MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
College of LETTERS & SCIENCE

Montana State University

DECEMBER 2011

MSU Ethicats Earn 2nd Place at Nationals

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Coach Kristen Intemann and Ethicats Shelby Rogala, Griffin Stevens, Madeleine Pike, Joseph Thiel, and Matthew Smith (from left) at the 2011 National Ethics Bowl. (Photo courtesy of Ethicats).

The Montana State University Ethicats team placed second in the National Ethics Bowl Championship on March 3, 2011, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Ethics Bowl is a philosophical competition based in the form of a discussion rather than a debate.

Six MSU students participated in the National Ethics Bowl: Sam-Foulkes, junior; Madeleine Pike, junior; Shelby Rogala, junior; Matt Smith, senior; Griffin Stevens, senior; and Joseph Thiel, junior. MSU philosophy professor Kristen Intemann founded the Ethicats team in 2006 and serves as the coach. In the Ethics Bowl, a facilitator poses an ethical question to two teams who are judged on their responses. Topics range from business ethics to immigration to bioethics, often involving current ethical dilemmas occurring in court cases around the globe.

Ethicat Joseph Thiel said, "The Ethics Bowl is a competition focusing on the practical ethical concerns of everyday life, not just theoretical ethics. It is basically a group of people coming together to discuss ethical issues that have a real, significant bearing on our lives, on government decisions and policies."

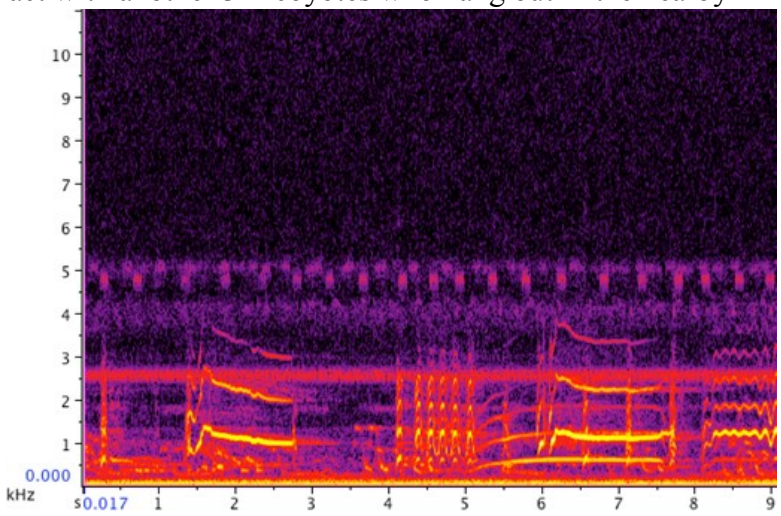
Over 100 teams competed in the regional ethics bowls held in Seattle, Washington in 2010 in order to earn a place at the national ethics bowl. MSU placed first at regionals and qualified for the national competition. In the months leading to nationals, each team is given a set of ethical issues to research in preparation for the national bowl.

Returning Ethicat, Shelby Rogala, described the preparation for the national competition. She said, "Each team receives the same ten cases and is given three months to research these cases and prepare

Urban Coyote Project and the Dolphin Connection

By Sara Waller

This summer, the Coyote Project has collected about 20 new vocalizations of wild coyotes living in the Malibu Heights area north of Los Angeles. These recordings will be used as a baseline to explore how coyotes change their calls in the urban environment. The Coyote Project also adopted a new research site in Cleveland. With the help of Robin Lake and his wife, I had the pleasure of meeting Dick Secor of Forest Hills Park in Cleveland Heights. The park is situated between Cleveland and East Cleveland, and has one pack of 3 coyotes that has recently had 6 pups, and they interact with another 3-4 coyotes who hang out in the nearby cemetery. The coyotes are shy — they even run from Dick's video camera when it is set up all by itself — but they are present, and they do vocalize from time to time. The new coyote team for 2011-2012 is Michael Ward, Derek Brower, Taylor Harring, and Sam Foulkes.



In addition, philosophy student Madeline Pike was able to spend a morning on the dolphin boat this July. While we did not see any dolphins, we contemplated developing a new sea lion vocalization research project. Madeline got to drive the boat and meet researchers at our California State partner campus.

Ethicats, continued from front page.

for the competition. Our team divided up the cases so that each person worked on three cases. We then organized and met over winter break and throughout the school year to share ideas, create outlines, and challenge each other's ideas." Thiel said, "For our time, the most difficult part of preparing was simply finding the time – we are all incredibly busy students." During the competition, teams answer questions based on the cases they have researched. The team does not know ahead of time which side of the case they will argue. Rogala said, "The Ethicats has taught me how to have the guts to stick to one side of an argument…to realize that each side of an argument can be legitimate… even when you are arguing about a topic that you don't agree with." At nationals, the Ethicats argued disparate cases and were often assigned to argue against their personal beliefs. In the lead up to the final, the Ethicats debated: teacher tenure and student achievement; the ethicality of de-barking dogs; mortgage defaults and lender responsibility; caffeine based alcoholic beverages; tobacco use and the workplace; and economic development in Haiti. MSU came out the winner in each of these rounds and earned a place in finals. Teams were evaluated by a panel of judges who give them points based on the intelligibility of their answers, their focus on ethically relevant considerations, their avoidance of ethical irrelevance, and their deliberative thoughtfulness. During the final round, the Ethicats had to evaluate the ethics of Arizona Immigration Law SB 1070, which requires officers to seek proof of citizenship from individuals. Coming in second place against schools like Dartmouth and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, is not only an incredible accomplishment for the students, but also a testament to their coach. Thiel said, "I am continually blown away by (Coach) Kristen – she is amazing. If you look at how many things she does for the university, how much passion she puts into her students and her teaching, it is just amazing." More than anything, when you listen to the Ethicats speak about their experiences together, it is striking how committed the team is to one another. Rogala said, "Growing up, I played a lot of team sports – but I have never been on a team before that is so good at supporting one another, at constantly challenging one another to be better." The Ethicats are already looking forward to next year. The Ethicats hope to bring two teams to the Regional Competitions in Seattle, Washington, in fall 2011.

