

PHILOSOPHY NEWS

2016-2017



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

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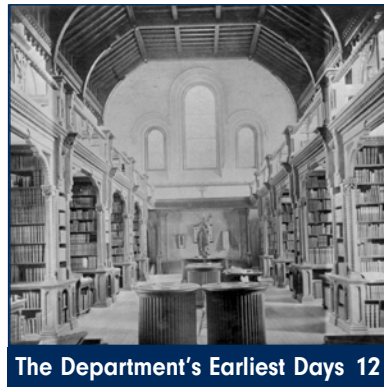
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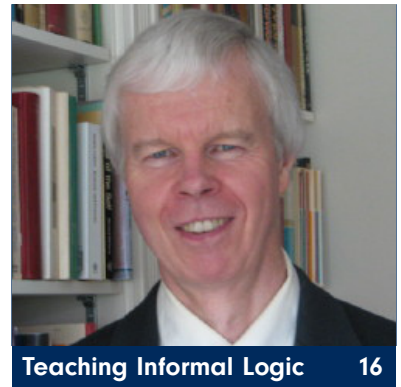
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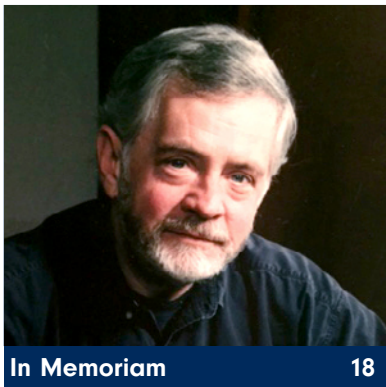
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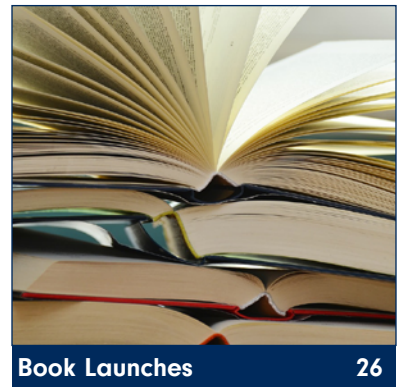
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Welcome

I am very happy to present you with the latest issue of *Philosophy News*, the newsletter of the U of T Departments of Philosophy. 2016-2017 was incredibly busy and I hope you enjoy reading about our activities and some of the events that kept us occupied during the past year.



Philosophy is doing very well at the University of Toronto. Our enrolments continue to be spectacular. Students obviously appreciate the rigour of our discipline and the skills our programs convey. Whereas much has been written about the decline of the humanities in the universities, we don't experience much of this. I attribute our success also to my colleagues and our graduate students and their outstanding teaching skills.

While we are on the topic of good news, I would like to mention some of the achievements of our remarkable faculty and students during the past academic year. Congratulations to Franz Huber, Andrew Sepielli, and Nick Stang on their promotions to associate professor (with tenure) and to Imogen Dickie, Benj Hellie, and Jessica Wilson on their promotions to full professor. Moreover, Cheryl Misak has just been appointed to University Professor, the highest academic rank at our university. Cheryl has also been awarded a Fellowship of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for the 2017-18 year, as has Margaret Morrison. This must be the first time in Canada that two members of the same department have won these prominent awards in the same year.

Congratulations go also to Tom Hurka on receiving the 2017 Killam Prize in the Humanities. The Killam Prizes are among Canada's most prestigious awards. Last but not least, Johanna Thoma has been awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal for the outstanding dissertation she defended this past year. And Zoë Sebastien is the recipient of the Governor General's Silver Medal, for her achievements as a philosophy undergraduate. This list is by no means complete. See the People and Awards sections of this newsletter for more information.

However, not everything this past year was reason to be cheerful. We mourn the passing of Professors Emeriti Joseph Boyle, Jacqueline Brunning, and Henry Pietersema as well as our former student James Wong. They were valued members of our community and friends to many of us. They will be missed.

In the last newsletter I mentioned that the department is back in hiring mode. Past fall, David Barnett joined us as new assistant professor on the St. George campus. David works in the philosophy of mind and he has already left a mark in the class room and beyond. I am also happy to report that in the past year we recruited four more faculty members at the assistant professor level: Owen Ware (UTM), Michael Miller, Shruta Swarup, and Brendan de Kenessey (all on the St. George campus). Owen is a specialist of Kant and German Idealism and Michael works on philosophy of science and in particular philosophy of physics (he is cross-appointed to the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology). Shruta and Brendan specialize in ethics and social and political philosophy.

Moreover, the Department of Classics has just hired Charles Brittain as a Jackman professor in the humanities. Charles is a specialist of ancient philosophy and he joins us from Cornell University. As an affiliate department member he will help us to build on our strength in ancient and medieval philosophy. We are very excited about our new colleagues. They will shape the future of our department. At this point we are planning to conduct four more searches next year, two of which will be at the University of Toronto, Scarborough. So stay tuned for more news on this matter.

I would like to close this welcome message with thanks to two individuals who have contributed greatly to the department. At the end of the past academic year, James (Jim) Brown retired after 36 (!) extremely successful years at U of T. During this period, Jim has distinguished himself as a prolific researcher and an inspiring teacher. Thank you, Jim, for your outstanding service and dedication to the department. Many thanks also to Benjamin Eldridge, who after a three-year term as department manager has just moved on to a different position in the university. During his tenure with us, the day-to-day operations of the department on the St. George campus were in extremely capable hands. We wish him all good luck in his new role.

Martin Pickavé

Chair, Department of Philosophy,

Faculty of Arts and Science

Chair, Graduate Department of Philosophy

UTM Philosophy News



This year (2016-2017) saw several significant developments. First, we have made an exciting new faculty appointment: Owen Ware, who received his PhD from Toronto in 2010, was hired to teach 19th-20th century continental philosophy. As a result, the tri-campus department now enjoys a new strength in the area

of Kant and post-Kantian philosophy. Owen comes to us from Simon Fraser University in B.C. and already has a publication record that many tenured professors would envy. We look forward to welcoming Owen when he arrives in Toronto this summer.

Second, we have hired a new undergraduate advisor, Jane Medeiros. Until last July we had shared our UG advisor with two other departments—not an ideal situation, for obvious reasons. But now we have lured Jane to UTM from a similar position in Chemical Engineering at St. George. She has transformed the administration of our programs and courses in ways that make the Department of Philosophy run more smoothly and economically than ever before, and the students and faculty alike enjoy a new level of support in their course-related activities. Welcome to Jane!

We also improved our course offerings in other significant ways this year. In particular, we have added two new courses designed to boost enrolments at the 200-level—Philosophy at the Movies and Philosophy in Everyday Life, and our Philosophy of Religion course

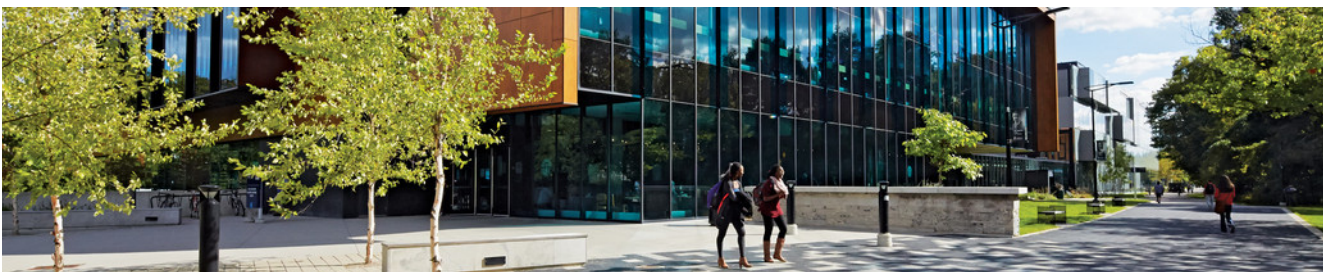
will be taught next year on Buddhism. Also, in place of our usual year-long introductory course PHL105, we will be offering two independent half courses in 2017-18, one in each semester. This arrangement will allow both students and faculty greater flexibility in scheduling their courses.

Also, we have been phasing out the use of sessional instructors especially in our logic courses; these are now taught largely by our own advanced PhD students. This new practice provides the highest level of teaching for our UG students and fine preparation for the graduate students hoping to land faculty positions in the terribly tight job market. In addition, we have been hiring top undergraduates to work as tutors in the introductory logic and critical thinking courses. This practice both (i) frees up graduate TAs to assist in discursive courses where the need for them is greater and (ii) provides the undergraduate tutors with an excellent opportunity for “experiential learning”. (We are under significant pressure from the government to provide such opportunities.)

I’m delighted to report also on the establishment of the Jacqueline Brunning Award Fund, which provides an award of roughly \$700 annually to the philosophy student judged by the faculty to be the best of the graduating class. The Brunning Award is funded by donations from colleagues, friends and many other admirers of Jackie’s extraordinary teaching and profound impact on the students in her classes. We will make the award for the first time this year, before the end of May. (We will announce the winner on the department’s website, along with the winners of the Erindale, Gombay, and “Top Student” prizes.) If you would like to make a donation, please go to uoft.me/brunning-donation.

Diana Raffman

*Chair, Department of Philosophy
University of Toronto Mississauga*



UTSC Philosophy News



Another busy and productive academic year has passed at UTSC in the Department of Philosophy. Amid the usual bustle and turmoil of the year, a number of milestones and achievements deserve to be especially recognized and passed on here.

After serving as interim chair for this year, I am passing the baton to a new permanent chair of the Department of Philosophy: Sonia Sedivy. We are a small department but being chair is still a major responsibility and a lot of work. We all wish Sonia well as she prepares to take the mantle of office.

Two colleagues have ascended the academic ladder to the august rank of professor. Extremely well deserved and not a moment too soon, Jessica Wilson and Benj Hellie are the department's newest full professors. They are both internationally recognized and highly productive scholars, helping to make UTSC a research powerhouse.

Following a by now well-established tradition, the UTSC Association of Philosophy Students had another excellent year. They organized and hosted a number of events, essay and study clinics for our undergraduates and in March mounted an extremely successful and well attended undergraduate conference.

The general topic was something of a departure from tradition: continental philosophy, and we were treated to papers ranging from existentialist theories of history to Kierkegaard's dancing knight. The keynote speaker was Professor Gary Foster from Wilfrid Laurier University, who lectured on the rather exciting topic of Sartre on sexual desire.

