

CONCEPTUAL CONFERENCES'

THE POWER OF REASON

WAGNER COLLEGE, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

Saturday, July 30 to Sunday, August 7, 1988

UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE • UPDATE

Leonard Peikoff To Speak

We are very happy to announce that Dr. Leonard Peikoff will appear for a special, two-hour evening session at "The Power of Reason." He will give a one-hour lecture titled "Certainty and Happiness: Achieving Success in Thought and Action." The second hour will be reserved for questions from the audience. Dr. Peikoff, author of *The Ominous Parallels* and the forthcoming *Objectivism: The Philosophy of Ayn Rand*, was Ayn Rand's associate for 30 years and is the leading Objectivist philosopher. His lecture will be open only to conferees of "The Power of Reason."

The basic tuition for the conference is \$240. This covers 14 morning lectures and a variety of evening activities, including an opening reception, a closing dinner dance, a "sock hop," several movies, and the lecture by Dr. Peikoff. The \$240 tuition is also a prerequisite to register for the unique feature of this conference, individual college courses taught by Objectivist professors (see inside for course

descriptions and information on course availability).

Our housing-meals package offers eight nights lodging and three meals a day for seven days for \$228.50 per person, single occupancy, and \$212.50 per person, double occupancy (\$425 per couple). Housing will be in a 14 story college dormitory. Each floor has a lounge, two private tub/shower rooms, and two community bathrooms. Lodging for eight nights is also available at a nearby Holiday Inn for \$595.84 for a single, and \$668.32 for a double. More details are available in our first brochure, which we will be happy to send upon request.

To save a place at the conference, \$120 per person is required, with the remainder due by June 30. Payments made now will be refunded upon request until May 15.

The rest of this update provides fuller descriptions of the morning lectures and afternoon courses than there was space for in our first brochure.

MORNING LECTURES

All fourteen of these lectures are covered by the base tuition of \$240. Every conferee may attend any and all that he chooses. There will be two lectures each morning. The first will be from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Following a break, the second lecture will be from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The Role of Religion in Human History

4 lectures by George Walsh

The focus of these lectures will be the problem of religion as a major force in man's history. The series will begin with a treatment of religion in primitive society. It will then proceed to a study of the more complex "world religions" which promise "meaning" to the lives of individuals by providing them with elaborate codes of conduct and directions for attaining "inner peace." Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam will be dealt with as examples of world religions. In the course of the lectures a theory will be developed concerning the fundamental nature and significance of religion. The special problems religion presents today will be discussed.

The Law of Demand

2 lectures by M. Northrup Buechner

The Law of Demand is one of the fundamental laws of economics. The Law of Demand is also an elementary fact of reality to which all businesses must adjust, the fact refuting the notion that businesses can raise their prices at their whim. These lectures will explain the flaw in economics' traditional explanation for the Law of Demand and suggest a new method of validating the Law, rooting it in the value structure of a rational animal. The importance of the Law will be demonstrated by showing how the Law underlies many everyday economic phenomena.

Aristotle as Scientist: A Proper Verdict
(with emphasis on his biology).

2 lectures by Allan Gotthelf

Aristotle was not, as is often charged, an "armchair theorist," spinning scientific theories out of his head (or out of his philosophy), theories which "held back the course of science for two thousand years"; he was a great scientist, whose treatises, especially in biology, provided a model of proper scientific work for centuries. And, though, as his admirers have pointed out, he was in fact a brilliant and careful observer, some of whose findings were not rediscovered until the 19th and early 20th centuries, his greatness as a scientist does not lie in that.

It lies rather, as these lectures aim to show, in the *systematic* and *explanatory* character of his work—in, broadly speaking, the epistemology he practiced. It lies, specifically, in: (1) the *range* of the data he collected, and the *care* with which he collected it; (2) the systematic way he *organized* that range of data; (3) the way he *explained* the data he collected and organized; and (4) the way he organized his explanations into a comprehensive body of scientific *understanding*.

Attention will be given both to Aristotle's practice as a scientist (focusing here on his great biological studies), and to his philosophy of science, with emphasis on the way, according to Aristotle, proper theory derives, step by careful and complicated step, from detailed and careful observation of reality. (Based in part on a lecture given at The Jefferson School in 1987.)

Understanding Evolutionary Theory

2 lectures by James G. Lennox

The first lecture will be an exposition of the theory of evolution for non-specialists with special emphasis on the relation of the theory's abstract principles to its evidential base. The second lecture will discuss the "scientific creationist" movement and the nature of its attack on evolutionary theory.

