HPS&ST Newsletter
February 2025
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CONTENTS

Introduction

The HPS&ST Newsletter is sent monthly to about 11,000 emails of individuals who directly or indirectly have an interest in the contribution of history and philosophy of science to theoretical, curricular and pedagogical issues in science teaching, and/or interests in the promotion of innovative, engaging and effective teaching of the history and philosophy of science. The newsletter is sent on to different international and national HPS lists and international and national science teaching lists. In print or electronic form, it has been published for 40+ years.

The Newsletter, along with RESOURCES, OBITUARIES, OPINION PIECES and more, are lodged at the website: HERE

The newsletter seeks to serve the diverse international community of HPS&ST scholars and teachers by disseminating information about

events and publications that connect to concerns of the HPS&ST community.

Contributions (publications, conferences, Opinion7Piece, etc.) are welcome and should be sent direct to the editor: Michael R. Matthews, UNSW, **m.matthews@unsw.edu.au** .

British Society for the History of Science: Outreach and Engagement Grants

The British Society for the History of Science's Outreach and Engagement Committee offers grants of up to £500 to support engagement and outreach projects in the history of science, technology and medicine. Project grants are awarded three times per year, and the deadline for the next round is **Friday 14 February 2025**.

Project grants are intended to support initiatives that encourage engagement with the history of science, technology and medicine by non-academic audiences. For example, eligible projects might include supporting the costs of holding a public event, the creation of a public display, or the translation of research into educational resources. We particularly encourage projects that use innovative formats and reach audiences that might be new to the history of science, technology and medicine.

Further information, and a downloadable application form, can be found at: https://www.bshs.org.uk/grants/outreach-and-engagement-project-grants

Allan Jones
allan.jones@open.ac.uk

Center for Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh, Annual Lecture Series.

The Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh invites you to join us for our 65th Annual Lecture Series Talks. All lectures will be held in room 1008 in the Cathedral of Learning (10th Floor) at 3:30pm EDT. If you can't join us in person please visit our live stream on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrRp47ZMXD7NXO3a9Gyh2sg.

The Annual Lecture Series, the Center's oldest program, was established in 1960, the year when Adolf Grünbaum founded the Center. Each year the series consists of six lectures, about three quarters of which are given by philosophers, historians, and scientists from other universities.

Alyssa Ney
Title: Local Branching in Everettian Quantum Mechanics.

Friday, February 21 @ 3:30 pm - 6:00 pm EDT
Zoom – https://pitt.zoom.us/j/93433720100
<https://pitt.zoom.us/j/93433720100>

Abstract: In contemporary philosophy, the fundamentality of physics and physicalism are typically understood as ontological completeness claims of some sort. For example, physics is taken to provide a complete supervenience or realization basis, or a complete set of grounds for all facts or entities. However, since no formulated physical theory provides a complete ontological basis for all facts or entities, one must seek an alternative interpretation if one wants a realistic understanding of the sense in which our current physical theories are fundamental. The aim of this paper is to develop such an interpretation, one that

bases the fundamentality of our current physical theories in a claim about their ontological depth and comprehensiveness. It is argued that this interpretation of the metaphysical fundamentality of physics is more in line with the way that physicists regard certain theories as fundamental than standard philosophical conceptions.

 # Women's Scientific Literatures: The Poetry and Poetics of Early Modern Natural Philosophy, 26–27th June 2025, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge

Deadline for submissions: **Monday 3rd March 2025**
Contact email:
WomensScientificLiteratures@gmail.com

The international AHRC/DFG research consortium, *Scientific Poetry and Poetics in Britain and Germany, from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment* (Anglia Ruskin University; University of Bayreuth; University of Marburg; University of York), invite proposals for their second conference.

Plenary speakers

- Danielle Clarke (University College Dublin)
- Helena Taylor (University of Exeter)
  Confirmed speakers
- Liza Blake (University of Toronto)
- Sajed Chowdhury (Utrecht University)
- Johanna Luggin (Innsbruck University)
- Whitney Sperrazza (Texas A&M University)
- Elizabeth Swann (Durham University)

How did early modern women poets engage with and contribute to natural philosophical thought? 'Women's Scientific Literatures: The Poetry and Poetics of Early Modern Natural Philosophy' will explore a substantial body of poetic work by early modern women that engages knowingly and creatively with natural philosophical ideas.

While recent scholarship has drawn attention to the scientific knowledge embedded in women's recipe books and natural philosophic prose, we have yet to fully uncover the specific and sustained engagement with the natural sciences in female-authored verse and poetics, particularly in manuscript or in under-explored printed texts. This is the case especially in poetic texts that have not been read through a scientific lens but nevertheless demonstrate sophisticated scientific knowledge.

Taking up forms from the epigram to the lyric, papers will show how early modern women used literary and material poetic forms as productive, experimental spaces to explore scientific ways of thinking.

Please send proposals of up to 300 words for 20-minute papers or contributions for roundtables (in English), along with a short biographical note (c. 50 words), to <WomensScientificLiteratures@gmail.com> **by Monday 3rd March 2025**.

Details: Prof. Dr. Florian Klaeger
Department of English and American Studies
Faculty of Languages and Literatures | Universität Bayreuth, Germany
klaeger@uni-bayreuth.de

 # 27th International Congress of History of Science and Technology, Dunedin, June 29-July 5, 2025

The 27th International Congress of History of Science and Technology will be held from **29 June - 5 July 2025** at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand.

The International Congress of History of Science and Technology (ICHST), held every four years, is the world's premier meeting for history of science and technology. The 27th Congress will be held as a hybrid in-person and online event at the University of Otago's Dunedin campus in June-July 2025. Delegates registered for virtual participation will be able to both present and attend online. The Congress will bring together a

diverse group of the world's leading scholars and students in the fields of history of science, technology, and medicine as well as related disciplines. It will be the first time the Congress has been held in Australasia and only the second time in the Southern Hemisphere.

The **theme** of the 27th ICHST is "Peoples, Places, Exchanges, and Circulation."

Details **HERE**

The HPS Podcast

The HPS Podcast - Conversations from History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science
Leading scholars in History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Science (HPS) introduce contemporary topics for a general audience.

Developed by scholars and students in the HPS program at the University of Melbourne.
Producers and Hosts: Samara Greenwood and Carmelina Contarino.

S4 Ep 2 - Simon Schaffer on 'Leviathan and the Air-Pump: 40 years later' (Part 1)
S4 Ep 2 - Simon Schaffer on 'Leviathan and the Air-Pump: 40 years later' (Part 1)
S4 Ep 7 - Naomi Oreskes on 'Writing on Ignorance'
S4 Ep 8 - Nicole C. Nelson on 'Ethnographies of Science'
S4 Ep 9 - Holden Thorp on 'Teach History and Philosophy of Science'

Holden Thorp is Editor-in-Chief of Science and is on a campaign to promote more teaching of History and Philosophy of Science to science students at secondary and tertiary levels.

If you prefer to read the interviews, we publish transcripts of all our episodes (some a little delayed) on our blog here - Podcast Transcripts.