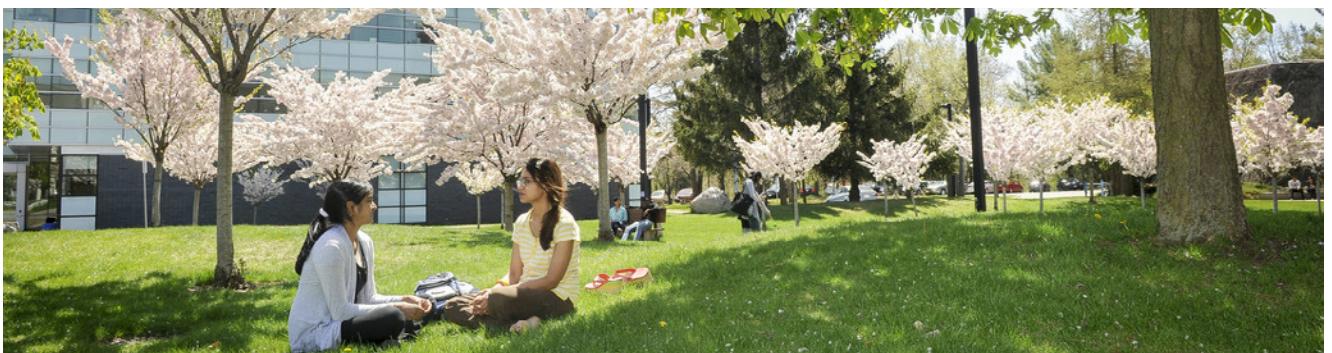
The faculty were also busy organizing and hosting conferences. Sonia Sedivy presented a two-day workshop held in early May on 'Art, Perception and History' which brought together philosophers of art and perception as well as art historians. Not to be outdone, Karolina Hübner organized two international workshops, one in April on 'Spinoza's Political Psychology' and one in June with the intriguing title 'Being Human'.

One of the most interesting challenges our new chair may face is the department's departure from Portable 102. ('May' because it is difficult to predict with any precision when Highland Hall will be ready for occupancy.) But yes, we now can foresee the day the portable (and its mates which litter the UTSC quad) will be ported away from the campus. Where the department will move has not been officially announced but we look forward with excitement to the event (though some members of the department confess a certain affection for the portable and the groundhogs who lived under it).

The department also looks forward to a faculty search for a tenure-track appointment in the area of ancient philosophy and a limited-term appointment in biomedical and applied ethics, as our faculty continues to grow and diversify.

William Seager

*Chair, Department of Philosophy
University of Toronto Scarborough*



From the Graduate Department



Let me start with the glittering prizes. The graduate department has had a very good year in terms of awards and fellowships. Most significantly, we have once more had a successful Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship application (Charles Dalrymple-Fraser) and, I think for the

first time, a winner of the extremely prestigious Governor General's Gold Medal (Johanna Thoma). Dominic Alford-Duguid was the winner of the David Savan Dissertation Prize (adjudicated by me, James Allen, and Jonathan Weisberg – many thanks to the latter for their time and judgment). Prach Panchakunathorn won the Martha Lile Love essay prize, adjudicated by Karolina Hübner and Peter King (for which, once more, many thanks).

We have likewise witnessed our usual good showing in SSHRC and OGS fellowships. Thanks here to Deborah Black and David Barnett for their work in ranking our files for the next step in the process. The bottom line in all this is that our PhD students are recognized as among the very best in the university, and the country.

Seven PhD students defended successfully during the past year, and I offer my congratulations to all of them. They were honoured at the Spring Party, an innovation suggested by Margaret Opoku-Pare which I trust will continue. Our MA class was likewise honoured then.

A new class of 11 PhD students will join us in the fall, including winners of Trillium and Jackman fellowships. I would like to thank the admissions committee for their sterling work: Nate Charlow, Peter King, Andrew Sepielli, Tom Hurka, and Jennifer Nagel. Special thanks to Andrew for stepping in late, and to Jennifer for her magic touch with spreadsheets. I hope they will agree with me that, though it involves a great deal of work,

looking at these files is an invigorating glimpse at the coming generation of outstanding philosophers.

In addition to assessing the paper files, graduate recruitment depends on faculty contact. Thanks to all who participated in the now-annual graduate weekend, which was a resounding success despite some catering glitches and logistical snags. Faculty attendance at the Friday reception and Saturday party was very impressive, and much remarked by visiting students. Special thanks to Donald Ainslie for volunteering his principal's residence at University College for the Saturday night party. Shelley Weinberg (Illinois) and Lauren Bialystok (OISE-UT) graciously agreed to give talks during the day on Saturday, and these added substance – and much lively discussion – to the event. I will add special thanks to Karolina Hübner and, especially, Mary Frances Ellison for help with organizing and executing this weekend. The various graduate students who agreed to billet visiting candidates are also deserving of special recognition.

The graduate department could not function without the efforts of the placement committee to aid students with their job searches. It is a brutal market right now, as we all know, and even the most highly ranked departments are having trouble with academic job hunting. Thanks here to Marleen Rozemond for heading up the placement effort. Karolina Hübner will be taking over in coming months. Andrew Sepielli, meanwhile, deserves special recognition for his efforts in the Professional Development Seminar, universally lauded by the candidates fortunate enough to work with him. I will also extend thanks here to the faculty who agreed to participate in the MA Professional Development Seminar, as well as those who accepted the two MA-only seminars.

The grad teaching schedule was another resounding success because it ably represented the diversity of the Toronto program. We continue to distinguish ourselves as the only elite program in North America that can offer high-level seminars in every sub-discipline of the subject, including history, aesthetics, value theory, and continental philosophy, as well as the necessary core aspects of the analytic mainstream. The coming year is, if anything, even more embarrassing in its riches, because of new additions to the faculty complement. I have likewise been very happy to see a number of

continued on page 21

From the St. George Undergraduate Department



The undergraduate programs on the St. George campus forge ahead as usual. We currently have nearly 1700 majors, minors, or specialists, a truly remarkable number even for a department of our size!

However, the success of our programs does not make us complacent. This year we

offered a new course at the 200-level: PHL 233, Philosophy for Scientists – an introduction to epistemology and metaphysics tailored for students coming from science backgrounds. We have also, in cooperation with the Department of Mathematics, improved the structure of the Mathematics and Philosophy Specialist program.

Last year saw the launch of our new Logic Lab. The Logic Lab is designed to improve the learning experience of the nearly 700 students annually, who take PHL 245, Modern Symbolic Logic, a core course in our philosophy curriculum. The Logic Lab works similar to our very successful Essay Clinic. Students can come to the weekly drop-in sessions where they are supported by a teaching assistant.

But the Logic Lab also offers individual meetings each week. The uptake of this new offering was remarkable. It also seemed to have done away with the (very costly) need for some students to hire private tutors. This alone is a big success. Thanks to funding from the Advancing Teaching and Learning in Arts & Science (ATLAS) funds, we will be able to continue for at least another year. Alex Koo, who teaches PHL245, deserves the credit for getting this initiative off the ground.

We wouldn't be able to offer our programs without our part-time lecturers – Charles Cooper-Simpson, James Davies, Brian Embry, Alex Koo, Adam Murray, Jonathan Payton, Bryan Reece, and Devlin Russell – who bril-

liantly filled gaps in our curriculum left by faculty on leaves or by retirements. Hopefully, these gaps will get a bit smaller now that we are adding new faculty. David Barnett has just finished his first year as a new assistant professor of philosophy of mind. He moved to U of T from Union College, where he taught for three years after receiving his PhD from NYU.

Three more colleagues are scheduled to join us soon. Michael Miller has just defended his dissertation at the University of Pittsburgh and will strengthen, starting this fall, our research and teaching in the philosophy of science and in particular in philosophy of physics. He is cross-appointed to the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. Shruta Swarup has a PhD from Cornell University and joins us this fall from Franklin & Marshall College. She specializes in social and political philosophy. And last but not least, Brendan de Kenessey, who is currently finishing a dissertation at MIT, will become part of our department in the summer of 2018 after he finishes a postdoc at Harvard's Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics. Welcome to all of them!

One of the highlights of the year was our Undergraduate Research Conference on April 7 and 8. For the second time in a row the conference was jointly organized by the UTM and St. George departments. Thanks to Belinda Piercy and Adam Murray for putting the event together. Thirteen undergraduate students presented their research on topics ranging from ancient philosophy to transgender rights. The keynote address was given by Sandra Lapointe (McMaster), the president of the Canadian Philosophical Association.

We have many excellent students, as one can also gather from the list of awards our undergraduate students have won last year. Many of our students were admitted to graduate programs in philosophy or in other disciplines and will begin new phases of academic life after the summer. We congratulate all of our graduating students on their achievements, and wish them the best for whatever comes next.

Imogen Dickie

Associate Chair, Undergraduate

RETIREMENT

James Robert Brown



Jim Brown retired at the end of June 2017 after 36 extremely successful years at the University of Toronto. Jim joined the department in 1981 after completing his PhD at the University of Western Ontario under the supervision of R.E. Butts. At U of T, Jim quickly established himself as a prolific researcher

and an inspiring teacher.

Jim is best known for his work in at least three areas: thought experiments in the natural sciences, visual reasoning in mathematics, and various issues involving the relation between science and society. His 1991 book *The Laboratory of the Mind*, for

instance, was the first book published on the topic of thought experiments and did much to define this burgeoning field. In addition to *The Laboratory of the Mind*, Jim has written six more books, edited or co-edited seven volumes and written more than 200 articles!

A notable aspect of Jim's work and personality is his multidisciplinary orientation. He collaborates with mathematicians, physicists, biomedical scientists, and others. In fact, his most recent book (co-authored with Michael A. Slawinski) is on the foundations of seismology!

His work and reputation have earned Jim visiting professorships in places such as Dalhousie, Lanzhou, Moscow, Konstanz, Bielefeld, and Berlin. In 2004, he was elected a fellow of the Leopoldina Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften (Germany), which was followed by elections to the Royal Society of Canada (2007) and Belgium's Académie Internationale de Philosophie des Science (2010).

His service to the profession is extraordinary, and so was his service to the department. From 2005 to 2007 Jim was appointed to a term as associate chair of graduate studies, during which he did much to improve our graduate program. Jim, many thanks for your outstanding service and dedication to the department! You will be missed by your colleagues and your students!