FRIENDS OF STEGNER LECTURE

An Evening with Terry Tempest Williams

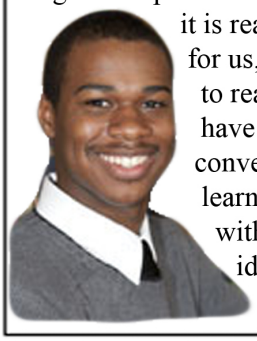
On Wednesday, March 9, 2011, author and activist Terry Tempest Williams spoke at the Emerson Center in Bozeman in honor of the Annual History and Philosophy Department "Friends of Stegner Lecture," hosted each year as a tribute to Western author, Wallace Stegner, and his commitment to preserving the landscape and the spirit of the West. Williams' lecture was both a tribute to Stegner's vision of a community that includes the wild, the birds, and the water, and a call for the audience to follow in Stegner's steps. William's said she was blessed to have known Stegner as young woman growing up in Utah. Once, after Stegner visted her family for a weekend, she dropped him off at the airport. "Thank you for coming," she said. Stegner said, "Thank you for staying."

Williams wrote her acclaimed family history, *Refuge,* after coming to understand the connection between the prevlance of cancer in her family and the above ground atomic testing at the Nevada Test Site her family lived by in the 50s. After learning the government had mislead her family, she "decided to cross the line." She committed civil disobedience at the test site and was arrested for her actions. She said, "I realized I could never go back." She had to take a stand for environmental justice. Williams told a story she had heard from a pilot she had met on the Gulf Coast after the BP Oil Spill in the Gulf Coast. The pilot saw a line of dolphins watching oil burning across the surface of the spill. Williams said, "Those dolphins were taking witness. What do they know that we don't?" Williams finished the lecture in dialogue with four undergraduate students. She emphasized the importance of community and encouraged the students to forge common ground. She said, "We must be skillful, each with our own gifts, each in our own time. We must be skillful in that which brings us joy."

Derek Brouwer, history major and religious studies minor, said he was impressed with Williams sincerity. He said her words, "forging common ground," stood out in his mind. "We often talk about finding common ground. The lecture made me realize we have to work to create common ground, not just hope to find it."

Kelly Kirk, a 2011 graduate of the History Department's MA program said, "The most important thing I learned from my time with her was a personal lesson. She made me want to create an atmosphere of community around myself. Her passion and her abilty to make those around her open up was a gift. I hope I can give people that gift - to let them openly share what is on their hearts."

History major, Troy Duker, said, "Terry Tempest Williams made me realize the need for dialogue in our community. I realized that community must extend beyond religious or political stance. I think it is really important for us, as a society, to realize we can have meaningful conversation and learn from people with different ideologies than our own."



Cheryl Hendry, PhD student participated in the Master Class with Terry Tempest Williams. She said, "I had not heard Tim DeChristopher's story, the Utah student who was charged with two felony counts for trying to protect federal lands from oil and gas drilling. The story made me think about our strength as individuals. I appreciated that she emphasized how to find your voice in order to find your strength."

MA student, Tyler Campbell, said, "I would like to ask her opinion about what direction she thinks the environmental movement is going to take in the next few years, what she thinks the next steps should be for environmentalists. I learned from her that there is still hope, still hope for change, still hope for something good."

Annual Margaret and Harry Hausser Lecture

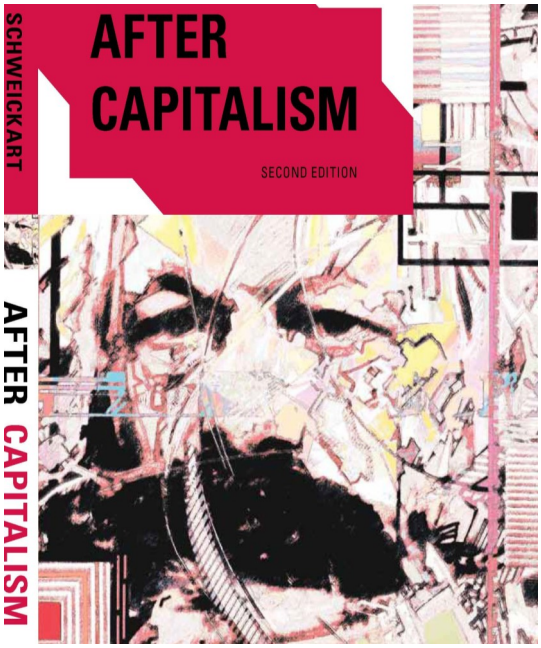
Professor David Schweickart, of Case Western Reserve University, brought his expertise on the current world-wide economic meltdown, and offered a hopeful solution to the quandary: Market Socialism, or Economic Democracy.

By Sara Waller

On September 15th, our 2011 Hausser Lecturer, Professor David Schweikart, spoke to a large audience in the Hager Auditorium of the Museum of the Rockies. With doctoral degrees in both mathematics and philosophy, Dr. Schweikart brought his expertise on the current world-wide economic meltdown and offered a hopeful solution to the quandary: Market Socialism, or Economic Democracy.

Economic Democracy is a system that emerged from Dr. Schweikart's reading of Marx and Habermas. Capitalism seems to demand constant expansion of production and sales, which is impossible in a finite world with finite resources. If this is the case, then recession (and worse) is inevitable. We may, for a short period, live in a dystopian world with skyrocketing unemployment and increasing poverty among the majority of the world population. But these conditions lead to what Habermas called a "Legitimation Crisis," i.e., a point at which most of the citizenry questions the ability and authority of the current rulers (in both government and business) to competently run the country and its economy. It is when this occurs that real change can take place.