Samara Greenwood
PhD Candidate
Co-Host of **The HPS Podcast**

Philosophy of Science Association (PSA), Articles Available

Gratis Downloadable articles:

- ***The Epistemic Projection Approach to Values in Science*** by Wendy S. Parker
- ***Causal Explanation and Revealed Preferences*** by Kate Vredenburgh
- ***Can Confirmation Bias Improve Group Learning?*** by Nathan Gabriel, Cailin O'Connor
- ***Mathematizing Metaphysics: The Case of the Principle of Least Action*** by Michael Veldman
- ***Academic Journals, Incentives, and the Quality of Peer Review: A Model*** by Kevin J. S. Zollman, Julian García, Toby Handfield

German Society for Philosophy of Science, Conference, Erlangen, 24-26th March 2025

Registration is open for the triennial conference of the German Society for Philosophy of Science, GWP.2025, to be held in the city of Erlangen from 24th until 26th March 2025.

The conference features about 130 talks (contributed papers and symposia), including several sessions on History of Science, Science & Values, and practice-oriented topics. Keynote speakers are:

Kevin Elliott (Michigan State)

Roman Frigg (London)
Andreas Hüttemann (Cologne)
Lina Jansson (Nottingham)
Sabina Leonelli (Munich)
Naomi Oreskes (Harvard)

A list of talks and program overview can be found **HERE**:

PhilSci Archive - Top 5 Downloads + Books

PhilSci-Archive is the official preprint repository for the PSA and the best place to host your philosophy of science preprints. It offers a free, stable, and openly accessible archive for scholarly articles and monographs.

Downloadable books are available HERE

The most downloaded preprints for the last six months of articles deposited in the previous two years are:

Cobb, David (2022) Empiricism in the Philosophy of Science

Wiggleton-Little, Jada and Callender, Craig (2022) Screening Out Neurodiversity

Chen, Eddy Keming (2023) Laws of Physics

Ardourel, Vincent and Bangu, Sorin (2023) Finite-size scaling theory: Quantitative and qualitative approaches to critical phenomena

Stern, Julio Michael and Pereira, Carlos Alberto de Braganca and Lauretto, Marcelo de Souza and Esteves, Luis Gustavo and Izbicki, Rafael and Stern, Rafael Bassi and Diniz, Marcio Alves and Borges, Wagner de Souza (2023) The e-value and the Full Bayesian Significance Test: Logical Properties and Philosophical Consequences

Opinion Page: Global warming: Scientific literacy must be part of the solution

ART HOBSON, Physics, University of Arkansas

Art Hobson is Professor Emeritus of Physics at the University of Arkansas, USA.

He has published two books on Quantum physics; *Tales of the Quantum: Understanding Physics' Most Fundamental Theory* (Oxford University Press, 2017) and *Fields and their Quanta: Making Sense of Quantum Foundations* (Springer 2024). [See publisher's note in the BOOKS section of this newsletter.]

And many papers on the subject, including:

Hobson, A.: 2019, 'A Realist Analysis of Six Controversial Quantum Issues'. In M.R. Matthews (ed.) *Mario Bunge: A Centenary Festschrift*, Springer, Dordrecht, pp.329-348.

Hobson is also interested in physics literacy for the general public and has published *Physics: Concepts & Connections* (Pearson, 5th edition 2010), a physics-literacy textbook for non-science college students.

He publishes an Arkansas regional newspaper op-ed column and is active in such science-related social issues as global warming.

Email: ahobson@uark.edu

Web: homepage

I began my professional life as a jazz musician, obtaining a music degree in 1955, but was soon disappointed to discover that I didn't have the talent to make a living this way and switched to, of all things, physics. This led, in 1964, to my joining the University of Arkansas Department of Physics.

Having a fondness for teaching physics to musicians and other creative people, I volunteered to teach the "Physical Science" course. It satisfied a general sciences requirement for non-science students, including students from the arts and humanities.

I loved teaching this course. My broader interests soon led me to include several new social topics on the grounds that such issues are of interest to globally aware students (the Vietnam War was raging). These topics included environmental threats, global energy resources, the philosophy of science, nuclear weapons threats, and transportation in a car-cluttered nation. I agitated for an entirely new course titled "Physics and Human Affairs" that would continue to satisfy the general sciences requirement for non-science students. Other faculty scientists were skeptical of such social relevance. When I started teaching that course in 1977 only 10 students signed up because faculty resistance prevented the course from satisfying the general sciences requirement for non-science students. More agitating got the course approved for general science credit, and within a couple of years the one-semester course was filling a 220-student classroom every semester. Today, course enrollments run nearly 600 students per semester.

In 1983 I had the good fortune to publish a textbook titled "Physics and Human Affairs" based on this course. The course expanded and spread to other campuses. In 1994 I published an improved textbook, "Physics Concepts and Connections," that appeared in five editions over a 20-year period and was used on 150 campuses.

A non-technical physics course focused on scientific literacy issues is not only a good idea: In view of a plethora of global stresses, scientific literacy is precisely what the world needs now.

Thus, I go back many decades with topics such as global warming, which first achieved widespread public attention during the 1970s.

The "Keeling Curve," a graph of the rise of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere, was first published in 1960 and quickly became an environmental movement icon. The graph, based on CO2 measurements at Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii, showed that, unless humankind radically changed its energy habits, the planet would warm up disastrously. The curve followed a straight-line or "linear" rise during 1860 to 1980, when it began bending upward in an even more dangerous "exponential" manner. The CO2 rise and the accompanying warming were inexorable.

But this scientifically illiterate world paid little attention.

By 1980, anybody who understood that graph and claimed that the world was not in danger was fooling themselves. The oil companies did not fool themselves. Exxon and Shell had good scientists who concluded that global warming was real and would be disastrous, but these scientists were complicit with their companies' sinister desire for profit even at the cost of future disaster. See Naomi Oreskes and Eric Conway's timely book "The Merchants of Doubt: How a Handful of Scientists Obscured the Truth on Issues from Tobacco Smoke to Global Warming."

Tighten your seat belts, folks: We have just installed a monumentally science-illiterate president, and we are just beginning the horror of global warming.

Consider: 2024 was the hottest year on Earth since record-keeping began in 1880. The t10 hottest of those 144 years were 2015 through 2024. The average global temperature has increased by 1.8^0F since 1880. Sea level has risen by six inches since 1901. Glaciers are retreating. Snow cover is decreasing. Birds are migrating earlier. Plants are blooming earlier every spring.

Warming is real and will affect everything we hold dear. We are entering an era of pain such as

humankind has not experienced since 1948-1945. Severe warming will endure through the rest of this century.

We heard a lot, and rightfully so, about the horrors of the recent Los Angeles fires, but we "ain't seen nothin' yet." The worst will probably be flooding from melted Arctic ice. We are in for decades of pain. Most creatures will suffer even more than Homo sapiens.

If humankind cannot gather the knowledge, rationality, and political will to quickly phase out all fossil fuels, our dear planet is in for not decades but centuries of pain.