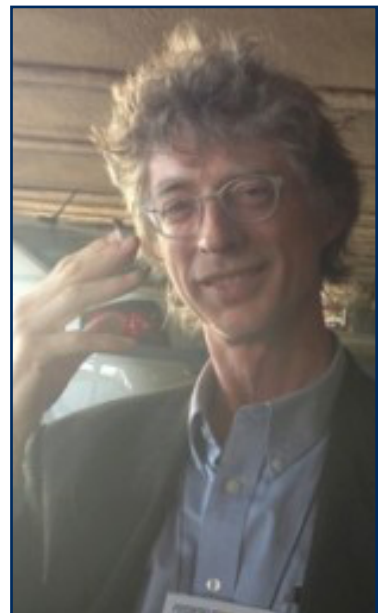
RETIREMENT

Douglas Hutchinson

Doug Hutchinson retired at the end of the 2015-2016 academic year. Doug, a well-known scholar of ancient philosophy, was appointed to the Department of Philosophy in 1983, after completing his dissertation at Oxford University. His dissertation on Aristotle's conception of virtue, supervised by Jonathan Barnes, later became his first book *The Virtues of Aristotle* (1986).

To students of ancient philosophy he is not only known for his insightful articles and papers on Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, and Epicurus, but also

for editing, with John Cooper, the English translation of Plato's *Complete Works* (1997). In the last couple of years, Doug and his former student Monte Johnson (University of California, San Diego) have conducted a large research project on Aristotle's *Protrepticus*. Doug also has an interest in research on the science and politics of marijuana.



Thomas Hurka Wins the 2017 Killam Prize for the Humanities



Credit: Sgt Johanne Maheux, Rideau Hall © OSGG, 2017

Thomas Hurka(L) with Governor General David Johnston

The Department of Philosophy is very proud that University Professor Thomas Hurka, the Chancellor Henry N. R. Jackman Professor of Philosophical Studies, has won a prestigious 2017 Killam Prize for the Humanities. The Killam Prizes were presented by the Governor General, His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston, in a ceremony at Rideau Hall on May 30, 2017.

One of Canada's most prestigious scholarly awards, the Killam Prizes recognize outstanding career achievement by scholars actively engaged in research. They are administered by the Canada Council for the Arts and come with a \$100,000 prize. The Killam Prize for the Humanities exists only since 2002 and Tom is the second member of our department to win the award.

Thomas Hurka is one of the leading moral philosophers, renowned for the exceptional rigour of his argumentation, the creativity of his thought, and the originality of his approaches. He is best known for

three major contributions: his work on perfectionism, a new theory of virtue, and the rediscovery of British moral philosophy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Much of Thomas Hurka's research is concerned with the human good, with the question of which states and activities make our lives most desirable.

He is the author of many works in moral and political philosophy, including *Perfectionism* (1993), *Virtue, Vice, and Value* (2001), *The Best Things in Life* (2011), and *British Ethical Theorists From Sidgwick to Ewing* (2014). He has also published on the ethics of war, sports, capital punishment, nationalism, and he was one of the first to address the ethics of global warming.

Hurka is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a recipient of both a Killam Research Fellowship (2011) and a Guggenheim Fellowship (2006). He was named a University Professor, the university's highest academic honour, in 2013.

University of Toronto Philosophers Win Prestigious Guggenheim Fellowships



Cheryl Misak(L) and Margaret Morrison

Cheryl Misak and Margaret Morrison, both professors in the Department of Philosophy, have each received a Guggenheim Fellowship. The 2017 fellowship recipients were announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation on April 7 in *The New York Times*. Guggenheim fellows are selected on the basis of impressive achievement in the past and exceptional promise for future accomplishment, with more than 100 Guggenheim fellows going on to become Nobel laureates. This year, a total of 173 awards were awarded to mid-career academics and artists in the U.S. and Canada.

"Congratulations to Professors Misak and Morrison on this high honour," said Professor Vivek Goel, U of T's vice-president of research and innovation. "Receiving a Guggenheim Fellowship is a great career achievement for a scholar, and it will allow them each to continue their important work in different areas of philosophical inquiry. We are very fortunate to have them both at U of T."

The fellowship will enable Misak to work on a book, *Frank Ramsey: An Intellectual Biography*, which will offer the first complete understanding of the work and life of the Cambridge philosopher, economist, and mathematician, and maybe even offer some thoughts on the meaning of life. Ramsey – who Misak described as "one of the most brilliant and original thinkers of the last century" – is well known in philosophy, economics, and mathematics. His thinking underpins much of contemporary economics and decision theory, as he provided pioneering mathematical models in both disciplines. Ramsey died in 1930, just before his 27th birthday. "One must not use the word 'genius' lightly, but in Ramsey's case it is apt," said Misak.

Beyond his scholarship – which had a huge influence on the work of economists such as John Maynard Keynes, and Nobel prize-winners Peter Diamond and James Mirrlees – Ramsey had a fascinating life, noted Misak. He began his Cambridge undergraduate degree just as the Great War was ending and was among the early wave of those keen to be psycho-

analyzed in Vienna in the 1920s. Ramsey was a close friend of – and influence on – Ludwig Wittgenstein and was a core member of the secret Cambridge discussion society, the Apostles, during one of its most vital periods. He was also was part of the Bloomsbury set of writers and artists and the Guild Socialist movement. “I aim to shed light on these significant intellectual and cultural movements,” said Misak. “Indeed, I hope even to say something about the meaning of life, not only through an examination of one very special life, but also in thinking through what Ramsey himself in one of his most poignant papers said about the topic.”

After a dozen years as an academic administrator (Misak was a U of T provost and vice-president from 2009-2013, and dean at U of T Mississauga and chair of the Department of Philosophy before that), Misak has enthusiastically returned to her research on pragmatism, America’s most influential school of philosophy. Her most recent books are *Cambridge Pragmatism: From Peirce and James to Ramsey and Wittgenstein* and *The American Pragmatists*. A fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Misak’s honours include the Humboldt Research Prize and her “Experience, Narrative, and Ethical Deliberation” was selected by *The Philosopher’s Annual* as one of the 10 best papers in philosophy in 2008.

Margaret Morrison is a world-leading scholar on the philosophy of science. Her work on various aspects of modelling in the physical and biological sciences has transformed our philosophical understanding of and approach to the construction and evaluation of models as a source of reliable information. Many of her papers focus on the question of how we are able to extract practical information from abstract mathematical models that often bear little relation to the concrete physical world.

“The topic that has motivated much of my work over the past 25 years is the role played by mathematics in shaping the world we live in and facilitating our knowledge, explanations, and decision-making about that world,” said Morrison. This question is of particular importance not only in the philosophy of science but also in economics, policymaking, and all fields that rely on mathematical modelling. Morrison’s work on theory unification in physics – the attempt to unite the disparate phenomena of nature under the umbrella of a single theory – has also had a profound impact by calling attention to the role that mathematics plays in producing unified theories and questioning whether

these unifying frameworks change our understanding of the phenomena themselves.

The fellowship will enable Morrison to continue her research on the role of mathematical frameworks in explaining the behaviour of complex systems and to further delve into the area of econophysics – an interdisciplinary research field that applies theories and concepts from physics in order to study complex problems in finance and economics. “Many people are skeptical about the value of econophysics,” said Morrison. “In particular, why should we think that interesting aspects of economic behaviour can be captured by methods that ignore specific features of the agents, treating them in a manner similar to molecules in a gas?” Consequently, much of the criticism centres on what is seen as a lack of explanatory power with respect to the behaviour of economic agents, noted Morrison.

However, mainstream economics is very poor at predicting events like the 2008 stock market crash, so the question for Morrison is how the mathematical methods of econophysics improve predictive power in these areas. “Because the financial markets affect us all in one way or another, explicating the assumptions underlying the methods used in econophysics is an important philosophical problem.” Much of the criticism of econophysics stems from what Morrison sees as a misunderstanding of its foundations, and her goal for the fellowship year is to provide a philosophical analysis of the underlying aims and assumptions of econophysics, together with some clarification of its foundations. “The hope is that this will help to neutralize some of the criticism while highlighting its methodological advantages,” said Morrison.

Morrison is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and in 2004 was elected to the Leopoldina – the German National Academy of Science. A recipient of the Humboldt Research Prize (2014), her books include *Reconstructing Reality: Mathematics, Models and Simulation* and *Unifying Scientific Theories: Physical Concepts and Mathematical Structures*.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has offered fellowships to artists, scholars and scientists in all fields annually since 1925.

(This is a slightly altered version of the article that appeared in U of T News on April 7, 2017.)

This year Canada is celebrating its sesquicentennial. John Slater, author of *Minerva's Aviary: Philosophy at Toronto 1843-2003*, took this occasion to reflect on the department's beginnings.

The Department's Earliest Days



In 1827 King George IV granted a royal charter for the establishment of King's College at or near the city of York (after 1834, Toronto) in Upper Canada. Political disputes over the central place accorded the Church of England in the charter arose immediately; these disputes and their resolution delayed the opening of King's College until June 8, 1843. On the following day James Beaven (1801-1875), professor of divinity, metaphysics and moral philosophy, delivered his inaugural address, and three days later the regular course of lectures commenced. Beaven gave courses in both metaphysics and ethics, and both

were required of all matriculated students. A priest of the Church of England, and very High Church in his sympathies, Beaven held both a BA and an MA from Oxford University.

King's College continued to be a political pawn, with successive governments of Upper Canada introducing legislation to sever its remaining ties with the Church of England.

Prior to his recruitment he had published a book on the life and writings of St. Irenaeus, a second-century father of the Greek Church, who wrote an important

work combating various heresies. Beaven's training in philosophy was that common to all Oxford graduates of his day; the works of William Paley (1743-1805) were the high point of his study, and throughout his long teaching career at Toronto he used Paley's books as texts.

King's College continued to be a political pawn, with successive governments of Upper Canada introducing legislation to sever its remaining ties with the Church of England. The 11th attempt was successful. The Baldwin Act, given royal assent in 1849, transformed King's College into the University of Toronto on January 1, 1850. All of the professors, except Beaven, were automatically transferred to the new institution. The Baldwin Act forbade the teaching of theology, so Beaven had to decide whether or not he would accept an appointment as professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy in the new secular university, which he and most of his fellow Anglicans stigmatized as "godless." After much agonizing and much loud lamentation, Beaven, probably for economic reasons – he had a wife and seven children – decided to remain with the University of Toronto, but he let it be known that he "abominated" the institution he worked for. His complaints almost cost him his job, and he kept it only after he recanted his abusive language in a meeting of the Senate of the University. Beaven continued to teach philosophy until he was forced by the provincial government to retire in 1871. The government acted after receiving a petition condemning his teaching signed by nearly every student.