Schweikart offers us a new option: a system in which workers own controlling shares in their businesses, and in which leaders of those businesses are elected by the workers. In this system, profit comes, not necessarily in the form of more money, but in increased leisure time and thus in opportunity for personal fulfillment. Rather than continue in a system in which we depend on the demand for higher sales and more products, we enter a system in which production is steady, basic needs are fulfilled, and in which the market is not subject to fluctuations based on panic, lack of worker control, and greed.



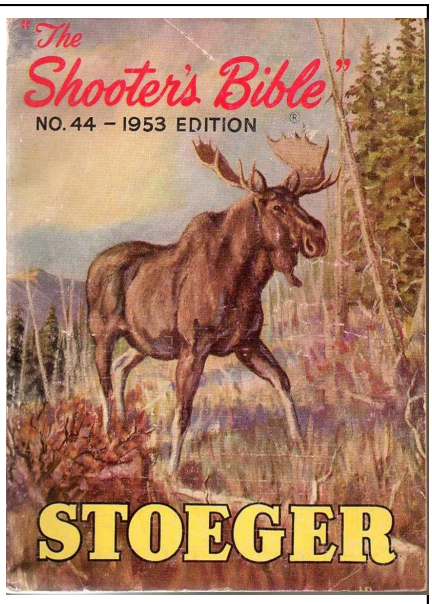
The department has several signed copies of Dr. Schweikart's newest book, After Capitalism, slated for students to be honored at the end of the academic year.

We are, as always, grateful to Mrs. Margaret Hausser for her gracious sponsorship of this annual event.

Symbols and Scriptures of Jesus and Buddha:

Distinguished Speaker Series with Timothy Beal and William Deal

Timothy Beal and William Deal, both professors of religious studies at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, spoke at MSU on Tuesday, October 25th as part of the Distinguished Speaker Series. Their lecture focused on "Iconic Scriptures in Buddhism and Christianity, from the Lotus Sutra to the King James Bible." The free lecture drew a large crowd, filling the Museum of the Rockies auditorium.



Timothy Beal is the Florence Harkness Professor of Religion at Case Western. A writer and scholar, he has published 13 books and many scholarly articles on the cultural history of the Bible, religion and popular culture . Beal focused his section of the lecture on cultural conceptions of the Bible. He asked, "What does the phrase "the Bible" mean?" Beal discussed the authoritative power of the phrase, the Bible. He said the phrase implies the first and last word, something without contradiction, something accessible, and something completely comprehensive. Beal also talked about the 400th anniversary of the King James Bible. Beal discussed how the celebration of the King James Bible is also a nostalgic reflection on disappearing print culture. "We have reached the twilight of print culture." Beal discussed the media's role in scriptural culture. He showed examples of many instructional books and manuals that call themselves "Bibles," ranging from the "Shooter's Bible" to "Biblezines." Beal said the Bible we know and think of today has no original singular representation. "The further we go back, the more variance in texts we find," said Beal. "Over time, the cultural icon of the Bible has been deconstructed."

William Deal is the Severance Professor of the History of Religion at Case Western Reserve University and holds a secondary appointment as Professor of Cognitive Science in the university's Department of Cognitive Science. His scholarship focuses on the academic study of religion, religion and ethics, and Japanese Buddhism. Deal spoke about "Ritual Characters, Iconicities of the Lotus Sutra in 11th Century Japanese Buddhism." Deal focused on the concept of sacred text. "Sacred texts have no inherent qualities," said Deal. "Instead, they become sacred because of the way human communities interact with and think about the texts." Deal explained that the Japanese Lotus Sutra is "as close as we can get to a cultural icon" in Japanese Buddhism. He said the Lotus Sutra, which is a part of the Buddhist canon, is a "text that transcends any kind of particularity." Beal talked about parts of the Lotus Sutra serving to represent the whole. He said, "In the Lotus Sutra, one part of the text eventually stands for the whole. The text and the image become one and the other." Deal said texts and scripts do not stay in one place. He said, "They move across cultures."

Chapter on "Expedient Means"
Heian Period, 11th century, Tokyo National Museum

Objects in Wonderland

By Jared Infanger

The summer air is crisp and cool at an elevation of 6200 feet. The steam is rising off the surface of the geysers and the scent of sulfur fills the air. I pass Minerva Terrace, Liberty Cap, and the historic buildings of Fort Yellowstone. Cruising past grazing elk and gawking visitors, I abruptly stop my bicycle to wait for oncoming traffic to pass before proceeding. This oncoming traffic is not the expected and typical RV filled with wide-eyed visitors but rather a twelve-hundred pound buffalo moseying down the road. As I wait for the buffalo to wind its way down the road, I reflect on the moment and acknowledge that this is not your typical morning commute. In fact, nothing about Yellowstone, or "Wonderland," is typical. Every object in "Wonderland," as Yellowstone was so aptly named over a century ago, tells a rich story about the cultural and natural history of the park and as an intern at the Heritage and Research Center, I experienced some of these stories firsthand. The Heritage and Research Center, or HRC, houses the park's museum collection comprising over 300,000 museum objects, 20,000 books and manuscripts, and 90,000 photographic prints and negatives. The mission of the HRC is to preserve the cultural and natural heritage of the park and make it available to researchers. The objects of "Wonderland" vary from the banal (bags of dirt) to the exotic (Clovis points dating back to 9000 years before present) to the bizarre (the skull of the largest bison on record). As part of the mission of the National Park Service and the HRC, the objects within the collection are available for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. In keeping with this mission, some museum objects remain in the park and visitors use them on a daily basis. These objects include historic furniture at Old Faithful Inn, the Lake Hotel, and the various museums and visitor centers within the park. Managing the preservation of these objects requires forays into the park to conduct inventories and condition reports.

