsker og samfunnskritiker.
- Professor i lingvistikk ved Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Har siden Vietnamkrigen vært en sentral kritiker av amerikansk utenrikspolitikk. Er blitt kåret til verdens viktigste intellektuelle av magasinet Foreign Policy.
- Regnes som grunnleggeren av moderne lingvistikk. Han har gitt viktige impulser til en rekke fagområder, som psykologien, informatikken og den analytiske filosofien.
- Har skrevet mer enn 100 bøker.

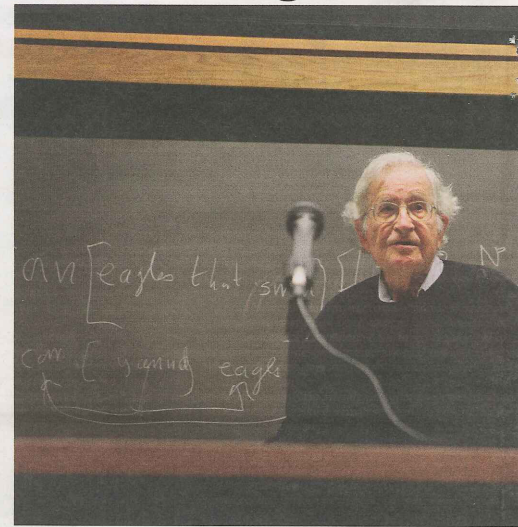
Men så, slik går historien, kom Chomsky på banen. Han hadde fra før av skrevet en gigantisk avhandling og en bok om temaet uten å få ordentlig gjennomslag, men kom nå med en brutal anmeldelse av Skinners bok i tidsskriftet *Language* i 1959. Dette regnes som dødstøtet for den behavioristiske tankegangen innenfor samfunnsvitenskapen og samtidig som starten på både moderne språkvitenskap og det som gjerne kalles kognitiv psykologi.

– Chomsky plukket Skinner fra hverandre lett som bare det, sier Jan Terje Faarlund, som er professor i lingvistikk ved Universitetet i Oslo.

– Han viste at den rådende stimulus-respons-teorien umulig kunne forklare hvorfor bare mennesker har språk. Og Skinner kunne heller ikke si hvordan det kan ha seg at barn lærer å snakke så tidlig og så uhøre raskt, sier Faarlund.

Dermed brøt det, ifølge Faarlund, ut en bitter strid mellom den 28 år gamle Chomsky og hans få disipler, og resten av språkvitner og psykologene. De gamle sto på sitt, men samtidig gjorde baby boom-generasjonen sitt inntog på universitetene. Det ble på kort tid opprettet mange nye vitenskapelige stillinger, også innenfor språkvitenskapen. Chomskys unge tilhengere ynglet seg frem til akademisk dominans.

Det nye. Argumentene var likevel overbevisende: Behaviorismen kunne ikke forklare språkets kompleksitet, spesielt ikke hvor fleksibelt det er. Vi kan jo kombinere ord på uendelig mange måter, og bare det gjør det umulig å forklare språk som innlærte responser på omgivelsene. Chomsky kom frem til at vi derfor må ha en medfødt «programvare» i hjernen som styrer språkbruken og samtidig gjør det mulig alltid å kunne si noe nytt. Det måtte finnes en universell grammatikk – språklige dyprukturer som er felles for alle språk til alle tider, mente Chomsky. Han utviklet formale, nærmest matema-



Nesten som fysikk: Noam Chomsky revolusjonerte språkvitenskapen ved hjelp av tung matematikk og logikk. Det fikk rir som kan studeres ved hjelp av mange av de samme metodene som naturvitenskapen bruker.

tiske analysemetoder for å beskrive hvilke regler den medfødte språkevrnen styrer etter.

– Før Chomsky kom på banen tenkte man at lingvistikken var ferdig som forskningsfelt. Man beskrev stadig flere språk, men ingen forventet å noensinne oppdage noe nytt, sier Faarlund.

Språkfyssikk. I et foredrag tirsdag sammenlignet Chomsky selv utviklingen av den moderne lingvistikken med den vitenskapelige revolusjon: Man gikk fra å tro at man visste alt det man trengte å vite om hvordan ting fungerer, til å forstå at «vi ikke hadde forstått noen ting».

– Gjennombruddet som ledet til den moderne vitenskapen kom da Galileo og andre begynte å spørre: «Hvorfor er det slik at noen ting ramler mot bakken når du slipper det, mens andre ting (som damp, red ann.) stiger opp?» Det er på samme måte i lingvistikken. Vi er i en pre-galileisk fase, sa Chomsky.

– Med Chomsky ble lingvistikken mer lik fysikken, utdyper Faarlund. – Oppå fysikken trenger du ting som ikke er direkte observerbare. På samme måte som partikkelfysikken ikke har sett eneste atom, har heller ikke vi lingvister sett en eneste syntaktisk dypruktur. Men vi vet at de finnes. Vi kan fremsette hypoteser og teste dem mot data. Noen språkfolk reagerer på dette. Vi som jobber i humaniora har det jo med å bli engstelige når ting begynner å ligne på naturvitenskap. – Bør humanistene være litt engstelige?