Contemporary Literary Theory: A Report from the Front

One lecture by Shoshana Knapp

The field of literary studies is approaching self-destruction. According to a prominent exponent of contemporary theory, critics can no longer go on "assisting readers in understanding texts," but must invade the territory of philosophy by "defining the conditions of meaning" and by transforming criticism into "a mode of knowledge." Departments of literature are being renamed departments

of "critical theory" or "modern thought," and one can read numerous course syllabi and works of literary criticism without once encountering the name of an actual novelist or poet. The deficiencies of four modern literary theories parallel the errors of modern philosophy and amount to an abandonment of the artist, the text, and the objective world. Only through a focus on the essential aesthetic elements can criticism achieve a full and exact apprehension and celebration of narrative art.

The Concept of Consciousness in Cognitive Psychology

One lecture by Lee M. Pierson

While rejecting strict behaviorism, cognitive psychology retains a distorted view of consciousness because of underlying philosophical premises. The metaphysical premise is materialism: (1) consciousness is completely determined by physical law, and (2) consciousness is incapable of self-generated action because it is merely the by-product of information processing in the brain. The epistemological premise is representationalism: we perceive our perceptions, not reality itself. This lecture will critically examine these premises and offer an alternative theory of consciousness as the manager and integrator of cognitive activity.

Adam Smith and Founding of Capitalism

One lecture by John Ridpath

A full defense of capitalism involves both an explanation of its practical workings and a philosophical defense of its appropriateness for man. Adam Smith is rightly regarded as one of capitalism's great defenders because of his explanation of the way freedom produces practical success. This lecture, however, will focus on Adam Smith's philosophical views in order to see whether his views on reality, man, and morality are consistent with the philosophical basis of a free society.

Objectivity in Journalism

One lecture by Peter Schwartz

This lecture deals with the question of what constitutes objective news reporting. It identifies the nature of journalism and discusses the implications for proper reporting. It analyzes such issues as: the role of philosophy, particularly of moral values, in journalism; the distinction between neutrality and objectivity; the meaning of context in journalism; how a reporter integrates journalistic concretes with the relevant abstractions. (Based on a lecture given at The Jefferson School in 1985.)

AFTERNOON COURSES

Most of the professors are teaching the same material to two different classes, numbered 1 and 2, here and on the Registration Form, where the days and hours are also given. Most of the classes will meet a total of four hours, either 60 minutes a day on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, or 80 minutes a day on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The cost of all courses but one (Schwartz is \$22.50) is \$45 each. Each class is limited to a maximum of 50 students and will be closed when that number is reached. Conferees will be assigned to classes on a first come/first served basis. Classes with insufficient registration may be cancelled.

At this time (mid-April), Gotthelf and Kelly 1 are filled. Binswanger 1 is almost filled. Bernstein 1, Buechner 1, Lennox, Ridpath 1, and Schwartz 1 are a little more than half filled. The rest are less than half filled. In general, enrollment is much heavier for "1" classes than for "2" classes.

Bernstein 1 & 2

The Hero in Modern American Literature

The United States is an heroic country, a benevolent giant with the power and the will to do good, blinded by the lack of proper intellectual guidance. Despite its strength and moral goodness, this lack has left the country helpless against the irrational ideas that are destroying it. This theme—the strong, morally good hero destroyed by his tragic lack of intellectual understanding—is the essence of post-World War II America, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find it embodied, however unwittingly, in some contemporary American novels. This course will philosophically examine three such novels—*Shane*, *A Separate Peace*, and *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*—from two perspectives: (a) contemporary America's conception of heroism, and (b) the philosophic roots of this conception of heroism.

Binswanger 1 & 2

Great Ideas in Physics

A very elementary, non-mathematical presentation of some of the major principles of (pre-twentieth century) physics. The course will help provide the kind of generalized understanding of the physical universe that every educated layman should have. Except for occasional philosophic side-comments, this will be a straight science course; the overview it provides, however, should help concretize one's understanding of causality and the absolutism of the metaphysically given. Topics will include atomic theory, electromagnetic radiation, and the physical basis of chemistry. Emphasis will be on wide principles and how they explain everyday phenomena (for example, why the sky is blue, why "industrial strength" vacuum cleaners aren't, how a radio works).

Buechner 1 & 2

The Concept of Value in Economic Thought

The concept of production, the meaning of produced output, and the measurement of production are all completely dependent on the concept of value at their base. This course will show that Ayn Rand's concept of objective value is the necessary basis for a rational conception of production, and the corresponding rational conception of the structure of the aggregate economy. In contrast, we will see that intrinsic value is the basis for modern national income accounting and Keynesian economics.

