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National Rights and Democracy in Palestine

George Giacaman, Ph.D. 1976, is General Director of Muwatin, the Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy, and Professor of Philosophy and Dean of Graduate Studies at Bir Zeit University on the West Bank.

In the preface to their new book, *After Oslo: New Realities, Old Problems*, Giacaman and Dag Jørund Lønning explain that the "volume has two analytical objectives. First, it represents a critical and analytical assessment of the Oslo process, of some of its social, political and human consequences and results for the region in general and on Palestinian society in particular. Second, it also attempts to conceptualize and understand the continuous crisis in the area since the agreements were signed."

In George's own essay, "In the Throes of Oslo, Palestinian Society, Civil Society and the Future," he concludes by commenting on a twofold dilemma.

The problem then is twofold. The first is internal and concerns the nature of the Palestinian Authority and its relation to society. The second relates to the agreement with Israel and to the pressures that are brought to bear by Israel on the Palestinian Authority that are detrimental to the process of democratization. It has been the demand of both the Labour and Likud governments in Israel that the Palestinian Authority play a policing role among its own population without regard to civil and human rights.

The confrontations that have taken place since September 1996 are a black reminder not only that peace has not been achieved, but

also that there is a connection between the process of democratization and the achievement of a political agreement that is acceptable to Palestinians. The stronger the resentment of the political situation, the more internal suppression is required to keep the population at bay.

A political agreement that is widely perceived by Palestinians to be unjust and the detriment of their national interest will not make it

The problem then is twofold. The first is internal... the second relates to the agreement with Israel ...

possible for any Palestinian authority to be democratic if it were to remain wedded to such an agreement. Ultimately, it will come into conflict with its own population on issues related to national rights and national future. To admonish the Palestinian Authority to respect human rights and to govern democratically, without reference to Palestinian national rights and to the failings of the current political process, is to pay only lip-service to those causes.

In the long run, it will not be possible for Palestinian society to develop in a democratic direction without a political settlement—which a majority of Palestinians feel satisfies a minimum of their, by now, modest aspirations. Hence, the development of civil society in Palestine will neither take place in a political vacuum nor proceed on a track unrelated to the question of national rights.

Festschrift Pays Tribute to Professor Cho

The following article appeared in the *Reporter*, 11/19/98, Vol 30.No.13

Kah Kyung Cho, SUNY Distinguished Teaching Professor in the Department of Philosophy, has been honored with a festschrift on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Society for Phenomenology.

Cho is an internationally recognized author and expert in the philosophical fields of phenomenology, existentialism and hermeneutics. He has identified himself with the eastern philosophy of nature typified by Lao-tsu, helping to make possible a meeting of East and West at a very deep level. He also has immersed himself in half a century of German phenomenology, for which he has become well-known among German philosophers.

Cho has been affiliated with UB for 30 years, first as a visiting Fulbright Professor in 1967-68, then as a member of the UB philosophy faculty since 1970. He is also associated with UB's Korean Studies Program.

The society published the festschrift—a volume of writings by different authors presented as a tribute to a scholar—under the title "Phenomenology of Nature." It includes articles by five German philosophers, four Japanese scholars, three Americans and an Austrian.

Four of the German scholars—Otto Poggeler, Ernst Wolfgang Orth, Klaus Held and Bernhard Waldenfels—have served as president of the German Phenomenological Society. The Austrian contributor, Helmuth Vetter, is himself President of the Austrian Society for Phenomenology. One of the

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

"Festschrift Pays Tribute to Professor Cho"

three Korean contributors, **Seung-Chong Lee** of Seoul's Yonsei University, received his doctorate in philosophy from UB.

The unifying theme of the volume is the naturalness of nature, which is one of Cho's lifelong research topics and one in which he critically confronted Edmund Husserl's "constitutive phenomenology," which tended to reduce nature to a correlate of human consciousness. Although Martin Heidegger largely overcame this methodologically constrained view of Husserl, his mentor, Cho demonstrated that Heidegger, too, was not entirely free from the anthropocentric vision of the universe.

A native of Korea, Cho is a graduate of Seoul National University and received his doctorate from the University of Heidelberg.

He is author of "Philosophy of Existence" and co-author of "Ontology," but is best known in German scholarly circles for his book "Bewusstsein und Natursein," which has been translated into Japanese and Korean and English.

Cho serves on the editorial boards of the international phenomenological journals *Husserl Studies* and *Phänomenologie—Texte und Kontexte*, and as general editor of *Orbis Phaenomenologicus*, the prestigious international publications series written by the world's leading phenomenological scholars.

He has been a visiting professor at Yale University; the University of Texas at Austin; Ruhr University in Bochum, Germany; Japan's Osaka University, where he lectured as a fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science; and at Soong Sil University in Seoul.

