

WITTGENSTEIN ARCHIVES AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING
THE PERIOD 2003-2005



WORKING PAPERS FROM THE WITTGENSTEIN ARCHIVES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

No 18

BERGEN 2006

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-Es scheint mir, als ob wir dem Befehl durch das Verstehen etwas hinzufügen, was die Lücke zwischen Befehl & Ausführung füllt. So dass wir einem, der

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WITTGENSTEIN ARCHIVES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD 2003–2005

Introduction

In 2003, the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) published a report describing project activities during the period 2000–2002 (<http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab-rep00-02.pdf>). The current report encompasses WAB's principal objectives and activities during the period 2003–2005. For reports on the period 1990–2000, see http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_reports.page.

This report on the period 2003–2005 initially describes objectives, organization and staff (section A) and then gives an overview of the central activities and sub-projects relating to the period (section B). Finally, it includes detailed lists of conference participation, (international) presentations and publications, organization of conferences, seminars and guest lectures, and also lists visitors and users' projects and publications (section C).

Since the previous period, we have seen the development and continuation of several significant trends in these areas. Staffing has increased from less than a person-year to a total of nearly three person-years during this period. Other trends, such as the transformation of WAB from being principally an editorial project from 1900–99 to being engaged in a variety of externally funded projects and activities, both nationally and internationally, have continued. This has included development and networking proposals for the EC's 6th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation, other European funding organizations and mechanisms, the Norwegian Research Council and the Austrian Wissenschaftsfonds. At the same time, WAB has throughout this period provided support and assistance to around 50 visiting researchers, most of whom were funded through a research infrastructure project under the aegis of the European Commission's 5th Framework Programme. In return, many of these visitors gave lectures on and presented their research in more than 20 seminars and reading circles coordinated through or co-organized by WAB. Another aspect of this development has been providing organizational help for around 5 major Wittgenstein seminars and conferences, both in Bergen and abroad. Finally, WAB has expanded its efforts in scholarly digital publishing, represented by its production of a machine-readable version of Wittgenstein's Nachlass and the *Bergen Electronic Edition*, through involvement in a number of international projects which aim at combining editorial philology, electronic publishing and net-based research and learning.

Georg Henrik von Wright, the last surviving original trustee of the Wittgenstein Nachlass, died on June 16th 2003. Since his death, copyrights for the Wittgenstein Nachlass have reverted to Trinity College in Cambridge. The remaining trustees now form an advisory committee to guide Trinity College regarding publication issues relating to the Nachlass. We remember Georg Henrik von Wright with fondness and are ever thankful to him for supporting and helping WAB wherever he could.

For their continued cooperation and support, WAB thanks its collaborative partners, the copyright holders of the Wittgenstein Nachlass, the libraries and archives where the Wittgenstein originals are held, and the organizations and institutions which supported WAB financially during this period, in particular the University of Bergen Faculty of Arts.

Alois Pichler
Project Director
Bergen, August 2006

A. Objectives, organization and staff

In the period 1990–99 under the leadership of Claus Huitfeldt, the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) prepared a complete machine-readable version of Wittgenstein's Nachlass, from which, in cooperation with Oxford University Press, *Wittgenstein's Nachlass: The Bergen Electronic Edition* (BEE, 1998–2000) was produced. After completion of the machine-readable version in 1999 and the publication of BEE, WAB was continued in 2000 with one previous staff member, Alois Pichler, as a project under the Bergen University *Programme for Humanities Information Technology* at the HIT Centre. The HIT Centre and WAB are now included in the *Department of culture, language and information technology* (AKSIS) at Unifob AS, a non-profit research organisation affiliated to the University of Bergen. From May 2001, Alois Pichler (50%) was given the formal responsibility to lead WAB. While in the period 2001–2003, staff allocated to WAB amounted to less than a person-year, this changed in the period 2004–2005. In 2004–2005 a total of about three person-years were spent on WAB by AKSIS staff, incl. Alois Pichler. In addition, work-time was also contributed by staff from the Philosophy Department.

While in 1990–1999 WAB was mainly an editorial project, the period from 2000 until today has been characterized by a number of activities. To give an idea of their breadth and variety, in the following some activities and achievements from the period 2003–2005 are mentioned: the completion of the «Transnational access to European Research Infrastructure Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen» programme which ran from 2002 to 2004 (http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_eu-ari-wab.page); the initiation, coordination of and participation in a number of research, development and networking proposals to national and international institutions, organizations and programmes, including the EC's 6th Framework Programme (FP6), the European Science Foundation (ESF), the Norwegian Research Council (RCN) and (with the *Forschungsinstitut Brenner-Archiv* at the University of Innsbruck) the Austrian *Wissenschaftsfonds* (FWF); the preparation and publication of an anthology on the topics of Wittgenstein research and Wittgenstein editing (http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_workingpapers.page); the transformation of WAB's website into a Wittgenstein resource in its own right with audio and text resources (http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_contributions.page); the cataloguing and permanent storage of WAB's high-quality facsimile of Wittgenstein's Nachlass on a local server; the maintenance and further development of the machine-readable version and BEE; the initiation, coordination of and participation in the Bergen University Wittgenstein Research Group (<http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/>).

One of WAB's most important activities in this period was its function as a research infrastructure from which external scholars can conduct their own research projects. On a general level, WAB is today a platform for several sub-projects, which typically have external participation and a variety of different funding sources. A complete list of WAB projects in the period 2003–2005 follows below in Section B.

Among the projects and initiatives in which WAB participated during this period, *Hyper-Learning* deserves special mentioning. In spring 2003, WAB actively engaged in and supported the «Hyper-Learning» proposal for an Integrated Project in FP6, which was initiated and coordinated by Paolo D'Iorio from the *Institut des Textes et Manuscrits Modernes* (ITEM, CNRS/ENS) in Paris. The overall aim of this proposal was to create a model of an advanced research and learning platform for European humanities. The proposal led to a European initiative which up until now has resulted in two specific projects. One is the «Groupement de Recherche Européen plus (GDRE+) Hyper-Learning» which was established in 2004 and is financed mainly by the French CNRS (<http://www.hyperl.org/>); the other is COST Action A32: «Open Scholarly Communities on the Web» which was selected for financing by the European COST office in spring 2005 (COST = European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research, <http://www.cost.esf.org/>). WAB participates in both of these projects.

WAB is organized as a project under the administrative and financial premises of the *Department of Culture, Language and Information Technology* (AKSIS, <http://www.aksis.uib.no/>) at the Unifob AS research company at the University of Bergen (<http://www.unifob.uib.no/>). Unifob AS is based on externally funded research which implies that WAB is committed to continuous efforts in fund raising. AKSIS has special focus on language and text technology, ICT and learning, and culture research. WAB participates in the AKSIS *Text Technology Group* (<http://teksttek.aksis.uib.no/>), which develops and applies information technology solutions for text encoding, digital editorial philology, and the classification and organisation of massive text collections. The group collaborates with numerous international partners and has a large network. As a project with a strong focus in philosophy, WAB enjoys also the scholarly support and cooperation of the Philosophy Department at the University of Bergen (<http://www.hf.uib.no/i/Filosofisk/>). AKSIS and the Philosophy Department have signed an agreement of cooperation on WAB.

At the beginning of 2006, WAB stands as an important and experienced research infrastructure in philosophy, editorial philology and electronic publishing. It is an institute which appeals to many as an attractive partner in philosophy and humanities computing projects and which participates in international activities in these fields. Nonetheless, WAB also faces the same challenges and constraints as other humanities research infrastructures and projects which are heavily dependent on external funding for their activities.

B. Overview of activities

The following is a list of projects and activities in the period 2003–2005 with substantial participation of WAB staff or WAB resources:

- **Wittgenstein's Nachlass: The machine-readable version (MV) (1990–).** From 1990 to 1999, WAB produced a complete machine-readable version of Wittgenstein's Nachlass (MV). The machine-readable version's source transcriptions of the Nachlass, which are in MECS/MECS-WIT format, are regularly maintained and improved, and the software for processing them (MECS) is being revised. In the period, samples from the source transcriptions have been converted from MECS/MECS-WIT to TEI guided XML and made available on WAB's website. See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_115www.page and http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_sept1914.page.
- **Visits and users' projects (1990–).** WAB has always sought to make its resources highly accessible to external users for consultation and research. Since 1990 WAB has received about 300 research visits from international university faculty members and other researchers. Research stays lasted from one day to several months and received varying degrees of support and assistance. In the period 2003–2005 WAB had more than 60 visits, thereof around 30 EU ARI WAB visits (see http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_eu-ari-wab.page). See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_userprojects.page for a list of user projects and information on their objectives. In addition to user projects carried out on location at WAB, there are also projects which make remote use of WAB's resources, like the GABEK project (see http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_115gabek.page).
- **Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (1991–).** Since 1991, WAB has published the «Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen» (ISSN 0803-3137). This series includes monographs, anthologies and proceedings, focusing on Wittgenstein's works and philosophy and the disciplines of text encoding and scholarly electronic publishing. It also includes reports on WAB's activities. After a pause of five years, in 2003 the series was enriched with a report on activities in the period 2000–2002 (no 16). In 2005, the international anthology *Wittgenstein: The Philosopher and his Works*, edited by Alois Pichler and Simo Säätelä, followed (no 17). This item includes proceedings from the Bergen «Wittgenstein Research Revisited» conference in December 2001. See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_workingpapers.page.
- **Conferences and seminars (1991–).** WAB has since its early days organized public conferences, seminars and workshops. In the period, the proceedings from the December 2001 «Wittgenstein Research Revisited» conference were published in WAB's *Working Papers*, no 17. In addition, WAB helped organize the seminars and meetings of the Norwegian-French Wittgenstein Research Group, led by Antonia Soulez (Paris) and Arild Utaker (Bergen). This included a seminar in Moulin d'Andé (2003), a seminar in Innsbruck (2004), and a seminar in Bergen (2005). Moreover, WAB participated in the organization of an international Wittgenstein seminar in Skjolden in Spring 2005. See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_conferences.page.
- **Wittgenstein Nachlass items on the web (1996–).** By 1996, WAB had produced, on the basis of its machine-readable version of the Wittgenstein Nachlass, Wittgenstein Nachlass items MS115 and TS201 for HTML-publication on the web. These web-resources are widely accessed and studied in Wittgenstein research, as well as being seen as examples of scholarly online publishing, and considered within the more general context of humanities computing. In 2004, within the framework of the project «Using XML to generate research tools for Wittgenstein scholars by collaborative groupwork», WAB added part of MS101 to the resources made available online. In the upcoming *HyperWittgenstein* project (see <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/hl-gdre/>), web-publication of MS115 will again play a central role.