While traveling from one historic lodge to another, I absorb the beautiful landscape surrounding me. I receive a "curatorial tour" of the park stopping at significant locations where grand hotels once stood and significant events occurred. It is a great way to see the park and get a behind the scenes look at the day-to-day operations. However, going into the park was not the only way to see the park and learn about its wonders. Some of the most exciting and interesting artifacts in the collection are the personal photo albums and diaries of early visitors to the park.

(continued on next page) These

Summer at the Heritage and Research Center

provide a glimpse into early perceptions of the park and allow the viewer to travel vicariously through the stories and writings of these visitors. One album recounts the six-week journey through Yellowstone in July 1900 of Maude McCoy. Maude tells a story of amazement and wonder while recounting the hardships early travelers experienced trekking across the landscape. She recounts her party's nightly encounters with bears requiring the men to bang on pots and pans to scare them away. Other travelers would record their impressions of Yellowstone on postcards. Visitors frequently wrote terms such as "spectacular" and "wonderful" to describe their experiences. I transcribed these accounts into the park's database and, by doing so, saw the park through other people's eyes. Early images depict travelers sitting along the edge of Grotto Geyser, dipping their handkerchiefs in Handkerchief Pool, and feeding bears from their stagecoach. Perhaps the most impressive and significant objects at the HRC are the photo albums of William Henry Jackson and the watercolors by Thomas "Yellowstone" Moran. Jackson's photos and Moran's paintings were influential in convincing congress to create the world's first national park.

While there, I worked on the preservation, conservation, and cataloging of objects both cultural and natural. The scope of the collection is so vast, every day presented itself with new artifacts to examine, research, and catalog. As part of cataloging a new object, I researched its origins, wrote a brief history, measured, photographed, and entered all this information into the park's catalog database. After cataloging, I re-housed the object in a custom-built tray for storage where it will be available for future researchers. In addition to cataloging museum objects, I designed and installed exhibit cases in the lobby of the HRC. My exhibit emphasized the early visitor's experience including their passage by train, the grand tour on stagecoaches, and camping with the permanent camping companies. Some of the objects included in the exhibit were early guidebooks, a tent fragment, and dinnerware. Other exhibit installations featured objects in the collection ranging from bear and wolf skulls to beaver pelts.

The scope of the collection at Yellowstone is amazing and each of the 300,000 objects tells a story about the history of "Wonderland". These objects embody the history of the park and each artifact, ranging from army uniforms to fluorescent pink t-shirts, tells a story about the atypical experiences in "Wonderland" that will be shared with future generations due to the careful preservation and efforts of the Heritage and Research Center.

History, Philosophy, and Religion Student Highlights

Undergraduate Scholar: Kate Fulbright

In Spring 2011, History-SETS major Kate Fulbright received a travel grant from the Department of History and the University Scholars Program. Kate's research explored the roots of American Meteorology and Atmospheric Science, focusing particularly on women's issues within these fields. Kate describes her trip: "I arrived in D.C. and settled into my hostel for the night. The next morning I headed for the Smithsonian Archives for my meeting with Pam Henson, the head archivist. Pam welcomed me into her office where we went over the typical procedures of the archives and discussed my research in depth. I spent one day exploring the city. I exhausted myself going from the Botanical gardens, the Natural History Museum, the Native American Museum, and the National Gallery of Art. The next morning, I began my research at the National Academy of Science. The NAS archives' relaxed atmosphere made the work go by quickly. The archivists, eager to help and interested in my work, made the trip a rich and valuable experience."

McNair Scholar: Troy Duker

Troy Duker, History-Religious Studies major, said of his experience: "As a Mcnair Scholar, I was fortunate to perform research with Dr. Lynda Sexson this Summer in the field of black American religion. I analyzed the concept of the 'black Moses' and its contribution to the religio-political leadership of black American communities. The study focused on Harriet Tubman, Marcus Garvey and Dr. Martin Luther King. These three leaders embraced the title of "black Moses" as a sort of non-canonical rank within black leadership. I termed this phenomenon, mosaic archetype, meaning that the title "black Moses" refers to the story of Exodus as a grounds for religious and political authority. The narrative of these three leaders is often spoken of in terms of enslavement, exile and journey, mirroring the Children of Israel that Moses led to the Promised Land. This archetype is not to be confused with Jungian terminology, but I employ it simply to mean 'model.' The goal of my research was to explicate the usage of the Exodus narrative to give greater meaning to the Abolitionist, Black Nationalist and Civil Rights Movements.

McNair Scholar: Shelby Rogala

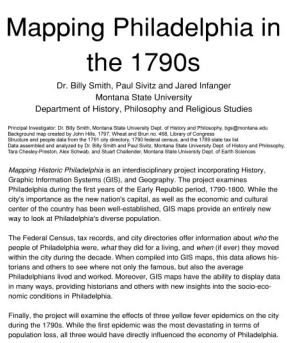
Shelby Rogala, History and Philosophy Double Major, writes "I have been working on a research project with the McNair Scholars Program for the past two years dealing with the ethics of international aid. Specifically, I am focusing on the realm of international voluntouring, or vacation volunteering. As part of my research, I traveled to India to work with a voluntouring operation. I interviewed local community members and volunteers, and gathered information on the voluntour organization structure. My project has tried to reconcile benefits and costs for both volunteers and local communities that participate in voluntouring. From establishing key components of operation to challenging the moral worth of voluntouring, my research seeks to better understand reciprocity, equity, and methods of sustainable aid in the international realm."

Graduate Student News

- PhD Candidate Rob Gardner is serving as a Visiting Instructor at Southwestern University.
- PhD Candidate Jared Infanger received a research position working with Yellowstone NP.
- PhD Candidate Jerry Jessee was awarded a National Science Foundation dissertation improvement grant for his work in environmental and medical implications of nuclear testing.
- PhD candidate Diane Smith served as juror and Committee Chair for the *L.A. Times* Book Award in History, and edited with Carol Brewer, *Vision and Change in Undergraduate Biology* (AAAS, 2011).
- PhD Candidate Bradley Snow will defend his dissertation fall 2011.