– Nei, egentlig bør de være begeistret og optimistiske. Teorien om språket som artsspesifikk menneskelig egenskap har klar overføringsverdi til andre kultur- og humanvitenskaper, som antropologi, kunst, musikk, og litteratur. Dette er også aktiviteter som mennesket er alene om i dyreverdenen, og som derfor har et biologisk grunnlag.

Høye funksjoner. Bruddet med behaviorismen rundt 1960 omtales som «den kognitive revolusjonen» innenfor psykologien.

– I 1950 var vitenskapelig psykologi nærmest synonymt med læringspsykologi. Drøyt ti år senere var det bred enighet om at «ethvert psykologisk fenomen er et kognitivt fenomen,» som en sentral aktør uttrykte det. Det var igjen lov å studere tanker og høyere kognitive funksjoner, som hukommelse, språk og problemløsning. I dag er det kognitive perspektivet helt dominerende i universitetspsykologien, sier Geir Kirkebøen, professor i psykologi ved UiO.

Han nyanserer beskrivelsen av Chomsky som enslig revolusjonær.

– Chomsky var en av flere som bidro til det dramatiske skiftet i psykologien på slutten av 1950-tallet. Men hans bidrag var svært viktig.

– Kritikere av behaviorismen hadde lenge hevdet at dens prinsipper er for enkle til å kunne forklare alle former for menneskelig adferd. Chomskys store bidrag var at han viste, rent matematisk, at læringspsykologien ikke kan forklare

Sirkus Chomsky

Hvorfor får den politiske aktivisten Noam Chomsky stående applaus fra et sprekkfylt Studenter-samfunn?



KOMMENTAR
Sten Inge
Jørgensen

Tirsdag denne uken strømmet det så mange studenter til Chateau Neuf i Oslo at formanden i Studenterstyret Karl Kristian Rådahl Kirchhoff trakk paralleller til 1970-tallet. Anledningen var et times foredrag fra den amerikanske lingvisten og politiske aktivisten Noam Chomsky, under tittelen *Changing Contours of World Order*.

Budskapet hans var, i korte trekk, at, at de som tror at Kina er i ferd med å overta USAs posisjon som verdens mektigste land, tar feil. Han har heller ingen tro på at Kina og India sammen vil bli mektigere enn Vesten, og viser til de enorme interne utfordringene disse landene står overfor. I den grad verdens maktforhold endrer seg, er vi vitner til en enorm overføring av makt fra arbeidere til de rike, konkluderer Chomsky.

Tre faktorer forklarer hvordan et såpass konvensjonelt «ytrevestreside-resonnement» kan vekke så stor begeistring.

For det første, har forestillingen om USAs hegemoniske makt i verden aldri vært dårligere fundert enn i dag. Dette er en utfordring for den ytterste vestvestresidens verdensbilde, og derfor er det svært kjærkomment at en internasjonal superkjendis forsker på USA fortsatt vil trekke i mange tråder.

For det andre har Noam Chomsky en fremtoning som minner litt om Johan Galtung, i den forstand at han presenterer seg som den eneste analytikeren som har rett, mens alle andre tar feil. Dette skaper en kultfølelse blant tilhengerne, et helt spesielt fellesskap. At de fleste anerkjente forskere er enige om at Kina ikke vil vippe USA av tronen med det første, forbigås i stilhet når Chomsky poserer som den ensomme, modige ridder.

For det tredje, og dette er kanskje viktigst, gjør Chomsky en komplisert verden til et lettfattelig sted. USA, Vestens

politikere og det internasjonale næringslivet står på den ene siden, mens verdens befolkning står på den andre. Førstnevnte gruppe er «de onde», som gjør alt de kan for å beholde sin makt – mens folket blir en brikke i det store spillet.

Med et slikt utgangspunkt, kan alt forklares på en skjematisk måte. Under møtet på Studenterstyret snakket han blant annet om utviklingen i Libya – hvor det merkelig nok ser ut til at Vesten hjelper araberne med å frigjøre seg. Chomsky avviste den humanitære dimensjonen bryskt med å hevde at Vestens avstandstaken mot diktatorer alltid kommer på overtid. Grunnen til at vestlige land tilsynelatende hjelper det arabiske folket, er utelukkende at våre herskere nå har erkjent at nye grupper vil komme til makten der.

Videre slo Chomsky fast at vi må forvente at USA fremover vil bekjempe det gryende demokratiet i disse landene – fordi meningsmålinger viser at 90 prosent av araberne er sterkt kritiske til nettopp USA. Dermed er svaret klart hvis noen av de nyrunnne demokratiske degenerer til nye diktatorer: USA står bak. Det kan jo umulig være araberne selv om sliter med å overvinne interne interessenotssetninger – skulle Chomsky innrømme det ville hele verdensbildet bryte sammen.