Gotthelf

The Genius of Aristotle: A Sampler

Analysis and discussion, by instructor, of specific passages from Aristotle's works. Each subject from non-philosophical subjects will exhibit something of the philosopher and his relationship to objectivism. (An Aristotle anthology will be recommended.)

Kelley 1 & 2

Political Ideologies

Any political ideology rests on a deeper foundation, primarily a view of human nature and a set of values. This course will compare the foundations of three contemporary

ideologies: welfare state liberalism, conservatism, and individualism. Among the topics to be discussed: egoism vs. altruism; the nature of individuality; views on material production and the market; the nature of freedom and the basis of rights. Class sessions will involve discussion and lecture. Familiarity with some major works in political philosophy would be helpful, though not required for the course; class members will be sent a list of suggested reading in advance.

Knapp 1 & 2

Notre-Dame as Hugo's First Great Romantic Novel

Ayn Rand, speaking in sense-of-life terms, said that Hugo gave her "the feeling of entering a cathedral." In his first great romantic novel, Hugo set out to combine the sweep of the epic with the intensity of the drama; he did so by placing the cathedral itself at the center of his narrative. *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* has as its subject the nature of the sacred, that which demands and rewards reverence. This course will examine the novel in the contexts of Hugo's career and of literary romanticism, with attention to the integration of imagery, setting, characterizations, and themes. (For Hugo, the writing of literature was the new architecture, and his novels—with their passionate conflicts and exalted figures—were to be the new cathedrals.) Through a study of Hugo's artistic aspirations and methods, the course will illustrate how and why *Notre-Dame* became, as Hugo had intended, a "drama beyond the ordinary proportions."

Lennox

The Darwinian Revolution

Charles Darwin's *On the Origin Of Species* constituted a revolution in the study of life. What were the components of that revolution, and how did Darwin discover them and integrate them into a theory? How did the introduction of Darwin's theory change the study of life? A careful study of this brilliant episode in the history of science provides a basis for understanding scientific creativity and the effects of introducing fundamentally new concepts, principles and methods into science.

Ridpath 1 & 2

Keynes and Demise of Gold

The development of metallic money, and its culmination in the international gold standard, is one of mankind's great economic achievements. The destruction of all this in the twentieth century is one of history's great economic disasters. This course will discuss: the nature, history, and significance of metallic money; the development and workings of the international gold standard; the economics of Keynes and his attack on gold; and the source of some of Keynes' views in the ideas of Sigmund Freud.

Schwartz 1 & 2

Objectivity in Journalism

Amplification of the material discussed in the morning lecture. Students will critically examine examples of journalism as well as perform writing/editing exercises, as a means of clarifying and applying the requirements of objectivity.

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PROGRAM

MORNING LECTURES

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The Role of Religion in Human History

4 lectures by *George Walsh*

Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 11:00 a.m.

The focus of these lectures will be the problem of religion as a major force in man's history. The series will begin with a treatment of religion in primitive society. It will then proceed to a study of the more complex "world religions" which promise "meaning" to the lives of individuals by providing them with elaborate codes of conduct and directions for attaining "inner peace." Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam will be dealt with as examples of world religions. In the course of the lectures a theory will be developed concerning the fundamental nature and significance of religion. The special problems religion presents today will be discussed.

The Law of Demand

2 lectures by *M. Northrup Buechner*

Mon. & Wed. 9:00 a.m.

The Law of Demand is one of the fundamental laws of economics. The Law of Demand is also an elementary fact of reality to which all businesses must adjust, the fact refuting the notion that businesses can raise their prices at their whim. These lectures will explain the flaw in economics' traditional explanation for the Law of Demand and suggest a new method of validating the Law, rooting it in the value structure of a rational animal. The importance of the Law will be demonstrated by showing how the Law underlies many everyday economic phenomena.

Aristotle as Scientist: A Proper Verdict (with emphasis on his biology)

2 lectures by *Allan Gotthelf*

Mon. & Wed. 11:00 a.m.

Aristotle was not, as is often charged, an "armchair theorist," spinning scientific theories out of his head (or out of his philosophy), theories which "held back the course of science for two thousand years"; he was a great scientist, whose treatises, especially in biology, provided a model of proper scientific work for centuries. And, though, as his admirers have pointed out, he was in fact a brilliant and careful observer, some of whose findings were not rediscovered until the 19th and early 20th century, his greatness as a scientist does not lie in that.