All of those who taught philosophy courses were ordained ministers, and they considered it their duty to teach nothing that would raise doubts about religion in their students' minds.

Beaven's education in philosophy and, consequently, his conception of teaching it, were typical for his time. No university in the English-speaking world offered specialization in the subject. Cambridge University was among the earliest to offer a degree in philosophy, but it did not graduate its first class until 1865. Some philosophy had always been included in the work for the BA – at Oxford it was the Greeks and Locke and Paley – but it was treated largely as a mere handmaiden to religious instruction.

"There was a great fear of causing "doubts" – regarded as a dreadful malady in Victorian times – if younger students were exposed to philosophical thinking.

All of those who taught philosophy courses were ordained ministers, and they considered it their duty to teach nothing that would raise doubts about religion in their students' minds. There was a great fear of causing "doubts" – regarded as a dreadful malady in Victorian times – if younger students were exposed to philosophical thinking.

When Beaven retired, George Paxton Young (1818-1889), a lapsed Presbyterian minister, was appointed to succeed him. Young, an Englishman who had been educated at the University of Edinburgh, was well known to members of the University of Toronto where he had served as one of the external examiners in both philosophy and mathematics for many years. Like Beaven, his formal study of philosophy was that common to all degree students at Edinburgh. After graduation he had taken a theology course and had been ordained. Shortly after completing his education he immigrated to Canada. His first appointment was as pastor of Knox Church in Hamilton. A few years before his arrival in Canada, Knox College had been founded by members of the Free Church movement, the branch of Presbyterianism to which Young owed his allegiance. In 1853 Knox's philosophy professor had been charged with heresy and forced to resign, and Young was appointed to replace him. Young soon found his colleagues too dogmatic for his taste, but he was prudent enough to avoid an open quarrel. In those days, all professors at Knox had to sign the Westminster Confession, a pure and unadorned statement of Calvinist theology. Young began to have doubts about this confession, and gradually came to the conclusion that he could no longer profess it. Just at this time, Egerton Ryerson, the Superintendent of Schools in Canada West, offered Young the job of inspector of the secondary schools in the province. Young was glad to accept, and he did an excellent job for Ryerson. Knox, however, wanted him back, and in 1868 it re-appointed him on his terms: he would not have to teach theology. Three years later Beaven retired and Young was appointed to succeed him.

During the 18 years in which he was the sole professor in philosophy, Young, who was a brilliant and popular teacher, completely secularized the teaching of philosophy in University College, since 1853 the sole teaching arm of the University of Toronto, which was the examining body. Beaven had, till the very end, insisted that every student read Paley's *A View of the Evidences of Christianity* (1794) and *Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the*

continued next page

Deity, Collected from the Appearances of Nature (1802). The publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859, which many saw as rendering the argument from design superfluous, was dismissed out of hand by Beaven, as it was by many other clergymen. Young was not a man for public controversy; he avoided having to take a stand on this contentious matter by simply dropping Paley's books. Young only once went on record regarding Darwin's theory; he accepted it for animal bodies, but he refused "most decidedly" to allow that consciousness could have arisen from non-conscious elements.

In his next lecture he would indeed mercilessly expose the weakness of the position, before moving on to expound, and then demolish, another man's philosophy.

It was Young who set the department on the course of teaching philosophy through its history. His students reported that he would deliver a lecture in which some philosopher's position was laid out with great sympathy and stoutly defended, then, just when the class were beginning to believe that they were being treated to Young's own views, he would say that, unfortunately, the position he had just expounded was completely indefensible and promised to demolish it in his next lecture. As a teaching technique this was very effective, for it caused his students, especially the better ones, to try to anticipate his objections and thus to do some philosophical thinking of their own. In his next lecture he would indeed mercilessly expose the weakness of the position, before moving on to expound, and then demolish, another man's philosophy.

By the time Young died in February 1889, the teaching of philosophy in the university had been freed from all religious entanglements. After his death a battle royal developed over the appointment of his successor. His students demanded the appointment of a successor who would commit himself to teach Young's philosophy in perpetuity. Since Young himself never published his philosophy, nor even lectured on it, except as he used it to criticize the positions of others, this was an odd demand, especially when viewed from our perspective. The president of the university, Sir Daniel Wilson, wanted to advertise the position and appoint the best of the applicants. The final decision rested with the premier of Ontario, who made all university appointments in those days. The position was duly advertised internationally, and several men sent in their applications. Shortly after Young's death the premier had made it

known that he would not appoint a clergyman to the position, thus shrinking the list of acceptable applicants very dramatically.

Two young men emerged as the leading contenders for the job. The president's choice, also supported by the principals of Knox and Wycliffe Colleges, both of which were affiliated with the university, as well as others, was James Mark Baldwin (1861-1934), who held a PhD from Princeton University, and was teaching at a small college in Illinois. Baldwin had a number of publications, and his first book, volume one of his *Handbook of Psychology* (1889), had just come out. In addition to being trained in philosophy, Baldwin could teach the new psychology then coming into vogue and he was even prepared to establish a Psychological Laboratory, which would be the first in the British Empire. His rival for the job, James Gibson Hume (1860-1949), was loudly supported by the "nativist" party whose more extreme members thought that all Toronto positions should be reserved for Toronto graduates. Hume, who had earned the BA under Young in 1887, was, at the time of Young's death, a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. The next year he planned to move to Harvard to complete work on the PhD degree. Wilson thought Hume was much too junior to be entrusted with the charge of such an important department in the University of Toronto.

Both parties lobbied the premier and his cabinet, and the politicians temporized. No decision had been taken when the new school year opened in October 1889. Desperate to bring the matter to an end, Wilson proposed to the premier that the chair be split into two with Baldwin coming immediately and Hume in two years' time, after he had earned the PhD. To mollify Hume's supporters, Wilson proposed that Hume be paid to complete his work for the degree. The premier signed off on this compromise, and Baldwin joined the faculty as professor of logic and metaphysics on November 14, 1889. In those days the rubric 'metaphysics' encompassed 'psychology,' including the new experimental psychology.

Hume, having been awarded the doctorate by the University of Freiburg, Germany, joined the faculty in October 1891 as professor of the history of philosophy in the University of Toronto and professor of ethics in University College. Hume's appointment reflected the split that had been made in the teaching of philosophy when Victoria College negotiated a federation agreement with the University in 1887 and moved to Toronto

from Cobourg in 1892. Some subjects, such as English and French, were 'college' subjects; others, such as chemistry and mathematics, were 'university' subjects. Philosophy was designated a university subject, but the teaching of one branch of it, ethics, was assigned to the colleges. Victoria had wanted all of philosophy to be a college subject, but Young, perhaps remembering his experience at Knox College, had vetoed that arrangement. The most he would allow to the colleges was ethics, which had traditionally been closely associated with the training of preachers. This awkward division of our subject continued until the abolition of college subjects in 1975.

Enrolment in philosophy courses continued to grow. In addition, [Baldwin] introduced a sequence of courses in experimental psychology, never before offered at Toronto, and they proved very attractive to students.

Baldwin taught at Toronto for only four years, but they were very productive years. Enrolment in philosophy courses continued to grow. In addition, he introduced a sequence of courses in experimental psychology, never before offered at Toronto, and they proved very attractive to students. A Psychological Laboratory was established and every student in the department was obliged to do experimental work. When Baldwin left for Princeton in 1893, the sub-discipline of psychology was flourishing, and it survived his departure.

The man who replaced him was August Kirschmann, a German national who had been trained in Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory at Leipzig. Kirschmann, whose special field of experimentation was colour theory and its relation to aesthetics, soon made the laboratory at Toronto well-known throughout the world. Kirschmann taught at Toronto until the fall of 1908 when he went on study leave to Germany and never returned. While in Germany he contracted a debilitating disease which made it impossible for him to travel. He was kept on the payroll, at gradually reducing amounts, until his contract was abruptly terminated during the hysteria of the First World War. Deprived of its head, psychology limped along until the 1920s when it was taken over by vigorous new leadership; in 1919 its budget was severed from that of philosophy, and in 1927 it was made an independent department.

James Gibson Hume taught in the department for 36 years, and for all but two of those years he was its sole head. During the debate over Young's successor, Hume had been touted by his supporters as another Young,

and on his return he promised, in his inaugural lecture, to teach Young's philosophy. It quickly became evident, however, that he lacked Young's charisma, among other deficiencies. Within a couple of years *The Varsity* was calling for his ouster; he survived that demand, and another by *The Globe* a few years later. Both times, the president of the university, James Loudon, who had strongly supported Hume's candidacy, was obliged to tell the Senate that Hume was just competent enough to do his job, but no more. In addition to being a lacklustre teacher, Hume was also deficient as a scholar, publishing very little in philosophy.

The bright spot during Hume's reign was the emergence of George Sidney Brett (1879-1944) into a leading role in the department. Brett was brought to Toronto by Trinity College as librarian and lecturer in classics in 1908. Trinity had by that time federated with the university, and classics was a college subject. Brett did such outstanding work during his first year that Trinity named him professor of ethics and ancient philosophy. Brett was an Englishman who had been trained at Oxford; he had then taught philosophy for four years at Government College in Lahore, India, now in Pakistan. His second year at Toronto coincided with the unplanned absence of Kirschmann, and Brett was invited by Hume to teach the logic course for the University. This small beginning gradually led in 1916 to a part-time appointment as professor of philosophy – the very first use of that title – and then five years later to a complete transfer to the university. In 1912 Brett published the first volume of his *History of Psychology*, which gave him a foothold in both of the department's subjects. The university's president at the time, Sir Robert Falconer, who had a low opinion of Hume – thinking, according to Fulton Anderson, that he had an untidy mind because of his queer dress – came to depend upon Brett more and more as the years passed. In 1919 Falconer took the administration of the psychology sub-department away from Hume and put C.K. Clarke, professor of psychiatry and the man for whom the Clarke Institute is named, in charge of it. Two years later Clarke, whose health had deteriorated, turned the directorship over to Brett, who held the job until psychology became an independent department in 1927. In that year Hume, much against his will, was forced to retire and was succeeded by Brett who served as head until his death in 1944.

John Slater

Professor of Philosophy Emeritus

Teaching Informal Logic



The calendar entry for the undergraduate Department of Philosophy on the St. George campus lists a 200-level half course called Critical Reasoning: "the area of informal logic - the logic of ordinary language, usually non-deductive. Criteria for the critical assessment of arguments as

strong or merely persuasive. Different types of argument and techniques of refutation; their use and abuse."