See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_115www.page, http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_201www.page, and http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_sept1914.page.

- **Wittgenstein's Nachlass: The Bergen Electronic Edition (BEE) (1998–).** Publication of BEE began in 1998 and was completed in 2000, when 6 CDs were published. In the period, WAB has continued to include corrections of mistakes found in the machine-readable version transcriptions which have for the most part been pointed out by BEE users. These mistakes are recorded on <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/bee-errors.htm>. Additionally, plans for a revised BEE are in the making. In an article, Pichler described and discussed principles and features of BEE and their potential further developments (Pichler&Haugen 2005, see List C.3). See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_BEE.page.
- **Wittgenstein Nachlass high quality Photo CD facsimile (1998–).** WAB holds and maintains electronic facsimile files of the Wittgenstein Nachlass which are of much higher quality than the ones included in the facsimile publication in the *Bergen Electronic Edition*. In 2004–2005 WAB transferred the files from (ca 200) CDs to a local server where they were organized in catalogues and are more easily accessible. This undertaking significantly contributed to the preservation and better organization of access to the facsimile.
- **Wittgenstein portal (2000–).** In 2000, WAB created a Wittgenstein portal with links to important Wittgenstein resources on the web and complementary information. Unfortunately, due to lack of resources, it has in the period 2003–2005 not been possible to maintain this portal adequately and to develop it further in any significant way. Nevertheless, it is a resource which is widely used and also recommended in the literature. See <http://www.wittgenstein-portal.com/>.
- **Transnational Access to European Research Infrastructure Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (EU ARI WAB) (2002–2004).** In the period, WAB successfully concluded the «Transnational Access to European Research Infrastructure Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen» project (EU ARI WAB). EU ARI WAB was regulated by a contract signed with the European Commission within the 5th Framework Programme. From January 1st, 2002, to August 31st, 2004, 32 research projects were carried out at WAB by 30 users, accounting for a total of 1000 user days spent at WAB on Wittgenstein studies, philosophy, scholarly electronic publishing and text encoding. Users came from a great number of European countries, and the total EU funded travel and subsistence costs amounted to 102 366. See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_eu-ari-wab.page.
- **Tracing Wittgenstein: Digital Explorations (2002–).** «Tracing Wittgenstein» was started in 2002 and is an international research project exploring Wittgenstein's Nachlass while using and developing new tools for net-based scholarly collaboration. The project board includes Herbert Hrachovec (coordination, Vienna), Dieter Köhler (software, Karlsruhe) and Alois Pichler (primary sources, WAB). In the period, a first result from the project was made available on WAB's website for downloading. See http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_115ape.page.
- **Using XML to generate research tools for Wittgenstein scholars by collaborative group-work (2002–).** This project was started in 2002 and is a cooperation between Professor B.F. McGuinness, Emeritus Fellow of Queen's College Oxford, the Centre for Research in Electronic Art and Communication at the University of Hertfordshire (CREAC), the Forschungsinstitut Brenner-Archiv at the University of Innsbruck (FIBA), and WAB. The first outcomes include XML versions of part of Wittgenstein MS101, which are supplemented with XML controlled editorial interfaces and offer user self-defined text filtering. These results are available on WAB's website <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/sept1914/projects.html>.
- **University of Bergen Wittgenstein Research Group (WFG) (2003–).** In 2003 WAB and the University of Bergen Philosophy Department initiated an interdisciplinary Wittgenstein Research Group at the University of Bergen («Wittgensteinforskergruppe ved Universitetet i Bergen»). The group meets for discussions and seminars, cooperates on publications and joins efforts to attract research funding. In the period, a great number of public events were organized by the group, including reading circles, lectures, seminars, and international conferences. See <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg>.
- **AKSIS Text Technology Group (TTG) (2003–).** WAB participates in the AKSIS Text Technology Group (TTG) and shares staff and material resources with other TTG projects. One such project is the Norwegian-French AURORA network «Digital publishing and reading: Challenges and processes in critical editions and reading activities» which is coordinated by Daniel Apollon from AKSIS (Bergen) and Claire Bélisle and Philippe Régnier from CNRS-ISH-LIRE (Lyon). The project focuses on digital media reading studies, text encoding, and the political economy of scholarly digital editions. In 2005, WAB participated in AURORA with two papers and discussion contributions. Another

project to which WAB is closely related, is the «Markup Languages for Complex Documents» (MLCD) project. This project is lead by Claus Huitfeldt (Bergen). WAB will be an important partner in testing and evaluating the markup system and the prototype tools developed in MLCD. See <http://teksttek.aksis.uib.no/>.

- **HyperWittgenstein (2004–).** With «HyperWittgenstein», WAB participates in the European «Hyper-Learning» initiative which is coordinated by Paolo D'Iorio from the *Institut des Textes et Manuscrits Modernes* (ITEM, CNRS/ENS) and aims at creating the model of an advanced web-based («virtual») and collaborative research and learning infrastructure for the humanities. In 2003, WAB had participated in the «Hyper-Learning» proposal for an Integrated Project in FP6. This proposal led to a European initiative which up until now has resulted in two specific projects within the framework of the original «Hyper-Learning» proposal. One is the 4-years-project «Groupement de Recherche Européen plus (GDRE+) Hyper-Learning» which was established in 2004 and is financed mainly by the French CNRS. The other is COST Action A32 «Open Scholarly Communities on the Web» which was selected for financing by the European COST office (COST = European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) in Spring 2005. See <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/hl-gdre/>.

C. Lists on the period 2003–2005

CI. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND MEETINGS

- Norwegian-French-Austrian seminar «Thought-experiment: between art and science», org. Arild Utaker and Antonia Soulez, Moulin d'Andé, France, 20–22 September 2003.
- International *Nordisk Netværk for Editionsfilologer* conference «Udgavetyper og målgrupper», org. Per Dahl, Johnny Kondrup and Karsten Kynde, Sandbjerg, Danmark, 10–12 October 2003
- International conference «Reading Wittgenstein's Philosophical Investigations Fifty Years Later», org. Walter Cavini and Edoardo Zamuner, Bertinoro, Italia, 24–26 October 2003.
- The American Philosophical Association Central Division Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 23–25 April 2004.
- Bulgarian Wittgenstein Conference on the occasion of the 115th anniversary of his birth I, org. Maria Stoicheva, Kamen Lozev, and Dimitar Denkov, Sofia and Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, 19–20 May 2004.
- Bulgarian Wittgenstein Conference on the occasion of the 115th anniversary of his birth II, org. Maria Stoicheva, Vihren Buzov, Sofia and Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria, 4–5 November 2004.
- Norwegian-French-Austrian seminar «The interpretation of limits – the limits of interpretation», org. Allan Janik, Antonia Soulez and Arild Utaker, Innsbruck, Austria, 24–26 September 2004.
- International nredit conference «Hermeneutikk og filologi», org. Christian Janss, Tone Modalsli, Odd Einar Haugen, Oslo, Norway, 16–18 September 2005.
- First international Hyper-Learning workshop «The IT infrastructure of Hyper-Learning», org. Paolo D'Iorio and Michele Barbera, Cortona, Italy, 1–3 October 2004.
- Second international Hyper-Learning workshop «From HyperNietzsche to Hyper-Learning», org. Paolo D'Iorio and Hans Walter Gabler, Seon, Germany, 22–25 October 2004.
- First Norwegian-French AURORA network meeting «Digital publishing and reading», org. Daniel Apollon, Claire Bélisle and Philippe Régnier, Bergen, Norway, 26–27 May 2005.
- International conference «Wittgenstein, Philosophy & Language», org. Richard Sørli and Cato Wittusen, Skjolden, Norway, 1–4 June 2005.
- 28th International Wittgenstein Symposium «Time and History», org. Friedrich Stadler and Michael Stöltzner, Kirchberg am Wechsel, Austria, 7–13 August 2005.
- Second Norwegian-French AURORA network meeting «Digital publishing and reading», org. Daniel Apollon, Claire Bélisle and Philippe Régnier. Lyon, France, 5–6 September 2005.
- Norwegian-French seminar «Language between Nature and Culture», org. Antonia Soulez and Arild Utaker, Bergen, Norway, 22–25 September 2005.
- International conference «Social sciences and humanities in Europe: New challenges, new opportunities», org. European Commission, Brussels, 12–13 December 2005.

C2. INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

- Alois Pichler: «The Wittgenstein Papers: From Cambridge to XML». Lecture and presentation at the University of Paris 1, Institute of History and Philosophy of Sciences and Technology (IHPST), org. Antonia Soulez. Paris, 8.3.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «Why is Philosophical Investigations not PI:§§1-188 plus RFM: Part 1?» Lecture at the University of Paris 1, Institute of History and Philosophy of Sciences and Technology (IHPST), , org. Antonia Soulez. Paris, 10.3.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «A polyphonic reading of PI: §§1-18». Paper at the Norwegian-French-Austrian Wittgenstein seminar *Thought-experiment: between art and science*, org. Arild Utaker and Antonia Soulez. Moulin d'Andé, France, 21.9.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «Kombinerete utgaver: Dynamisk elektronisk utgivelse som resept for å kombinere forskjellige utgavetyper og målgrupper». Paper at the nne conference *Udgavetyper og målgrupper*, org. Per Dahl, Johnny Kondrup and Karsten Kynde. Sandbjerg, Denmark, 12.10.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «Wittgenstein's Nachlass is published. What now, what next?», org. Dino Buzzetti and Edoardo Zamuner. Lecture at the University of Bologna, Department of Philosophy, Bologna, 23.10.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «On the genesis and character of Part I of the Philosophical Investigations». Paper at the international conference *Reading Wittgenstein's Philosophical Investigations Fifty Years Later*, org. Walter Cavini and Edoardo Zamuner. Bertinoro, Italy, 24.10.2003.
- Alois Pichler: «Debates in current Wittgenstein research» [«Współczesne badania nad filozofia Ludwiga Wittgensteina»], org. Piotr Dehnel and Leszek Koczanowicz. Seminar at University of Lower Silesia DSWE [Dolnoslaska Szkola Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechniej we Wroclawiu], Wroclaw, Poland, 7.4.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «Humanities computing, with the Wittgenstein Archives as an example» [«Metody informatyczne w humanistyce»], org. Piotr Dehnel and Leszek Koczanowicz. . Seminar at University of Lower Silesia DSWE [Dolnoslaska Szkola Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechniej we Wroclawiu], Wroclaw, Poland, 14.4.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «Editions of the Wittgenstein Papers: Past, Present, and Future». Lecture at session «Philosophy and Computing: Wittgenstein Online and HyperNietzsche», The American Philosophical Association Central Division Meeting, org. APA Committed on Philosophy and Computing, David G. Stern. Palmer House Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 25.4.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «On Wittgenstein and the Bergen Wittgenstein Archives». Lecture at Wittgenstein conference, org. Dimitar Denkov, Kamen Lozev and Maria Stoicheva. University Sveti Kliment Ochridski in Sofia, Bulgaria, 19.5.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «On Wittgenstein and the Bergen Wittgenstein Archives». Lecture at Wittgenstein conference, org. Kamen Lozev. South-West University Neofit Rilski in Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, 20.5.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «Om Wittgenstein og Wittgensteinarkivet». Presentation at the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Bulgaria, org. Ole Johan Bjørnøy. Sofia, 21.5.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «... the development of a theory is not one of Wittgenstein's aims (Brian McGuinness)». Paper at the international conference *The interpretation of limits – the limits of interpretation*, org. Allan Janik, Arild Utaker and Antonia Soulez. Innsbruck, Austria, 25.9.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «Text encoding at the Wittgenstein Archives». Presentation at the international workshop *From HyperNietzsche to Hyper-Learning*, org. Paolo D'Iorio and Hans-Walter Gabler. Seon, Germany, 23.10.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «On the potential of Wittgenstein's Eine Philosophische Betrachtung for use in (e-)learning». Presentation at the international workshop *From HyperNietzsche to Hyper-Learning*, org. Paolo D'Iorio and Hans-Walter Gabler. Seon, Germany, 25.10.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen». Presentation at the New University of Lisbon, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Philosophy of Language Institute, org. Antonio Marques and Nuno Venturinha. Lisbon, Portugal, 9.12.2004.
- Alois Pichler: «Outline of an argument for a therapeutic reading of Wittgenstein's Philosophical Investigations». Lecture at the New University of Lisbon, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Philosophy of Language Institute, org. Antonio Marques and Nuno Venturinha. Lisbon, Portugal, 10.12.2004.