Aristotelian Logic: The Tradition Continues

In the work of **William T. Parry**, **Lynn Rose** and **John Corcoran** scholarship in Aristotle's logic has a long and distinguished history in Buffalo. A recent article in *History and Philosophy of Logic* by **George Roger** (Ph.D. 1982) is a welcome new chapter in the history. An abstract of that essay follows:

Three distinctly different interpretations of Aristotle's notion of a *sullogismos* in *Prior Analytics* can be traced: (1) a valid or invalid premise-conclusion *argument*, (2) a single, logically true conditional *proposition*, and (3) a cogent argumentation or *deduction*. Remarkably the three interpretations hold similar notions about the logical relationships among the *sullogismoi*. This is most apparent in their conflating three processes that Aristotle especially distinguishes: *completion* (A4-6), *reduction* (A7) and *analysis* (A45). Interpretive problems

result from not sufficiently recognizing Aristotle's remarkable degree of metalogical sophistication to distinguish logical syntax from semantics and, thus, also from not grasping him to refine the deduction system of his underlying logic. While it is obvious that Aristotle most often uses '*sullogismos*' to denote a valid argument of a certain kind, we show that at *Prior Analytics* A4-6, 7, 45 Aristotle specifically treats a *sullogismos* as an *elemental argument pattern* having only valid instances and that such a pattern then serves as a rule of deduction in his syllogistic logic. By extracting Aristotle's understanding of three proof-theoretic processes, this paper provides new insight into what Aristotle thinks reasoning syllogistically is and, moreover, it resolves three problems in the most recent interpretation that takes a *sullogismos* to be a deduction.

First Peirce Professor Appointed

Through a recent gift to the University, **Peter Hare** established the Charles S. Peirce Professorship in American Philosophy. This endowment is intended to ensure continuation of UB's rich tradition of scholarship in the history of American philosophy begun by **Marvin Farber** in the 1920's.

Randall R. Dipert has accepted appointment as the first Peirce Professor. Professor Dipert earned his Ph.D. in 1978 from Indiana University with a dissertation on "Development and Crisis in Late Boolean Logic: The Deductive Logics of Jevons, Peirce and Schröder." He taught at State University of New York at Fredonia from 1977 until 1995. From 1995 to the present he has been on the faculty of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Though Dr. Dipert has published

much on Peirce, he is perhaps most celebrated among Peirce scholars for his "Peirce's Place in the History of Logic," presented as invited discussant to W.V. Quine in a plenary session on Peirce's logic at the C.S. Peirce Sesquicentennial Congress, Harvard University, September 1989.

While teaching at Fredonia, Dr. Dipert often participated in UB's scholarly programs. For example, in 1983 he organized with **John Corcoran** a conference on "The Birth of Mathematical Logic." Also, his article, "The Mathematical Structure of the World: The World as Graph," recently published in the *Journal of Philosophy*, derives from a presentation made to a UB conference on "The Ontology and Epistemology of Relations," organized by **Kenneth Barber** in 1994.

Continued on page 4

Presidential Teaching Tool

Barry Smith

Barry Smith's Spring 99 American Pluralism course focused on the Presidency. The following describes the approach used:

'When I use a word,' said Humpty Dumpty, 'it means just what I choose it to mean.' But Alice disagreed. The question, said Alice, 'is whether you *can* make words mean so many different things.' Philosophers have pondered Alice's question ever since, and they have generated a bewildering variety of responses. One currently fashionable view, which we might call the Humpty Dumpty theory, denies the existence of fixed word meanings altogether. What words mean, say the defenders of this theory, is a matter of constant flux, of fleeting mutual adjustments between the parties in a conversation—a matter, in the end, of power. ('The question is,' said Humpty Dumpty, 'which is to be master—that's all.') Against this is ranged the view of those, such as Ludwig Wittgenstein, who insist that if conversation, and all the other basic elements of our social existence, are to be possible at all, then there must be a widespread agreement in meanings and even in judgments, a shared form of life to which all in society, whether they recognize it or not, owe allegiance.

A legal deposition, too, is one of the basic figures of our social existence. How are we to treat one who, in the context of such a deposition, tries to make words mean just what he wants them to mean? Are we to conceive him as someone who is just like everyone else (including his interlocutors), in that he is using words as weapons in a struggle to guard his turf under difficult and shifting circumstances. Or are we to conceive such a man as a type of Linguistic Deviant, analogous to someone who, in the middle of a game of chess, rescues a losing position by setting fire to the chessboard?

In the writings of philosophers such questions take on the technical form of abstract theories. In the world of Bill Clinton they take on life and color. Perhaps, then, our President could serve as a tool for teaching

philosophy, for example in the context of an undergraduate class: UGC 211 SMT, part of the University at Buffalo general education core under the heading 'American Pluralism.' My colleagues warned me that this class would likely fall victim to Clinton-fatigue. But the class has filled to capacity, with some 200 students, all of whom seem to hold passionate views on the issues in hand. These issues are, after all, on everyone's mind. And many of them—from lying to weakness of will, from the nature of repentance to the meaning of 'is'—have been subject to centuries of philosophical debate.

Philosophy should above all teach argument, the skills of reasoned analysis. It should show students how to distinguish good from bad arguments, and how to distinguish positions supported by cogent reasoning from beliefs held on the basis of whims or feelings. The class began, accordingly, with a brief introduction to logic, which included a treatment of arguments *ad hominem*, for example:

Bob Barr believes that Clinton is guilty

Bob Barr gave a speech to a white supremacist audience

Therefore, Clinton is innocent, and of why such arguments, which attempt to draw conclusions from the behavior or personal qualities of the parties involved, must always fail.

The next class concerned the question: *Can an awful person be a good president?* On one side were those who pointed to figures from the past who were awful people but great thinkers or artists. Heidegger, for example; or Picasso; or Caravaggio (who killed a man over a game of tennis). To be great in any field, this side maintained, might indeed *require* that one be an awful person: the sheer devotion of energy and will and manic selfishness that is required for greatness will surely necessitate that one neglects one's friends and family and all the petty principles of everyday life. Only an awful person, moreover, could bear the awful load of presidential responsibility that is involved in time

of war. On the opposing side were those who insisted that trustworthiness and other positive moral traits are necessary marks of a great president, since a great president is one who can be relied upon to act morally precisely under the most difficult conditions. A great president is one who, should it become necessary, is in a position to call upon all of us to make sacrifices for the common good.