Faculty-Student Collaboration: Mapping Historic Philadelphia

By Jared Infanger


Mapping Philadelphia in the 1790s

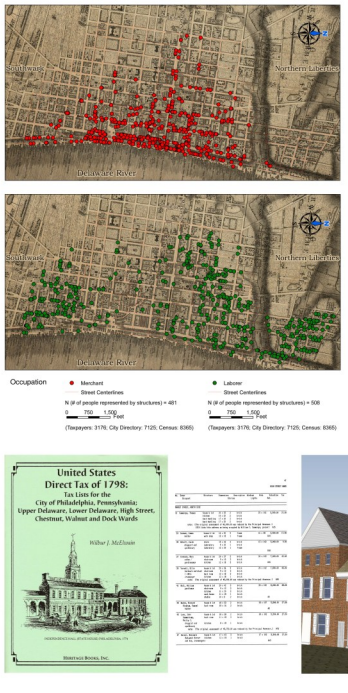
Dr. Billy Smith, Paul Sivitz and Jared Infanger
Montana State University
Department of History, Philosophy and Religious Studies

Principal Investigator: Dr. Billy Smith, Montana State University Dept. of History and Philosophy, bgs@montana.edu
Background map created by John Hills, 1797, Wheat and Brun no. 468, Library of Congress
Structure and people data from the 1791 city directory, 1790 federal census, and the 1789 state tax list
Data assembled and analyzed by Dr. Billy Smith and Paul Sivitz, Montana State University Dept. of History and Philosophy.
Tara Chesley-Preston, Alex Schwab, and Stuart Challender, Montana State University Dept. of Earth Sciences

Mapping Historic Philadelphia is an interdisciplinary project incorporating History, Graphic Information Systems (GIS), and Geography. The project examines Philadelphia during the first years of the Early Republic period, 1790-1800. While the city's importance as the new nation's capital, as well as the economic and cultural center of the country has been well-established, GIS maps provide an entirely new way to look at Philadelphia's diverse population.

The Federal Census, tax records, and city directories offer information about *who* the people of Philadelphia were, *what* they did for a living, and *when* (if ever) they moved within the city during the decade. When compiled into GIS maps, this data allows historians and others to see where not only the famous, but also the average Philadelphians lived and worked. Moreover, GIS maps have the ability to display data in many ways, providing historians and others with new insights into the socio-economic conditions in Philadelphia.

Finally, the project will examine the effects of three yellow fever epidemics on the city during the 1790s. While the first epidemic was the most devastating in terms of population loss, all three would have directly influenced the economy of Philadelphia.



Reconstructing Philadelphia of 1798

Philadelphia boasts a wealth of architectural history. Many individual buildings from the 18th century still stand but the original fabric and layout of the eighteenth century no longer remain intact. Using computer-modeling software and data drawn from tax lists, city directories, and Historic American Building Survey documents it is possible to recreate the spatial character of Philadelphia's streetscape in 1798. The individual tax lists provide basic information on building type, footprint, and construction material.

While the actual physical appearance of the individual buildings remains unknown, drawings and photographs of extant buildings from the *Historic American Building Survey* provide details, building shape and form, as well as texture to reconstruct Philadelphia of 1798. Using computer animation it is now possible to walk along the city's streets and experience the spatial character of an eighteenth century Philadelphia ward.

Philadelphia is a rich historical topic. As the preeminent city during the colonial era and the United States' first capital, Philadelphia provides a wealth of historical resources. Philadelphia's prominence as a port city and its commitment to religious tolerance resulted in a diverse and cosmopolitan population. Mapping Historic Philadelphia is an interdisciplinary project incorporating history, geography, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to recreate, represent, and interpret Philadelphia during the era of the Early American Republic, 1790-1800. The project draws information from a number of sources including direct federal tax lists, city directories, and federal census records. The information from these sources is entered into a database that is then queried to generate maps. The maps provide a visual and graphic representation of Philadelphia's demographic trends over time. Under the direction of professors Billy Smith, Stuart Challender, and Bill Wyckoff, history graduate students, Paul Sivitz and Jared Infanger, and geography undergraduate students, Alex Schwab and Alice Hecht, transcribed data from the Philadelphia city directory of 1801. This directory lists the names, occupations, and addresses of the city's inhabitants. After creating the database, each name was given a unique identification number that would allow the GIS software to query the database and generate maps showing where people lived and worked in Philadelphia in 1801. These maps provide clues to the socio-economic conditions at the close of the eighteenth century as well as reveal information about the average person. Comparing data and maps from the Federal Census, tax records, and city directories from 1791 to those of 1801 reveals trends about the population's movement within (or out of) the city, the city's economic and social development, as well as those areas most affected by the yellow fever epidemics of the 1790s. The Mapping Historic Philadelphia project provides a visual component to history and gives new insight into understanding the past. Building on the visual nature of the GIS maps, the students are developing a three-dimensional computer animated walkthrough of Philadelphia in 1798. Using drawings from the Historic American Buildings survey, the students are reconstructing wards in Philadelphia to look as they did over two hundred years ago. In time, it may be possible to walk through the streets of Philadelphia and understand the spatial relationships of architecture to the economic and social relationships of the people living in the city.

Mountaineering, Science, and History

By Michael S. Reidy

On August 19th, 1861, the Irish physicist John Tyndall made the first successful ascent of the Weisshorn, a solitary snow-covered peak in the Swiss Alps. This past summer, my climbing partner and I followed in Tyndall's footsteps to celebrate the 150th anniversary of his monumental achievement.

Tyndall was a pioneering alpinist during the golden age of mountaineering, with numerous first ascents to his name. He was the first to study the approaches to the Matterhorn and the first to turn it into a pass, climbing up the Lion's Ridge from Italy and down the Hornli Ridge to Switzerland. He also pioneered guideless climbing, making the first solo climb of the Monte Rosa, the highest peak in Switzerland.