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way he *explained* the data he collected and organized; and (4) the way he organized his explanations into a comprehensive body of scientific *understanding*.

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Understanding Evolutionary Theory

2 lectures by *James G. Lennox*

Fri. 9:00 a.m. Sat. 9:10 a.m.

The first lecture will be an exposition of the theory of evolution for non-specialists with special emphasis on the relation of the theory's abstract principles to its evidential base. The second lecture will discuss the "scientific creationist" movement and the nature of its attack on evolutionary theory.

Contemporary Literary Theory: A Report from the Front

One lecture by *Shoshana Knapp*

Sun. 9:10 a.m.

The field of literary studies is approaching self-destruction. According to a prominent exponent of contemporary theory, critics can no longer go on "assisting readers in understanding texts," but must invade the territory of philosophy by "defining the conditions of meaning" and by transforming criticism into "a mode of knowledge." Departments of literature are being renamed departments of "critical theory" or "modern thought," and one can read numerous course syllabi and works of literary criticism without once encountering the name of an actual novelist or poet. The deficiencies of four modern literary theories parallel the errors of modern philosophy and amount to an abandonment of the artist, the text, and the objective world. Only through a focus on the essential aesthetic elements can criticism achieve a full and exact apprehension and celebration of narrative art.

The Concept of Consciousness in Cognitive Psychology

One lecture by *Lee M. Pierson*

Tues. 9:00 a.m.

While rejecting strict behaviorism, cognitive psychology retains a distorted view of consciousness because of underlying philosophical premises. The metaphysical premise is materialism: (1) consciousness is completely determined by

physical law, and (2) consciousness is incapable of self-generated action because it is merely the by-product of information processing in the brain. The epistemological premise is representationalism: we perceive our perceptions, not reality itself. This lecture will critically examine these premises and offer an alternative theory of consciousness as the manager and integrator of cognitive activity.

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One lecture by John Ridpath

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way freedom produces practical success. This lecture, however, will focus on Adam Smith's philosophical views in order to see whether his views on reality, man, and morality are consistent with the philosophical basis of a free society.

Objectivity in Journalism

One lecture by Peter Schwartz

Thurs.

9:00 a.m.

This lecture deals with the question of what constitutes objective news reporting. It identifies the nature of journalism and discusses the implications for proper reporting. It analyzes such issues as: the role of philosophy, particularly of moral values, in journalism; the distinction between neutrality and objectivity; the meaning of context in journalism; how a reporter integrates journalistic concretes with the relevant abstractions. (Based on a lecture given at The Jefferson School in 1985.)

AFTERNOON COURSES

Most of the professors are teaching the same material to two different classes, numbered 1 and 2. Most of the classes meet a total of four hours, either 60 minutes a day on Sunday (S), Tuesday (T), Thursday (R), and Saturday (S), or 80 minutes a day on Monday (M), Wednesday (W), and Friday (F). All rooms are in the Conference Center (No. 6 on the "Campus Map").

The Hero in Modern American Literature

Bernstein 1 MWF 2:00 - 3:20 Rm.4

Bernstein 2 MWF 3:35 - 4:55 Rm.26

The United States is an heroic country, a benevolent giant with the power and the will to do good, blinded by the lack of proper intellectual guidance. Despite its strength and moral goodness, this lack has left the country helpless against the irrational ideas that are destroying it. This theme—the strong, morally good hero destroyed by his tragic lack of intellectual understanding—is the essence of post-World War II America, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find it embodied, however unwittingly, in some contemporary American novels. This course will philosophically examine three such novels—*Shane*, *A Separate Peace*, and *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*—from two perspectives: (a) contemporary America's conception of heroism, and (b) the philosophic roots of this conception of heroism.

Great Ideas in Physics

Binswanger 1 MWF 2:00-3:20 Rm.1

Binswanger 2 MWF 3:35-4:55 Rm.22

A very elementary, non-mathematical presentation of some of the major principles of (pre-twentieth century) physics. The course will help provide the kind of generalized understanding of the physical universe that every educated layman should have. Except for occasional philosophic side-comments, this will be a straight science course; the overview it provides, however, should help concretize one's understanding of causality and the absolutism of the metaphysically given. Topics will include atomic theory, electromagnetic radiation, and the physical basis of chemistry. Emphasis will be on wide principles and how they explain everyday phenomena (for example, why the sky is blue, why "industrial strength" vacuum cleaners aren't, how a radio works).