Other topics for debate include the issue of whether politicians deserve support for their views when they do not live up to these views in their actions. Would feminists still be right to support Clinton even admitting his salacious treatment of women? And they include also the issue of 'consensual behavior' in the context of the law of sexual harassment. The definition of sex used at the President's deposition covers acts in which the deponent 'causes contact' with the [etc.] of 'any person.' And as we read in the Starr Report (footnote 96):

When he testified to the grand jury, the President said that this aspect of the definition still does not cover his receiving oral sex. The President said that the word "cause" implies "forcing to me" and "forcible abusive behavior." ... thus the President said that he did not lie under oath in denying that he "caused" contact with the [etc.] of any person because his activity with Ms. Lewinsky did not include any nonconsensual behavior.

Indeed the feminist defense of Clinton turns precisely on the thesis that Monica Lewinsky consented, freely, to their embranchments. But there are profound issues afoot here. When is an action free and when coerced? Let us imagine a possible world in which some powerful man is completely irresistible to every single woman he meets. (Philosophers have a special license to consider thought-experiments such as this.) Would the notion of 'willing consent' be applicable at all in the case of the women who come into contact with such a man?

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3

Would not his every contact with members of the opposite sex be *ipso facto* a case of sexual harassment? (One female graduate student to whom I posed this problem answered: *bring me such a man!*) The puzzle has, of course, an equal and opposite counterpart if we switch the genders. And the oft-repeated scenes in ancient dramas involving hypnotic powers and magic potions suggest that it draws on anxieties deeply rooted in the human condition.

One particularly heated class debate considered the proposition: *a president should serve as a role model for the nation*. On the one side were those who saw role models in terms of identity politics. How, on this basis, could a white male president ever serve as role model for someone who is black or female? Role models are people you can identify with. On the other side were those who saw role models in moral terms. Role models are ideals or exemplars. They are people, like George

Washington or Mother Teresa, who are above the normal run. Surely, the first side argued, people in a mature society should be allowed and encouraged to take their role models from wherever they see fit. It is not the president's job to serve in this capacity. His job, rather, is simply to do his job. From the other side, however, came the insistence that the president will, for better or worse, have moral effects on society, even if only as a function of his high visibility. In this he is no different from Michelle Pfeiffer or Sylvester Stallone. Thus, he should strive to serve as role model in the positive sense, by adhering to the highest possible ethical standards. Ronald Reagan recognized something of this when he refused even to remove his jacket in the Oval Office. But then a third, loud, male group entered into the debate, and brought the discussion to a boil. President Clinton *is* an exemplar, they insisted. He *is* someone above the normal run. He is the Ideal of Testosterone Man, a role model for the morality of: *letting it all hang out*.

Continued from page 2

Peirce Professor Appointed

His other publications have ranged widely. **Artifacts, Art Works and Agency** was published by Temple University Press in 1993. He has often published in aesthetics, especially the aesthetics of music and musical theory.

His teaching has also been varied, including courses in computer science and musical theory as well as a full range of courses in philosophy. Married to a German, he is fluent in the German language and has taught in German both at SUNY/Fredonia's campus in Austria and locally.

Dr. Dipert is expected to be appointed co-editor of the *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society: A Quarterly Journal in American Philosophy*. This journal (now printing approximately 1000 pages annually) Dr. Hare has been editing for more than 25 years.

The Buffalo Socratic Society

The Buffalo Socratic Society has completed its first full year of events. It continues to be a vital part of philosophical life in the department. This year, there has been the introduction of a new series of talks. Graduate students have given presentations of their papers and works in progress. It was initiated and run by **Bob Kieffer** in the Fall semester. It was only in the Spring session that the series was aptly named. The series has been dubbed 'Some Jazz' because the members of the Buffalo Socratic Society understand that philosophy, done in the Socratic fashion, invites extemporaneous thought and conceptual jamming.

The *Some Jazz* talks took place in the afternoon. The variety of talks was notable. There were talks on Quantum Mechanics, moral exceptions, the ontology of emotions, the nature of functions, the philosophy of mind, problems with libertarianism and many

other issues. Some of the talks will go down in department history. **Chris Keegan's** talk on the nature and function of philosophy led to a heated debate. **Omar Lughod's** discussion of the moral purposiveness of Kant's first Critique was well attended and well received. The talks were beneficial to the working graduate student for they often opened up new avenues of thought as well as exposing us to issues we have not had the time to explore.

The evening sessions were every bit the success they were last year. Before the Fall semester started, **Barry Smith** presented to the BSS, his formal system for truth-makers. In September, there was a discussion of the self and its relation to the brain, given by **Lamont Johnson** and **Mariam Thalos**. In October, **Newton Garver** and **William Baumer** clarified the nature of Kant's Transcendental Idealism for the audience. In the Spring, there was only one session, on whether

statements are the bearers of truth. This was given by **John Kearns** and **Charles Lambros**. All of the evening sessions involved first-class presentations, were well attended and generated interesting discussion.