Denne kritikken av Chomsky tegner like fullt ikke et rettferdig bilde av den politiske rollen han spiller. Han har gjennom flere tiår vært blant de fremste eksponentene for den viltpolitiske innsikt at mektige politikere ofte har andre interesser enn de som kommuniseres til velgerne, og han har gjennom sin langvarige USA-kritikk bidratt til at stadig flere mennesker er blitt kjent med hvor kynisk og egoistisk supermakten har opptrådt i utallige sammenhenger. Derfor er han en viktig stemme, og derfor forstår vi at Studenterstyret gir ham en så prominent talerstol. Naturligvis hadde det vært mer interessant om han hadde møtt en notpart i debatt, slik at «makten» ikke bare ble noe mytisk og ansiktsløst. Men når en åttioåring legger ut på signingsferd, er det opplevelsen av å se ham som er viktigst. Et tusentall nordmenn vil nok aldri glemme at de var der.

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språkfilosofien, men har bidratt til å utviske skillet mellom filosofisk introspeksjon og empirisk vitenskap, ifølge Ramberg.

– Det som gjør Chomsky så attraktiv for oss filosofer er at han setter språket – og dermed menneskesinnet – inn i en ramme av det vi ellers vet om hvordan verden fungerer.

– Altså det naturvitenskapen forteller oss? – Ja, det mentale er ikke avsondret fra naturen, og det kan derfor studeres nettopp som natur. Vi er biologiske vesener, født med bestemte begrensninger og rammevilkår, som altså også gjelder tankeprosesser og språk.

– Chomsky er ikke snau når han indirekte sammenligner seg selv med Galileo?

– Jo, men han står faktisk for en revolusjon. Ikke først og fremst på grunn av de spesifikke løsninger han kommer med, men fordi vi stiller andre spørsmål i dag enn vi gjorde før han kom på banen. Vitenskapelige revolusjoner handler ikke så mye om svarene vi finner som om hvor vi leter etter dem, sier Ramberg.

Ikke nytt. – Hva gjensir da som filosofiens oppgave?

– Mye filosofi renner av gårde uavhengig av språkvitenskapen. Men i forhold til vitenskapen er det filosofiens oppgave å presse seg inn i sprekke – mellom forskjellige disipliner, programmer og paradigmer, og i sprekke mellom vitenskap og samfunn for øvrig. Noen tenker at vitenskapelig fremskritt gir mindre rom for filosofi, men det er helt feil. Vitenskapelig kunnskap stiller oss overfor stadig nye spørsmål og nye rom for filosofisk undersøkelse og refleksjon. Chomskys egne intervensjoner i bevissthetsfilosofi og vitenskapsteori er gode eksempler på dette, sier Ramberg.

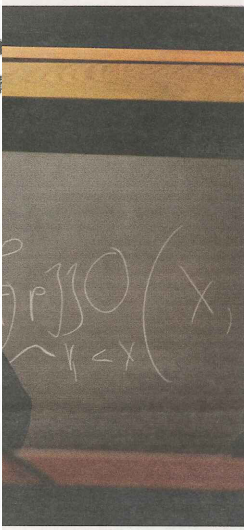
Det var oslofilosofenes senter for fremragende forskning, *The Centre for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN)*, som hadde invitert Chomsky til Norge. Og da han mandag holdt sitt hovedforedrag med tittelen «The machine, the ghost, and the limits of understanding: Newton's contributions to the study of mind», satt folk i gangene og lå oppetter veggene i Blinderns aller største auditorium. Her trakk Chomsky selv linjer tilbake til den vitenskapelige revolusjonen og folk som Newton og Descartes. Han minnet om at det overhodet ikke er nytt å hevde at mentale hendelser utgår fra naturen. Det vi har sett er, ifølge Chomsky, snarere «en renessanse for ideer som ble oppdaget for århundrer siden». Han ga uttrykk for at ikke engang tenkningen rundt forholdet mellom vitenskapelig materialisme og fri vilje, eller filosofenes evige *mind-body*-problem dypest sett har kommet noe særlig videre siden 1600-tallet.

«Evolusjonen viser at menneskets kognitive evner har begrensninger» sa Chomsky under foredraget. Vitenskapen skal forsøke å kartlegge disse begrensningene og rammevilkårene, samtidig som han påpekte at nettopp denne erkjennelsen bør mane til dymkyhet med tanke på hva

vi lever i.

– Poenget er at språk kan studeres ved hjelp av mange av de samme metodene som naturvitenskapen benytter seg av. Ved å demonstrere hvordan det faktisk er mulig å studere mentale prosesser vitenskapelig, startet han den moderne måten å tenke om hjernen på, sier han.

Filosofiprofessor Bjørn Ramberg er enig: Han sier bruddet med forestillingen om mennesket som en *tabula rasa* «neppe kan overvurderes». Hyperbolsk utlagt: Med Chomsky blir måten bevisstheten vår fungerer på for alvor en del av naturen. Dette har ikke bare påvirket



Der innenfor mange fuglet når man viste at språk er noe

hvordan barn lærer språk. Det ble derfor helt nødvendig å ta det kognitive, kunnskap og kompetanse, i betraktning når menneskelig adferd skal forklares, sier Kirkeboen.

Med Chomsky ble lingvistikken mer lik fysikken.