References:

• Keeling curve: Google it.
• Exxon and other companies knew about global warming: Naomi Oreskes and Erik Conway document this in their book "The Merchants of Doubt."
• The hottest year and the ten hottest years: Google this.

Invitation to Submit Opinion Piece

In order to make better educational use of the wide geographical and disciplinary reach of this *HPS&ST Note*, invitations are extended for readers to contribute opinion or position pieces or suggestions about any aspect of the past, present or future of HPS&ST studies.

Contributions can be sent direct to editor. Ideally, they might be pieces that are already on the web, in which case a few paragraphs introduction, with link to web site can be sent, or else the pieces will be put on the web with a link given in the Note.

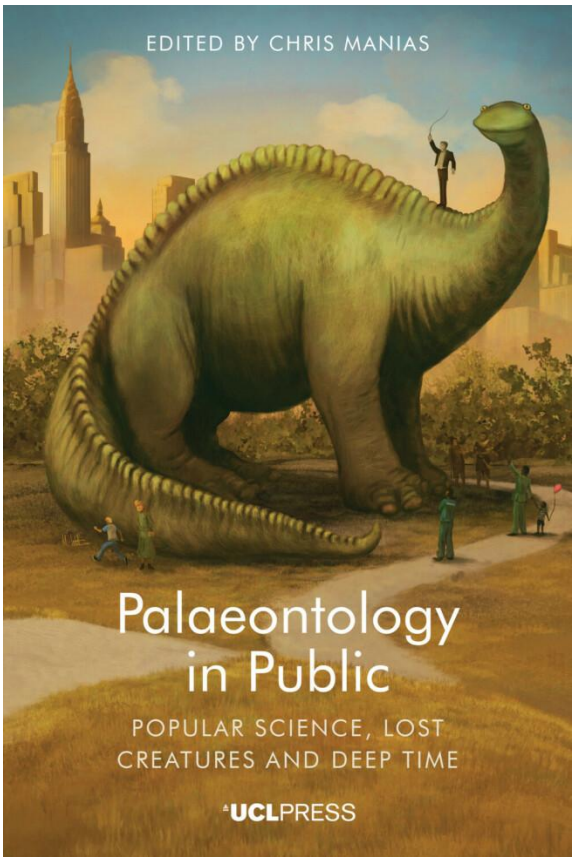
They will be archived, and downloadable, in the OPINION folder at the HPS&ST web site **HERE**.

Varia

- Vale George E. Smith (1938-2024). Historian, philosopher, engineer and Newton scholar. **HERE**
- Eight HPS&ST books downloadable gratis **HERE**
- *Science & Education* Open Access articles (170) **HERE**
- *Philosophy of Science* journal, most cited articles **HERE**

Featured Book: *Palaeontology in Public*

UCL Press is delighted to announce the publication of a new open access book*: Palaeontology in Public: Popular science, lost creatures and deep time,* edited by Chris Manias.



Since the establishment of concepts of deep time in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, palaeontology has been one of the most high-profile sciences. Dinosaurs, mammoths, human ancestors and other lost creatures from Earth's history are some of the most prominent icons of science, and are essential for our understanding of nature and time. Palaeontology and its practitioners have had a huge impact on public understandings of science, despite their often precarious and unsteady position within scientific institutions and networks.

Palaeontology in Public considers the connections between palaeontology and public culture across

the past two centuries. In so doing, it explores how these public dimensions have been crucial to the development of palaeontology, and indeed how they conditioned wider views of science, nature, the environment, time and the world. The book provides a history of vertebrate palaeontology through a series of compelling case studies.

Dinosaurs feature, of course, including *Spinosaurus*, Winsor McCay's 'Gertie the Dinosaur' and the creatures of *Jurassic Park* and *The Lost World*. But there are also the small mammals of the Mesozoic, South American Glyptodons, and human ancestors like Neanderthals and Australopithecines.

This book shows how palaeontology is defined by its relationship with public audiences and how this connection is central to our vision of the past and future of the Earth and its inhabitants.

Free download: **HERE**

AUTHORS OR PUBLISHERS of suitable HPS&ST books who would like an appropriate Preface, Introduction or First Chapter of their book featured in the newsletter, and placed in the RESOURCE folder of the HPSST website, should contact newsletter editor Michael R. Matthews

Founding of Asian Philosophy of Science Association (APSA)

As the board members of the Asian Philosophy of Science Association (APSA), we invite you to join the association as a member and welcome you into this newly formed community for Asian philosophers of science (and philosophers around the world who wish to join our cause).

APSA is the first officially registered association for philosophy of science in Asia, which means, a legally registered (in Hong Kong) association with a constitution and by-law, elected officers, and a paying membership system, in other words an association on the par with the other such associations as PSA, BSPS, EPSA, CPSA, etc.

The aim of APSA is very simple: we aim at promoting a community among philosophers of science in Asia and beyond, introducing a constitution and by-law for fairness, building a high-quality and rigorous academic platform to facilitate international exchange and collaboration, increasing the visibility of philosophers of science working in Asia, and helping students get access to international educational resources.

For more information, please visit our website (https://www.philsciasia.org/), especially the various benefits that APSA offers to its members. You will also find the membership portal where several "early bird" discounts on membership fees are available.

We now launch APSA with the expectation that great things will soon follow. We plan to organize the first biennial APSA conference in 2026 where APSA will be "physically" launched. We also plan to launch the official journal for APSA in due course.
Yours sincerely,
Governing Board
The Asian Philosophy of Science Association
www.philsciasia.org<http://www.philsciasia.org/>
Email: office@philsciasia.org

Each of us on the governing board will be more than happy to answer your questions.

Eugene Y. S. Chua, Nanyang Technological University eugene.chuays@ntu.edu.sg
Chuang Liu, Fudan University logics@ufl.edu
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Call for Papers Centenary of Quantum Mechanics Journal Special Issue

Special Issue: "100 Years of Quantum Mechanics: Philosophical Perspectives". *Epistemology & Philosophy of Science*"

UNESCO recognizes 2025 as the centenary year of Quantum Mechanics.

Epistemology & Philosophy of Science is a leading peer-reviewed quarterly journal founded by the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The journal is committed to publishing high-quality research at the intersection of epistemology, philosophy of science, and scientific methodology. The journal provides a platform for international dialogue and exchange of ideas in both English and Russian. See **HERE**

About the Special Issue:
The Special Issue is dedicated to the ***centenary of quantum mechanics***. The aim of this issue is to explore the philosophical implications and ongoing impact of quantum mechanics on our understanding of reality and the nature of scientific knowledge. We seek contributions that examine both historical developments, contemporary philosophical perspectives in quantum mechanics and its impact on science and culture.