The Concept of Value in Economic Thought

Buechner 1 STRS 2:00-3:00 Rm.1

Buechner 2 STRS 3:15-4:15 Rm.23

The concept of production, the meaning of produced output, and the measurement of production are all completely dependent on the concept of value at their base. This course will

show that Ayn Rand's concept of objective value is the necessary basis for a rational conception of production, and the corresponding rational conception of the structure of the aggregate economy. In contrast, we will see that intrinsic value is the basis for modern national income accounting and Keynesian economics.

The Genius of Aristotle: A Sampler

Gotthelf ST 3:15-5:15 Rm.5

Analysis and discussion, by instructor and students, of specific passages from Aristotle's writings, on subjects from non-contradiction to love, which exhibit something of his genius as a philosopher and his relationship to Objectivism.

Political Ideologies

Kelley 1 STRS 2:00-3:00 Rm.4

Kelley 2 STRS 3:15-4:15 Rm.4

Any political ideology rests on a deeper foundation, primarily a view of human nature and a set of values. This course will compare the foundations of three contemporary ideologies: welfare state liberalism, conservatism, and individualism. Among the topics to be discussed: egoism vs. altruism; the nature of individuality; views on material production and the market; the nature of freedom and the basis of rights. Class sessions will involve discussion and lecture. Familiarity with some major works in political philosophy will be helpful, though not required for the course.

Notre-Dame as Hugo's First Great Romantic Novel

Knapp 1 STRS 2:00-3:00 Rm.24

Knapp 2 STRS 3:15-4:15 Rm.26

Ayn Rand, speaking in sense-of-life terms, said that Hugo gave her "the feeling of entering a cathedral." In his first great romantic novel, Hugo set out to combine the sweep of the epic with the intensity of the drama; he did so by placing the cathedral itself at the center of his narrative. *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* has as its subject the nature of the sacred, that which demands and rewards reverence. This course will examine the novel in the contexts of Hugo's career and of literary romanticism, with attention to the integration of imagery, setting, characterizations, and themes. (For Hugo, the writing of

literature was the new architecture, and his novels—with their passionate conflicts and exalted figures—were to be the new cathedrals.) Through a study of Hugo's artistic aspirations and methods, the course will illustrate how and why *Notre Dame* became, as Hugo had intended, a "drama beyond the ordinary proportions."

The Darwinian Revolution

Lennox RS 3:15-5:15 Rm.3

Charles Darwin's *On The Origin Of Species* constituted a revolution in the study of life. What were the components of that revolution, and how did Darwin discover them and integrate them into a theory? How did the introduction of Darwin's theory change the study of life? A careful study of this brilliant episode in the history of science provides a basis for understanding scientific creativity and the effects of introducing fundamentally new concepts, principles and methods into science.

Keynes and the Demise of Gold

Ridpath 1 MWF 2:00-3:20 Rm.3

Ridpath 2 MWF 3:35-4:55 Rm.3

The development of metallic money, and its culmination in the international gold standard, is one of mankind's great economic achievements. The destruction of all this in the twentieth century is one of history's great economic disasters. This course will discuss: the nature, history, and significance of metallic money; the development and workings of the international gold standard; the economics of Keynes and his attack on gold; and the source of some of Keynes' views in the ideas of Sigmund Freud.

Objectivity in Journalism

Schwartz 1 RS 3:15-4:15 Rm.22

Schwartz 2 RS 4:30-5:30 Rm.22

Amplification of the material discussed in the morning lecture. Students will critically examine examples of journalism as well as perform writing/editing exercises, as a means of clarifying and applying the requirements of objectivity.

FACULTY

Andrew Bernstein

Senior Instructor in Literature and Philosophy, American Renaissance School.

B.A., English Literature, Mount Marty College, 1976; M.A., Philosophy, City University of New York, 1980; M.Phil., Philosophy, City University of New York, 1981; Ph.D., Philosophy, City University of New York, 1986.

Dr. Bernstein teaches philosophy at the State University of New York at Purchase, and philosophy and english at American Renaissance School in White Plains, New York. In addition, he has taught Objectivism at the New School for Social Research, and philosophy at Long Island University, Mercy College, Empire State College, LaGuardia Community College, Nassau Community College, and Brookdale Community College.

Dr. Bernstein holds a Ph.D. in philosophy from the Graduate School of the City University of New York, and is a member of The Ayn Rand Society of the American Philosophical Association. He is the author of "The Fountainhead Study Guide." His primary ambition has always been to be a novelist, and he is currently completing his first novel, *Heart Of A Pagan*.