- Alois Pichler: «On the reception of the Bergen Electronic Edition». Presentation at the first AKSIS (Bergen) – LIRE-ISH-CNRS (Lyon) AURORA network meeting *Digital publishing and reading: Challenges and processes in critical editions and reading activities: State of the art and political economy of scholarly digital editions*, AKSIS, org. Daniel Apollon, Claire Bélisle and Philippe Régnier. Bergen, Norway, 26.5.2005.
- Alois Pichler: «Outline of an argument for a ‘therapeutic’ reading of Wittgenstein’s Philosophical Investigations». Paper at the conference: 28. Internationales Wittgenstein Symposium, org. Friedrich Stadler and Michael Stöltzner. Kirchberg am Wechsel, Austria, 12.8.2005.
- Alois Pichler: «Towards the next Bergen Electronic Edition». Presentation at the second AKSIS (Bergen) – LIRE-ISH-CNRS (Lyon) AURORA network meeting *Digital publishing and reading: Challenges and processes in critical editions and reading activities: State of the art and political economy of scholarly digital editions*, ENS-LSH, org. Daniel Apollon, Claire Bélisle and Philippe Régnier. Lyon, France, 5.9.2005.

C3. PUBLICATIONS

- *Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Report on activities in the period 2000–2002*. (Prepared by Alois Pichler.) Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen 16. Bergen 2003. 10 pp.
- Alois Pichler: «Wittgenstein Filozófiai Vizsgálódásai: A könyvtől az albumig [Wittgenstein’s Philosophical Investigations: From the Book to the Album]» in «Kép, beszéd, Írás [Picture, Speaking, Writing]». Edited by Katalin Neumer, translated by Miklós Lehmann. Gondolat: Szerzők 2003. pp.180–210.
- *Using XML to generate research tools for Wittgenstein scholars by collaborative groupwork: Wittgenstein in September 1914*. Edited by Michael Biggs and Alois Pichler in collaboration with Allan Janik, B. F. McGuinness and Monika Seekircher. <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/sept1914/>, 2004.
- Alois Pichler: *Wittgensteins Philosophische Untersuchungen: Vom Buch zum Album*. Studien zur Österreichischen Philosophie Bd. 36. Hg. von Rudolf Haller. Rodopi: Amsterdam and New York 2004. 328 pp.
- *Wittgenstein: The Philosopher and his Works*. Edited by Alois Pichler and Simo Säätelä. Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen 17. Bergen 2005. 420 pp.
- Simo Säätelä and Alois Pichler «Introduction» in *Wittgenstein: The Philosopher and his Works*. Edited by Alois Pichler and Simo Säätelä. Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen 17. Bergen 2005. pp.11–64.
- Alois Pichler: «Outline of an argument for a therapeutic reading of Wittgenstein’s Philosophical Investigations» in *Time and History / Zeit und Geschichte*. Papers of the 28th International Wittgenstein Symposium, Kirchberg am Wechsel (Austria) 2005. Edited by Friedrich Stadler and Michael Stöltzner. Österreichische Ludwig Wittgenstein Gesellschaft: Kirchberg am Wechsel 2005. pp.235–237.
- Alois Pichler and Odd Einar Haugen: «Fra kombinerte utgaver til dynamisk utgivelse: Erfaringer fra edisjonsfilologisk arbeid med Wittgensteins filosofiske skrifter og nordiske middelaldertekster» in *Læsemåder: Udgavetyper og målgrupper*. Edited by P. Dahl, J. Kondrup, K. Kynde. Nordisk Netværk for Editionsfilologer, Skrifter 6. C.A. Reitzels Forlag: Copenhagen 2005. pp.178–249.
- Alois Pichler: «Wittgenstein’s Nachlass: Situating the Bergen Electronic Edition» in *Ludvig Wittgenštajn i analitičnata filozofija: naučna konferencija, posvetena na 115 godini ot rođdenieto mu / Ludwig Wittgenstein and Analytic Philosophy*. Papers of the Conference on the Occasion of the 115th Anniversary of his Birth. Edited by Maria Stoicheva. QUTU: Sofia 2005. pp.12–21.

C4. VISITORS AND USERS

- Alstynne, Lisa van (University of Pittsburgh, Department of Philosophy) 22.8.–22.9.2005.
- Ariso, José María (Facultad de psicología de la universidad complutense de Madrid, Filosofía IV) 6.6.–26.6.2004.
- Arnsward, Ulrich (University of Karlsruhe, Institut für Philosophie and Technische Universität Darmstadt, Institut für Philosophie) 19.–27.8.2004, 11.8.–31.10.2003.
- Arpaia, Luigi (University of Naples, Department of Mathematics and Statistics) 1.8.–30.9.2003.
- Bengtsson, Gisela (University of Oslo, Department of Philosophy) 30.8.–22.12.2005.
- Berts, Kim-Erik (Åbo Akademi, Department of Philosophy) 27.6.2003.

- Biggs, Michael (University of Hertfordshire, Faculty of Art and Design) 7.5.–31.5.2003.
- Conant, James (University of Chicago, Department of Philosophy) 30.5.2003.
- Danka, Istvan (Institute for Philosophical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest) 7.1.–21.2.2004.
- Dehnel, Piotr (Dolnoslaska Szkola Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechnej, Wroclaw) 3.5.–30.6.2004.
- Erbacher, Christian (University of Regensburg, Department of Psychology) 27.11.2003.
- Estep, Jan (University of Minnesota, Department of Art) 27.4.–6.5.2005.
- Frackiewicz, Dorota (University of Wroclaw, Department for Cultural Studies) 9.6.–12.7.2003.
- Gabler, Hans Walter (University of Munich, Department of English) 20.9.–24.9.2005
- Gelbmann, Gerhard (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Semiotik, Vienna) 1.4.–10.5.2003 and 2.1.–15.3.2003.
- Gennip, Kim van (University of Groningen, Faculty of Philosophy) 1.3.–18.4.2004.
- Gorlée, Dinda L. (Juridisch Vertaalbureau Gorlée, The Hague) 29.12.2004, 28.4.–5.5.2004, 19.1.–24.1.2004.
- Greve, Anniken (University of Tromsø, Department of Comparative Literature) 19.5.–15.8.2005, 15.–24.9.2004, 7.–30.4.2003, og 6.–10.1.2003.
- Hagemus, Nadine (University of Essen, Department of Philosophy) 4.2.–1.4.2003.
- Haugen, David (Western Illinois University, Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies) 16.5.2003.
- Hide, Øystein (University of Southampton, Department of Philosophy) 28.8.–12.9.2003.
- Hrachovec, Herbert (University of Vienna, Department of Philosophy) 1.5.–16.5.2004.
- Immler, Nicole (University of Graz, Department of History and University of Innsbruck, Brenner Archives) 19.8.–3.11.2003.
- Insausti, Xabier (Socrates Coordinator from the University of San Sebastian, Philosophy Department) 16.6.–23.6.2004.
- Janik, Allan (University of Innsbruck, Brenner Archives) 23.–26.9.2005.
- Keicher, Peter (University of Karlsruhe, University of Paris VIII) 1.9.2004–30.4.2005, 15.7.–31.8.2004.
- Koczanowicz, Leszek (University of Wroclaw, Department for Cultural Studies) 9.6.–12.7.2003.
- Kopytko, Roman (University of Poznan, Department of English) 1.9.–30.9.2003.
- Kuusela, Oskari (University of Helsinki, Department of Philosophy) 12.1.–15.3.2004.
- Lehmann, Miklos (University of Eötvös Lorand, Teacher Training College) 10.5.–14.6.2004.
- Maccanti, Debora (University of Pisa, Department of Philosophy) 4.5.–8.6.2004.
- Maurer, Michael (Universität Wien, Institut für Philosophie) 16.12.2005.
- McManus, Denis (University of Southampton, Department of Philosophy) 8.4.–16.4.2005.
- Mitchell, Liz (University of Warwick, Department of Philosophy) 22.6.–25.6.2004 and 14.7.–20.7.2003.
- Neumer, Katalin (Institute for Philosophical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest) 19.5.–3.8.2003.
- Oku, Masahiro (Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Osaka) 13.10.–18.10.2003.
- Ormell, Christopher (University of East Anglia, Norwich) 25.4.2003.
- Perrin, Denis (University of Grenoble II) 23.–24.9.2005.
- Reitbauer, Nicolas (University of Vienna, Institut für Philosophie) 21.3.2005–15.6.2005.
- Soulez, Antonia (University of Paris 8) 23.–24.9.2005.
- Soutif, Ludovic (University of Paris I, Department of Philosophy, and University of Rennes I, Department of Philosophy) 18.5.–19.6.2004, 16.6.–16.8.2003 and 7.–17.4.2003.
- Tatievskaya, Elena (University of Augsburg, Lehrstuhl für Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie) 23.2.–18.4.2004.
- Thompson, James (Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Fachbereich für Philosophie, and Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Department of Philosophy) 19.11.–3.12.2003.
- Vautrin, Céline (University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne; Collège de France) 16.–30.9.2005.
- Venturinha, Nuno (New University of Lisbon, Institute for Philosophy of Language) 22.–28.9.2005 and 1.10.–31.10.2003.
- Wiplinger, Manfred (University of Vienna, Institut für Philosophie) 7.9.2004–31.1.2005.