Reference books in philosophy give various accounts of informal logic. For example: "Informal logic examines the nature and function of arguments in natural language, stressing the craft rather than the formal theory of reasoning" (*Oxford Companion to Philosophy*); "informal logic, also called practical logic, [is] the use of logic to identify, analyze, and evaluate arguments as they occur in contexts of discourse in everyday conversations" (*Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy*). On a different view, informal logic is a field of study and research - "an attempt to develop a logic that can assess and analyze the arguments that occur in natural language" (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). According to the *Stanford* essay, a complete theory of informal logic would include, inter alia, an account of logical consequence, a typology of argument, an account of good argument with general criteria for different argument types, and a theoretical account of fallacies. The same essay notes that a current area of development in informal logic combines the theory of informal argument and computational modeling.

Proficiency in informal logic requires the ability to recognize the main point(s) in an argumentative passage, to detect irony, to discern statements made indirectly, and to read between the lines to identify implicit premises.

Here informal logic will be taken to be practical logic

but will be understood in a broader sense than the *Cambridge* sense quoted above. In this broader sense, informal logic focuses not only on "arguments as they occur in contexts of discourse in everyday conversations" but also, indeed primarily, on arguments as they occur in contexts of written discourse.

Proficiency in informal logic requires the ability to recognize the main point(s) in an argumentative passage, to detect irony, to discern statements made indirectly, and to read between the lines to identify implicit premises. It requires the ability to decide whether a given text of the form 'p because q' is an argument or a causal explanation. It requires sustained practice in 'micro-reading.' For many students, this way of reading is new. An obvious way to introduce them to it is by means of short in-class exercises. The "million-dollar comma case" could be used for this purpose. It involves the interpretation of the following sentence in a contract between two companies: "This agreement shall be effective from the date it is made and shall continue in force for a period of five (5) years from the date it is made, and thereafter for successive five (5) year terms, unless and until terminated by one year prior notice in writing by either party." At issue was whether the option to cancel with one year's written notice applied to the first five-year period as well as to the subsequent successive five-year periods.

There are many textbooks in informal logic, and the instructor of an informal logic course may find it difficult to decide among them. One reason for this is that the textbooks differ on substantive matters. For example, one textbook says: "in logic, an argument is a special kind of discourse, embodying the claim that one or more specific statements ought to be accepted as true, or probably true, just because certain other statements are true" (Monroe Beardsley, *Thinking Straight*). According to another textbook, "[a]rguments in the narrow sense are simply sequences of propositions, one of which is the argument's conclusion, the rest of which are the argument's premises," whereas "arguments in the broad sense are social exchanges between two or more parties in which premises are offered in favour of a conclusion according to a given set of [context-variable] rules or standards.... At the core of every argument in the broad sense is an argument in the narrow sense" (John Woods, Andrew Irvine, Douglas Walton, *Argument*).

Standardizing an argument can be considered part of analyzing it.

Textbooks also differ in their formats for standardizing an argument, where, in the case of an argument with two or more premises and a single conclusion, this consists, at a minimum, in writing the premises on separate lines followed by the conclusion. Standardizing an argument can be considered part of analyzing it. Some textbooks distinguish between argument analysis and argument evaluation, while others treat argument evaluation as an element of argument analysis.

Different accounts are given of 'good argument.' For example: (a) an argument is good just when the conclusion is probably true, or must be true, if the premises are true, and the premises are true; (b) an argument is good just when the premises are acceptable, (positively) relevant to the conclusion, and provide adequate support for the conclusion.

The teaching of informal logic isn't confined to courses in the subject; it occurs in any course in which students are taught methods of recognizing, analyzing, and evaluating (in "ordinary language") arguments in the assigned readings.

Suppose that an instructor examines a number of textbooks with a view to selecting one to use in an informal logic course, but has philosophical criticisms of all of them. The instructor decides that one of the textbooks has virtues that outweigh its defects and selects it, but also decides to present both the textbook view and an alternative view on each of several topics. For example, if, as likely, the textbook distinguishes between deductive and inductive arguments, the instructor will explain that on a different view the deductive/inductive distinction should be interpreted not as a distinction between argument types but as a distinction between standards of argument appraisal. The instructor will tell the students whether for grading purposes they will be expected to be familiar with both the textbook view and this different view.

Or the instructor might decide not to use a textbook but to provide the students with notes on the course topics. The notes will, in part, draw upon a selection of textbooks and upon published research in argument theory. These sources will be listed in the notes, and the instructor will arrange for one or more of the listed textbooks to be placed on library reserve for the students to consult, if they wish, for further coverage of the

course topics and for practice exercises.

The teaching of informal logic isn't confined to courses in the subject; it occurs in any course in which students are taught methods of recognizing, analyzing, and evaluating (in "ordinary language") arguments in the assigned readings. (Analyzing and evaluating if the instructor distinguishes between argument analysis and argument evaluation.)

Suppose that the course is a 300-level philosophy course in ethics. The instructor explains at the outset how the term 'argument' will be understood in the course. In their readings, the students encounter different methods of standardizing an argument. One of the assigned readings includes a discussion of the open-question argument against ethical naturalism, which the author (Gilbert Harman) defines as "the doctrine that moral facts are facts of nature." Harman gives an account of the open-question argument, but he doesn't standardize it. The instructor asks the students to standardize the argument on the basis of Harman's account of it. In Harman's view, there are two problems with the argument. One, he claims, is that it begs the question against ethical naturalism. The instructor explains what this means. The second problem, according to Harman, is that as it stands the argument isn't (deductively) valid. The instructor asks the students what this means, and explains if necessary. With a view to showing that the open-question argument isn't valid as it stands, Harman presents "an analogous argument" which is obviously invalid. The students haven't encountered this method of argument evaluation in their previous readings in the course. The instructor asks them whether Harman succeeds in his attempt to show that the open-question argument is invalid as it stands, and discussion follows; the key issue is whether there is a decisive relevant difference between the open-question argument and Harman's allegedly analogous argument. Following the class, the instructor posts notes on the Harman reading; the notes include a standardization of the open-question argument (based on Harman's account of it) and comments on Harman's two criticisms of it.

Of course, another instructor might proceed differently, and for good reasons. To paraphrase a truism in a textbook by Irving Copi, there is no single approach to teaching informal logic that is certain to work well for all instructors and for all students.

Derek Allen
Professor Emeritus

In Memoriam

Joseph M. Boyle, Jr. (1942-2016)



Joseph M. Boyle, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on July 30, 1942, the eldest of five children in a devout Catholic family. He married Barbara Dean on June 4, 1966. They had three daughters and a son, and celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary some two months before he was stricken with what turned out to be an aggressive brain tumour. He died on September 24, 2016.

On September 29, the flag

at the main administrative building of the University of Toronto was flown at half-mast in honour of Joe and Professor Robert Craig Brown (who had died on September 22).

In 1970, Boyle completed his PhD dissertation at Georgetown University under the supervision of Germain Grisez. He held positions at Fidelis College in Herman, Pennsylvania (1968-70), Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, Michigan (1970-76), the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota (1976-81), and University of St. Thomas, Houston, Texas (1981-86). In 1986 he moved to the University of Toronto to take up a position as professor of philosophy at St. Michael's College and the Department of Philosophy. He retired in 2013.

Although his main focus was on teaching and scholarly work, he was also a highly effective administrator, serving as principal of St. Michael's College (1991-2001) and as interim chair (2003) and acting chair (2008-2009) of the Department of Philosophy. He also served as president of the American Catholic Philosophical Association in 1988-89.

Boyle had a rare ability to collaborate with other philosophers. He made an important contribution to the three volumes of Grisez's *The Way of the Lord Jesus*. He authored *Free Choice: a Self-Referential Argument* (1976) with Olaf Tollefsen and Grisez; *Life and Death with Liberty and Justice: A Contribution to the Euthanasia Debate* (1979) with Grisez; *Catholic Sex Ethics* (1986) with Ronald Lawler and William May; and *Nuclear Deterrence, Morality, and Realism* (1989) with Grisez and John Finnis. He co-edited *Philosophical Perspectives in Bioethics* (1996) with his colleague L. W. Sumner, though the two strongly disagreed on

many issues. Of his 98 published articles and chapters, 17 were co-authored.

Boyle's working relationships with his colleagues were also a striking feature of his career. In his early appointment at Fidelis College, he formed an enduring friendship with Ronald Lawler, O.F.M.Cap., with whom he later coauthored a book. While at Aquinas College, he took part in weekly discussions with the philosophers at neighbouring Calvin College. He worked under Roderick Chisholm's supervision while on a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship at Brown University in 1975-76, and with Robert P. George and others as a Fellow in the James Madison Program at Princeton in 2010-11. At Brown he met Thomas Sullivan, who he joined as a colleague at St. Thomas in Minnesota and who became a close friend and collaborator. Beginning at a conference on moral philosophy in Rome in 1986, he formed a close friendship with Elizabeth Anscombe and Peter Geach. From 2013 to 2016 he was a leader of a philosophy of religion reading group in the Department of Philosophy of the University of Toronto, focused on classical theism.

Boyle gave considerable attention to end of life issues through his career, authoring many papers on the provision of nutrition and hydration at the end of life; palliative sedation; authority in medical decision making; allocation of scarce resources; and the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary care. In the last year of his life, he delivered the Sixth Anscombe Memorial Lecture at Oxford University, "Against 'Assisted Death'," arguing that the traditional prohibition against intentional killing of innocent persons is a "coherent, stable and justly compassionate approach to addressing suffering at the end of life."

Boyle's work on nuclear deterrence, as well as on end of life ethics, depended heavily on his work on intention, side effect, and the principle of double effect. Boyle's essays on double effect appeared in *Ethics*, *The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy*, *The American Journal of Jurisprudence*, and elsewhere, and have been widely cited and discussed. Two important claims emerged from his work on this topic.

First, Boyle was instrumental in developing, with Grisez, Finnis, and others, an approach to intention that takes seriously the agent's first-personal point of view as determinative of the content of an intention. An agent's intention includes, on this view, just that state of affairs that is sought because of some benefit it promises,

plus every state of affairs that is sought in order to bring the desired state of affairs about. But states of affairs admit of many descriptions. Those descriptions under which a state of affairs is not sought as either desirable in itself, or desirable because conducive to another state of affairs, are not descriptions under which that state of affairs is intended. This approach has controversial implications, pursued by Boyle in several essays, for the problem of “closeness.”