Harry Binswanger

Writer and Lecturer.

S.B., Humanities and Engineering, MIT, 1965; Ph.D., Philosophy, Columbia University, 1973.

From 1980 through 1987, Dr. Binswanger edited and published *The Objectivist Forum*, a bimonthly journal devoted to Ayn Rand's philosophy and its application to current issues. His recently published book, *The Ayn Rand Lexicon*, is a topically organized compilation of extracts from Objectivist writings and lectures. In the 1970's, Dr. Binswanger taught philosophy at Hunter College (City University of New York) and gave courses on Objectivism at The New School for Social Research. He has written and lectured extensively on a wide variety of philosophic subjects and is currently selecting excerpts from Ayn Rand's seminar on epistemology (1969-70) for inclusion in a new edition of *Introduction to Objectivist Epistemology*. He is a member of The Ayn Rand Institute's Board of Directors.

M. Northrup Buechner

Associate Professor of Economics, St. John's University, New York.

A.B., Economics, Lawrence University, 1965; Ph.D., Economics, The University of Virginia, 1971.

Dr. Buechner's fields of specialization are macroeconomics, the history of economic thought, and methodology. He has published articles in *The New York Times*, *The Objectivist Forum*, *Vital Speeches of the Day*, *The Journal of Economic Issues*, and other scholarly and popular publications. He frequently contributes papers to meetings of professional economists. Dr. Buechner is on the Board of Directors of the American Renaissance Foundation and he is a member of the Board of Advisors of The Ayn Rand Institute. As a member of the Institute's Speakers Bureau, he has lectured on many college campuses. He was awarded the Teaching Merit Award of St. John's University in 1974. He is the president of Conceptual Conferences.

Allan Gotthelf

Associate Professor of Philosophy, Trenton State College.

B.S., Mathematics, Brooklyn College, 1963; M.A., Mathematics, Pennsylvania State University, 1964; M.Phil., Philosophy, Columbia University, 1972; Ph.D., Philosophy, Columbia University, 1975.

A distinguished Aristotelian scholar of international reputation, Dr. Gotthelf has worked extensively on the philosophical implications of Aristotle's biological works. He has organized several conferences and edited or co-edited two books in this area, including, most recently, *Philosophical Issues in Aristotle's Biology*, co-edited with James G. Lennox and published by Cambridge University Press. From June 20 to July 29, this summer, he has been Co-Director of an NEH Summer Institute on Aristotle's Metaphysics, Biology, and Ethics.

Dr. Gotthelf has taught philosophy in regular positions at Wesleyan University and Trenton State, and in a visiting capacity at Swarthmore College, Georgetown University, and Oxford University in England. He has a permanent affiliation with Clare Hall, at Cambridge University, where he often spends leave and summer time doing research and writing. He has lectured on Aristotle and on Objectivism at numerous universities in the U.S., Canada, and Europe.

David Kelley

Writer and Lecturer.

B.A. and M.A., Philosophy, Brown University, 1971; Ph.D., Philosophy, Princeton University, 1975.

Dr. Kelley has published articles on perception, concepts, and property rights in professional journals of philosophy. He has published numerous articles in *Barron's*, *Harpers*, and other publications. He is the co-author of the monograph *Laissez-Parlez: Freedom in the Electronic Media*. He is also the author of *The Evidence of the Senses* and *The Art of Reasoning*. Dr. Kelley taught philosophy and cognitive science at Vassar College for eight years.

Shoshana Knapp

Associate Professor of English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

B.A., Russian, Barnard College, 1973; Ph.D., Comparative Literature, Stanford University, 1978.

A specialist in nineteenth- and twentieth-century fiction (English, French, and Russian), Shoshana Knapp has published articles on Chekhov, Dostoevsky, George Eliot, Fowles, Nabokov, Napoleon, Sand, Spencer, Tolstoy, and others; her essay-length entry on "Capitalism" is forthcoming in Jean-Charles Seigneuret's reference work on *Literary Themes and Motifs*. In addition to the standard genre and period courses, she has taught courses in film, literary theory, science fiction, and Western civilization. She has lectured at numerous universities and conferences, and will be speaking in December on *The Fountainhead* at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association; this is the first time that a paper on Ayn Rand has been accepted by the major professional organization in the field.

James G. Lennox

Associate Professor of History and Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh.

B.A., Philosophy, York University, 1972; M.A., Philosophy, University of Toronto, 1975; Ph.D., Philosophy, University of Toronto, 1978.