- Zamuner, Edoardo (University of Bologna, Philosophy Department and CILTA) 12.7.–31.8.2004, 20.7.–26.7.2003 and 2.1.–16.3.2003.
- Zarebski, Tomasz (University of Lower Silesia, Dolnoslaska Szkola Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechniej, Wroclaw) 3.5.–23.5.2005.
- Ziobrowski, Jacek (Warsaw School of Economics, Department of Philosophy) 24.7.–7.9.2003.

C5. PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY USERS ON LOCATION AT WAB

- **José María Ariso** (Facultad de psicología de la universidad complutense de Madrid, Filosofia IV): *Madness according to Wittgenstein's later work* (6.6.–26.6.2004): Wittgenstein's attitude towards madness provides an important tension in his later work. In this context, the madman is the individual who gives up knowing his way about when something really unheard-of happens: according to Wittgenstein, something really unheard-of means not only a sudden and drastic variation in the environment, but also the loss of the confidence which allowed the individual to take part in language-games. In other words, the madman does not try to justify or explain his current situation: so he does not try to move into the mystical, that is, the scope of the unspeakable which underlies our ungrounded language-games. That is why Wittgenstein conceives of the madman as the opposite of the sceptic (i.e., the individual who moves only in the scope of the unspeakable), and that is why Wittgenstein longed for developing an attitude closer to the madman's: because it is respect for the mystical what lends seriousness to life. Wittgenstein emphasizes the possibility of losing the essential confidence upon which our language-games are based; since this is an animal and ungrounded confidence, there are no reasons to assure it will persist: that is why Wittgenstein wonders time and again how he should live in order to develop the most suitable attitude to face this risk.
- **Ulrich Arnswald** (Technical University Darmstadt, Department of Philosophy, and University of Karlsruhe, Department of Philosophy): *Wittgenstein and authenticity as a concept for political legitimacy* (11.8.–31.10.2003).
- **Luigi Arpaia** (University of Naples, Department of Mathematics and Statistics): *Logic and knowledge: the role of scientific language in the modern statistic inference* (1.8.–30.9.2003): Wittgenstein, in his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, confirmed the central role of language in constructing certainty in meaning: from the philosophy of logic to the logic of communication. The logic of meaning must be functional to the logic of communication; otherwise it would be better to stay silent. The possibility of communicating coincides with the need to live according to certainty in meaning. A meaning has certainty for Wittgenstein when its use coincides with its function. Wittgenstein's message resides above all in its equation, first proposed in his *Tagebücher*, and later encoded in the Sprachspiele of the *Philosophische Untersuchungen*, between logic and life. Wittgenstein's thoughts can be considered a proposal to overcome some models of reasoning in statistics, and in experimental sciences in general, and to reconstruct the certainty of understanding without compromising our very own nature.
- **Michael Biggs** (University of Hertfordshire, Faculty of Art and Design): *Using XML to markup graphics in encoded text* (7.5.–31.5.2003): Among other issues, the project addresses an apparently trivial question: what is the difference between graphics and text? It appears to be trivial because there appears to be several alternative and simple ways of answering it. For example, 'text is made up of letters whereas graphics are not', 'one can create text using a keyboard', 'one can read text aloud', etc. However, none of these provides robust conditions to differentiate graphics from text, e.g. cases such as typewriter art and gobbledygook can be identified. The project approaches the problem of identifying content conditions by analysing boundary cases which lie on the margins and are difficult to classify. It considers examples that arise in the production of materials, including bitmapped text, graphics consisting of letters and words, text used as patterns or in tables, etc. It also considers examples that arise from the consumption of materials, including a comparison of the methods used for reading and interpreting text and graphics. One of the project's conclusions is, that current XML specifications, e.g. TEI guidelines, for the integration of graphics into text are primarily made on the basis of form rather than content. This is incompatible with a content-based markup scheme. Before such guidelines can be modified we must be clearer about what differentiates graphics from text in terms of content conditions rather than a technological or formal conditions.
- **Istvan Danka** (Institute for Philosophical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest): *Wittgenstein and Synthetic a priori* (7.1.–21.2.2004): The most relevant aspect of Wittgenstein's relation to the notion of Synthetic a priori is shown in his philosophy of mathematics. Fortunately, most

of his remarks on syntheticity are also connected to this topic. Wittgenstein sometimes asserted that he seemed to be close to the point of Kant in claiming that mathematics is a synthetic a priori discipline. The project investigates what he might have meant by this. Another aspect of the project is to apply Wittgenstein's account of Synthetic a priori to questions of interpreting Wittgenstein. There are two main methodological trends of interpreting Wittgenstein. One of them is closely interpretative and text-oriented. The other approach tries to find problems and arguments in his thought, independent of the contexts where they appear. It is argued, that both of them are quite unwittgensteinian methods. The project's approach is, in a sense, an argument for a special application of the Bergen Electronic Edition. By using the function of searching keywords, there can be seen/given some new relations among different manuscripts which disappear from a light bird's eye view of problem-oriented philosophy and also from a text-oriented view which sometimes does not see the wood for the trees. It is argued for (1) that there isn't any (essential) meaning of a particular text (by this, conceptual relativism shall be avoided), (2) that there isn't any (essential) meaning, independent of contexts (that is against any essentialist/realist concept of meaning). These statements seem to be counterpart of each other, and to exclude a middle. The project investigates, how Wittgenstein's account of Synthetic a priori can solve this problem.

- **Piotr Dehnel** (Dolnoslaska Szkoła Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechnej, Wroclaw): *Wittgenstein im Verhältnis zur deutschen Sprachphilosophie* (3.5.–30.6.2004): The project deals with the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein in comparison with a tradition of German philosophy of language (Hamann, Herder, von Humboldt) which emphasizes the dependence of thinking on language. The project discusses questions concerning the problem of the relation between language and thinking and the notion of understanding both in the philosophy of Wittgenstein and in the German philosophy, including Hans-Georg Gadamer. More specifically, the project focuses on the notions of understanding in Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations* and in the hermeneutical tradition of Schleiermacher, Dilthey and Gadamer, and differences between both conceptions of understanding are investigated. The project also investigates the private language argument and the thesis about the essentially social character of language in Wittgenstein's philosophy. This thesis is crucial for Hans-Otto Apel and Jürgen Habermas with reference to the notion of the communicative community who are critically discussed.
- **Jan Estep** (University of Minnesota, Department of Art): *Art and language* (27.4.–6.5.2005): This visit to the Wittgenstein Archives attempts to bring together my interests in philosophy and language with my occupation as a visual artist. This is not to set up a simple antagonism between philosophy and art, or language and art, but to investigate these distinct disciplines as complementary and interrelated fields of activity. In this regard I am particularly attracted to Wittgenstein's changing notions of philosophy, the so-called limits of language and our struggle with its confusion and complexity, his seemingly contradictory impulses toward silence and writing, and his own wrestling within and against philosophy. I anticipate artistically the results will include a video and a series of embroidered text pieces, written in response to my research at the archives and a trip to Wittgenstein's hut, or what remains of it, in Skjolden.
- **Dorota Frackiewicz** (University of Wroclaw, Department for Cultural Studies): *Vision, representation and aesthetics in Wittgenstein's philosophy* (9.6.–12.7.2003): The main subject of the project is the problem of representation in contemporary art. The project refers to various philosophical concepts of representation as well as to different notions (metaphors) of vision which are popular in contemporary thought. With regard to Wittgenstein, it focuses on two topics: Wittgenstein's theory of seeing and his insights into aesthetics. Wittgenstein has never developed a consistent concept of art, but in various ways his ideas can be instruments for the interpretation and analysis of the practice of artistic activity as well as means of perceiving the works of art. Wittgenstein's insights are significant for the interpretation of the contemporary «avant-garde» art because of its particularity in contrast to the «traditional» notion of art.
- **Dinda L. Gorlée** (Juridisch Vertaalbureau Gorlée, The Hague): *Wittgenstein on translation* (19.1.–24.1.2004 and 28.4.–5.5.2004): The project studies occurrences of translation theory within Wittgenstein's heritage, particularly related to syntactic, semantic and pragmatic theory, following the theory of Peirce's semiotics. The approach to translation theory implies intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic translations, and includes not only language (Jakobson). The events found are real, dictional, analogical and metaphorical. Earlier findings from Gorlée 1989 (Wittgenstein & Translation: A Semiotic Approach. Paul Nekeman (ed.), Translation, our future / La traduction, notre avenir. Maas-

tricht: Euroterm, 1989: 154–172) and 1994 (Semiotics and the Problem of Translation: With Special Reference to the Semiotics of Charles S. Peirce (= Approaches to Translation Studies, 12). Amsterdam and Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 1994) are compared with new findings at the Wittgenstein Archives in Bergen. Further, the translations of Wittgenstein's works from German to English (Ogden and Anscombe) are studied. Work following the project will include a study of the concepts of translating and translation as metaphorical concepts, as previously used by Bezzel (semiotic theory) and Quine (radical translation).