TERJE FAARLUND,
PROFESSOR I LINGVISTIKK

Revolusjonen. – Den viktigste lærdommen fra Chomsky er enkelt og greit at språk er en vitenskap, oppsummerer Faarlunds kollega Terje Lohndal.

25-åringen regnes av mange som en av norsk forsknings aller største talenter. Han ble kjent med Chomsky før han som 22-åring forlot Universitetet i Oslo for å lære mer om lingvistikk i USA. I dag jobber han ved University of Maryland, USA.

– Poenget er at språk kan studeres ved hjelp av mange av de samme metodene som naturvitenskapen benytter seg av. Ved å demonstrere hvordan det faktisk er mulig å studere mentale prosesser vitenskapelig, startet han den moderne måten å tenke om hjernen på, sier han.

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►►►

Filosofier i grenseland

I løpet av sine tre første år som Senter for fremragende forskning (SFF) har filosofimiljøet ved CSMN drevet en maysommelig oppbygging av et stort nettverk over fag- og landegrenser.

Skrrevet av: Tore Espedal

– For oss var SFF-ordningen et sted vi kunne henvende oss for å forbedre mange ting. Kort sagt, en sjanse vi ville benytte, sier leder ved CSMN, filosofiprofessor Olav Gjelsvik.

Nå, tre og et halvt år inn i driften, skal senteret midtveis evalueres.

Vi får mer tid til å forske enn vi fikk i den første fasen

– Vi ønsket å få på plass en del arbeidsformer som var lite utviklet i norsk sammenheng, blant annet en mer organisert interaksjon med andre faglige ståsteder også utenfor vårt eget fag, fortsetter Gjelsvik.

– Dette er krevende, men veldig givende, og på mange måter driver vi frem et felles forskningsprosjekt.

Ny interaksjonskultur

Følge Gjelsvik står CSMN for en faglig interaksjonskultur som tidligere ikke har vært å finne i filosofifaget i Norge. Han beskriver møtene med andre fagområder som berikende utfordringer, og fremhever interaksjonen mellom filosofi og språkvitenskap som spesielt god. – Vi har en temmelig lik publiseringskultur basert på artikler, antologier og monografier, og denne interaksjonen har ført til svært mange publiseringer.

Bringer etikk inn i farmasjonen

En av CSMNs forskningsledere, filosof Thomas Pogge, som også er tilknyttet Vale University, har arbeidet mye opp mot helseområdet, og da særlig Health Impact Fund (HIF), som er rettet mot å stimulere utviklingen av livreddende legemidler uten å gå på bekostning av utviklernes inntekter.

Vi ønsket å få på plass arbeidsformer som var lite utviklet i norsk sammenheng

produkt, skal kunne velge om de skal få inntektene sine på den tradisjonelle måten eller gjennom en fondsordning med langsiktig finansiering fra styresmakter og ulike givere.

Ved å registrere nye medisiner i HIF-systemet aksepterer selskapet at det skal tilby medisinen til kostpris overakt hvor det finnes behov. Mot en årlig utbetaling basert på en evaluering av de globale virkningene.

Incentivene er sterkest for sykdommer som forekommer hyppigst blant fattige, som tuberkulose, malaria og andre tropiske sykdommer. HIF vil derfor kunne starte utvikling innenfor områder som nå forsømmes, fordi utgiftene til forskning og utvikling ikke kan dekkes gjennom salg.

– Når det enkelte selskapet etter hvert oppdager at det kan tjene like godt på å sende produktet gjennom HIF som på den tradisjonelle måten, oppstår det en ny kabal knyttet til slike produkter. De taper inngenting, helsegevinsten blir langt større, og som følge av dette vil styresmakterne få mindre utgifter, sier Gjelsvik.

Stort internasjonalt nettverk

CSMNs kjernegruppe består av Pogge, Gjelsvik og seks andre forskningsledere med base i Oslo og ved andre institusjoner i andre land. Ringvirkningene av samarbeid på tvers av institusjoner er påfallende, mener Gjelsvik.

– Det var en bevisst tanke at vi skulle bruke de første tre årene til å etablere et stort internasjonalt nettverk – både her og gjennom samarbeids- og interaksjonsformer der ute.

– Det føles riktig å bruke mye tid på dette i begynnelsen. Etter hvert har vi fått en situasjon der mange vil ha kontakt med oss. Ting går mer av seg selv. Vi får mer tid til å forske enn vi fikk i den første fasen, utdyper han.

Erfaringer tilsier at vi er i ferd med å bygge opp noe veldig bra som blir lagt merke til utenfor landegrensene

Nylig ble det etablert et omfattende samarbeid, et såkalt konsortium, med Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics (CAPE) i Canberra og Research Centre for the Philosophy of Logic, Language, Mathematics and Mind (Arché) i St. Andrews i Skottland. – CAPE arbeider nesten utelukkende med etikk, mens det skotske senteret driver lite med etikk. Likevel griper vi inn i og utfyller hverandre og utgjør en trekant. Dette viser litt av bredden i virksomheten vår.