The Buffalo Socratic Society has great prospects for the 1999/2000 school year. It continues to thrive because of the commitment of its organizers, the excellence of its presenters, and most importantly, the participation of its audience. **Bob Kieffer**, **David Kaspar** and **Jonathan Sanford**, were responsible for the scheduling and advertisement of events. **Lamont Johnson** and **Berit Brogaard-Pedersen** were also key in executive processes. Members of the Buffalo Socratic Society thank you for such a great year. See you in the fall!

Annual Graduate Student Conference

On Saturday Feb. 6 the 1999 University at Buffalo Graduate Philosophy Student Conference was held in the "Kiva." The keynote speaker, Linda Zagzebski, was recently appointed to the Kingfisher Chair of Religion and Ethics at the University of Oklahoma.

Prof. Zagzebski presented an interesting paper entitled "Emotions and Moral Judgment." In her presentation, she argued for a richer understanding of moral judgments as neither a mere subjective expression of emotion, nor just a cognitive judgment like other judgments concerning matters of fact. She explained that first-order moral judgments are intrinsically motivating because they always include an emotional component that moves the person to respond in a specific way to a real situation. The reason why people often find it difficult to act in accord with their own moral principles is that these principles are abstract propositions that have lost the

motivating aspect of the emotion which originally was a part of the first-order moral judgment. Thus, any attempt to grow in virtue oneself, or to teach moral values, must involve learning to experience the appropriate emotions in situations in which a moral choice is called for. Simply knowing what is the right thing to do is not sufficient if there is no emotion attached to the moral judgment so as to elicit a moral response.

The conference was chaired by **Lamont Johnson**. **Jonathan Weidenbaum** and **Jeff Scott** of UB also presented papers as did Frank Scott McElreath of the University of Rochester and Andrei Buckareff of Texas A&M. Commentaries on the papers were provided by **Jonathan Sanford**, **Shannon Kincaid**, **Omar Lughod**, **David Kaspar**, and **Lamont Johnson** all from UB. The sessions were moderated by Catherine McLaughlin of Canisius College and **Neil Mussett**, **David Garren**, **Scott Harrigan**, and **Berit Brogaard-Pedersen** from UB.

A Deep Dark Place

Some entries in the "University of Pittsburgh Philosophical Lexicon" that make reference to **Wilfrid Sellars** (M.A. 1931):

Baier, n.m. One who obtains his ethical theory from a vandler. Also, n.f., one who obtains her philosophy of mind from sellers.

sellar, n. A deep, dark place beneath a weighty edifice that lacks foundations.

wilfrid, adj. Said of a theory one presumes to be true but finds incomprehensible; *You physicists all seem to agree, but it's wilfred to me. I'm sorry, your Holiness, but every time you explain the Trinity to me it goes all wilfred in my mind.* Also, said of a person, *bewilfred*.

East Meets West

update from **Kenneth Inada**,
Professor Emeritus

Ken Inada writes...The bonsai plant (a retirement gift from the Department) is doing quite well. It went through the dog days of summer under a spacious evergreen with a green plastic cover, plus daily sprinkling and occasional fertilizing. Now, new leaves are coming out and Masako will soon give it a professional barber's trim. The moss has deteriorated somewhat, but that's to be expected.

I had a busy summer attending two conferences, presenting a paper in each of them. And just recently went to Taiwan for a Philosophy and Psychotherapy Conference at the Fo Kuang University, reading a paper and chairing a panel. My paper was on

Death in Buddhism, but I sidetracked it by reading a paper on The Life-Death Cycle in Buddhism, a much more accurate perspective in Buddhism than a straightforward death concept. Indeed, my paper expanded on the "deathless" aspect of the Wheel of Life. It's already getting too complicated or bizarre. Anyway, I really had fun in Taiwan, meeting all the international group while relishing Chinese cuisine, including very tasty vegetarian food.

And so I am keeping my brains astir even in hot and dry Nevada. Masako is also doing quite well. We have become good citizens of Nevada ... we know enough to go to the polls in a week or so

From Philosophy to Publishing

Jennifer Fee, a current Ph.D. student, and husband John have started a new bimonthly publication, **Buffalo Magazine**, aiming for a positive look at the people, places and things of Western New York.

The traditional city magazine is modeled after publications in Washington, Boston, Chicago and other cities, organizers said. The first issue includes a restaurant guide highlighting more than 100 eateries, and other guides for entertainment and nightlife.

Features of the May/June issue are an article rating summer camps for children, a business feature on the housing market, a sports report focusing on local golf and a profile of "Ten Buffalonians making a difference."

"... We do have a subscriber base, which is kind of remarkable for not having a magazine yet. We've received nearly 1,000 subscription orders so far," Fee said.

A one-year subscription is \$16.

Peter Hare Interview Published in China

In a recent visit to UB, Professor Kang Ouyang of Wehuan University interviewed Peter Hare. The interview was published (in Chinese) as "The Trends of Contemporary American Philosophy" in *Philosophical Trends*, No. 11, 1998, pp. 30-33. A part of that interview follows (in English and Chinese):

Ouyang: What are the characteristics of American philosophy in the century?

Hare: In the decades immediately following 1945 American analytic philosophy was largely antagonistic toward constructive, synthetic philosophy in all fields. However, in the last 20 years these advanced techniques of analytic philosophy have been powerfully employed to advance constructive and synthetic philosophy in all fields. Much of this work has been "applied philosophy," applied to concrete moral and social problems (e.g., abortion, death penalty, environment, corporate responsibility, world hunger).