His ascent of the Weisshorn, however, was his crowning achievement; it had long been deemed unreachable. At 14,780 ft., it is a daunting climb, with crevassed glaciers at the beginning, rock and ice bands in the middle, and a massive fifty-degree snow slope guarding its upper reaches. Tyndall began with his guide J.J. Bennen and porter Ulrich Wenger in the small town of Ronda, bivouacked mid-way up, woke at 2:15 the next morning, and with a flask full of wine and a bottle of champagne, reached the summit in twelve hours. "The work was heavy from the first," Tyndall boasted, "the bending, twisting, reaching, and drawing up calling upon all the muscles of the frame."

At the height of his climbing prowess, Tyndall was also celebrated as one of the greatest and most controversial scientists in Europe. He had published significant works in electricity, magnetism, thermodynamics, sound, glaciers, and atmospheric phenomenon, including the first experimental verification of the natural greenhouse effect (which is why all climate research centers in Britain are named Tyndall Centres). He combined his two passions – alpine climbing and experimental physics – in the Swiss Alps every summer for more than thirty years. He experienced deep time in the formation of mountains and the carving out of valleys, shallow time in the movement of glaciers, and in a single day could travel through several vegetation and atmospheric zones. He consistently performed experiments and compared observations made at different heights, deliberately formulating his research programs on his ability to climb vertically up the sides of mountains.

Much to his young wife's regret, Tyndall was also the most outspoken agnostic and defenders of Darwinism in the Victorian era. The height of his climbing came in the early 1860s, the same years in which he formulated his blasphemous views. Mountaineering enabled him to experience nature firsthand, to see its laws in action, *in situ*. Yet, for Tyndall, there was always something more to nature than nature's laws. A mystery lay behind it that the mountaineer was in a propitious position to uncover. That mystery, moreover, was deeply personal. "Beside such might," Tyndall wrote in his journal after a day of climbing, "man feels his physical helplessness, and obtains the conception of a power superior to his own. His emotions are stirred. His fear, his terror, his admiration; he ends his survey breathing into the rushing cataract a living soul."

This is one reason why the Alps were so appealing to Tyndall and other agnostics: it forced them to grapple with the mystery beyond life. It stirred their emotions and focused impressions of the sublime. Tyndall found in the Alps a panacea for his loss of faith. On the side of the Weisshorn, he experienced otherworldliness in a perfectly secular space, where his imagination was allowed to ramble just as much as his body was allowed to scramble. In the mountains, in the midst of all of

The Weisshorn 1861-2011

God's wonders, it was safe to be an agnostic.

There is, of course, selfishness embedded in the sport of mountaineering. This is one reason why Tyndall focused so heavily on science, turning the mountain into what he called "Nature's laboratory." He required a justification to climb. Even today, most mountaineers need similar additional inducement, whether environmental, spiritual, or cross-cultural. My historical interests in Tyndall offered me the justification to follow Tyndall to the Swiss Alps.

Going to the Alps has helped me, in the most simple of senses, to engage more fully with Tyndall's life and work. It has enabled me to put known places to the many named spaces found in his letters and journals. My growing familiarity with the physical geography of the region, moreover, has helped me train graduate students, has enhanced my scholarship, and in a more complex way, has help me understand what Tyndall was searching for on the sides of mountains. It was certainly something more than science.

Historian of Science, Michael Reidy, stands on the same ledge physicist John Tyndall stood 150 years before while climbing the Weisshorn.

Tyndall died two strange deaths, both at the hands of his wife Louisa. The first was accidental, quick, and painless; the second was more deliberate, prolonged, and agonizing. In his first death, Louisa accidentally gave him an overdose of a powerful narcotic. In her grief, she demanded control of all his correspondence and journals to write a biography glorifying his life. Twenty-five years his junior, she outlived him by forty-five years, without publishing anything. With Louisa's grief and guilt, and with her enduring promise of publication, Tyndall endured another slow, frustrating death. As a result, he is largely forgotten today.

Standing on the summit of the Weisshorn exactly 150 years after Tyndall was my way of resurrecting his life. He is now more alive to me that any other historical figure I have ever studied. The summit we shared was different – separated by time, culture, and meaning – but the experience was similar. I went there searching for Tyndall. As we began our hasty descent, across a knife-edged ridge of softening snow, I realized with a tinge of regret that I had not thought of Tyndall all day.

Faculty News

Jim Allard, professor of philosophy, retired in 2011 after nearly 30 years of service. Jim received his doctorate in Philosophy from Princeton University. He began working for MSU in 1973. His research interests include 19th century philosophy, the history of philosophy, and continental philosophy. Jim has published many scholarly articles in journals such as the *Journal of the History of Philosophy*, *Bradley Studies*, and *Idealistic Studies*. He also published a book, The Logical Foundations of Bradley's Metaphysics: Judgment, Inference, and Truth, in 2005. His work on Bradley's Metaphysics has been hailed as the single most important book on the subject. Jim is not only a teacher but also an advocate for his students. He served as the charter advisor for Phi Sigma Tau, the philosophy honor society. Fellow philosopher, Prasanta Bandyopadhay said, "He always puts students' interests before anything. Jim understands how to explain hard problems with a grace rarely seen among philosophers." Jim's colleagues describe him as, "a beacon for the philosophy department." Philosopher Sara Waller said, "Jim Allard was an example of clarity and fairness for the Philosophy Department. He brought us closer to finding the wisdom we seek as philosophers."