Second, Boyle defended the view that intention is an essential component of practical systems, whether theological, moral, or legal, in which there are absolute prohibitions. Such absolutes prohibit intending certain bad effects, and an agent can always refrain from such intending. But bad side effects are not always avoidable. Restricting absolute prohibitions to the context of what is intended is thus necessary for ensuring their coherence.

Boyle’s work encompassed many other topics, including property rights and obligations; Roman Catholic ethics; the foundations of ethics; and the incommensurability of goods. He was deeply conversant with the thought of St. Thomas Aquinas and skilled in dialectical argument.

When Boyle arrived in Toronto as a Catholic moral philosopher, he had to earn the respect of his colleagues, and quickly did so. He defended his positions vigorously, but was known for his generosity and willingness to listen to people who disagreed with him. As his colleague Arthur Ripstein said the evening before his funeral, “You cannot write about those kinds of questions without being a person of strong moral opinion, and Joe was certainly a person of strong moral opinion. He was also a person of strong moral character. People like that can sometimes be difficult or dogmatic, but not Joe. As a colleague or an administrator, he was the most nonjudgmental and welcoming person. That doesn’t mean that he was tolerant of wrongdoing, only that his manner was always open to the humanity in every person.”

He died surrounded by his family just as dawn was breaking. His son Thomas was struck by the beauty of the sunrise that morning. May he rest in peace.

Elmar J. Kremer
University of Toronto

Christopher Tollefsen
University of South Carolina

This memorial notice originally appeared on the website of the American Philosophical Association. A memorial event honouring Joe Boyle is planned for October 6, 2017.

In Memoriam

James Wong (1955-2016)



James Wong (PhD, Toronto, 1994) died last year, December 4, 2016, at the tragically young age of 61. Jim began as a scientist, but after earning an MSc in chemistry from U of T, he rebooted as the philosopher he was always meant to be. After a Toronto BA in Philosophy (1987) and an MA from York (1988), he returned to the University of Toronto for a PhD under the supervision of Ian Hacking.

His dissertation, “On the very idea of a normal child”, represented important conceptual and historical work and laid a foundation for a steady string of publications in the philosophy of the social sciences, epistemology and other areas of philosophy. Jim’s teaching career at Wilfrid Laurier University began in the department of Communication Studies, but he soon joined the Department of Philosophy, where he became a key senior colleague and eventually department chair. Jim believed deeply in the value of service to the academic profession, but more than anything he was a dedicated and supportive teacher. His sense of professionalism included an unwavering commitment to mentoring younger colleagues and to collaborative research.

Jim was a philosopher to his core, always questioning, always analyzing, always looking for the reasons behind whatever phenomena came into focus, whether in a casual conversation or in a major research project. He was a role model in many other ways as well; he was a dedicated runner, a loving father and husband, and a loyal friend. The memorial for Jim held at WLU brought together people from all walks of life and all corners of the country. In addition to countless friends and colleagues, Jim is mourned by his wife, Susan Marchiori, his son, Martin Marchiori-Wong, his mother, Theresa Wong, and a large immediate and extended family.

Brad Inwood

*Professor of Classics and Philosophy, Yale University
University Professor Emeritus, University of Toronto*

A scholarship in Dr. Wong’s name has been established. To donate, please contact Alison Liddell, New College at 416-978-0310 or alison.liddell@utoronto.ca

In Memoriam

Jacqueline Brunning



On October 11, 2016, the University of Toronto Mississauga lost a treasured friend and member of our family: Professor Jackie Brunning of the Department of Philosophy passed away. Jackie would dislike that I am writing this because she asked that no commemorations be held in her memory. But Jackie was always open to debate, and I write this to persuade

her that a few words about her life are in order—that a few words are needed in this time of grief. As a colleague and friend of hers, I am only one of the numerous people whose life she impacted and all of us feel her passing sharply.

“Impact” is not quite the right word. She had more than an impact; she had a “profound influence,” as a former student of hers and mine recently wrote. Indeed, her life touched too many people’s lives for her to ask all of us to keep silent. And she taught us too well—she taught and encouraged us to use our voices; as Percy Shelley laments of the death of the poet John Keats in *Adonais*: our love and respect for Jackie teaches our grief to fall like music from our tongues.

I cannot be silent when Jackie devoted her life to teaching students and inspiring friends not to be silent. It feels wrong to be silent because Jackie’s life-long mission as an educator was to teach students to speak, to voice, to opine—to appeal to logos, ethos, and pathos—as they consider, scrutinize, challenge, and shape their individual relationships with the world, ideas, institutions, politics, history, and culture. She demanded that students find their critical voices and opinions. As a friend of hers, she would have never let me remain silent on any matter—to be passively and lazily informed about any subject. She was the very model for living a curious, engaged, and full intellectual and cultural life, and she would have pushed, nudged, and coaxed to know one’s thoughts.

Jackie earned a BA from Madonna University, a master’s degree in mathematics from Detroit University, and an MA and PhD from the University of Toronto. She began teaching philosophy part time at Toronto in 1980, and full time in 1982 after completing her doctorate in November 1981. She began her studies

and early teaching at Toronto while still wearing her habit, having taken orders as a Catholic nun some years before. In 2016-17, we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of UTM, and Jackie’s 36-year teaching career has played a significant role in shaping philosophy and the humanities during these 50 years. Before the major restructuring of the Science and Humanities Faculties of Erindale College (as it was known from 1965 to 1998) into smaller departments in 2003, Jackie served for nine years as the discipline representative for philosophy in the Division of the Humanities (1993-2002). Under her stewardship, enrolments in philosophy grew significantly during this period.

Jackie’s influence in the class was just as profound as it was outside of the class. In 1991, she was recognized for her superior teaching with a Faculty Teaching Excellence Award. For many years, she taught the first-year introduction to philosophy (PHL 105), and Modern Symbolic Logic (PHL 245)—courses that she was constantly polishing, sharpening, and improving as she taught them almost annually for more than 30 years. Both courses have large enrolments, so Jackie has, by even a conservative calculation, taught well over 10,000 students in her 36 years of teaching at Toronto. For countless students, she was the face of UTM philosophy: Jackie was the first philosopher in the department and one of the first professors at UTM that they would meet as they began their university studies. Many of Jackie’s students have gone on to become philosophers, professors, and teachers themselves. These and many more have written to me and other colleagues at UTM in the last two weeks about her teaching and profound influence. Here are some of their words and thoughts:

- Professor Brunning was a “sharp irreverent intellect” who had a “genuine concern for us as students.”
- “What a character. What an intellect. What a joy. And what a heart—always taking a moment to discuss your future or your most recent exam. She would invite entire high school philosophy classes in to observe a lecture, to get a taste of learning at UTM. She didn’t spare them.”
- “One of the better profs at the school, but she does not suffer fools lightly. She’s amazing and incredibly passionate about the subject.”

- “I think one of the most incredible things about her was that she was so extremely invested in her students and always had the time to talk about anything—logic, personal issues, or any casual chat in between. She was also hilarious, so kind, and very honest. I really respected her as a professor and feel so incredibly lucky to have become close to her throughout my undergrad.”

I can only add a glimpse of what it was like to be Jackie's friend for the last 15 years: Jackie was smart, generous, kind, thorny, sarcastic, skeptical, stubborn, and always mindful of helping students and colleagues. She was the best kind of friend and colleague—always electric and inspiring. She came to U of T wearing a nun's habit, but as a good friend of Jackie's said to me this past week, she still loved tight jeans. Jackie had a dry, irreverent sense of humour. She was uproariously funny. Jackie and I talked about and debated: families, teaching, music, writing, life, books, philosophy, drinking, research, poetry, travelling, politics, ethics, epistemology, religion, art, culture, movies, and food. We talked about everything.

A final word. Jackie's single best trait and the trait that encompassed her entire character as a person and educator is this: generosity. She gave openly of her time, her energy, her intelligence, and her heart as an educator and as a friend, whenever and wherever it was needed. At UTM, for many years, she has funded an undergraduate scholarship in the Department of Philosophy. For close to 10 years, she has run a two-hour tutorial every Friday afternoon for students in her class—on her time and her dime—for any students who wanted additional help. She routinely donated the salary that she earned from teaching summer courses to a variety of organizations and charities. She made extra time for all students—students who were currently (or not) enrolled in her courses, and for graduated students who returned to campus to speak with her. She offered thoughtful and savvy advice to students about life and careers after earning their undergraduate degrees, and she was a strong advocate and mentor for female students who were considering future careers in the academy. She had a remarkable ability to remember thousands of students' names, and many details about their lives, hobbies, interests, aspirations, and studies. She touched many students' lives, and I know that she felt gratified and humbled to have been touched by theirs.

Dr. C. Koenig-Woodyard,
English and Drama, UTM

The UTM Department of Philosophy has established the Jacqueline Brunning Award Fund, which provides an award to the philosophy student judged by the faculty to be the best of the graduating class. If you would like to make a donation to the Fund, please go to uoft.me/brunning-donation.

Graduate Department News

continued from page 6

proposals for co-teaching, especially between senior and junior faculty. This strikes me as a win-win-win opportunity.

What else? Our graduate students continue to take advantage of generous departmental travel funding to attend conferences and present their work. Students traveled this past year to all parts of North America, as well as to Europe and Asia, to give talks. They are also, with encouragement from faculty supervisors and advisors, submitting written work to leading journals around the world. This is intrinsically valuable but also, naturally, a good thing for when these candidates eventually hit the competitive academic job market.

I am stepping down as director of graduate studies after this year, and so I will conclude here with thanks for all those who helped me navigate the bureaucracy of this position: Martin Pickavé, of course; Margaret Opoku-Pare, our amazing graduate administrator; Mary Frances Ellison and Anita Di Giacomo; and Jennifer Nagel, who answered every one of my learning-curve queries with sound advice and good humour. Thanks, too, to Imogen Dickie (and pooch Jack!) for enlivening presence in the department.

Mark Kingwell

Associate Chair, Graduate



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the philosophy community
around the world by following us
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Undergraduate Student Awards

Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts and Science

George Kennedy Scholarship: **Madeleine Levac**

John F.M. Hunter Memorial Scholarship: **Rebecca Barrett**

John MacDonald Scholarship in Philosophy:
Sheridan Cunningham

Scotia Capital Markets Bursary in Philosophy:
Manula Adhietty

Sunflower Scholarship: **Rory McCreight**

Thomas A. Goudge Scholarship in Philosophy:
Amogha Sahu

Thomas J. Lang Scholarship in Philosophy:
Amitpal Singh

Zoe Sebastien is a recipient of the Governor General's Silver Medal, awarded for exceptional academic achievement.