The American pragmatist and non-reductive naturalist tradition, which was pushed to the side in the decades immediately after 1945, in the last 20 years has returned to center stage, and has now largely merged with analytic philosophy. Now the majority of the most active American philosophers are in one way or another analytic, pragmatic and non-reductive naturalists. In other words, the greatest American contribution of before 1945—pragmatism—has largely merged with America's greatest contribution after World War II, the most advanced forms of analytic philosophy, to characterize to a greater or lesser degree the overwhelming majority of philosophers working in the USA.

欧阳：本世纪美国哲学的发展进程有什么特点？

郝尔：1945年以来，美国分析哲学的几乎所有领域在很大程度上都向着建构性和综合性的方向发展。形式逻辑和语言分析不仅使得哲学更加清晰和逻辑严密，而且使得哲学能够向着系统化和综合化的方向发展。这种努力的主要成果是应用哲学的产生和发展，即运用哲学思维于具体的道德和社会问题，例如，堕胎，死刑，环境问题，合作责任，世界饥饿，等。

1945年以后，已经边缘化了的美国的实用主义和非演绎的自然主义传统在近20年里重新回到中心舞台，并且在很大程度上与分析哲学相融汇。现在，最活跃的美国哲学家中的大多数人都属于这种或那种分析的、实用的和非演绎的自然主义。换句话说，一种高级形态的分析哲学，在很大程度上成为在美国工作的绝大多数哲学家的成就的标志。

Faculty News...

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Faculty books published in the past year are listed below.

The *Inclusion of the Other: Studies in Political Theory* (MIT), by Jürgen Habermas, was edited by Pablo De Greiff and Ciaran Cronin. Rodophe Gasché published *The Wild Card of Reading. On Paul de Man* (Harvard). Jorge Gracia's *Philosophy and Its History: Issues in Philosophical Historiography* has been translated into Spanish, and published in Mexico. Carolyn Korsmeyer edited *Aesthetics: The Big Questions* (Basil Blackwell). Barry

Smith and Balázs Mezei published *The Four Phases of Philosophy* (Rodopi). William Rapaport and Francesco Orilia edited *Thought, Language, and Ontology: Essays in Memory of Hector Neri Castaneda* (Kluwer). And Stephen Wear's book *Informed Consent: Patient Autonomy and Clinician Beneficence Within Health Care* (Georgetown) has been released in a second edition.

Richard T. Hull's *Presidential Addresses of the American Philosophical Association 1901-1910*

has been recently published by Kluwer Academic Publishers. This work contains the biographies, photographs, and addresses of 12 past presidents of the APA, and photographs and addresses of 7 others whose biographies appeared in an earlier volume.

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The son of Berkley Eddins, William F. Eddins, has just been appointed Resident Conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Philosophy and Geographic Information Science: A New Interdisciplinary Graduate Program

The University at Buffalo's Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) program in Geographic Information Science will be established in the coming fall semester as a result of a grant from the National Science Foundation. Students in this program will take a common core of courses in geography, philosophy, and computer science, while also completing requirements for doctorates in any of seven discipline-based departments, including philosophy. All students will participate in active research on themes such as cognitive models of geographic space, computational implementations of geographic concepts, and geographic information and society.

Knowledge of how people think about geographic phenomena and

about their kinds, relations, and distributions is fundamental to many human activities. The program seeks to provide a thorough grounding in the multidisciplinary core of the emerging field of Geographic Information (GI) Science. It will be built around formal course work in the philosophical (ontological) foundations of Geographic Information Science, including seminars taught by **Barry Smith** and **Roberto Casati**. Dr. Casati is a new faculty member, based in France, who will be working in the department each fall until 2002. David Mark, the Director of the IGERT Program, and Stuart Shapiro, Chair of the Computer Science Department, will also be responsible for directing cognitive GI Science research within the IGERT program.

All IGERT students, regardless of their home department, will be

encouraged to spend at least one summer or semester in an internship in a non-academic research environment. One incidental aim of the program is to open up career paths for philosophy graduates with practical experience in areas such as ontological engineering and information systems research.

John Rock of Fredonia will be the first philosophy student in the IGERT program. Further philosophy students will be recruited in the second year of the program. Those intending to apply should have an interest in one or more of the following research areas: ontology of space, formal theories of space and time, philosophical aspects of cognitive science, and philosophy of geography.

Graduate Students...

Graduate Students ...

Our graduate students are active and productive. **Jerry Erion** and **Gloria Zúñiga** have published articles in the past year. And **Berit Brogaard-Pedersen**, **Mark Bross**, **Jerry Erion**, **David Garren**, **Insu Kim**, **John Marmysz**, and **Andrew Schwartz** have presented papers at conferences around the state, around the country, and around the world. There were presentations at the Creighton Club (Kim) and the Tri-State Philosophical Association (Bross), at the Mid-South Philosophy Conference in Memphis and the Atlantic Region Philosophers Association Conference in Nova Scotia (Garren), at the Philosophy Graduate Student Conference at Kent State and the University of North Florida Philosophy Conference (Schwartz), at the West Virginia Philosophical Society meeting (Erion), at the Graduate Student Philosophy Conference at Emory University

(Marmysz), and at a conference *Rhythm and Time* in Urbino, Italy (Brogaard-Pedersen).