TVERRFAGLIG: Hos CSMN finner man filosofer, lingvister, nevrologer, psykologer, samfunnsvitere, sosiologer og samfunnsfilosofier. Her senterleder Olav Gjelsvik (tv.) sammen med kjernegruppen: Deidre Wilson, Bjørn Ramberg, Helman Cappelen, Christel Fricke, Carsten Hansen, Jennifer Hornsby og Thomas Pogge. (Foto: UO)



SKJEIVHET: Forstørrelse ved CSMN jobber blant annet med å få etikk inn i farmasøytisk industri for å belyse på uheldige konsekvenser av politiske beslutninger. (Foto: SHUTTERSTOCK)

CSMN har også satt i gang et felles doktorgradsprogram med University of St. Andrews, som gjør at man tas opp begge steder og mottar grad fra begge universiteter. Dette vil skjerpe konkurransen ytterligere, tror Gjelsvik.

Spennende vår

– Vårens evaluering blir spennende for oss, men vi er uansett godt fornøyd med det vi har fått til innenfor de rammene vi fikk. Mange erfaringer tilsier at vi er i ferd med å bygge opp noe veldig bra som blir lagt merke til utenfor landegrensene.

– Samtidig kan de som har havnet på solsiden, fort komme til å tro at de er unike og bedre enn andre. Her ligger det nok en felle.

– Det er bra at de som får støtte, får det til. Men hvorvidt det er optimalt, og om ting kunne vært gjort bedre, er noe som kan diskuteres. I Norge er det en stor oppgave å sørge for gode forskningsvilkår for mange svært gode forskere og miljøer som ikke er kommet inn under denne senterordningen.

Gjelsvik avslører at de har mange formeninger om hvordan de gradvis kan få på plass mye av senterets aktivitet på permanent basis. Mer konkret forteller han om planer for å videreutvikle prosjektet gjennom en forskningsmessig nyutvikling.

Selskapene som investerer mye penger i forskning, vil nødvendigvis ha tilbake investeringene sine

Juridiske miljøer

– Dette blir langt fram, men én idé er å gå videre med våre problemstillinger i samarbeid med juridiske miljøer. Én dimensjon som går gjennom mange av våre prosjekter, gjelder hvilket ansvar man kan tilskrive et enkeltmenneske ut fra et filosofisk og interdisiplinært perspektiv. En annen gjelder det arbeidet vi har gjort på språklighet, og som kan bidra til spørsmål omkring hvordan man kan forstå lovtekster. En tredje springer ut av arbeidet vårt med etisk-normativ tenkning, som vil kunne ha stor betydning for det normative bildet av lovgivning.

– Alle disse tre dimensjonene er viktige videreutviklinger av arbeid vi har gjort på senteret. Jeg tror at dette kan bli et spennende bidrag til det norske akademiske miljøet og få stor samfunnsmessig betydning.

CSMN

- Norsk navn: Senter for studier av rasjonell, språklig og moralsk handling
- Engelsk navn: Centre of the study of mind in nature (CSMN)
- Opprettet i 2007
- Lokalisert ved Institutt for filosofi, idé- og kunsthistorie og klassiske språk ved Universitetet i Oslo

Senterets forskning er filosofisk innrettet, men har en tverrfaglig tilnærming som viser hvordan filosofifaget har relevans for andre disipliner.

<http://www.csmn.uio.no>

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**RESSURSBANK FOR LIKESTILLING I
FORSKNING**

Tøft for mor og far

AV: MARTE ERICSSON RYSTE (13.12.2011)

Midlertidige stillinger, mobilitet og publiseringspress. – En akademisk karriere er ikke familievennlig, mener Christel Fricke, professor ved Center for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN).

Del [f](#) [t](#)

Utfordringen med å kombinere forskerliv og familieliv angår nå både kvinner og menn. (Illustrasjonsfoto: iStockphoto)

Sammenlignet med andre land har norske forskningsinstitusjoner gode ordninger som skal gjøre det mulig å kombinere et akademisk liv med et familieliv. Stipendiater kan ta ut fødselspermisjon, fedre oppfordres til pappaperm og lokalt ved institusjonene gjøres det ofte mye for å tilrettelegge for småbarnsforeldre.

Dette er svært bra, mener Christel Fricke, professor i filosofi ved Universitetet i Oslo, og tidligere leder ved Center for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN). Hun er likevel bekymret for at presset er for stort på unge forskere i begynnelsen av karrieren, og at universitetene mister store talenter til andre jobbsektorer.

– Politikerne aner ikke hva det egentlig vil si å satse på akademia. Å bygge seg opp som forsker er en spesiell form for yrkesliv. Du må skape din egen karriere, det er det ingen andre som kan gjøre for deg. Og det er svært tidkrevende, sier Fricke.

Fakta

Christel Fricke, professor i filosofi ved Center for the Study of Mind in Nature (CSMN) ved Universitetet i Oslo.

EKSTERNE LENKER

[Kontaktinformasjon](#)
(folk.uio.no)

Hun mener mange unge forskere forsvinner fra akademien fordi jobbsiktene ikke ser lovende ut i denne sektoren, og at mange ser at de kan ha bedre karrierer andre steder.