- Historical and philosophical analysis of quantum mechanics development
- Contemporary interpretations of quantum mechanics
- Measurement problem and observer effects
- The nature of quantum experience and reality
- Quantum probability and causality
- Epistemological foundations of quantum theory
- Methodological changes brought by quantum mechanics
- The significance of quantum mechanics for science and philosophy
- Quantum language and its philosophical implications
- Quantum mechanics' influence on metaphysics
- Prospects of the quantum worldview
- Interdisciplinary implications of quantum theory
- Cultural reception of quantum ideas

Confirmed Contributors: Lev Vaidman (Tel Aviv University), Jonas Arenhart (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Valia Allori (University of Bergamo), and Sebastian Fortin (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Submission Requirements:
- Original paper has not been published previously, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.
- The preferred length: up to 7,000 words
- Languages: English or Russian
- Format: Please follow the journal's general guidelines: https://journal.iphras.ru/forcontributors

The deadline for submissions: August 1, 2025.
Publication Date: December 2025

How to Submit: Please submit your manuscript to **vbazhanov@gmail.com**
OR **v.terekhovich@gmail.com**
When submitting, please indicate "100 Years of QM Special Issue" in your cover letter.

For further details or queries, please contact the Editors:
Dr Valentin Bazhanov (vbazhanov@gmail.com)
Dr Vladislav Terekhovich (v.terekhovich@gmail.com).

Ri Freer Prize Fellowships

Founded in 1799, the Ri is a world-famous independent charity dedicated to enhancing public understanding of science and the role of science in society. Among its many luminaries, the analytical chemist and pioneer of modern experimental physics, Michael Faraday, is the most famous. Philip Freer was a collateral descendant of Faraday and a great philanthropist who established the Philip Freer Trust to support postgraduate students to “make a difference in the world”

Type of award: Prize Fellowship for doctoral candidates in their unfunded writing-up year. Areas of research supported: history of science and technology; heritage conservation science; history of the Royal Institution.

Stipend: £18,000 (the Fellowship will pay maintenance but not fees).

Duration of Fellowship: 12 months (commencing 1 October 2025).

Type of award: Prize Fellowship for doctoral candidates in their unfunded writing-up year. How to apply: To apply, please send the following documents via this application form - https://rigb.tfaforms.net/33 All written application materials should be in PDF format All files must be clearly labelled to include the name of the applicant and the name of the document.

For more information on the application materials please refer to the Ri Website https://www.rigb.org/about-us/work-us/ri-freer-fellowship

Two Ri Freer Prize Fellows will be announced by June 2025 All queries should be directed to Freer Administrator Hannah Pratt - hpratt@ri.ac.uk

Deadline for applications: 31 March 2025

Ian Hacking's Philosophical Legacy, Conference

The 13th Annual Values in Medicine, Science, and Technology Conference (VMST-13) at The University of Texas at Dallas May 20-21,2025

This conference celebrates and critically engages with the wide-ranging philosophical work of Ian Hacking (1936-2023). Hacking was one of the most influential and agenda-setting philosophers of science working in the post-positivist (history and philosophy of science) tradition of philosophy of science.

We invite papers that discuss any aspect of Hacking's contributions to history and philosophy of science. This includes (but is not limited to) papers on:

* Making up people/ looping effects
* Social construction
* Dynamic Nominalism
* Philosophy of Language
* Philosophy of logic and mathematics
* Experimental/ entity realism
* Probability and statistical inference
* Historical ontology/ historical epistemology
* Styles of scientific reasoning
* The Stanford School of Pluralism
* Integrated history and philosophy of science
* Philosophy of science in practice
* Socially relevant philosophy of science

Keynote Speakers

Muhammad Ali Khalidi HERE (CUNY Graduate Center); Ron Mallon HERE (Washington University in St. Louis); Paul Roth HERE (University of California, Santa Cruz); Şerife Tekin HERE (SUNY Upstate Medical Center).

Submission Details We invite submission of proposals for presentations on the conference theme. Please email your proposal as a DOC or PDF prepared for anonymous review, with title and abstract of 300-500 words, to HERE. Make sure the body of your email includes your institutional affiliation and contact information. Multiple submissions will not be considered, except in the case of co-authored paper where each proposal has a different presenting author.

Submission Deadline: March 17, 2025

Organizing Committee
Jonathan Y. Tsou, Center for Values in Medicine, Science, and Technology, UT Dallas Şerife Tekin, SUNY Upstate Medical Center Jamie Shaw, Institut für Philosophie, Leibniz Universität Hannover

Golden Oldie: HPS&ST Research from 30+ Years Ago

Good HPS&ST research is clearly written, philosophically informed, well-argued, and has enduring value. Clarity encourages critique and evaluation, where flaws can be identified and corrected. This is a condition for the advance of knowledge.

Much education research is timely. This is useful. But an unfortunate consequence can be that what is timely today might be irrelevant tomorrow. Circumstances change. The research might leave no trace. Conversely, some research can leave a big trace but be philosophically flawed and so do educational and, ultimately, cultural damage.

Good HPS&ST research has a long shelf-life. In defence of this claim, the HPS&ST Newsletter will identify 30+ years-old articles that had, and still have, philosophical, historical and educational value. These Golden Oldies are available, month-by-month **HERE**

Fifth in the series:

Eger, M.: 1992, 'Hermeneutics and Science Education: An Introduction', *Science & Education* **1**(4), 337-348.

Downloadable **HERE**

This paper is the first of three. It is followed by:

Eger, M.: 1993a, 'Hermeneutics as an Approach to Science: Part 1', *Science & Education* **2**(1), 1-30.

Eger, M.: 1993b, 'Hermeneutics as an Approach to Science: Part II', *Science & Education* **2**(4), 303-328.

Recent HPS&ST Research Articles

Babai, R., Allaire-Duquette, G. (2024) Exploring the Impact of a Task-specific Warning to Overcome Intuitive Interference: Humble Lesson on How to Teach in the Context of Representational Plurality. *Sci & Educ*, 1-19. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11191-024-00610-3

Boge, F. J. (2024). Re-Assessing the Experiment / Observation-Divide. *Philosophy of Science*, 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1017/psa.2024.23

Brinitzer , C. (2024). Historicizing the liberal antiracism of Cultural Evolution. *HPLS*, 1-28. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40656-024-00647-1

Champalet, J., Keum, H., Knowles, S.G. et al. (2025). Education for Disaster Justice: The Disaster Haggyo in South Korea. *Sci & Educ*, 1-30. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11191-024-00603-2

Cheung, K. K. C., Erduran, S., & Oancea, A. (2025). 'Swirling' around translanguaging spaces of nature of science in multilingual classrooms. *International Journal of Science Education*, 1–25. https://doi.org/10.1080/09500693.2024.2444439

Daum, A. W. (2024). A 'Temple of Liberty'? Alexander von Humboldt and the French Revolution. *Annals of Science*, 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1080/00033790.2024.2433232

Dawson, V. (2025). Using Socioscientific Issues to Teach Argumentation to Year 7 Science Students in a low Socioeconomic Rural Australian School. *Res Sci Educ*, 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11165-024-10224-

Dolino, L.G.O., Akerson, V.L. (2025). Explicating a Satisfying Definition of the Scientist. *Sci & Educ*, 1-20. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11191-025-00613-8

Edelsztein, V., Méndez, P.R. & Cormick, C. (2025). Attacking a Straw Man? A theoretical alternative and an exploratory empirical approach on how to "inoculate" students against astrology. *Sci & Educ*, 1-34. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11191-024-00609-w

El-Hani, C. N., & Coutinho, J. G. da E. (2024). Closure of constraints and the individuation of causal systems in biology. In P. Illari & F. Russo (Eds.), *The Routledge handbook of causality and causal methods* (pp. 215–233). Routledge.