Berit Brogaard-Pedersen had a 20-page manuscript, "A Peircian Theory of Decision," accepted by *Synthese*; it is expected to appear in the first issue of 2000.

Alan Clune will present "Ecological Psychology: The Case from Evolutionary Theory" at the 91st Annual Meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.

The Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (German Academic Exchange Service) of the Federal Republic of Germany has awarded **Gloria L. Zúñiga** a grant to complete her dissertation research in Germany during the 1999-2000 academic year. Gloria will be at the University of Koblenz at the invitation of Professor Rudolf Lütke who was a guest scholar in our department in March 1998.

News of Our Graduates ...

Peter Barker, Ph.D. 1975, has been appointed to the faculty of the History of Science Department at the University of Oklahoma.

B. Richard Beatch, Ph.D. 1993, is now up for a tenure decision at Weber State University. Richard writes that his wife, **Jennifer Beatch**, M.A. 1991, is busy at her new job at the David Eccles Conference Center and Peery's Egyptian Theater, which hosts conferences up to 1500 people. Jennifer is second in charge of the entire kitchen and supervises several dozen employees.

Seung-Chong Lee, Ph.D. 1991, was promoted to associate professor of philosophy at Yonsei University in Korea. Seung-Chong writes to **Newton Garver** that the first printing of the translation of their book, *Derrida and Wittgenstein* sold out within one year in Korea. This is unusual since most scholarly writings do not sell well enough to result in a sell-out of the first 1500 copies. The second printing is

forthcoming soon with minor corrections. The book has had seven reviews thus far, and reviews have been published in the top two philosophical journals in Korea.

Elizabeth Millán, Ph.D. 1997, has accepted a position as assistant professor at DePaul University in Chicago, IL.

Sarah Worth, Ph.D. 1997, has accepted a tenure-track job at Furman University in Greenville, SC.

Lenore Womack, Ph.D. 1998, writes that she has been hired full-time at Baylor University as the Assistant Director of the Baylor Interdisciplinary Core (BIC). The BIC is a new program at Baylor that is showing much success in educating undergraduates in an "interdisciplinary" way. Faculty across the University team-teach the set of core classes that form the foundation of the BIC. Many philosophy professors are involved in the program, both in the administrative and teaching sides of the

BIC. Lenore will be advising students, teaching core classes and some electives, recruiting students, orienting students, organizing meetings and conferences. She will also continue teaching a class in the philosophy department, as time permits.

Lenore and **Henry Wright**, will be married in two months. Henry is busy with his management company, and is running for mayor of their town, Beverly Hills, TX.

Leo Zaibert, Ph.D. 1997, has accepted a position as assistant professor at Grand Valley State University.



Awards ...

Hourani Fellowships

David Garren, **Scott Harrigan**, and **Jeff Scott** received Hourani Fellowships for the spring 1999 semester. These scholarships are provided by the George F. Hourani Memorial Fund, established in the memory of former Distinguished Professor and Department Chair **George Hourani**. Fellowships are granted to outstanding graduate students specializing in ethics or Islamic philosophy.

Romanell Fellowship

Shannon Kincaid was awarded the first Romanell Fellowship, which is made possible by Dr. and Mrs. Patrick Romanell, and given to a student writing his dissertation on some topic relating to naturalism. Shannon's dissertation topic is "Democracy and Culture."

Graduate Student Excellence in Teaching Award

In April **Shannon Kincaid** received an award in the Graduate Student Excellence in Teaching competition. This University-wide award is in recognition of exceptional competence and dedication as a teacher.





World Congress of Philosophy

A number of Department members took part in the 20th World Congress of Philosophy held in Boston in August 1998. This conference attracted philosophers of all persuasions from all over the globe. **Jorge Gracia** was a member of the Program Committee for the Congress. He also made two presentations; one of these was delivered to a symposium on the role of philosophy in American public life—the other two presenters to the symposium were Robert Audi and John Perry. Gracia's position was that philosophy and philosophers have very little impact on public life in America; this conclusion was disputed by Perry. **Barry Smith** took part in a panel on the philosophy of **John Searle** and in a symposium on technology and communication. **Mariam Thalos** and **John Kearns** also made presentations, as did **Berit Brogaard-Pederson**, a Ph.D. student in the Department.

PATRICK ROMANELL

Patrick and Edna Romanell have supplied funds to the Department for the Patrick Romanell Dissertation Fellowship in Philosophical Naturalism. They have also made donations to the University to support the Patrick and Edna Romanell Annual Lecture on Philosophical Issues in Medicine and Health Care. But who are the Romanells, and why are they interested in these topics?

Patrick Romanell, now retired, is a former professor of philosophy who taught at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, at the University of Oklahoma, and at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP).

Romanell was born in Italy, and came to the U.S. as a child. He received the Ph.D. from Columbia University. During his career, Romanell became one of the leading specialists in the U.S. on Latin American philosophy. He has been cited for his "intimate acquaintance with the Mexican philosophical scene."

Romanell has long been associated with naturalistic philosophy. His book *Critical Naturalism* has been an influential work. In addition to the English-language edition, the book has appeared in Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian. Romanell has even been the subject of a book, *Patrick Romanell e l'odierno Naturalismo Statunitense* (*Patrick Romanell and Present-day American Naturalism*), by Giovanni

de Crescenzo; it was first published in 1966, with a second edition in 1971.