Sara Waller has been busy with students in her "Coyote Research Group" consisting of Michael Ward, Taylor Hiring, Sam Foulkes and Derek Brouwer. They have so far recorded three copies of coyote vocalization choruses this semester at Porcupine cabin. Her "Planet of the Apes" Working Group meets every third week to discuss philosophical issues related to the "Planet of the Apes" film and stories with an eye toward developing a paper for publication. She is frantically busy with her numerous presentation across the nation. She is scheduled to have two poster presentations with her lab-mates at the "International Neuroethics Society Conference", Washington DC, in November. One of her posters is on "Boundary Violation and Moral Judgment: Is the Uncanny Valley the Source of Moral Outrage?"

Tim LeCain is serving as a Senior Research Fellow at the Rachel Carson Center in Munich, Germany. Dr. LeCain will be working on several publications based on the research results of a three-year National Science Foundation grant comparing the environmental histories of two copper mining and smelting sites: the Anaconda-Butte complex in Montana and the Ashio complex in Japan. Named in honor of the respected American environmental writer, the Rachel Carson Center is an international center for the environmental humanities. The Center aims to advance research and discussion concerning the interaction between human agents and nature, and to strengthen the role of the humanities in current political and scientific debates about the environment. It is a joint initiative of the Ludwig Maximilians Universität and the Deutsches Museum.

Sanford Levy is also presently very busy in teaching an innovative seminar topic. Here, he has been discussing several papers where experiments on human beings show how their emotions affect their moral judgments. Philosophical theories of morality usually seem to provide justifications for what are the right things to do under general conditions. However, papers discussed in Professor Levy's seminar show that human beings are actually not that rational and their alleged sense of morality could be tweaked easily by minor changes in two relevant situations. In this seminar, students are exposed to present their own views on these issues while commenting on their fellow students' work exhibiting a rare chance of how students could learn, improve and master philosophical arguments even when they are undergraduate students.

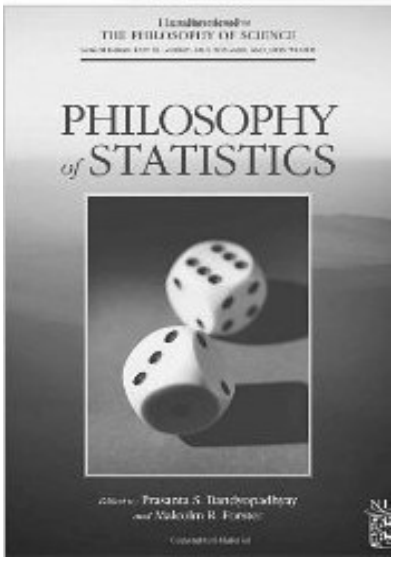
Dan Flory had two articles published this summer, "Bamboozled: Philosophy through Blackface," in the *Philosophy of Spike Lee*, and "Evil, Mood, and Reflection in the Coen Brothers: No Country for Old Men" in *Cormac McCarthy: All the Pretty Horses, No Country for Old Men, The Road.*

Don Demetriades won the 50 Mile Road National Championships for the fifty year and older division. In an early March marathon, Don also become one of 30 people in the world to complete a sub-3:00 marathon in five different calendar decades; and one of five people in the world to have run sub-3:00 in five age-decades.

Susan Cohen spent the summer in Jerusalem, preparing materials from the excavations she has directed at Tel Zahara for publication. The final site report on the Roman material, entitled The Excavations of Tel Zahara I: The Roman and Later Remains, was accepted for publication by American Schools of Oriental Research,. She identified a new excavation site and hopes to return to the field in 2013. Susan also signed a contract for her manuscript, Cores, Peripheries, and Processes: Urbanization in the Southern Levant in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages.

Faculty Books: Philosophy of Statistics, Volume 7

Edited by **Prasanta Bandyopadhyay,** Malcolm R. Forster, Dov M. Gabbay and Paul Thagard



Statisticians and philosophers of science have many common interests but restricted communication with each other. This volume aims to remedy these shortcomings. It provides state-of-the-art research in the area of Philosophy of Statistics by encouraging numerous experts to communicate with one another without feeling "restricted" by their disciplines or thinking "piecemeal" in their treatment of issues.

A second goal of this book is to present work in the field without bias toward any particular statistical paradigm. Broadly speaking, the essays in this Handbook are concerned with problems of induction, statistics and probability. For centuries, foundational problems like induction have been among philosophers' favorite topics; recently, however, non-philosophers have increasingly taken a keen interest in these issues. This volume accordingly contains papers by both philosophers and non-philosophers, including scholars from nine academic disciplines.

Upcoming Malone Conferences

Tyndall and 19th Century Science

With funding from the Department of History and Philosophy and the National Science Foundation, we will host the Ninth Michael P. Malone memorial conference on "John Tyndall and Nineteenth-Century Science." The conference will bring together some of the past and current participants of the John Tyndall Correspondence Project to discuss issues raised by the NSF-funded project. It will also include a workshop for the editors of the anticipated twelve volumes of Tyndall's letters, currently under contract with Pickering & Chatto. The conference and workshop are scheduled for mid-June at the 320 Ranch outside of Big Sky, Montana. For more information, please see the departmental website or email Michael Reidy (mreidy@montana.edu) or the postdoctoral researcher in charge of organizing the conference Josh Howe (jhowe@montana.edu).

Mapping History: Interdisciplinary Research

The Department of History and Philosophy's tenth Michael P. Malone Memorial Conference will be dedicated to the role of maps in historical research. What can maps tell us about the beliefs, values, and worldviews of past societies? Thanks to the recent spatial turn in the humanities and social sciences, historians of geographical areas ranging from Africa to the American West are now taking a fresh look at maps as potential goldmines of evidence about the past. Recent research suggests that some of the best methods available for analyzing historical maps and conceptions of space can be found in other disciplines, notably computer science (GIS) and geography. Scholars interested in historical mapping are thus beginning to demonstrate how the craft of the historian can merge in exciting new ways with the spatial, quantitative, visual and technological methods found in a variety of disciplines.