Giri, V. (2024). Using the History of Research on DNA to Teach NOS. *Res Sci Educ*, 1-19. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11165-024-10226-w

Ismaili, D., Peshkopia, R. & Sako, M. (2025). Political Science as a Science. *Sci & Educ*, 1-

20. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11191-025-00614-7

Kragh, H. (2025). Antimatter in astronomy and cosmology: the early history. *Annals of Science*, 1–25. https://doi.org/10.1080/00033790.2025.2449861

McConwell, A.K. (2025). Were Huxley's social views constituted by his biological work, and vice versa? Progress, perfection, & social values in Julian Huxley's biological worldview. *HPLS*, 1-28 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40656-024-00645-3

O'Connor, C., & Freeborn, D. P. W. (2025). Industrial Distraction. *Philosophy of Science*, 1–28. https://doi.org/10.1017/psa.2025.1

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Walker, Mark (2024). The Historiography of "Hitler's Atomic Bomb.'' *Physics in Perspective*, 18-41. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00016-024-00309-6

Recent HPS&ST Related Books

Bernasconi, G. & Storni, M. (Eds.) (2024). *Early Modern Fire: Science, Technology, and the Urban Space*. Leiden, Netherlands: Brill. ISBN: 978-90-04-52176-6

"*Early Modern Fire* offers new perspectives on the history of fire in early modern Europe (ca. 1600–1800). Far from the background role that scholarship has traditionally assigned to fire, the essays in this volume demonstrate its centrality to understanding the entangled histories of science, technology, and society in the pre-industrial period.

"Analysing case studies ranging from alchemy to cooking and from firefighting to fireworks, the contributors show that the history of fire is not only one of change and progress, but also of continuity, characterised by the persistence of traditional know-how, small-scale innovation, and the coexistence of different paradigms." (From the Publisher)

More information HERE

Catania, Kenneth (2025). *On the Art and Craft of Doing Science*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. ISBN: 9780691249261

"Like any creative endeavor, science can be a messy and chaotic affair. *On the Art and Craft of Doing Science* shares the creative process of an innovative and accomplished scientist, taking readers behind the scenes of some of his

most pioneering investigations and explaining why the practice of science, far from being an orderly exercise in pure logic, is a form of creative expression like any other art.

"Kenneth Catania begins by discussing how ideas set the stage for scientific breakthroughs and goes on to describe ways to approach experimental design. He sheds light on the importance of art in making discoveries and demonstrates how to find and tell a compelling story about a scientific result while accurately communicating its findings. What role does failure play in science? Is it possible to fail better? How do you define success? Catania provides insights to these and other questions, along the way sharing the lessons he's learned from diverse figures ranging from science philosopher Thomas Kuhn to novelist Stephen King.

"Blending illuminating historical examples with insights from Catania's own groundbreaking research in biology and neuroscience, *On the Art and Craft of Doing Science* draws parallels with art and writing to reveal the creative side to the practice of good science." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Erlwein, H. C., & Krause K. (2025). *Revisiting Premodern Islamic Science and Experience*. Dordrecht: Springer. ISBN: 978-3-031-76084-6 (Open Access)

"This open access book takes a fresh look at the nature and place of experience in premodern Islamic science. It seeks to answer two questions: What kind of experience constituted premodern Islamic science? And in what ways did that experience constitute science? Answering these questions, the authors critique the trajectory of most existing histories of the period, which tend to reduce "experience" to empirical method or practice. This view reflects the emphasis that histories of modern science, especially of the Scientific Revolution, have placed on empiricism—the standard against which Islamic actors were then measured.

"This book offers a new historiography, arguing that experience had a far wider scope in the world of Islamic science. Combining an innovative theoretical framework with three case studies and a reflective epilogue by renowned experts in the field, this work offers the history of science a solid foundation on which to build its analyses of premodern science and the modality, scope, and role of experience therein. As a result, it speaks to specialists in the history of premodern Islamic science and historians of science in general to reconsider their historiographical assumptions." (From the Publishers"

More information HERE

Endersby, Jim (2025). *The Arrival of the Fittest: Biology's Imaginary Futures, 1900–1935*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. ISBN: 9780226837567

"In the early twentieth century communities made creative use of the new theories of heredity in circulation at the time, including the now largely forgotten mutation theory of Hugo de Vries. Science fiction writers, socialists, feminists, and utopians are among those who seized on the amazing possibilities of rapid and potentially controllable evolution. De Vries's highly respected scientific theory only briefly captured the attention of the scientific community, but its many fans appropriated it for their own wildly imaginative ends.

"Writers from H.G. Wells and Edith Wharton to Charlotte Perkins Gilman, J.B.S. Haldane, and Aldous Huxley created a new kind of imaginary future, which Jim Endersby calls the biotopia. It took the ambiguous possibilities of biology—utopian and dystopian—and reimagined them in ways that still influence the public's understanding of the life sciences. *The Arrival of the Fittest* recovers the fascinating, long-forgotten origins of ideas that have informed works of fiction from Brave New World to the X-Men movies, all while reflecting on the lessons—positive and negative—that this period might offer us." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Feest, Uljana (2025). *Operationism in Psychology: An Epistemology of Exploration*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. ISBN: 9780226838397

"Psychology has seen an intense debate about the lack of replicability of results in recent years. Uljana Feest uses history and philosophy of science to shed light on the nature of experiment in psychology in general, but her aim reaches beyond debates about replication to provide a novel and comprehensive analysis of the investigative process in experimental psychology. She shows that the central unit of analysis for our epistemological considerations of psychological research should be not theories but, rather, concepts. Her guiding question is: How do psychological concepts figure in the experimental exploration of the objects of psychological research?

"For Feest, this question has two intertwined aspects: What role do concepts play in the design of experiments and the production of data, and how can concepts be revised or adapted in response to experimental results. Following the historical trajectory of debates about operationism in psychology, she argues that this debate was not concerned with philosophical theories of meaning but, instead, closely connected to the investigative practices of experimental psychologists.

"The book offers a broad analytical framework for thinking philosophically about the investigative process in psychology, including analyses of the relationship between data and phenomena in psychology, the relationship between folk- and scientific psychological concepts, the relationship between genuine results and experimental artifacts, and the nature and exploration of psychological kinds." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Gordin, M.D., & McCray, W.P. (Eds.) (2025). *Greedy Science: Creating Knowledge, Making Money, and Being Famous in the 1980s.* Baltimor, MD: Johns Hopkins University. ISBN: 9781421450865

"In the 1980s, a transformative era emerged where profit-driven motives and an entrepreneurial spirit dominated scientific research and technological innovation. This collection of essays, edited by Michael D. Gordin and W. Patrick McCray, examines how greed reshaped the global scientific community through the relentless pursuit of money, fame, and celebrity.