- **Gerhard Gelbmann** (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Semiotik, Vienna): *Recollection of references: Wittgenstein on the language-games of remembering* (2.1.–15.3.2003): The project studies the theme of «memory» («Gedächtnis») and «remembering» or «recalling» («Erinnern») in an epistemic and semiotic field, references to which are scattered throughout Wittgenstein's life-long writing, but might also be useful for interpreting his late conventionalistic phase in thinking about certainty, doubt, belief and knowledge. The background for the project lies in Gelbmann 1998 («Zum Problem der Referenz: Frege versus Eco. Zwei Pole im Universum semiotischer Gestaltung», S – European Journal for Semiotic Studies 10 (1, 2): 73–158). In particular, the project shall concentrate on aspects of, firstly, conceptual questions, secondly, of the developmental structure of Wittgenstein's thinking within these issues, and thirdly, of an attempt in reconstruction within a conception of a certain pragmatologic model-theory in order to (1) carefully study Malcolm's half-forgotten interpretation from the outset as a profound and genuine contribution which shall help in clarification on solely Wittgensteinian grounds; (2) investigate whether memory can be described as a function of referring to sign-processes which itself is modelled by our language-gaming in such a way that «remembering» is performative; (3) find out what role memory plays for a conventionalistic conception of «liquidity» and «solidity» of knowledge. The idea is to take a certain statement-view of knowledge according to sup. point 3 within the frame of memory understood along the lines of a non-statement-view in such a way, that the relativity and changes of conceptual and empirical constituents of knowledge and conventions depend (also) on the form of performance of remembering. The interrelation of the concepts of knowledge and convention might be elucidated by a clarification of such a conception of «memory» and «remembering», not the least in the direction of conceptualising «historicity». See more on <http://h2hobel.phl.univie.ac.at/~yellow/projects/RR.htm>.
- **Gerhard Gelbmann** (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Semiotik, Vienna): *Pragmatics and the conceptual constitutivity of the social* (1.4.–10.5.2003)
- **Kim van Gennip** (University of Groningen, Faculty of Philosophy): *Comparing printed works to their original Nachlass sources* (1.3.–18.4.2004): One aim of the project is to compare two of Wittgenstein's printed works, namely «Cause and Effect: Intuitive Awareness» (1976) and *On Certainty* (1969) to their original manuscripts. The contention is that the editors have incited a rather narrow and incomplete view of Wittgenstein's writings on epistemological concepts. A second aim of the project is to gain an understanding of the development of Wittgenstein's thoughts on epistemological concepts. «Cause and Effect» is to be seen as a precursor of *On Certainty*, and a close comparison of both manuscripts supports the idea that Wittgenstein's reflections on concepts such as knowledge, doubt and certainty play a larger role in his philosophy than often is assumed.
- **Herbert Hrachovec** (University of Vienna, Department of Philosophy): *Digital philology on Wittgenstein's Nachlass* (1.5.–16.5.2004): The project concentrated on exploring the digital philology of Wittgenstein's «Big Typescript» (TS 213). This is a very complicated text, offering several layers of corrections and editorial rearrangements. The very first version of this typescript has been published in print («Wiener Ausgabe» by Michael Nedo) and a diplomatic rendering is available in the Bergen Electronic Edition. This rendering, however, is not entirely satisfactory from a philological point of view, since it omits the first textual layer (presented by Nedo). Issues arising from this situation were extensively discussed and several strategies to supplement the electronic edition were considered. In addition to philological issues, the philosophical relevance of designing an interpretative schema to guide the reader through the accumulation of Wittgenstein's remarks was explored. Moreover, the following issues were investigated: How can WAB's MECS source code be transformed into XML and integrated into a presentation of structure and content of Wittgenstein's manuscripts (including commentaries)? In what way can the resources of WAB be utilized to enhance international participation in the collaborative development of Wittgenstein commentaries?
- **Nicole Immler** (University of Graz, Department of History and University of Innsbruck, Brenner Archives): *Das autobiographische Gedächtnis von Ludwig Wittgenstein* (19.8.–3.11.2003): The project

studies Wittgenstein's autobiographical remarks and his attitude towards the genre 'autobiography' and 'diary' and the project of autobiographical writing as such. Apart from one diary, Wittgenstein left just a few single considerations, spread all over his papers. But these remarks in his manuscripts, diaries and letters show that he had at least planned an autobiography, even though he was very sceptical about the nature of autobiographical writing. The guiding questions are: (a) What was Wittgenstein's attitude towards the autobiographical project? (b) Which means of self-presentation did he use? (c) Are his part-time use of a code and his several confessions to friends radicalized forms of his longing for authenticity?

- **Leszek Koczanowicz** (University of Wroclaw, Department for Cultural Studies): *Dialogue, language game, and concept formation* (9.6.–12.7.2003): The project compares the concepts of language developed by L. Wittgenstein, M.M. Bakhtin and L.S. Vygotsky. In spite of all difference their approaches to language have at least one thing in common: They view language primarily as a tool for communication and they see the other functions of language as derived from this crucial task. Each of them elaborated different aspects of language and communication, but this gives rise to considering their results as complementary rather than opposite. The project tries to find the similarities in those conceptions and to show that they indeed form a certain common area in which the language phenomena can be consistently described. This includes work on Wittgenstein's understanding of language and its social context and the consequences that Wittgenstein draws from such a concept of language, and to compare them with that of Bakhtin and Vygotsky. The relation between inner and outward speech and concept formation are given particular attention.
- **Peter Keicher** (University of Karlsruhe, University of Paris VIII): *Reconstruction of Philosophical Investigations, part 1 and 2, 1944–49* (15.7.–31.8.2004): The aim of the project is the reconstruction of Wittgenstein's writing processes which led to *Philosophical Investigations* part I (TS 227) and part II (TS 234). TS 227 consists not only of one, but in fact of two different physical typescripts which were combined by the help of a third typescript. The reconstruction of part I of *Philosophical Investigations* implies therefore distinguishing between three different typescripts, which are connected in different ways. The so-called «Zwischenfassung» of the *Philosophical Investigations* (partly preserved in TS 242) plays an important role regarding the origin and the composition of part I of *Philosophical Investigations*. Although the «Zwischenfassung» contains philosophical remarks which are partly the same both in the earliest versions of this text and in TS 227, the «Zwischenfassung» has to be considered much less as a text of transition, but as a far more «individual» and separate text on its own, implying both similar and different aims compared to TS 227. Primary studies on the origin of part II (TS 234) lead to the conclusion, that part II is not an immediate continuation of part I of *Philosophical Investigations*, as it was suggested by the posthumous 1953 publication of the *Philosophical Investigations*.
- **Peter Keicher** (University of Karlsruhe, University of Paris VIII): *The Philosophical Investigations and the «Helsinki-Edition»* (1.9.2004–31.1.2005): The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen is one of the few institutions, where scholars have access to the unpublished «Helsinki-Edition» of the *Philosophical Investigations*. The «Kritisch-genetische Edition» of the *Philosophical Investigations* (Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/Main, 2001) is based on the «Helsinki-Edition», but it comprises new editorial principles and additional research results. The project examines research material of the «Helsinki-Edition» held at the Wittgenstein Archives in Bergen. It is part of an examination of Wittgenstein's writing processes leading to part I of the *Philosophical Investigations* (TS 227), which are considered to be Wittgenstein's main work after the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (TS 202).
- **Roman Kopytko** (University of Poznan, Department of English): *Ludwig Wittgenstein's relevance for pragmatics of language: The idea of the social context* (1.9.–30.9.2003): The major objective of the project is to relate Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophy of language to the claims of modern non-Cartesian pragmatics. The most important common themes and Wittgensteinian ideas include: language-games, rule-following, family resemblance, forms of life, the inner vs. outer dichotomy, meaning as use, grammar and grammatical rules, the private language argument, essentialism, the social practice, and certainty. The claims of non-Cartesian pragmatics are represented in terms of such notions as non-modularity, non-essentialism, non-discreteness, non-determinism, non-reductionism, contextuality, affectability, «pragmability», and others. In addition, Wittgenstein's stand on the issue of Cartesian dualism, the innateness hypothesis, and modern cognitivism is considered. This investigation also takes account of Wittgenstein's holism and its weaknesses as well as the issue of communicative certainty vs. uncertainty, and its implications for pragmatic theory. The project reveals the areas of theoretical convergence as well as divergence between the claims of Wittgenstein's philosophy and those of modern

pragmatics. New ideas include ‘language-game certainty’, gradability of rules, overruling of the rules, multiple articulation of the linguistic sign, virtual understanding, and some others.

- **Oskari Kuusela** (University of Helsinki, Philosophy Department): *Ethics and Wittgenstein’s approach to philosophy* (12.1.–15.3.2004): The research project «Ethics and Wittgenstein’s conception of philosophy» examines the consequences of Ludwig Wittgenstein’s later conception of philosophy for moral philosophy and philosophy more generally. A key issue is the role of philosophy in the discussion of ethical questions and the relevance of moral philosophy to the discussion of ethical issues. Overall, the research project aims at a re-examination of the prevailing conception that the task of moral philosophy is to provide us with a theory of the essence of morality which forms a basis for our decisions concerning what is good, right or just. An alternative approach to moral philosophy will be articulated.
- **Miklos Lehmann** (University of Eötvös Lorand, Teacher Training College): *Das Thema der Photographie in Wittgensteins Philosophie und Leben* (10.5.–14.6.2004): A crucial point of the project is to affirm the view that Wittgenstein’s own photographs and his own photographing play a central role in his activity as a philosopher. The photographs taken by Wittgenstein and also his photo-album contain many philosophical issues; therefore photography is to be considered a source of philosophical thinking for Wittgenstein. The theme of photography is connected with the question of graphical objects and diagrams in Wittgenstein’s Nachlass and in the published works. Thus, it concerns Wittgenstein’s graphical practice as a whole. As it is shown by Wittgenstein’s Nachlass, the theme of practice is a very important issue for Wittgenstein’s way of thinking. It is therefore only natural to connect Wittgenstein’s way of thinking with his philosophical practice of photography.
- **Debora Maccanti** (University of Pisa, Department of Philosophy): *The role of the visual in Wittgenstein’s philosophy* (4.5.–8.6.2004): A central focus of the project is Wittgenstein’s analysis of seeing and vision in the «Notebooks» and the «Tractatus». What is the conception of Bild in the «Notebooks» and the «Tractatus», and which are the consequences from the distinction between truth, Bedeutung and Sinn? Which risks and freedoms are related to conceiving vision and seeing without an ontological background? Does Wittgenstein’s way of conceiving vision and seeing create difficulties for the conception of the subject and for the way in which we can distinguish sense from nonsense? Finally, does the way in which we interpret «The proposition is a picture of reality» have consequences for how we conceive ethics and aesthetics?
- **Liz Mitchell** (University of Warwick, Department of Philosophy): *An investigation of the usefulness of Wittgenstein’s philosophy to feminist ideas of the self* (14.7.–20.7.2003 and 22.6.–25.6.2004): The project investigates whether the detail provided in Wittgenstein’s original material supports ideas on the usefulness of Wittgenstein’s philosophy to feminist ideas of the self. It investigates whether there is detailed evidence in Wittgenstein’s Nachlass of a transition from an essentialist position, and whether there are parallels to be drawn with feminist transitions from essentialist positions. And it investigates whether the genesis of Wittgenstein’s concept of Lebensform allows the idea of a typically female form of life.
- **Katalin Neumer** (Institute for Philosophical Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest): *Die Seele und die Schrift* (19.5.–3.8.2003)
- **Masahiro Oku** (Osaka University, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka): *Philosophico-Philological Studies on Wittgenstein’s Nachlass* (13.–18.10.2003): The project’s objectives are studies on Wittgenstein’s philosophy and Nachlass, primarily his Zettel. The project is part of Philosophico-Philological Studies on Wittgenstein’s Nachlass, a research project funded by the Japan Ministry of Education, Grant-In-Aid For Scientific Research.
- **Nicolas Reitbauer** (University of Vienna, Institut für Philosophie): *The Big Typescript – Genetic Reading and Understanding / Das Big Typeskript – Genetisch Lesen und VERSTEHEN* (21.3.–15.6.2005): Das Vorhaben dieses Projektes ist es, die neuen Möglichkeiten mit Wittgensteins Nachlass zu arbeiten (Bergen Electronic Edition), insofern fruchtbar zu machen, als dass wir versuchen können, ein neues Licht auf dessen Arbeitsprozess zu werfen. Nicht jedoch aus nostalgischen Gründen, sondern um Wittgensteins philosophische Arbeit, die vor allem in Re-Arrangements und Re-kontextualisierungen seiner gesammelten «Bemerkungen» bestand, aus einem systematischen Blickwinkel zu betrachten. Am Beispiel des Big Typescripts TS 213 (i.e. des 1. Kapitels «Verstehen»), welches sich aufgrund seines klar strukturierten Aufbaus wie sonst kein Fragment für diese Arbeit anbietet, wird überprüft, ob Wittgenstein seine Zusammenstellungen dort mit einem systematischen Hintergedanken und wenn ja, mit welchem, angeordnet hat. Indem die einzelnen «Snippets» dieses Kapitels, sowie andere aus-