In addition to his work on Latin American philosophy and on naturalistic philosophy, Romanell was a pioneer in the fields of philosophy of medicine and biomedical ethics. He taught for ten years at the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston and was joint professor of philosophy and medical philosophy at the University of Oklahoma. (Patrick Romanell met his wife Edna while he was teaching in Galveston; she was a medical social worker at a local hospital.)

In his book, *De Crescenzo* credits Romanell with being a major player in 20th century American naturalism. It was Romanell, for example, who changed American naturalism from an epic to a tragic direction. Romanell claims that his critical naturalism fully acknowledges the tragic dimension of life, and so differs from the epic sort of naturalism, which tries to reduce the whole of moral life to issues of right and wrong. The tragic dimension reflects unavoidable conflicts in our duties and responsibilities.

Critical naturalism also displaces science from the central position of importance to us. According to Romanell, "Wisdom involves more than knowledge, and is much harder to attain. Science, no doubt, is the necessary condition for wisdom, but it is not the only condition."

Philosophy Department Moving to New Quarters

For what most Department members think are poor reasons, the University administration decided that the Department should move to a new location, allowing other departments and programs to take our place on the sixth floor of Baldy Hall. Beginning in the fall semester (1999), the Department will be located on the

first floor of Park Hall, in space formerly occupied by the Department of Communicative Disorders and Sciences. (CDS now occupies space in the Medical School, on the Main Street campus.) Department members have worked with University planners on remodeling and reconfiguring the space in Park Hall, in efforts to make

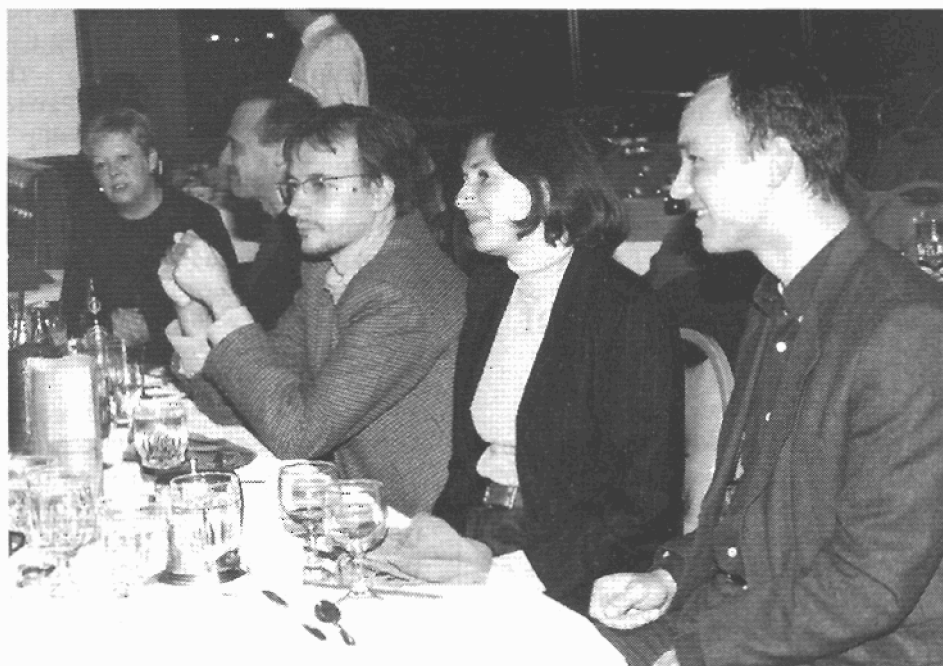
our new quarters as habitable as possible. The positive side of the move is the department will have a seminar room for its exclusive use, a graduate student lounge, a full kitchen, no pesky elevators and a glorious view of the Park Hall parking lots. Our main office address will be 135 Park Hall.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

As has become customary, the Department hosted a number of visitors from abroad during the past year. Roberto Casati, who is a Research Fellow at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in France, was here during the fall semester to help plan for the courses that will be taught to students who enroll in the IGERT (Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training) project in Geographic Information Science. This project will enroll students from Geography, Philosophy, and a number of other departments. During the life of the project, Casati will teach one course each year on the ontology of geographic objects.

Hyun-Soo Ahn of Kyonggi University in Korea was a visitor to the Department in the spring and fall semesters of 1998. Professor Ahn did research in social and political philosophy. Also visiting from Korea was Wangjoo Lee from Pusan National University. Professor Lee arrived in the fall semester of 1998 and will remain for two years. He is studying the relations between philosophy and literature, and the use of the literary connection to revitalize the philosophy curriculum.

José Sagüillo, of the University of Santiago de Compostela in Spain, was here for the fall semester doing research on the history of 20th-century



Judith Wagner, José Sagüillo, Roberto Casati, Marisa Basile, Guido Hülsmann

logic. Sagüillo frequently visits Buffalo to consult with John Corcoran and other members of the Department. (Sagüillo has an MA from the Department; he earned the Ph.D. in Spain.)

Leszek Koczanowicz, from Opole University in Poland, spent the year in Buffalo doing research. Among his interests are the philosophy of G. H. Mead, about whom he has written widely. Professor Koczanowicz's wife

Maria, a well-known film maker, taught for the year in Media Studies.

Artur Rojczak, of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, spent the spring and fall semesters of 1998 in the Department. He did research on logic, and he jointly taught a course with Gloria Zúñiga on 20th-century Polish philosophy.