Zoe has also been named a University of Toronto Alumni Association Scholar.



In September, Zoe will be living at Massey College as a Junior Fellow and will begin a master's in philosophy at U of T with a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

Department of Philosophy, University of Toronto Mississauga

Top of the Class Prize for the highest grade in PHL105:

Abraham George Mathew, Emma Koenig

Excellence 200 Prize for outstanding work in a 200-level course:

Cindy Do

Excellence 300 Prize for outstanding work in a 300-level course:

Cindy Do, Rahul Saily

Erindale Graduation Prize for outstanding work in philosophy:

Rahul Saily, Victoria Stelmachovich

Gombay Graduation Prize for outstanding work in philosophy and contribution to the life of the Department of Philosophy:

Mary Loka

Jacqueline Brunning Award:
Theodore Lindgreen



Mary Loka and Theo Lindgreen, with Department Chair Diana Raffman (L) and UTM Principal Ulli Krull (R), receiving their awards as the top two graduating students in philosophy in 2017.

Department of Philosophy, University of Toronto Scarborough

Graduation Prize in Philosophy for 2017:



Xinyu (Cynthia) Zhou



Dominic Alford-Duguid (PhD 2016) won the 2016 David Savan Dissertation Prize for his thesis "Getting Properties in Mind", supervised by Imogen Dickie. This year, Dominic is a SSHRC Postdoctoral Fellow at King's College, London.



Parisa Moosavi has been recognized for teaching excellence with a Faculty of Arts & Science Superior Teaching Award for 2017. She received the award for her excellent work teaching PHL281 Bioethics in Summer 2016.



Valerie Bernard has been awarded a prestigious Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship to support her dissertation research on phenomenological discussions of identity and self-knowledge.

Prach Panchakunathorn

was the second graduate student this year to have been awarded a Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship. Prach also won the 2016 Martha Lile Love Essay Prize for his essay on the rigidity of empty singular terms.



Elliot Carter

has been awarded a graduate fellowship at the Jackman Humanities Institute. He is the Amilcare Iannucci Graduate Fellow in the Humanities for 2016-2017. While at the JHI he will work on his dissertation examining the temporal aspects of perception.



Johanna Thoma

has been awarded the Governor General's Gold Medal for her outstanding dissertation. Johanna has also started a job as assistant professor at the London School of Economics.

Jeremy Davis won the department's 2016 Martha Lile Love Teaching Award for his excellent work teaching PHL271 Law and Morality in summer 2016.



Jessica Wright

won the Student Essay Prize of the Canadian Philosophical Association. She presented her award-winning paper "Disassociating Implicit Attitudes" at the CPA meeting in Calgary in 2016.

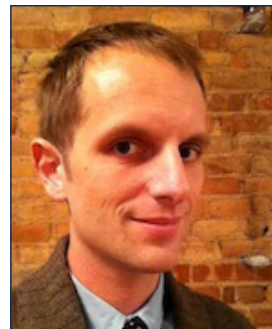


Faculty Awards, Honours, Appointments, and Promotions



Donald Ainslie

has been re-appointed Principal of University College for a three-year term. For his book *Hume's True Scepticism* Donald has been awarded the 2016 *Journal of the History of Philosophy* prize for the best book in the history of philosophy published in 2015.



David Barnett has been appointed assistant professor of philosophy of mind. David received his PhD from NYU and taught at Union College before joining our department. He works at the intersection of philosophy of mind and epistemology and his research is concerned with the first-person perspective and its significance for topics in epistemology and the philosophy of mind.



Rachel Barney

has been awarded a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Classical Philosophy. The new CRC was announced by Kirsty Duncan, the federal minister of science, at an event at U of T in December.



Rebecca Comay

has won a Jackman Humanities Institute Faculty Research Fellowship for 2016-2017. During her fellowship she will work on her project on "Arrhythmia of Spirit: Hegel and Interminable Analysis".

Faculty Awards, Honours, Appointments, and Promotions



Imogen Dickie

has been promoted to the rank of professor. Imogen currently also serves as director of undergraduate studies.



Benj Hellie

has been promoted to the rank of professor.



Tom Hurka

has won the 2017 Killam Prize in the Humanities. One of Canada's most prestigious scholarly awards, the Killam Prize recognizes outstanding career achievement by scholars actively engaged in research.



Mark Kingwell

has been appointed director of graduate studies.



Cheryl Misak

has been awarded a prestigious fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for 2017-18. Cheryl has also been appointed to the rank of University Professor, U of T's most distinguished rank.



Margaret Morrison

has been awarded a prestigious fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for 2017-18. The fellowship will support her research in economics, which applies theories and concepts from physics to study complex systems in finance and economics.



Arthur Ripstein

has been appointed to the rank of University Professor (starting in 2016). He has also won a Killam Research Fellowship to work on his new book project on "Kant and the Law of War".



Jessica Wilson

has been promoted to the rank of professor. Jessica has also been elected president of the Society for the Metaphysics of Science. She will deliver her presidential addresses at the next meeting of the Society in October 2017.

For more on Student and Faculty Awards and Honours
see the News section of our department website

www.philosophy.utoronto.ca

Visiting Professors and New Postdoctoral Fellows



Krister Bykvist, professor of practical philosophy in the Department of Philosophy at Stockholm University and fellow of Stockholm's Institute for Futures Studies, has spent his sabbatical in our department. His research concerns questions about our responsibility for future generations, the foundations of consequentialism, evaluative uncertainty, and the relationship between preferences, value, and welfare. He is currently working on a book about moral and evaluative uncertainty.

Martin Carrier, professor of philosophy at the University of Bielefeld (Germany), has been awarded the John G. Diefenbaker Award of the Canada Council for the Arts. The award is given out annually to a distinguished German scholar to do research in Canada. Martin used his time in Toronto to work on a project on science and value.



Thomas Ferretti was one of the inaugural Faculty of Arts & Science postdoctoral fellows. Thomas received his PhD from the Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium) in 2016. He specializes in political philosophy, distributive justice, and economic ethics. His current research focuses on inequalities and the regulation of economic organizations. During his stay in the department he was supervised by Joe Heath and Waheed Hussain.

Anandi Hattiangadi spent her sabbatical this past year in our department. She is a professor of philosophy at Stockholm University and Pro Futura Scientia Fellow at the Swedish Collegium of Advanced Studies (SCAS). She received a BA in philosophy from York University, Toronto, and an MA in our department before moving on to a PhD from the Department of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Cambridge. Anandi specializes in the philosophy of mind and language, and she has research interests in the philosophy of psychology, epistemology, metaphysics, meta-ethics, and philosophy of science. She is currently working on a new monograph provisionally entitled *The Fundamentality of Intentionality*.



Malcolm Schofield professor emeritus of classics at Cambridge University, was this year's Distinguished Visitor of the Collaborative Program in Ancient and Medieval Philosophy (CPAMP). He spent four weeks in Toronto in March and April. Malcolm is a specialist of Plato and Cicero and during his time here he presented some of current work in various CPAMP events. He also gave a public lecture entitled "Childhood and Play in Ancient Greek Philosophy".

2016-2017 PAST EVENTS

2016 Simon Lectures

On October 25-27, Simon Scheffler (New York University) gave the 2016 Jerome Simon Lectures. The theme of the three lectures was "Why Worry about Future Generations?" The individual lectures were entitled "Reasons to Worry: Love and Interest", "Reasons to Worry: Valuation and Reciprocity", and "Conservatism, Temporal Bias, and Future Generations".



2017 Graduate Conference

The 17th annual University of Toronto Graduate Conference in Philosophy took place on May 8 and 9. The general theme was "Embodiment: Bodies and Bodily Experience". The keynotes were given by Evan Thompson (University of British Columbia) and Kristie Dotson (Michigan State University).

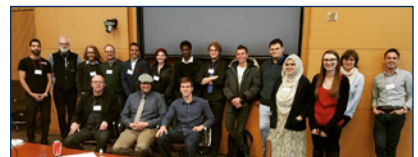


Undergraduate Research Conference

Jointly organized by the Departments of Philosophy at UTM and the St. George campus, the conference (April 7-8, 2017) provided 13 Toronto undergraduate students with the occasion to present their research on topics ranging from ancient philosophy to transgender rights. The keynote address was given by Sandra Lapointe (McMaster), the president of the Canadian Philosophical Association.

2017 UTSC International Undergraduate Conference

The conference took place on March 11 on the UTSC campus. This year's theme of the event was "Existentialism" and the keynote speaker was Gary Foster (Wilfrid Laurier University). The annual conference is organized by the Association of Philosophy Students at UTSC.



2016-2017 PAST EVENTS



UNESCO World Philosophy Day 2016

On November 17, the department celebrated UNESCO World Philosophy Day with an event that was jointly organized by the Philosophy Course Union, the undergraduate philosophy students association on the St. George campus, and the department. The World Philosophy Day Lecturer was Sally Haslanger (MIT).

Sally Haslanger, middle, with members of the PCU

Art, History, and Perception Workshop

The workshop, which took place at UTSC and St. George on May 5- 6, 2017 brought together art historians with two sub-disciplines from philosophy – philosophy of perception as well as aesthetics – to initiate fully three-way collaborative research on art and visual culture. It was organized by Sonia Sedivy.

Annual Conference in the History of Metaphysics: Time

This is the first of a series of annual conferences dedicated to key issues in metaphysics and its history. The event took place on April 29-30, 2017 and was organized by Karolina Hübner and Nick Stang.