The Malone Conference, organized by Professors Billy Smith and Catherine Dunlop (specialists in Early American and French maps), will be held from October 3-7, 2012 at the beautiful 320 Ranch near Yellowstone National Park. Conference participants will include prominent scholars from a range of disciplines and countries. Graduate students from the history program will play an active role in conference discussions. We look forward to seeing you at the conference!

Visiting Professor — History

Phil Williams grew up on the shoulder of a forested hill called Mount Sequoia, just across town from a public university campus in the Ozarks. He views his three-year stint on the UM faculty in Missoula and present position at MSU in Bozeman as a homecoming of sorts. This is because almost all of his graduate work and the first two decades of his career as a university professor took place in large cities, namely Los Angeles (UCLA) and Beijing (Peking University) in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and Phoenix (Arizona State University) from the mid-1980s to the mid-2000s. "You have to drive quite a long distance to reach a genuine wilderness area from the center of any of those three smoggy cities, while in Bozeman or Missoula it is but a matter of ten minutes or so," said Phil. For somebody as fond of Saturday jaunts along hiking and skiing trails as Phil is, this is a matter of no small consideration!

It was Phil's keen interest in Chinese culture and East Asian studies in general that led him to those urban universities with their major area studies programs during the early and middle phases of his academic career. Phil has also lived and worked for five years in the Asia-Pacific—in China, New Zealand, and Taiwan. As a bilingual teacher-scholar now in his mid-fifties, Phil is increasingly drawn to helping make Asian studies a more robust component of the curriculum in less urbanized US public research universities, such as MSU, which have historically been noted for excelling in fields other than area studies.

Phil will be teaching various courses in the history of China, Japan, and Asia in general. His research projects include book chapters on topics such as the longstanding historical controversy over so-called "feudalism" in imperial China, along with copy-editing his annotated translation of a Chinese dissident social-science treatise on the modern Chinese Party-state's theory and practice of suppressing heterodox thinking—a practice that government has dubbed "thought remolding."

Business Operations Manager

Cassandra Balent, a native of Denver, Colorado, studied history at the University of Denver where she later became the Assistant Director of the University Honors Program. Her honors thesis focused on the creation and reception of an obscure text, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, and its relationship to the changing understandings of culture and art in the twentieth century. During this time Cassandra also worked with Vail Resorts as an adaptive ski buddy, and after a brief stint skiing and mountain biking in Crested Butte, CO, Cassandra started a family with her husband. She has two children, Gwyneth, 4, and Vann, 1 ½. The family relocated to Bozeman in 2008 and has enjoyed becoming a part of the community. Cassandra is currently working toward another degree and comes to History and Philosophy after having served as the accountant for Agricultural Economics and Economics for two years. She is excited to return to the humanities, even if it is under the guise of accounting, and is looking forward to participating in the department.

Work Study Student

Kori Robbins is the Department work study student. Kori writes: This is my first year here at MSU and I'm really excited! I'm majoring in History with the intent to go to law school. I would love to work on Capitol Hill or maybe in the FBI. I grew up surrounded by Griz fanatics in Anaconda, MT, who now call me traitor, though jokingly, I hope! I've recently been the victim of growing up, which apparently happens to all of us at one point or another. It's been going on for quite some time now, without me knowing it. Not sure how I feel about it though. I'm beyond obsessed with Harry Potter and I start planning my Halloween costume in June. I love sparkles and music and my puppy, Zorro. I love the freedom of college, but I also love things that make me feel seven again. Back then naivety was the norm and skepticism was a foreign language, and I just think every once in a while you need fries and a chocolate milkshake and your mom. I'm pretty stoked that you read this whole thing. I commend you for that. This was ridiculously long, and you probably have other stuff you could've done in the last four minutes.

Greetings from the Chair

by David Cherry

This has been a rewarding and a challenging year, one defined both by change and by the continued successes of our students and faculty. We will miss Jim Allard, who retired at the end of June, and Diane Cattrell, who retired two weeks later. Their 50 years of service to the department and to MSU is irreplaceable.

Budgets shrink, faculty lines go unfilled. All of us are being asked to do more with less. It is a testament, then, to the talent and resolve of our students and faculty that they continue to win competitive awards and major grants, and to create a record of scholarship that makes us the envy of Humanities departments across the region. We welcome Cassandra Balent to the department, as Business Operations Manager, and Philip Williams, as Visiting Professor of Asian history. We celebrate the well-deserved promotions of Prasanta Bandyopadhyay to Full Professor and of Kristen Intemann to Associate Professor. And we rejoice in the remarkable accomplishments of the indomitable Ethicats, including Philosophy majors Matt Smith, Madeleine Pike and Sam Foulkes, and History major Shelby Rogala, whose debating skills, honed by Professor Intemann, placed them a close second in the National Ethics Bowl Championship, narrowly defeated by Central Florida University in the final round, after they had vanquished the likes of UNC – Chapel Hill and Whitworth College.

National trends make it clear that the systemic underfunding of higher education is unlikely to be reversed anytime soon. Make no mistake about it: even tougher times lie ahead. Everything suggests that the resources that we'll be given to do our work will continue to be whittled away, slowly but surely.

Yet, I'm unabashedly optimistic about the future of the department. Our students, graduate and undergraduate, continue to pile up awards, and to gain placement in nationally competitive programs. Our ever more resourceful faculty

continue to distinguish themselves, winning international recognition for their scholarship, like Tim LeCain, who is spending this year as a Senior Fellow at the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society in Munich. And in our new advising and retention initiatives, we are at the leading edge of the university's commitment to "student-centered" education.

Ours is the best humanities program in the state, hands down. With the creative energy that characterizes our commitment to teaching and scholarship, we will, even in a world of shrinking resources, continue to provide both our undergraduate and graduate students with world-class educational opportunities.

Welcome to our New Graduate Students Fall 2011!

Derek Akin Jeff Bartos

Chad Freitag Jim Lewis

Bryan Sciulli Gary Sims

Craig Townsend

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