Jobbsikkerhet

– Karrieren din avhenger av det du publiserer, og i et fag som filosofi finnes det ingen annen måte å publisere på, enn å forske, lese og tenke, skrive og omskrive, svare på kritikk og til slutt publisere under eget navn. Det tar mye tid.

Det som gjør dette verre i forhold til å kombinere denne aktiviteten med et familieliv, er at unge akademikere starter sin karriere i midlertidige stillinger, som stipendiater og i postdoktor-stillinger. Det er stor konkurranse om midler og stillinger – ikke minst etter finanskrisen – og mange må være villige til å leve med midlertidighet til langt opp i trettiårene.

Fricke trekker også fram internasjonaliseringen av forskning som et viktig element i dette.

– Det akademiske arbeidsmarkedet er blitt internasjonalt, og en ung forsker som vil satse på karriere må være mobil. Man kan ikke regne med å få jobb på samme sted som der man var stipendiat eller postdoktor.

Samtidig er den norske forskningssektoren blitt åpen for flere utenlandske søkere, i en tid da jobber innen akademien er blitt markant færre.

– Jeg er tilhenger av at vi skal utlyse stillinger internasjonalt, men det er klart at dette kan gjøre konkurransen hardere. Her vil norske forskere kanskje konkurrere med flere søkere som ikke har sittet med omsorgsansvar, eller brukt tid på barn og familie.

Angår både menn og kvinner

Et viktig poeng hos Fricke er at utfordringen med å kombinere forskerliv og familieliv er blitt et spørsmål som angår både kvinner og menn. Tidligere i høst holdt hun innlegg på et seminar i regi av Senter for tverrfaglig kjønnsforskning om hvordan kjønnsforståelsen i akademien har forandret seg. Her refererte hun blant annet fra en samtale med to yngre mannlige kolleger ved hennes senter som bekymrer seg for hvordan familie og barn vil passe med karrieren deres; «Barn tar tid vekk bort fra forskningen, og partnere står i veien for mobiliteten din. Jeg har begge deler, så hva er mine karrieremuligheter?», sa den ene.

– Tidligere var dette et kvinneproblem, og ofte ble det satset på at bare én av partnere – som oftest mannen – skulle gjøre karriere. I dag er det flere menn og kvinner som deler på omsorgen for barna,



Christel Fricke, professor ved Universitetet i Oslo. (Foto: UiO)

og der begge satser på karriere. Dette gjør at dette nå er blitt et spørsmål som angår både menn og kvinner.

Fricke peker likevel på at situasjonen ikke er helt den samme for menn og kvinner.

– Det kan være et særlig problem for kvinner at jobbsikkerheten kommer så sent i det akademiske yrkeslivet. Kvinner og menn har ulik livsrytme. Menn kan få barn senere i livet enn kvinner, og de kan etablere familie med barn flere ganger. Dette kan ikke kvinner som vil ha barn risikere.

– Det er også en ekstrem konkurransekultur innen akademien, og jeg tror at denne kulturen passer bedre for flere menn enn kvinner. Menn er generelt mer konkurrerende, og føler seg ofte sikrere på seg selv og det de kommer med.

Mister talenter

Endringene i den akademiske sektoren, med mer bedriftstenkning og konkurranse, er et internasjonalt fenomen. Men det finnes likevel ting institusjonene kan gjøre for å veie opp mot noe av dette, mener Fricke.

– Jeg mener det ville være lurt å innføre såkalte "tenure track"-stillinger i Norge. Dette går ut på at man kan få en tidsavgrenset stilling etter stipendiatperioden der man kan arbeide, forske og publisere. Målet er å kvalifisere seg til en fast stilling ved vertsinstitusjonen. På denne måten kan unge forskere få utsikter til en fast stilling tidligere i karrieren.

Hun mener også at systemene for ansettelser må gjøres mer fleksible.

– I dag har vi femårsplaner for ansettelser, og ingen mulighet til å ansette noen hvis det ikke finnes løpende økonomisk dekning for dette. Dette gjør at vi mister folk, for det er ikke mulig å be noen om å "fryse" karrieren i 3 år til det passer å ansette dem i henhold til planen.

– Når vi vet at det er svært mange som vil pensjonere seg de nærmeste årene burde det være mulighet for å åpne for litt mer fleksibilitet i forhold til ansettelser i dag, mener hun.

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the economic institutional order of the world is associated with this very persistent poverty and that different institutional arrangements at the supranational level could stop and even reverse the slide towards ever-greater income disparities.

KB: You've written that at a cost of two-thirds of the US military's expenditures, we could largely eradicate poverty. This includes all cases of extreme poverty, which according to the World Bank's scandalously narrow definition, are those who live on \$1.25 a day or less. But those who subsist on double that level would also be lifted out of poverty. This \$2.50-a-day poverty line is not even typically talked about.