Dr. Lennox is a Life Member of Clare Hall, Cambridge University, Senior Fellow of the Center for Philosophy of Science, University of Pittsburgh, and former Junior Fellow of Harvard University's Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, DC. He is currently a member of the Steering Committee of the newly formed Ayn Rand Society (affiliated with the American Philosophical Association) and has recently been added to the Speakers Bureau of The Ayn Rand Institute.

The focus of Dr. Lennox's research and teaching is the relationship between philosophy and science (especially biology) both systematically and historically. He is co-editor (with Allan Gotthelf) of *Philosophical Issues in Aristotle's Biology* (Cambridge 1987) and the author of numerous essays on Aristotle and other important figures in the history of biology. Much of his teaching in recent years has centered on Darwin and evolutionary biology, and he is about to begin work on a translation and study guide of *Aristotle's Parts of Animals*.

Leonard Peikoff

Professor of Philosophy

B.A., Philosophy, New York University, 1954; M.A., Philosophy, New York University, 1957; Ph.D., Philosophy, New York University, 1964.

Dr. Peikoff, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Ayn Rand Institute, is the leading Objectivist philosopher. He is currently completing a book devoted to the first systematic presentation of Ayn Rand's philosophy, *Objectivism: The Philosophy of Ayn Rand*. He was Ayn Rand's associate for 30 years and his essay, "The Analytic-Synthetic Dichotomy," was included by Miss Rand in her book, *Introduction to Objectivist Epistemology*.

Dr. Peikoff is the author of *The Ominous Parallels*, and the editor of several Objectivist anthologies, including the forthcoming *The Voice of Reason*. He has taught philosophy at New York University, Long Island University, Hunter College, the University of Denver, and for many years at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. His lectures on Objectivism have been heard on tape in over 100 cities around the world. At the conclusion of the current scriptwriter's strike, he will be working on the development of the script for the movie of *Atlas Shrugged*.

Lee M. Pierson

Psychologist and Educational Consultant.

A.B., Psychology, Columbia University, 1973; Ph.D., Psychology, Cornell University, 1982.

Dr. Pierson did his graduate work in the psychology of perception and cognition with the late James Gibson, the leading advocate in psychology of direct realism (the theory that we directly perceive an objectively existing reality). He is a consultant to and trainer for Encyclopaedia Britannica Learning Corporation and Sexton Educational Centers, and an occasional lecturer at the American Renaissance School.

Dr. Pierson's professional interests center in the psychological subfield identified by Ayn Rand as psycho-epistemology, and in its practical implications for education, especially with respect to the roles of introspection and volition in making the most of one's intellectual abilities. He has developed programs, incorporating "thinking-aloud" and other introspective techniques, for the improvement of reading, test-taking, mathematical problem-solving, and other cognitive skills, and presents a course entitled "Maximizing Mind Power: Thinking Techniques For Increasing Your Productivity" for a variety of clients such as Citibank, Fordham University, and the Canadian government.

John Ridpath

Associate Professor of Economics and Intellectual History, York University.

B.S.C., Engineering & Business, University of Toronto, 1959; M.B.A., University of Toronto, 1963; Ph.D., Economics, University of Virginia, 1974.

Dr. Ridpath's professional interests are divided between research in intellectual history and teaching. York University and the Ontario Council of University Faculty Associations have recognized him for outstanding contributions to university teaching. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of The Ayn Rand Institute.

Dr. Ridpath's public speaking engagements include national policy conferences of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party, the 1984 Couchiching Conference, and The Jefferson School in 1983, 1985, and 1987. He also has addressed audiences and publically debated in defense of capitalism at many universities, including UCLA, the University of Michigan, Carnegie-Melon, Indiana University, Stanford, UC Berkeley, the University of Toronto, and Harvard. Dr. Ridpath's article, "Nietzsche and Individualism" was published in *The Objectivist Forum* (February and April 1986), and his article on the social philosopher Frank H. Knight, "The Philosophical Origins of Antitrust," appeared in *The Objectivist Forum* (June 1980).

Peter Schwartz

Editor and Publisher, *The Intellectual Activist*.

B.A., English, City College of New York, 1970; M.A., Journalism, Syracuse University, 1972.

The Intellectual Activist, a pro-individual rights newsletter, was founded by Mr. Schwartz in 1979. Mr. Schwartz has worked as a freelance writer and as an editor for Hearst Magazines and other publications. He is a member of the Board of Directors of The Ayn Rand Institute and a member of the Institute's Speakers Bureau. He is a frequent lecturer on college campuses and guest on radio and television talk shows.