"Profiting off science and technology was not a new phenomenon, nor were the soaring ambitions of some of its most fervent advocates. However, the global currents of knowledge production in the 1980s saw major cultural and scientific shifts: the increasing frequency of university patenting, the rise of academic entrepreneurship, and collaborations between industries and academia, for example. Greedy Science seeks to survey and understand the full range of these changes. Through insightful essays, contributors examine case studies ranging from the biotech boom—driven by early oil-firm investments—to the speculative market strategies in personal computing and alternative energy. This period saw the rise of the celebrity status of scientists and raised questions about the moral complexities of scientific greed.

"The authors argue that greed was an ever-present and expansive trait of science during this time, encompassing a host of behaviors such as covetousness, acquisitiveness, rapaciousness, and conspicuous consumption. Greedy Science provides a nuanced analysis of how market dynamics and the quest for personal gain profoundly influenced scientific advancements and public perception during a pivotal decade in science and technology." (From the Publishers).

More information HERE

Hayles, N. K. (2025). *Bacteria to AI: Human Futures with our Nonhuman Symbionts*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. ISBN: 9780226837475

"The much-lauded superiority of human intelligence has not prevented us from driving

the planet into ecological disaster. For N. Katherine Hayles, the climate crisis demands that we rethink basic assumptions about human and nonhuman intelligences. In *Bacteria to AI*, Hayles develops a new theory of mind—what she calls an integrated cognitive framework (ICF)—that includes the meaning-making practices of lifeforms from bacteria to plants, animals, humans, and some forms of artificial intelligence. Through a sweeping survey of evolutionary biology, computer science, and contemporary literature, Hayles insists that another way of life, with ICF at its core, is not only possible but necessary to safeguard our planet's future. (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Henderson, Felicity (2025). *Robert Hooke's Experimental Philosophy*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. ISBN: 9781789149548

"Robert Hooke was England's first professional scientist and a pioneer of science communication. He was also one of the earliest to write a guide for how others might become "experimental philosophers" like himself. In this new biography, Felicity Henderson takes Hooke's scientific method as a starting point for an expedition into what Hooke himself saw as key aspects of a scientific life.

"Tracing this expansive life, the story draws readers through marketplaces, bookshops, construction sites, and coffee houses—even into the King's royal presence at Whitehall Palace. Henderson explains how Hooke's observations and conversations with the workmen, colleagues, craftsmen, and patrons he met through his work underpinned Hooke's research in significant ways. The result is a fresh portrait of the scientist as a champion of the mundane, whose greatest gift was to help the world see even the smallest parts of everyday life with new eyes." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Hobson, Art (2025). *Fields and Their Quanta: Making Sense of Quantum Foundations*. Dordrecht: Springer Cham. ISBN: 978-3-031-72615-6

"Because of continuing debates about foundational issues as well as the recent consensus about non-locality, it is time to resolve the long-standing quantum enigmas. These include wave-particle duality, the double-slit experiment, quantum randomness, entanglement, superpositions, and measurement. This book presents that resolution, based on the insights that (1) quantum field theory tells us that reality comprises a set of universal quantized fields that fill the universe and (2) standard quantum mechanics is the non-relativistic limit of quantum field theory. An immediate consequence is that there are no particles and that quanta such as photons and electrons are highly unified ("coherent"), spatially extended bundles of field energy.

"Every quantum object is always a wave in a field. It is never a particle. As Steven Weinberg puts it, "The basic ingredients of nature are fields; particles are derivative phenomena." This immediately resolves, for one example, the puzzle of the double-slit experiment in which quanta such as photons and electrons individually interfere like waves as they pass through the slits yet they impact the screen like tiny particles. The resolution: each photon or electron is actually a wave that extends coherently across both slits and across the entire interference pattern, and collapses to a far smaller, atom-sized wave (not a particle) upon entangling non-locally with the screen. Thus quantum physicists can finally get their act together.

"It's about time: After more than 120 years, quantum physics still harbors embarrassing puzzles and physicists remain unable to reach a consensus about what the theory means. Large questions like "What is quantum physics about?" and "What is the meaning of the quantum state?" elicit diverse replies, all different yet all offered with supreme confidence. Every science has healthy differences of opinion, but quantum physics is beyond the pale.

"As *Fields and their Quanta* shows, we can dispense with the diverse interpretations such as consciousness-based views, the hypothesis that other universes are involved in wave function collapse, and the Copenhagen view that there is no quantum world. We can probably also dispense with the suggested reformulations such as the guiding wave hypothesis and various collapse mechanisms, although experimental tests of these are worth doing. Most of these are inspired by the measurement problem, but recent clarification concerning entanglement and non-locality shows that the measurement process is not paradoxical, and that standard quantum physics predicts collapse to a single outcome.

"Quantum physics can thus return to being a normal, objective, scientific endeavor with no special interpretation outside of standard (since Copernicus) scientific realism: Nature exists on its own with no need for observers, and we learn about nature by applying logical reasoning to natural phenomena as revealed by observation and experiment." (From the Publisher)

More information HERE

Janiak, Andrew (2025).*The Enlightenment's Most Dangerous Woman: Émilie du Châtelet and the Making of Modern Philosophy*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780197757987

"Just as the Enlightenment was gaining momentum throughout Europe, philosopher Émilie Du Châtelet broke through the many barriers facing women at the time and published a major philosophical treatise in French. Within a few short years, she became famous: she was read and debated from Russia to Prussia, from Switzerland to England, from up north in Sweden to down south in Italy. This was not just remarkable because she was a woman, but because of the substance of her contributions. While the men in her milieu like Voltaire and Kant sought disciples to promote their ideas, Du Châtelet promoted intellectual autonomy. She counselled her readers to read the classics, but never to become a follower of another's ideas. Her proclamation that a true philosopher must remain an independent thinker, rather than a disciple of some supposedly "great man" like Isaac Newton or René Descartes, posed a threat to an emerging consensus in the Enlightenment. And that made her dangerous.

"After all, if young women took Du Châtelet's advice to heart, if they insisted on thinking for themselves, they might demand a proper education—the exclusion of women from the colleges and academies of Europe might finally end. And if young women thought for themselves, rather than listening to the ideas of the men around them, that might rupture the gender-based social order itself. Because of the threat that she posed, the men who created the modern philosophy canon eventually wrote Du Châtelet out of their official histories. After she achieved immense fame in the middle of the eighteenth century, her ideas were later suppressed, or attributed to the men around her. For generations afterwards, she was forgotten. Now we can hear her voice anew when we need her more than ever. Her lessons of intellectual independence and her rejection of hero worship remain ever relevant today." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Knuuttila, T., Grüne-Yanoff, T., Koskinen, R., & Wirling, Y. S. (Eds.) (2025). *Modeling the Possible Perspectives from Philosophy of Science*. London, UK: Routledge. ISBN: 9781032379647

"Models are used to explore possibilities across all scientific fields. Climate models simulate the potential future climatic conditions under various emissions scenarios, macroeconomic models investigate the implications of various fiscal and monetary policy initiatives, and infectious diseases models study the spread of viral diseases under a range of conditions. Such modeling approaches have not gone ignored by philosophers of science, but they have only recently started to explicitly address modeling the possible. So far, the discussion has been spread across a variety of more or less isolated pockets of debate in the philosophy of science. *Modeling the Possible: Perspectives from*

Philosophy of Science draws together these studies, focusing specifically on how various modeling practices probe possibilities and justify claims concerning them.