29th Annual Philosophy Book Launch



(L-R) Imogen Dickie, David Dyzenhaus, Donald Ainslie, Mohan Matthen, William Seager, Vincent Shen, Denis Walsh

Donald Ainslie
Hume's True Scepticism
Oxford University Press, 2015

Imogen Dickie
Fixing Reference
Oxford University Press, 2015

David Dyzenhaus and Thomas Poole, editors
Law, Liberty and State: Oakeshott, Hayek and Schmitt on the Rule of Law
Cambridge University Press, 2015

Mark Kingwell
Measure Yourself Against the Earth: Essays
Biblioasis, 2015

Mohan Matthen, editor
The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Perception
Oxford University Press, 2015

Brigitte Falkenburg and Margaret Morrison, editors
Why More is Different: Philosophical Issues in Condensed Matter Physics and Complex Systems
Springer, 2015

David Hunter and Gurpreet Rattan, editors
New Essays on the Nature of Propositions
Routledge, 2015

William Seager
Theories of Consciousness: An Introduction and Assessment
2nd Edition
Routledge, 2016

Vincent Shen
Cong Li Madou dao Heidege:
kuawenhua mailuo xia de zhangxi zhaxue hudong (From Matteo Ricci to Heidegger: Interaction Philosophy East and West in an Intercultural Context)

Paul Thompson
A Remarkable Journey: The Story of Evolution
Reaktion Books, 2015

Paul Thompson and Denis Walsh, editors
Evolutionary Biology: Conceptual, Ethical and Religious Issues
Cambridge University Press, 2014

Denis Walsh
Organisms, Agency and Evolution
Cambridge University Press, 2015

Lambert Zuidervart
Religion, Truth, and Social Transformation: Essay in Reformational Philosophy
McGill-Queen's University Press, 2016

Annual Workshop in Ancient Philosophy

The theme of this year's workshop, which took place on March 3-4, 2017, was "Hellenistic Ethics". The workshop was organized by James Allen

Normativity in Language

The workshop (October 7-8, 2016) was organized by Nate Charlow.

2016 University of Toronto Colloquium in Medieval Philosophy

This year's speakers included Antoine Côté (Ottawa), Dag Nikolaus Hasse (Würzburg), and Cecilia Trifogli (Oxford). The event took place on September 23-24.

Conference "Activity, Spontaneity and Agency in Later Medieval and Early Modern Philosophy" (June 9-10, 2016) • **Toronto-Berlin-Groningen Workshop in Medieval and Early Modern Philosophy** (June 11, 2016).

Summer Institute on Spinoza and German Idealism

The focus of this week-long summer institute (May 16-20, 2016) was Spinoza's decades-long formative influence on German idealism. It brought graduate students from different disciplines and from Canada and abroad to Toronto to explore this topic under the guidance of Eckhart Förster and Yitzhak Melamed (Johns Hopkins) as well as Nick Stang and Anthony Bruno, the two organizers.

2016 Graduate Conference

The theme of the 16th annual University of Toronto Graduate Conference in Philosophy (May 5-6, 2016) was "Reason and Agency". The keynotes were by Helen Steward (Leeds) and Kieran Setiya (MIT).



UPCOMING EVENTS

September 22-23 – University of Toronto Colloquium in Medieval Philosophy

September 28 – Stephen Yablo (MIT), Colloquium Talk

October 6 – Joseph Boyle Memorial

October 12 – CPAMP Celebratory Event: Peter Adamson (Munich)

October, 13-15 – Leibniz Society of North America Meeting

October 26 – John Carriero (UCLA), Colloquium Talk

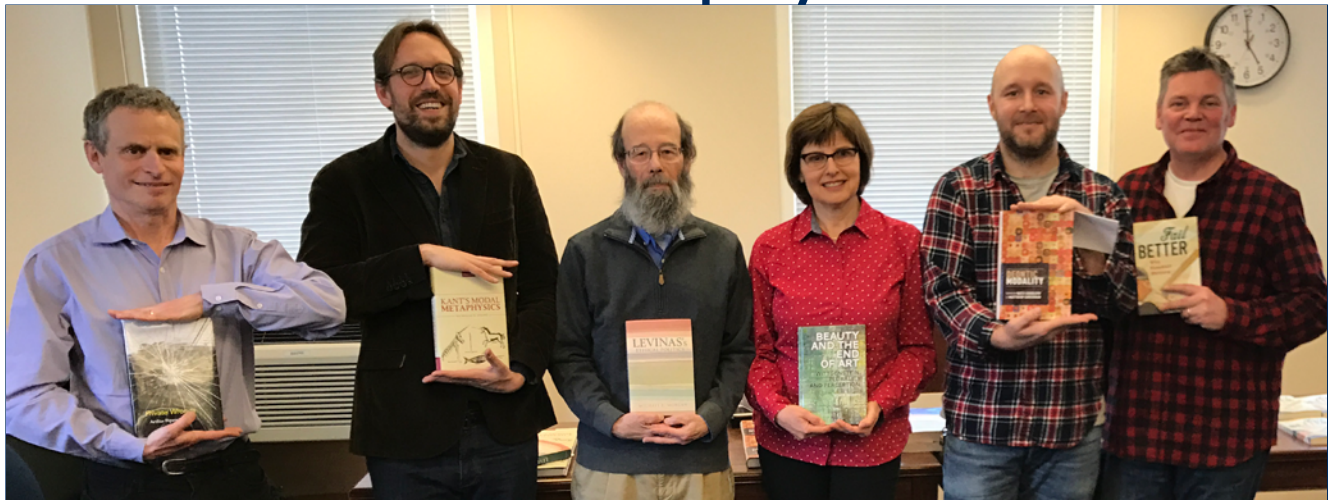
November 16 – World Philosophy Day Lecture: Alva Noë (Berkeley)

December 1 – Susan Wolf (UNC), Colloquium Talk

March 1-2, 2018 – Roseman Lecture in Practical Ethics: Tommie Shelby (Harvard)

Please check our website (www.philosophy.utoronto.ca) for a complete list of upcoming events and for more details.

30th Annual Philosophy Book Launch



(L-R) Arthur Ripstein, Nick Stang, Michael Morgan, Sonia Sedivy, Nate Charlow, Mark Kingwell

Nate Charlow and Matthew Chrisman, editors
Deontic Modality
Oxford University Press, 2016

Mark Kingwell
Fail Better: Why Baseball Matters
Biblioasis, 2017

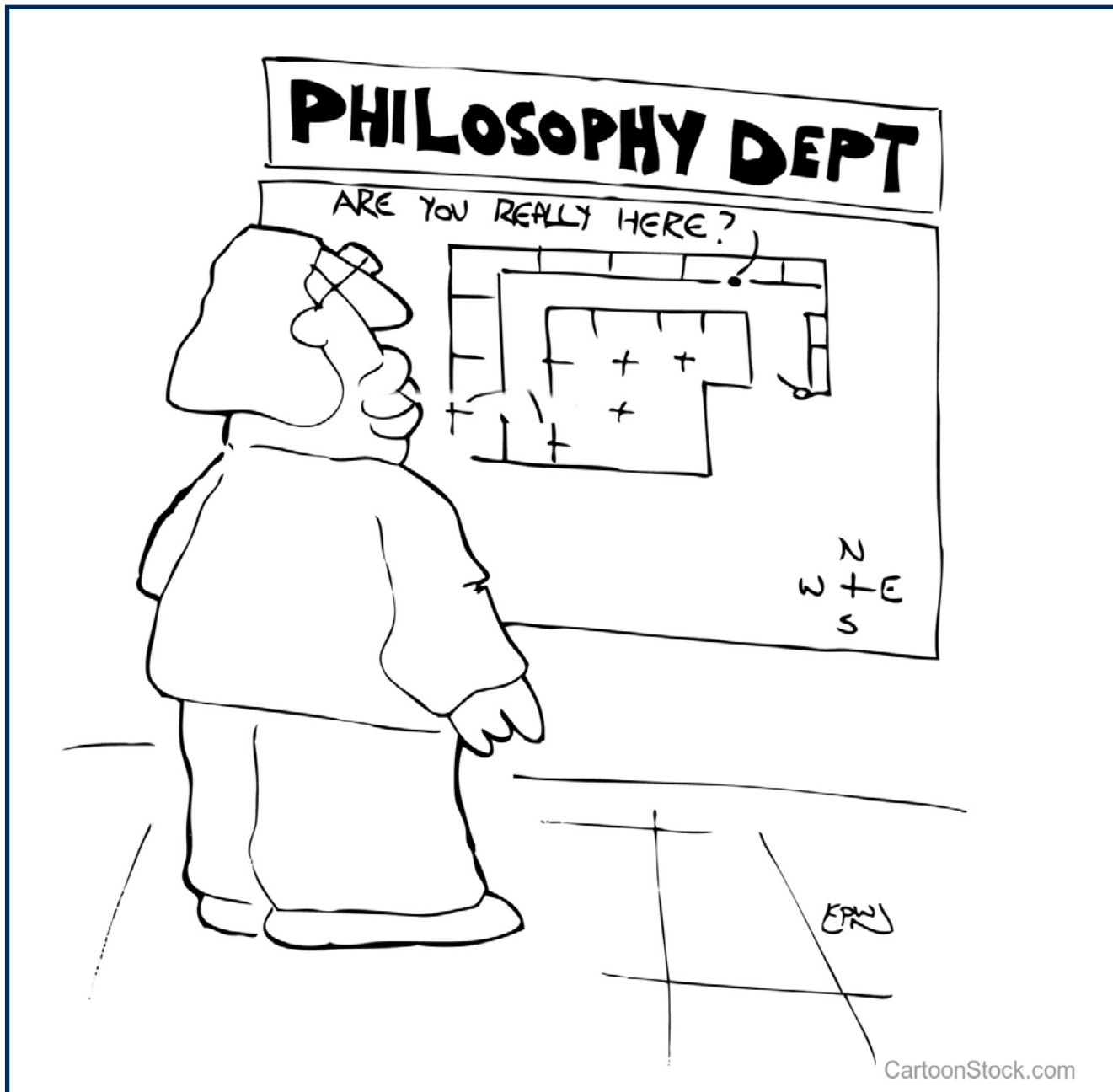
Cheryl Misak
Cambridge Pragmatism: From Peirce and James to Ramsey and Wittgenstein
Oxford University Press, 2016

Michael L. Morgan
Levinas's Ethical Politics
Indiana University Press, 2016

Arthur Ripstein
Private Wrongs
Harvard University Press, 2016

Sonia Sedivy
Beauty and the End of Art: Wittgenstein, Plurality and Perception
Bloomsbury, 2016

Nicholas F. Stang
Kant's Modal Metaphysics
Oxford University Press, 2016



Support the Department

U of T's Department of Philosophy is widely considered the best philosophy department in Canada and among the top 15 in the English-speaking world. Home to over 50 faculty members the department offers an inspiring environment for academically talented and engaged students to explore the history and major tenets of philosophical thought.

We wouldn't be able to do what we are doing, if it weren't for our friends and donors, who help us with many initiatives, especially with student scholarships. Please consider supporting us so that we can continue our path towards excellence.

For donations to the Graduate and St. George departments go to: www.donate.utoronto.ca/give/show/48

To support UTM Philosophy go to: www.donate.utoronto.ca/give/show/223

Thank You!