George Walsh

Professor of Philosophy, Salisbury State College.

A.B., Philosophy, Williams College, 1943; M.A., Philosophy and Religion, Brown University, 1945; Ph.D., Philosophy, Princeton University, 1952.

Dr. Walsh was for many years professor and chairman of the department of philosophy at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York, and was also professor of philosophy at Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York. He is the author of "Herbert Marcuse, Philosopher of the New Left" in *The Objectivist*, September to December 1970. He is the co-translator and editor of Alfred Schutz's *Phenomenology of the Social World*, Northwestern University Press, 1967. He is a member of the Board of Advisors of The Ayn Rand Institute and one of the contributing editors to *The Intellectual Activist*. He is Secretary of the newly formed Ayn Rand Society, now formally affiliated with the American Philosophical Association.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SATURDAY, JULY 30

9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Arrival and Registration
Harbor View Hall

7:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. Opening Reception and
Buffet Dinner

SUNDAY, JULY 31

7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:10 a.m. - 10:40 a.m. Shoshana Knapp,
*Contemporary Literary
Theory: A Report From
the Front*

10:40 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. George Walsh
*The Role of Religion in
Human History, I*

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Buechner 1
Kelley 1
Knapp 1

3:15 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Buechner 2
Kelley 2
Knapp 2

3:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. Gotthelf

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Movie: *The Hunchback
of Notre Dame* (silent
version starring Lon
Chaney)

MONDAY, AUGUST 1

7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. M. Northrup Buechner
The Law of Demand, I

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Allan Gotthelf
*Aristotle as Scientist: A
Proper Verdict, I*

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m. Bernstein 1
Binswanger 1
Ridpath 1

3:35 p.m. - 4:55 p.m. Bernstein 2
Binswanger 2
Ridpath 2

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

8:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. Sock Hop

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2

7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Lee M. Pierson
*The Concept of
Consciousness in
Cognitive Psychology*

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. George Walsh
*The Role of Religion in
Human History, II*

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Buechner 1
Kelley 1
Knapp 1

3:15 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Buechner 2
Kelley 2
Knapp 2

3:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. Gotthelf

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Dinner

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. Movie: *Cyrano De
Bergerac* (starring Jose
Ferrer)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3

7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. M. Northrup Buechner
The Law of Demand, II

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Break

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Allan Gotthelf
*Aristotle as Scientist: A
Proper Verdict, II*

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m. Bernstein 1
Binswanger 1
Ridpath 1

(over)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

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| 3:35 p.m. - 4:55 p.m. | Bernstein 2 Binswanger 2 Ridpath 2 | 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | John Ridpath <i>Adam Smith and the Founding of Capitalism</i> |
| 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | Dinner | 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Lunch |
| 7:30 p.m. - ? | Free Night Meetings Workshops Tennis Theater Sight-Seeing Conversation | 2:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m. | Bernstein 1 Binswanger 1 Ridpath 1 |
| | | 3:35 p.m. - 4:55 p.m. | Bernstein 2 Binswanger 2 Ridpath 2 |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4

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| 7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | Breakfast |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | Peter Schwartz <i>Objectivity in Journalism</i> |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Break |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | George Walsh <i>The Role of Religion in Human History, III</i> |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Lunch |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | Buechner 1 Kelley 1 Knapp 1 |
| 3:15 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. | Buechner 2 Kelley 2 Knapp 2 Schwartz 1 |
| 3:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. | Lennox |
| 4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. | Schwartz 2 |
| 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | Dinner |
| 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. | Movie: <i>The Fountainhead</i> |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5

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| 7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | Breakfast |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | James G. Lennox <i>Understanding Evolutionary Theory, I</i> |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Break |

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| 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | Dinner |
| 8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. | Leonard Peikoff <i>Certainty and Happiness: Achieving Success in Thought and Action</i> |

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6

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| 7:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | Breakfast |
| 9:10 a.m. - 10:40 a.m. | James G. Lennox, <i>Understanding Evolutionary Theory, II</i> |
| 10:40 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Break |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | George Walsh <i>The Role of Religion in Human History, IV</i> |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Lunch |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | Buechner 1 Kelley 1 Knapp 1 |
| 3:15 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. | Buechner 2 Kelley 2 Knapp 2 Schwartz 1 |
| 3:15 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. | Lennox |
| 4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. | Schwartz 2 |
| 7:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. | Dinner-Dance |

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Breakfast Departure |
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