gewählte Passagen, in ihre ursprünglichen Kontexte zurückverfolgt werden, könnte sich erklären, wieso Wittgenstein diese an der jeweiligen Stelle im Big Typescript platziert. Die ursprünglichen Zusammenhänge sollen dabei einerseits dazu dienen, die dortige argumentative Kraft zu veranschaulichen, und andererseits das Verständnis für das Arrangement (im Hinblick auf eine inhaltliche Relevanz) im Big Typescript zu schärfen. Dass diese Herangehensweise das Label «Verstehen» trägt, steht in direkter Beziehung zu der Methodologie der Arbeit. Der Arbeitsprozess Wittgensteins ist selbst stark mit philosophischem Gehalt geladen, und es sollte diesem deshalb endlich, unter Zuhilfenahme des Nachlasses, die notwendige Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt werden.

- **Ludovic Soutif** (University of Paris I, Department of Philosophy, and University of Rennes I, Department of Philosophy): *Logic, visual space and the grammar of perceptual statements* (1.8.–7.9.2002 and 16.6.–16.8.2003): The project attempts at providing an account of the role played by the notion of visual space in Wittgenstein's shift from phenomenology to grammar (within his transitional period), in his commitment to a radical intensionalist–constructivist view in the philosophy of mathematics, and in the genesis and elaboration of that view (within the same period). In addition, it investigates the scientific background of Wittgenstein's concept of phenomenology, with a special emphasis on the so-called 'Mach-Boltzmann controversy' about the unobservables of physics.
- **Ludovic Soutif** (University of Paris I, Department of Philosophy, and University of Rennes I, Department of Philosophy): *Phenomenology, geometry and grammar in Wittgenstein's middle period* (18.5.–19.6.2004): The project aims at giving a clear account of the relationships between phenomenology, geometry, and grammar in Wittgenstein's transitional period from 1929 to 1933. The first step is to gain a proper understanding of what Wittgenstein meant by phenomenology. Focusing on the notion of visual space as Wittgenstein used it to highlight certain structural properties of our visual experience as a whole (its perspectival structure as well as the simultaneous presence and diversity of its places), it is argued that a phenomenological description eventually amounts to a description of the grammar of our perceptual concepts. At the same time, however, Wittgenstein discovers that we don't need to construct or to make the supposition of a language (the so-called «phenomenological» language) specially designed to describe our (visual) experience. Our ordinary (physical) language as it is, is the only language, i.e. it provides us with all the necessary relations to describe our immediate (visual) experience. It remains to be understood however in what sense an investigation of the actual working of our usual physicalistic language can be considered as having any normative character. It is argued that the answer is that the rules are internal to the use and that the spatial or geometrical metaphor (or analogy) originally used by Wittgenstein to describe the structural properties of our visual experience can then be used to describe the structure of the (grammatical) «space» formed by the rules for the use of our (perceptual) concepts. The second step is to have another look at Wittgenstein's solution to what the author considers to be Wittgenstein's main problem in the 1930s, namely how to account for the diverse modes of relation of our statements to reality (including mathematical statements that have none) from within, i.e. without going beyond what our language can express. Wittgenstein's solution consists in providing a new semantical conception of the a priori where the a priori is understood in normative or constitutive terms. This comes out in Wittgenstein's account of geometrical statements (inspired by Poincaré and Hilbert) as «rules of syntax» in disguise and more generally of geometry as grammar. The project emphasizes the likenesses, but also the differences between Wittgenstein's grammatical conception of the a priori in geometry and that of the logical positivists (in particular Carnap and Reichenbach). The main difference is that there is no language of science for Wittgenstein. Physical geometry is nothing but the syntax of our ordinary statements about spatial objects (rigid bodies) in physical space, and visual geometry a pure, unapplied syntax. The rules of combination expressed in these two different syntaxes are internal to the use of our ordinary geometrical words. This completely fits with the previous account of phenomenology and grammar as non-empirical descriptions of the space of the rules for the use of our everyday words.
- **Elena Tatievskaya** (University of Augsburg, Lehrstuhl für Philosophie und Wissenschaftstheorie): *Wittgenstein über die logischen Konstanten* (23.2.–18.4.2004): Im Mittelpunkt des Projekts steht die Untersuchung der Quellen und des Inhalts der logischen Ideen des Tractatus sowie des Einflusses dieser Ideen auf die Neugestaltung der Logik.
- **Céline Vautrin** (University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne; Collège de France): *The distinction between sense and nonsense in Wittgenstein's philosophy* (16.–30.9.2005): The distinction between sense and nonsense is a central distinction in Wittgenstein's writings, from the Notebooks to the very last texts. I want to look more precisely at the contexts in which this distinction appears in Wittgenstein's

manuscripts. The Bergen Archives should enable me to examine the question of the continuity and/or of the evolution of this distinction, and of the role that this distinction is playing in Wittgenstein's philosophy.

- **Nuno Venturinha** (New University of Lisbon, Institute for Philosophy of Language): *More on Wittgenstein's method* (22.–28.9.2005): In Wittgenstein's MS 110, the sixth of a series of "volumes" initiated after his return to Cambridge in January 1929, entitled "Philosophical Remarks", we find parenthetically that "[he] should perhaps begin [his] book with the analysis of an everyday proposition", i.e., "with a description of nature" (p. 243: 30.6.1931). The project aims at clarifying the distinction between the Tractarian determination of experience, later compared by Wittgenstein, as Elisabeth Anscombe reports in her *An Introduction to Wittgenstein's Tractatus*, to a clock that does not go (p. 78), and the dynamic propositional model which characterizes his mature philosophy. More specifically, it investigates the question of continuity/discontinuity in Wittgenstein's thought, defending that what his new philosophical method attempts to convey is a quasi-organic ontology. The project thus studies the development of Wittgenstein's grammatical connectionism in the 1930s as an all extended holism, contrasting the early (static) fragmentation which constitutes TS 213, the so-called "Big Typescript", with the prototypification set forth in MS 142/TS 220, the prewar version (first half) of the Investigations.
- **Manfred Wiplinger** (University of Vienna, Institut für Philosophie): *PU §§1-18: Editionen und Interpretationen* (7.9.2004–31.1.2005): Ziel des Projektes ist es, aufzuzeigen, inwiefern die veränderten Zugangsbedingungen zu Wittgensteins Nachlass, oder besser zu dem, was man sein Werk nennen könnte, die Interpretation und die Sicht auf dieses verändert haben. Als Untersuchungsobjekt dient dazu der Beginn der Philosophischen Untersuchungen ungefähr bis zu §18. Im ersten Teil des Projektes sollen die unterschiedlichen Editionsconzepte und die damit jeweils transparent gemachte Textgenese des Werkes Ludwig Wittgensteins kurz vorgestellt werden. Der zweite Teil untersucht dann, im Anschluss daran, wie Kommentatoren und Interpreten zu verschiedenen Zeiten mit den veränderten Möglichkeiten an den Text herangehen. Dieses Vorhaben könnte man daher auch als eine Art grobe Bestandsaufnahme über den aktuellen Diskussionsstand ansehen.
- **Edoardo Zamuner** (University of Bologna, Philosophy Department and CILTA): *Wittgenstein's account of personal identity* (2.1.–16.3.2003): The project is concerned with the issue of personal identity. In the author's opinion, Wittgenstein's works contain several remarks that can be traced back to this topic. Of course, we cannot speak of an explicit theory of personal identity provided by Wittgenstein; though we can find a great deal of notes on concepts related to diachronic personal identity. The project is focused on Wittgenstein's remarks on the concept of soul. This concept is seen as the first step in sketching Wittgenstein's account of personal identity. The personal identity theme has a wide linguistic phenomenology. It seems that some of the remarks on proper names noted in the *Philosophical Investigations* could be traced back to an account of personal identity. The hypothesis is that part of Wittgenstein's interest in proper names is an interest in personal identity. For instance, the important notion of Träger refers to the bodily identity of the person who is the bearer of the name. What happens to this person, through her life, is part of the semantics of her name.
- **Edoardo Zamuner** (University of Bologna, Philosophy Department and CILTA): *A philosophical argument on continuity: On the connection between Philosophical Investigations Part I and Part II* (12.7.–31.8.2004): We know from several sources that Wittgenstein originally intended the second part of his book *Philosophical Investigations* to be about the philosophy of mathematics. The book as published tells us that Wittgenstein changed his mind. The outcome of this change is the fact that the second part does not concern the philosophy of mathematics but rather the philosophy of psychology. The project argues that this change can be regarded as the natural outcome of Wittgenstein's investigations of rules and meanings. The fact that there was a change of subject in the second part of PI may have some consequences for our conception of Wittgenstein's philosophy. In fact, we cannot think that this change is unrelated to the results which Wittgenstein obtained from his work on the foundations of mathematics. In the author's opinion, such results, and especially those on rule-following in mathematics, are related to the section of PI concerning the issue of rule-following in linguistic practice. The hypothesis is that PI §§ 139–242 (circa) may be regarded as the origin of some problems which Wittgenstein will discuss in the second part, such as the issues of seeing-as and seeing aspects. Thus we may suppose that there is a close continuity between some of the remarks on mathematics, the sequence of PI on rule-following and some of the ideas Wittgenstein will later express in the second part of his book.