Guido Hülsmann, an economist from Cologne University, spent the spring and fall semesters of 1998 in Buffalo doing research together with **Barry Smith**. He and Barry jointly taught a graduate seminar on philosophy and economics. In the spring semester (1999), Kristof Nyiri of the University of Budapest visited to collaborate with Barry in team teaching an Internet graduate seminar (students from both UB and Budapest were enrolled) on the ethics and politics of cross-cultural communication. More on Nyiri's endeavors can be found in this issue.

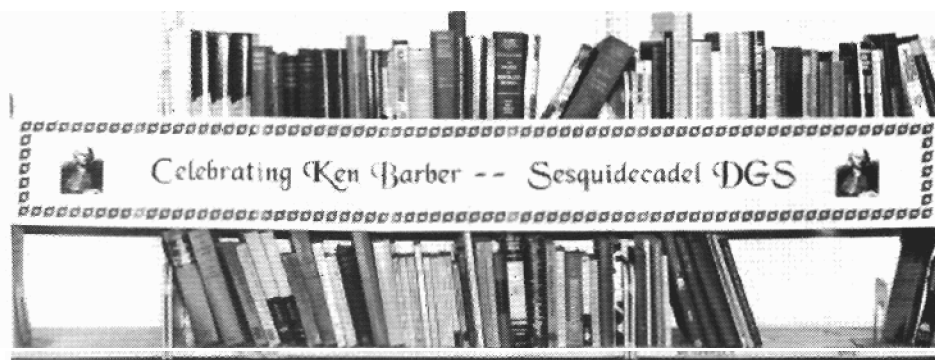
During the fall semester Svetozar Stojanovich of the University of Belgrade taught an undergraduate seminar on the break up of the Soviet Union and the fall of Yugoslavia. Faculty members and outside visitors attended as well as undergraduates. Paul Kurtz and the Center for Inquiry made possible this visit by a distinguished Yugoslavian philosopher. Long one of the leaders of the democratic Serbian opposition to Milosevic, Dr. Stojanovich and his wife returned from Buffalo to Belgrade where they lived during the NATO bombing.



Jinhee Chun and Wangjoo Lee

Sesquidecadel DGS

Ken Barber has distinguished himself in 15 years of service as Director of Graduate Studies. In recognition of that service—and in a thinly disguised effort to persuade him to continue for another 15 years—a surprise party was held on August 28, 1998. To give the affair proper pomp, it was dubbed a "Sesquidecadel Celebration." Photos of the party banner and cake can be found on this page.



Internet Teaching

Kristof Nyiri, Director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and **Barry Smith** taught a graduate seminar this spring, drawing students simultaneously from both UB and the University of Budapest. The subject of the seminar was, "The Ethics and Politics of Cross-Cultural Communication," and one primary focus of the seminar discussions was the effect of new forms of electronic communication on the discipline of philosophy itself and on philosophy teaching. The Provost and the Dean of CAS co-sponsored a Lecture Series by Nyiri, "A Philosophy of Virtual Education."

Nyiri has been teaching his philosophy courses via the Web to students at two Hungarian universities since 1997. He is President of Uniworld, an international virtual-university project based in Budapest. The immediate goal of the Uniworld project is to carry out pilot experiments in internet teaching and to foster research into the practice and theory of the virtual university in ways that will draw the attention of those working in the

higher education field to the potentials of the internet. Longer-term goals include the launching of two multidisciplinary MA degree concentrations to be taught on the internet in cooperation with universities both inside and outside Hungary in the areas of Cross-Cultural Communication and International Migration Studies.

One aim of the Uniworld project is to expand the reach of Hungarian tertiary education beyond the small number of existing Hungarian universities—all of which are located in major cities. The virtual university has the potential to bring under its fold also those living in areas remote from these university centers either in smaller rural towns or among the large Hungarian diaspora in the neighboring countries of Romania, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia and elsewhere. Uniworld is designed to serve as a model for the use of electronic communication in higher education for the citizens of small nations, for minority ethnic groups, and for the speakers of minority languages throughout the world.

Symposium on Ethnic Identity

As announced in the last issue of the Noûsletter, a conference on Ethnic Identity, Culture and Group Rights took place in the Fall of 1998. The conference, organized by **Jorge Gracia**, Samuel P. Capen Chair, and **Pablo DeGreiff**, Assistant Professor, capitalized on the presence of two Hispanic faculty members in the Department—a rarity among philosophy departments in the United States.

A group of distinguished scholars from eleven countries and fifteen different universities met to discuss different aspects of ethnic identity, particularly in light of the experience of Hispanics/Latinos in the United States. One of the unifying threads of the discussions was the question of the status of the Latino/Hispanic category. Is it an ethnic or a racial category, or perhaps neither, or both? In addition to discussions about the meaning of the category Hispanic/Latino, institutional alternatives that could be deployed in order to address the needs of Hispanic/Latinos, such as bilingual programs, affirmative action, and group political representation were considered.

The papers presented at the conference were of such caliber that Routledge has already signed a contract for their publication in a volume edited by Gracia and DeGreiff provisionally entitled *The Rights of Hispanic/Latinos: Identity, Race, and Ethnicity*. The book will be available in mid-2000.

We wish to thank all those who have supported this department through their donations to the various funds: Farber, Hourani, Perry, Steinberg, Donovan, and the Philosophy Department Resource Fund.

Please send material you wish to be included in future Noûsletters to The Philosophy Department, 135 Park Hall, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260.

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