TP: The collective shortfall of the 3.08 billion people (47 percent of world population) who, in 2005, lived below \$2.50 per day was \$507 billion per annum, which indeed comes to about two-thirds of the present US military budget. This gives us a rough sense of how much the eradication of poverty would cost. But I would stress that we should not think of poverty eradication as a matter of collecting money and giving it to the poor so much as of reforming the global rules that are disadvantaging the poor and making it impossible for them to fend for themselves. Such reforms would bring opportunity costs for the affluent, which might be larger or smaller than the sought \$507 billion gain in the incomes of the poor.

KB: Let's talk more in detail about that, because your framework for understanding poverty is distinct from that of other philosophers. Some focus on a moral obligation to devote a great deal of our personal incomes to nongovernmental organizations as a duty to help, because not donating money to saving the lives of the global poor is akin to walking past a child drowning in a pond and not wishing to ruin one's shoes. You, however, say our duty to the poor is to stop actively *harming* them, which strikes most people as bizarre or counterintuitive. You say that as citizens of rich countries, *you and I* are responsible for this suffering and we should be working to minimize our role in their impoverishment. Can you explain this controversial position?

TP: Yes, it's certainly controversial and I've been attacked by people on the right end of the spectrum and also from the left for this supposedly much-exaggerated claim. Let me respond by saying, first, that I don't disagree with the duty-to-help argument; it's just an argument that has been made, and made effectively, by Peter Singer, Peter Unger and others. So, rather than add my own voice to the chorus, I have developed a different argument, and this argument - counterintuitive as it may be - really consists of very simple and pretty intuitive steps.

One point is that our global institutional arrangements - the basic ground rules that govern our world economy - are human-made. They don't exist naturally, nor are they God-given. *We* make these rules, those of the WTO [World Trade Organization] Treaty for instance, which fill tens of thousands of pages. These words have been strung together by human beings and are also interpreted and enforced by human beings.

The second point is that such global institutional design decisions have effects on how much inequality there will be, on how much poverty there will be, and on much else. This is a relatively straightforward point. People are fighting quite hard over these rules - different countries and corporations are trying to influence this rulemaking process. And they wouldn't be fighting so hard over them if they didn't know that the design of these rules makes a difference to their own economic position.

Once you recognize those two pretty undeniable facts - that these rules are made by human beings and that they have distributional effects - you naturally get to the responsibility question.

KB: One thing that's striking is that these points are intuitive, whereas your work mentions the "demanding" task of conceiving "institutional morality." We're all familiar with assigning blame to an individual for hitting someone's car, but not with assessing the morality of the speed limit or lack of a stoplight. Are you saying that the rules themselves can be moral or immoral?

TP: Yes, social rules are susceptible to moral analysis. This is, again, relatively familiar in the domestic case, where we now condemn slavery as unjust. And when we affirm this judgment, we're not merely saying that all those people who owned slaves were unethical people; they

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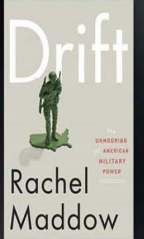
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shouldn't have done that. We *do* believe this, but that's only part of the point. We also believe that the fugitive slave laws were unjust. The state should never have instituted and enforced legal property rights in persons, and should not have been in the business of returning runaway slaves to their "rightful owners." The whole institution of property in human beings was an unjust social institution and should not have been maintained in existence. It is this sort of thought that I'm appealing to at the supranational level.

Feudalism is another example. It's an economic system where a few people own all the land and the others have no option but to be serfs on such a feudal estate. We now condemn feudalism. We condemn not merely the feudal lords but we condemn the whole structure of rules that sustained feudalism. I am asking people to think similarly about the world economy. We should condemn as unjust a global economic order that leads to ever-increasing economic disparities - provided this effect is foreseeable and provided it is also avoidable through some alternative institutional design that would foreseeably lead to much less poverty and inequality. If I am right to claim that these two provisos are satisfied (something that, of course, can be empirically disputed), then those involved in designing or imposing the existing rules are collectively responsible for the resulting excess deprivations and human rights deficits.

KB: So how is it that *you and I* are culpable? We didn't design the rules or actively advance this system.

TP: Governments and their hired negotiators are designing these supranational rules and pressing for their adoption and for compliance - and the US government first and foremost. These governments are elected by us, funded by us, acting on our behalf, sensitive to our will, and so, we are not mere bystanders observing the injustice. To be sure, one citizen, or a few, may be powerless if all the rest are determined to benefit from the imposition of unjust supranational rules. But this excuse cannot work for large numbers. Just imagine 10 million US citizens saying in unison: "I am just one powerless citizen. There is nothing I can do to change my government's policies!"

KB: One novel insight of your theory of global justice is that prior to this, at least within mainstream academia, international relations were understood in narrow terms between two featureless agents. The justice of dealings between, say, a country and a corporation would be evaluated in terms of the sanctity of legal contracts. But you say that we must scrutinize this and the international legal framework that gives such negotiations blanket approval. So in analyzing supranational arrangements, you're actually demanding that we also look at domestic power structures too, right?