- **Tomasz Zarebski** (University of Lower Silesia, Dolnoslaska Szkola Wyzsza Edukacji Towarzystwa Wiedzy Powszechniej, Wroclaw): *Cavell's reading of Wittgenstein's Philosophical Investigations* (3.5.–23.5.2005): In my project I focus on the problem of skepticism in Wittgenstein's PI in the light of Stanley Cavell's writings. In contrast with most common interpretations, which usually take Wittgenstein to have fought against skepticism, Cavell's reading tends to understand him as acknowledging the 'truth of skepticism'. According to Cavell, the skeptical uncertainty in Wittgenstein, concerning the external world as well as other minds, is already embedded in our human 'forms of life'. Thus uncertainty is not something to be deprived of, but rather something to be 'lived'. In fact, at a deeper level of interpretation, Cavell finds Wittgenstein's PI as redefining the traditional problem of skepticism, so as to undermine both epistemological foundationalism and skepticism. The task of my inquiry will be to analyze and revise this perspective.
- **Jacek Ziobrowski** (Warsaw School of Economics, Department of Philosophy): *Methoden der Philosophie Wittgensteins und die indirekte Mitteilung* (24.7.–7.9.2003): The major themes of this project are the connections between the philosophy of Wittgenstein and some ideas of Kierkegaard. The convergences between philosophical concepts of these two thinkers are rarely discussed. It is sometimes mentioned that Wittgenstein's method of showing (from his early works) is similar to Kierkegaard's method of indirect communication. The project attempts at interpreting the late philosophy of Wittgenstein as a kind of indirect communication. Moreover, it is shown that thanks to the method of indirect communication both thinkers obtain similar aims.

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- Michael Biggs (2004): «What Characterizes Pictures and Text?» in: *Literary and Linguistic Computing* (Vol. 19, No. 3, pp.265–272).
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D. Appendices:

DI. Final Report on “EC Fifth Framework Programme Contract No. HPRI-CT-2001-00161: Transnational access to Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (EU ARI WAB)” (20.10.2004)

Transnational Access to Major Research Infrastructures

(FP5 HUMAN POTENTIAL PROGRAMME)

Contract No. HPRI-CT-2001-00161

Transnational access to Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (EU ARI WAB)

Final Report (contract period 1.1.2002-31.8.2004)

Part A

0. Cover page

Contract No.: **HPRI-CT-2001-00161**

Contract start and end dates: **1 January 2002 - 31 August 2004**

Name of the infrastructure: **Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen**

Infrastructure web-site address: **<http://www.aksis.uib.no/wab/>**

Total number of projects funded: **32**

Total number of users funded: **30**

Total number of user-days funded: **1000**

Total number of stay-days funded: **1426**

Name of the project manager: **Alois Pichler**

Type of the report: **Final Report**

1. Executive summary (database report)

The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (WAB) provides full electronic access to the works of Ludwig Wittgenstein and is of central significance to research in philosophy and science. WAB holds copies of all of Wittgenstein's posthumously published works and the Nachlass, together with an ensemble of powerful and especially designed tools for access. As a pioneering text encoding project WAB has also become an international centre for researchers interested in text encoding, document preservation methods and information technology. WAB offers its visitors access to a network of contemporary philosophers, and text encoding and information technology specialists, which has been built up over the years of producing a machine-readable version of Wittgenstein's Nachlass and developing this resource and the institution further.

Access to WAB under the FP5 Access to European Research Infrastructures programme (EU ARI WAB) is regulated by the contract HPRI-CT-2001-00161 and underlies application and selection procedures. The application form for proposals under this contract, together with application guidelines and information on eligibility criteria and procedures, can be downloaded from the EU ARI WAB site. Proposals are reviewed by an independent User Selection Panel, which makes its selection on the basis of scientific merit, while taking into account the interests of the European Community. Priority is given to applicants from regions of the Community where few such research infrastructures exist and to applicants who have not used the infrastructure before.

The total number of users is 30, the total access delivered amounts to 1000 user days.

2. Description of the publicity concerning the new opportunities for access

We used various means to publish information about the access possibilities to WAB under the EU ARI WAB contract. A web-site has been continuously accessible with extensive information about the EU ARI WAB programme and application procedures. Further publicity has included targeted e-mails and telephone calls, personal contacts, and announcements at conferences and international seminars. In 2002 and 2003, the possibilities were also advertised in the journals "The Monist" and "Literary & Linguistic Computing". With the cooperation of the *Austrian Ludwig Wittgenstein Society* (ALWS), the December 2002 letter announcement of the 26th international Wittgenstein symposium in Kirchberg, Austria, was accompanied by a brochure describing the opportunities offered by the EU ARI WAB programme. In this way several hundred European and international institutions and individuals received direct information about the EU ARI WAB programme.

By the deadline of August 1st 2003, EU ARI WAB had received a total of 39 proposals. It was decided not to announce the possibilities further and to set no further deadline since the EU ARI WAB contract foresees a total of 24 projects.

WAB's website for the EU ARI WAB programme has been re-designed after completion of the programme and is intended by us to continue and increase the impact of the programme. Elements of this effort include that abstracts of EU ARI WAB projects are put online, and that their authors are made easily contactable through hyper-linking of their names with their e-mail addresses or homepages.

3. Description of the selection procedure

Five deadlines were given for the submission of project proposals: 1.2.2002, 1.4.2002, 1.11.2002, 1.1.2003 and 1.8.2003. Applicants were required to send their proposals to WAB both by e-mail and on paper. If considered eligible, the project manager made the proposals available on a web-space reserved for internal and USP access only. For selection of proposals for the deadlines 1.2.2002, 1.4.2002 and 1.1.2003 USP members communicated their assessments and recommendations in writing. For selection of proposals for the deadlines 1.11.2002 and 1.8.2003 and in order to evaluate its own work and to discuss the progress of EU ARI WAB in general, USP members met face-to-face in Bergen with EU ARI WAB staff. To facilitate evaluation a detailed evaluation form was developed in Autumn 2002 by the project manager, which was filled out by USP members and then tabulated by the project manager.

In total 39 project proposals were received; from these 39 proposals 33 proposals were selected.

By the deadline of August 1st 2003, EU ARI WAB had received a total of 39 proposals. Since it was not yet clear whether the remaining travel budget would be sufficient to let all accepted August 1st proposals benefit from the programme, it was decided, that the management would offer those accepted research stays in accordance with their ranking on the list. The proposers of two project proposals, who had been put on the waiting list, were then later offered research stays in 2004, since access time still remained after priority had been given to all accepted proposals by users who had not yet benefited.

After the five USP selection sessions, the draft shortlists of recommended projects were sent to the European Commission for approval or correction. In one case, an accepted proposal was taken from the list, since it came from a Swiss citizen and thus was not eligible.

Communication with the Commission worked very well and smoothly, something that is highly appreciated by the EU ARI WAB management and contributed to making its work more efficient and faster than it would have been otherwise.

4. Management issues

During the project we have not met any great difficulties. Thanks to efficient announcing and deadlines early in the project period, the project started off very soon.

The number of user days delivered under the EU ARI WAB contract is less than foreseen in the contract: 1000 user days delivered vs. 1080 user days offered under the contract. In terms of projects carried out, the contract foresees fewer projects than actually were carried out: while the contract schedules in total about 24 projects, the number of projects completed is 32.

With regard to the discrepancy in number of user days, it should be said that it is partly due to faulty assumptions about stay lengths in the original application. In the EU ARI WAB application of February 2001 and in the contract, user days were calculated in terms of days on which users actually use the infrastructure. WAB's users regularly use every possible day they have at their disposal for research at WAB. Although support staff is usually not available on weekends and holidays, the WAB research infrastructure is available 24 hours a day both on work days and holidays. The amount of actual user days delivered thus is closer to the amount of

total stay days (ca. 60 in a stay period of two months) rather than to the amount of official work-days in the stay period (ca. 45 in a stay period of two months). However, in order to comply with the application and the contract, the amount of user days delivered is calculated here on the basis of official work days delivered, which corresponds to the amount of days for which a user fee is taken (5 days a week). In reality, the amount of user days delivered was much closer to the number of stay days delivered. Under this perspective, the number of actual user days delivered exceeds the number of user days foreseen by the contract, as does the number of projects carried out.

After selection of proposals submitted for the August 1st 2003 deadline, the management had faced hosting of more than ten projects in the relatively short period remaining until the end of the contract period in April 2004, and thus a possible shortage of office facilities. Following a written request from the project manager (letter of October 15th, 2003), the European Commission extended the duration of the project from 28 to 32 months, to allow EU ARI WAB to offer the selected researchers the best possible conditions for their stays. This was much appreciated by the EU ARI WAB management. Still, we were not able to offer all users the amount of access days they had asked for in their original proposals, due to shortage of office facilities. Nevertheless, we have no indication that this had substantial negative effects, since all EU ARI WAB visits were well planned and organized, both from the proposer's and the management's side. If we had had to conclude the EU ARI WAB programme already with the end of April 2004, that would have been incomparably much more negative, than any negative effects which might have arisen from a controlled shortening of the stay length.

Two face-to-face meetings with EU ARI WAB user representatives took place in Bergen on April 23rd, 2003, and August 20th, 2004. Participants included user representatives Edward Vanhoutte (Gent) and Anat Biletzki (Tel-Aviv), other EU ARI WAB users, EU ARI WAB staff, staff of WAB, the HIT Centre/AKSIS and the Philosophy Department. and staff from the University of Bergen central administration. The meeting on August 20th included also EU ARI WAB USP members. Particular importance was added to the meeting by the fact that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts also participated in both meetings.

The EU ARI WAB project management used detailed questionnaires to be filled in by users after their stays. These questionnaires provide invaluable feedback about users' assessments of access possibilities, research context, accommodation, and subsistence arrangements. Completed questionnaires were used by the user representatives in making their assessments on which basis they produced an independent report.