"The volume is divided into three sections, plus an introductory chapter. The introductory chapter provides a state-of-the-art survey of the discussions of modeling possibilities within the philosophy of science, as well as an introduction to the book's main themes and individual papers. The three sections focus on different kinds of possibility concepts, possibility spaces, and how-possibly modeling in practical situations. The chapters contained in this volume address conceptual and theoretical issues while also presenting case studies from various scientific domains: physics, evolutionary and synthetic biology, network science, climate science, economics, and epidemiology.

"Essential reading for philosophers of science, epistemologists, and modelers in various scientific disciplines, *Modeling the Possible* is also suitable for anyone interested in model-based scientific inferences, their validity, and the policy conclusions derived from them." (From the Publishers)

More Information HERE

Manias, Chris (Ed.) (2024). *Palaeontology in Public: Popular science, lost creatures and deep time*. London: UCL Press. ISBN: 9781800085824

"Since the establishment of concepts of deep time in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, palaeontology has been one of the most high-profile sciences. Dinosaurs, mammoths, human ancestors and other lost creatures from Earth's history are some of the most prominent icons of science, and are essential for our understanding of nature and time. Palaeontology and its practitioners have had a huge impact on public understandings of science, despite their often precarious and unsteady position within scientific institutions and networks.

"*Palaeontology in Public* considers the connections between palaeontology and public culture across the past two centuries. In so doing, it explores how these public dimensions have been crucial to the development of palaeontology, and indeed how they conditioned wider views of science, nature, the environment, time and the world. The book provides a history of vertebrate palaeontology through a series of compelling case studies. Dinosaurs feature, of course, including Spinosaurus, Winsor McCay's 'Gertie the Dinosaur' and the creatures of *Jurassic Park* and *The Lost World*. But there are also the small mammals of the Mesozoic, South American Glyptodons, and human ancestors like Neanderthals and Australopithecines. This book shows how palaeontology is defined by its relationship with public audiences and how this connection is central to our vision of the past and future of the Earth and its inhabitants." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Perez, Myrna (2024). *Criticizing Science: Stephen Jay Gould and the Struggle for American Democracy*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. ISBN: 9781421450155

"The question of public trust in science feels newly urgent, but today is not the first time that opposing ends of the American political spectrum have critiqued modern science. This dynamic has historical roots in the early 1970s, when critiques of science emerged simultaneously out of Civil Rights, feminist, and decolonization movements on the left, as well as within the creationism of the Christian Right.

"In *Criticizing Science*, Myrna Perez follows the public career of evolutionary biologist, political leftist, and anti-creationist Stephen Jay Gould during the final decades of the American twentieth century. Gould believed that denaturalizing scientific objectivity could be part of the greater work of racial and gender justice in the United States. Perez shows the promises and limitations of Gould's view—most famously expressed in his 1981 book *The Mismeasure of Man*—that the collective self-

reflection on the history of scientific bias would lead to a better, less oppressive science. She argues that we must instead contend with the radical possibilities that are opened by working for a resolutely democratic science.

"By centering Gould, Perez clarifies divides among left, liberal, and right-wing movements over evolutionary science during the rise of the Christian Right and the expansion of academic feminism. These divides continue to shape contemporary debates over climate change, vaccines, abortion policy, and the nature of gender in present-day American politics." (From the Publihsers)

More information HERE

Potochnik, A., & Jacquart, M. (2025). *Public Engagement with Science: Defining the Project*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781009475105 [Open Access]

'Public engagement with science' is gaining currency as the framing for outreach activities related to science. However, knowledge bearing on the topic is siloed in a variety of disciplines, and public engagement activities often are conducted without support from relevant theory or familiarity with related activities.

"This first Element in the Public Engagement with Science series sets the stage for the series by delineating the target of investigation, establishing the importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration and community partnerships for effective public engagement with science, examining the roles public engagement with science plays in academic institutions, and providing initial resources about the theory and practice of public engagement with science. Useful to academics who would like to conduct or study public engagement with science, but also to public engagement practitioners as a window into relevant academic knowledge and cultures." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Povich, Mark (2025). *Rules to Infinity: The Normative Role of Mathematics in Scientific Explanation.* Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780197679005 [Open Accsess]

"One of the central aims of science is to provide explanations of natural phenomena. What role does mathematics play in achieving this aim? How does mathematics contribute to the explanatory power of science? *Rules to Infinity* defends the thesis that mathematics contributes to the explanatory power of science by expressing conceptual rules that allow for the transformation of empirical descriptions. It claims that mathematics should not be thought of as describing, in any substantive sense, an abstract realm of eternal mathematical objects, as traditional Platonists have thought.

"This view, which Mark Povich calls "mathematical normativism," is updated with contemporary philosophical tools, which are used to form the argument that normativism is compatible with mainstream semantic theory. This allows the normativist to accept that there are mathematical truths, while resisting the Platonistic idea that there exist abstract mathematical objects that explain such truths. There is a distinction between scientific explanations that are in some sense distinctively mathematical—those that explain natural phenomena in some uniquely mathematical way—and those that are only standardly mathematical, and Povich defends a particular account of this distinction.

"*Rules to Infinity* compares normativism to other prominent views in the philosophy of mathematics, such as neo-Fregeanism, fictionalism, conventionalism, and structuralism, and offers an entry point into debates at the forefront of philosophy of science and mathematics as it defends its novel positions." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Powell, J. L. (2025). *Faith in Fallacy: A Century of State-Sanctioned Science Denial*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780197784686

"Today, when global warming denial and vaccination denial are alarmingly prevalent, it is crucial to understand that throughout history, science denial at the state level has cost scores of millions of lives.

"In the Soviet Union under Stalin, Lysenko's denial of genetics led to disastrous agricultural policies, resulting in the persecution and execution of dissenting scientists and widespread famine. A similar tragedy unfolded in Mao's China, where the wholesale adoption of Lysenkoism contributed to a famine that claimed an estimated 45 million lives.

"In Germany starting in the 1930s, Adolf Hitler made state policy of Nazi eugenics, a twisted theory which held that some races are superior to others. This led first to the murder of disabled persons, including children, and then to the smoking chimneys of the Holocaust.

"President Mbeki of South Africa conducted his own internet research and rejected a virtually unanimous scientific consensus to conclude that HIV does not cause AIDS and that folk remedies are preferable to anti-retroviral drugs, costing an estimated 330,000 deaths.