TP: Yes, indeed, these two are closely connected in both directions. Thus, domestic power structures are shaped in good part by global arrangements. As I analyze in one chapter of my "World Poverty" book, dictatorial regimes often manage to keep themselves in power because they are recognized by foreigners as representing the state and its people, and therefore as entitled to sell the country's natural resources and to borrow money in its people's name. These privileges conferred by foreigners keep autocrats in power despite the fact that they were not elected and do not rule in the interest of the population. Conversely, the domestic power structure - how power is exercised in the United States, for instance - also greatly influences the structure of international institutions. So, for example, the Clinton administration was very influential in shaping the WTO treaty, and, because of the way the US domestic political system works, this meant that corporations could use the US government to wield a huge influence.

KB: It's interesting to apply this to mainstream discussions. Many prominent voices on global poverty, like New York University economist William Easterly or the British newsmagazine The Economist, blame kleptocratic regimes, endemic corruption and "bad government" for poverty's persistence in the third world. But if the ascendance of dictators like Marcos, Suharto, Sese Seko, Sani Abacha or the Duvaliers is incentivized by what you've just described, then the policy-shapers who defend the current global arrangement are implicated in the very ills that they denounce.

TP: Right. If we offer a prize, so to speak, to anyone who manages to bring a country under his physical control - namely, that they can then sell the country's resources and borrow in its

name - then it's not surprising that generals or guerrilla movements will want to compete for this prize. But that the prize is there is really not the fault of the insiders. It is the fault of the dominant states and of the system of international law they maintain. They create this disturbing fact that, if only you manage to bring a national territory under your physical control, then you will be recognized worldwide as its legitimate government: entitled to sell its people's natural resources, to borrow and sign treaties in their name, and entitled also to import the weapons you need to keep yourself in power.

KB: Could you talk more about their right to borrow money? So many poor countries' citizens end up paying off odious debt over decades despite having had no say in acquiring it.

TP: The fact that oppressive and corrupt regimes can borrow money in the name of the whole country means that the country's future generations will be weighed down by interest and repayment burdens, even if the money has been frittered away in some frivolous way, embezzled or used for weapons to suppress the country's population. A dramatic example is Rwanda, which borrowed a lot of money. Some of this was used by the Habyarimana government to fund the genocide which killed some 800,000 Tutsi. In the end, the Tutsi resistance managed to overthrow the government - and then the successor government was asked to repay Rwanda's debt! The government complied, lest Rwanda be excluded from future borrowing. This was highlighted in the Organization of African Unity report on the behavior of the various countries and who did what in the Rwanda episode, "Rwanda: The Preventable Genocide," especially sections 17.30 and 17.33.

KB: Are there any other examples of perverse incentives that arise out of this legal and economic framework?

TP: As for supranational incentives that corrupt and undermine domestic processes, the resource and borrowing privileges are the main ones. But I should also mention our international banking system. It allows banks to accept funds gained from tax evasion and other crimes and thereby facilitates and encourages embezzlement by public officials, especially in developing countries, as well as tax evasion and tax avoidance by multinational corporations. Countries compete in offering easy working conditions to their banks. In many jurisdictions, you can deposit money anonymously with no questions asked, even if the accepting bank knows that it derives from criminal activities. In the United States, for example, there are only two exceptions: banks have to report deposits they suspect to be related to either terrorism or drug trafficking. But if your funds derive from trafficking women and children for sexual exploitation, for example, or from illegal arms trafficking or any other illegal activity, then banks in the US are legally free to accept your money and are not required to report your deposit to the authorities.

KB: But again, globally influential groups provide cover for this. For example, Transparency International puts out a list of the most corrupt states, and it always features easy targets like Chad, Somalia and Sudan. You never see Switzerland in the top ten.

TP: That's right, the massive corruption common in so many developing countries would be quite impossible if Western countries did not provide convenient opportunities to ship ill-gotten funds out of the country. It wouldn't make much sense for a ruler to store in his basement large quantities of stolen cash in his own country's currency. A corrupt ruler wants to be able to keep this money safe and to be able to spend it. And for this, he needs to convert it into a Western currency and store it in a bank abroad, where it can also earn investment returns and be bequeathed to his heirs. Global Financial Integrity estimates that less-developed countries have lost at least \$342 billion per annum in this way during the 2000 to 2008 period.

KB: Up until the economic crisis that took place a couple of years back, many people did not look to institutional moral analysis to explain a wide range of phenomena, like why someone might not have a job, for example. Individual responsibility was constantly invoked. In the wake of irrefutably structural events like sudden surges in unemployment and food insecurity that have blighted the lives of even the "virtuous" individuals, do you see this as an opportunity to cultivate or reanimate people's institutional awareness?

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Revenues	23 691 000
Expenditures:	
Personnel and indirect costs	13 880 000
Research and development	1 570 000
Equipment	67 000
Research activities/Operational costs	3 963 000
Sum expenditures	19 480 000
For transfer 2012	4 211 000

Budget 2012*

Revenues	25 114 000
Expenditures:	
Personnel and indirect costs	18 446 000
Research and development	400 000
Equipment	80 000
Research activities/Operational costs	5 550 000
Sum expected expenditures	24 476 000
For transfer 2013	638 000

* CSMN and affiliated project funded by the Norwegian Research Council



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