"In this century, in Brazil and the United States, Presidents Jair Bolsonaro and Donald Trump rejected medical advice to downplay the danger of the COVID-19 virus and discourage protective measures, causing many unnecessary deaths. The two of them and today's Republican party reject the consensus among scientists that manmade global warming is true, thus choosing to deny and ignore the greatest threat that humanity has ever faced. Doomsday has not yet arrived, but we can see it from here and time is running out." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Rescorla, M. (2025*). Bayesian Models of the Mind.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781108955973

"Bayesian decision theory is a mathematical framework that models reasoning and decision-making under uncertain conditions. The Bayesian paradigm originated as a theory of how people should operate, not a theory of how they actually operate. Nevertheless, cognitive scientists increasingly use it to describe the actual workings of the human mind.

"Over the past few decades, cognitive science has produced impressive Bayesian models of mental activity. The models postulate that certain mental processes conform, or approximately conform, to Bayesian norms. Bayesian models offered within cognitive science have illuminated numerous mental phenomena, such as perception, motor control, and navigation. This Element provides a self-contained introduction to the foundations of Bayesian cognitive science. It then explores what we can learn about the mind from Bayesian models offered by cognitive scientists." (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Sarkar, Sahotra (2024). *The Vienna Circle: The Story of Logical Empiricism*. London, UK: Routledge. ISBN: 9781032627304

"In Vienna in the 1920s a group of brilliant philosophers, mathematicians, and scientists – led by figures such as Moritz Schlick, Otto Neurath, Rudolf Carnap, and Hans Hahn – gathered to discuss the foundations of science and mathematics. Known as the Vienna Circle, they proposed to practice philosophy in continuity with science; their movement became known as Logical Empiricism.

"In this highly engaging book, Sahotra Sarkar tells the story of one hundred years of Logical Empiricism, from its beginnings in 1924 to its legacy today. He explains how its ideas, influenced by revolutionary theories of space, time, and causality of that time, led to a quest for a unified theory of science. He shows how their commitment to logic and objectivity provided a powerful political antidote to Nazi racism and obscurantism. He charts the decline of the movement after many members, who had fled to the United States during World War Two, were presumed to have communist sympathies and subjected to surveillance and

harrassment. He argues that the ideas of the movement continue to be relevant today.

"A superb evocation of one of the most important intellectual movements of the twentieth century, *The Vienna Circle: The Story of Logical Empiricism* will be of great value to anyone interested in philosophy, history, and the history of science. (From the Publishers)

More information HERE

Walker, Mark (2024). *Hitler's Atomic Bomb: History, Legend, and the Twin Legacies of Auschwitz and Hiroshima*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781009479288

"Who were the German scientists who worked on atomic bombs during World War II for Hitler's regime? How did they justify themselves afterwards? Examining the global influence of the German uranium project and postwar reactions to the scientists involved, Mark Walker explores the narratives surrounding 'Hitler's bomb'. The global impacts of this project were cataclysmic. Credible reports of German developments spurred the American Manhattan Project, the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and in turn the Soviet efforts.

"After the war these scientists' work was overshadowed by the twin shocks of Auschwitz and Hiroshima. Hitler's Atomic Bomb sheds light on the postwar criticism and subsequent rehabilitation of the German scientists, including the controversial legend of Werner Heisenberg and Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker's visit to occupied Copenhagen in 1941. This scientifically accurate but non-technical history examines the impact of German efforts to harness nuclear fission, and the surrounding debates and legends." (From the Publisher)

More information HERE

Authors of HPS&ST-related papers and books are invited to bring them to attention of the Newsletter's assistant editor Paulo Maurício (**paulo.asterix@gmail.com**) for inclusion in these sections.

PhD Awarded in HPS&ST

We welcome publishing details of all PhDs awarded in the field of HPS&ST. Send details (name, title, abstract, supervisor, web link) to editor: m.matthews@unsw.edu.au

Coming HPS&ST Related Conferences

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March 6-10, 2025, US Philosophy of Education Society, PES, annual conference, Baltimore.
Details: **HERE**

March 23-26, 2025, NARST Annual Conference, National Harbour, Maryland, USA
Details: **HERE**

March 24-26, 2025, German Society for Philosophy of Science, GWP.2025, city of Erlangen.
Details: **HERE**

March 27-29, 2025, Integrated History and Philosophy of Science, 10th conference. CIT Pasadena, CA
Details: **HERE**

March 27-28, 2025, Workshop on Scientific Pluralism, Epistemic Diversity, and Progress in Science. University of Wupppertal
Submissions by 15 November
Details: **HERE**

May 20-21, 2025, Celebrating Ian Hacking, The University of Texas at Dallas
Details: **HERE**

June 11-14, 2025, Sixteenth Biennial History of Astronomy Workshop, -14, 2025, University of Notre Dame.
Details: **HERE**

June 26-27, 2025, 'Women's Scientific Literatures: The Poetry and Poetics of Early Modern Natural Philosophy' Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge
Details: HERE

June 29-July 5, 2025 International Congress of Science and Technology, Dunedin, New Zealand
Details: **HERE**
July 1-5, 2025, Australian Science Education Research Association (ASERA) annual conference, Deakin University, Melbourne
Details: **HERE**
July 20-25, 2025 ISHPSSB Conference, University of Porto.
Details: **HERE**
August 25-29, 2025, European Science Education Research Association, biennial conference, Copenhagen
Details: **HERE**
22-25 June 2026, 8th ICASE World Conference on Science & Technology Education, University College, Cork, Ireland
Details: **HERE**

HPS&ST Related Organisations and Websites

IUHPST – International Union of History, Philosophy, Science, and Technology
DLMPST – Division of Logic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Science, and Technology
DHST – Division of History, Science, and Technology
IHPST – International History, Philosophy, and Science Teaching Group
NARST - National Association for Research in Science Teaching
ESERA - European Science Education Research Association
ASERA - Australasian Science Education Research Association
ICASE - International Council of Associations for Science Education
UNESCO – Education
HSS – History of Science Society
ESHS – European Society for the History of Science
AHA – American History Association
FHPP APS - Forum on History and Philosophy of Physics of the American Physical Society
HAD AAS - Historical Astronomy Division of the American Astronomical Society.
ACS HIST – American Chemical Society Division of the History of Chemistry
GWMT - Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Wissenschaften, der Medizin und der Technik
ISHEASTME – International Society for the History of East Asian History of Science Technology and Medicine
EASE - East-Asian Association for Science Education
BSHS – British Society for History of Science
EPSA - European Philosophy of Science Association
AAHPSSS - The Australasian Association for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Science
HOPOS – International Society for the History of Philosophy of Science
PSA– Philosophy of Science Association
BAHPS - Baltic Association for the History and Philosophy of Science
BSPS – The British Society for the Philosophy of Science
SPSP- The Society for Philosophy of Science in Practice
ISHPSB - The International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology
PES– The Philosophy of Education Society (USA)

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HPS&ST related organizations wishing their web page to be added to the list should contact assistant editor Paulo Maurício: paulo.asterix@gmail.com

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