Two additional points shall be made in this context: We think to have seen from the EU ARI WAB programme that an ARI programme in the humanities is likely to require more human and face-to-face support than it may be the case in disciplines where research results are much closer linked to machine-processing. Although the resources at WAB are in fact mainly electronic and much of the access and analysis possibilities actually is machine-carried, research results are usually of a theoretical character and of an interpretational complexity the further processing of which demands substantial further *human* scientific support. This may in turn imply, that in humanities ARIs there may be more variables and human interaction dependencies involved than one might expect from ARI programmes in general.

Another point is that we regrettably have not succeeded in attracting user *group* projects. It is the conviction of the EU ARI WAB management that the humanities and social sciences would strongly benefit from increased organisation and working in teams.

Figures

- 38 eligible proposals received plus 1 not eligible
- 33 eligible proposals selected
- 32 proposals carried out and completed
- 5 deadlines for proposals with subsequent User selection panel sessions:
1.2.2002, 1.4.2002, 1.11.2002, 1.1.2003, 1.8.2003
- 3 User selection panel and EU ARI WAB management face-to-face meetings:
29.11.2002, 5.9.2003, 20.8.2004
- 2 User representatives and EU ARI WAB management face-to-face meetings:
23.4.2003, 20.8.2004
- 6 projects completed in 2002, 12 projects completed in 2003, 14 projects completed in 2004

5. Main achievements

- Total number of projects funded: 32 (foreseen: 24)
- Total number of users funded: 30 (foreseen: 24)
- Total number of user-days funded: 1000 (foreseen: 1080)
- Total number of stay-days funded: 1426 (foreseen: 1440)
- Total number of publications already achieved: more than 20 (some of them forthcoming in late 2004)

6. Impact of the contract

We consider the impact of the contract as highly positive both for our infrastructure and local scholarship, as well as on Europe's scientific community working with Wittgenstein, philosophy, theory of science, applied information technology, information and archival sciences, editorial philology and electronic scholarly publishing, but also with questions of how to run research infrastructures in the humanities and social sciences, and how to organize access to them. The Cordis Citizens and governance website lists under "EU funded infrastructures for social sciences and humanities" <<http://www.cordis.lu/citizens/ecosoc-links4.htm>> the Wittgenstein Archives on the first place; this is a noteworthy distinction.

Our infrastructure combines access to resources and methodologies relevant for a range of different disciplines and application areas, and is efficiently run. During the 32 months of the EU ARI WAB programme, the University of Bergen Philosophy Department, AKSIS, and the Wittgenstein Archives came to be even more known in Europe and overseas. Users who did not have adequate access possibilities in their home countries applied in considerable numbers and informed other potential users about this possibility as well - and, as an esteemed international scholar in Wittgenstein and thought of the 20th century once put it, many of them have, "as a result of visits to Bergen, been made members of a true community".

EU ARI WAB impact studies based on user feed back through user questionnaire reports and meetings with user representatives, analysis of publications, focused interviews with key users, and the user selection panel's responses and assessments, have yielded the following findings:

- scholarly expertise throughout Europe has been mobilized and pooled
- publication activities and new project ideas have been boosted
- the idea of research infrastructures and the organization of access to them has been strengthened
- incorporation and transfer of new technological and academic perspectives have been strengthened
- the cross-cultural flow has increased
- value has been added to young researchers' activities with direct impact on their eligibility for faculty positions
- the international position of the Wittgenstein Archives demonstrating its capacity to transfer know-how-resources and technology to a large array of users with various needs has been consolidated, and many users have expressed a strong wish to come back to the Wittgenstein Archives in order to pursue further work, or enter a project cooperation with the Archives

Finally, with regard to European humanities, we see the success of the “Transnational access to European Research Infrastructure Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen” programme as a significant contribution to help European humanities research become more

- *synergetic with information technology* applications and developments, since the programme significantly strengthened engagement of humanities scholars with information technology, be it directly through text encoding or digital philology projects, or more indirectly via research through information technology interfaces
- *international and mobile*, since the programme encouraged European scholars from many different geographical, organizational and cultural regions in Europe to transport their research interests and research personalities into a new setting, which encouraged trans-cultural and trans-disciplinary engagement
- *project oriented and public*, since the programme requested clear research programmes and reporting on both methodological and content issues and strongly encouraged to dissemination and publication activities of project results, supporting this through its own Website which includes project abstracts and contact details

**D2. “Short report on activities of Bergen University Wittgenstein
Research Group in the period December 2003 - December 2005”
(20.I.2006, in Norwegian)**

Wittgensteinforskergruppe ved Universitetet i Bergen (WFG)

Rapport om aktiviteter i perioden desember 2003 - desember 2005

Her følger rapport om Wittgensteinforskergruppens (WFG) aktiviteter i perioden desember 2003 til desember 2005. Rapporten er oversendt Filosofisk institutt 20.1.2006 med kopi til AKSIS og HF-fakultetet.

Høsten 2003 ble det med støtte fra HF-fakultetet, Filosofisk institutt og AKSIS opprettet en forskergruppe for Wittgensteinforskning ved Universitetet i Bergen (se <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/ref1.htm>). Gruppen tar utgangspunkt i forskningsmiljøet dannet i tilknytning til Wittgensteinarkivet og Filosofisk institutt, men inkluderer også medlemmer fra andre fagmiljøer og fakulteter. Gruppen fungerer som en infrastruktur og en plattform for forskning og forskningsrelatert virksomhet på en rekke felt som ikke er innskrenket til Wittgenstein.

Gruppens aktiviteter kan deles inn i interne aktiviteter og aktiviteter som er åpne for ekstern deltakelse. La oss nevne noen eksempler på aktivitetene fra 2005. På en intern leseseminarrekke diskuterte man et arbeid som Alois Pichler forbereder for publikasjon. Og på en nærlesningsseminarrekke, som var åpen for alle og som var organisert av Kjell S. Johannessen, leste og diskuterte man bemerkninger fra Wittgensteins Filosofiske Undersøkelser. Cato Wittusen og Richard Sørli arrangerte en stor og åpen internasjonal konferanse i Skjolden. Det var flere aktiviteter i 2005; se gruppens hjemmeside <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/>.

Av åpne aktiviteter ble det i perioden desember 2003 til desember 2005 totalt organisert 4 lesesirkelrekker, 1 seminarrekke og 3 internasjonale arrangementer av konferansekarakter (2004 Innsbruck, 2005 Skjolden, 2005 Bergen). De er dokumenterte på gruppens hjemmeside <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/>. Siden etableringen har WFG arbeidet for å skape eksternt finansiering for sine aktiviteter. Nedenfor følger en liste over innvilgete søknader. Dessverre har det inntil nå ikke lyktes å få finansiering til et av de større forskningsprosjektene som har blitt planlagt. Ingen av de store søknadene som ble sendt til Forskningsrådet i 2003 og 2004 ble innvilget, selv om de fikk gode evalueringer.

WFG har i dag 22 medlemmer (se <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/medl.htm>). De fleste er fra Filosofisk institutt; de øvrige er fra AKSIS, Humanistisk informatikk, Institutt for samfunnspsykologi og Griegakademiet, Institutt for musikk. WFG har en ledergruppe, som består av Claus Huitfeldt, Alois Pichler, Arild Utaker og Cato Wittusen. WFG har også en koordinator og sekretær, som er Alois Pichler. Ledergruppen har i perioden hatt 5 møter.

I perioden høst 2003-2005 har WFG hatt to store fellesmøter av "business"-karakter, 15.-16.11.2003 (planleggingsseminar) og 21.6.2004 (evalueringsmøte). Gruppen kommuniserer ellers hovedsakelig via en e-postliste med arkiv, wfg@uib.no.

Følgende søknader som ble sendt i regi av eller samarbeid med WFG ble innvilget:

- kr 30.000 fra Bergen universitetsfond 1.12.2003: Støtte til publisering av "Wittgenstein Research Revisited" (utg. Pichler/Säätelä): Dekning av kostnader til trykk (boken ble publisert i 2005 under tittelen "Wittgenstein: The Philosopher and his Works", se http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_workingpapers.page).
- kr 20.000 fra HF fakultetet 20.1.2004: Støtte til publisering av "Wittgenstein Research Revisited" (utg. Pichler/Säätelä): Dekning av kostnader til oversettelse og språkvask.
- kr 60.000 fra HF fakultetet 20.1.2004: Støtte til WFG sekretariatsfunksjoner.
- kr 50.000 fra HF fakultetet 20.1.2004: Støtte til nordisk Wittgensteinkonferanse i 2005.
- kr 10.000 fra Den amerikanske ambassaden 28.2.2005: Støtte til nordisk Wittgensteinkonferanse i 2005.
- kr 25.000 fra HF fakultetet vår 2005: Støtte til nordisk Wittgensteinkonferanse i 2005.
- kr 25.000 fra NORFORSK 24.2.2005: Støtte til planlegging av nordisk Wittgenstein-nettverk.
- kr 50.000 fra HF fakultetet 20.8.2005: Støtte til WFG sekretariatsfunksjoner.

Sum bevilgninger kr 270.000.

For mer omfattende og aktualisert informasjon om WFG og dens aktiviteter, gjerne besøk websiden <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wfg/>.

For Wittgensteinforskergruppen, Alois Pichler 20.1.2006

Skriftserie fra Wittgensteinarkivet ved Universitetet i Bergen / Working Papers from the Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen (ISSN 0803-3137)

- No. 1: Alois Pichler: *Ludwig Wittgenstein, Vermischte Bemerkungen: Liste der Manuskriptquellen / Ludwig Wittgenstein, Culture and Value: A List of Source Manuscripts*, 1991. ISBN 82-91071-00-4. 52 pages. German-English parallel text.
- No. 2: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Background, Project Plan and Annual Report 1990*, 1991. ISBN 82-91071-01-4. 60 pages. Norwegian-English parallel text.
- No. 3: Claus Huitfeldt: *MECS – A Multi-Element Code System*, forthcoming. ISBN 82-91071-02-0. English.
- No. 4: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen – Annual Report 1991*, 1992. ISBN 82-91071-03-9. 47 pages. Norwegian-English parallel text.
- No. 5: Paul Henry and Arild Utaker (eds.): *Wittgenstein and Contemporary Theories of Language: Papers read at the French-Norwegian Wittgenstein seminar in Skjolden, 23-26 May 1992*, 1992. ISBN 82-91071-04-7. 251 pages. English.
- No. 6: Peter Philipp and Richard Raatzsch: *Essays on Wittgenstein*, 1993. ISBN 82-91071-05-5. 178 pages. English.
- No. 7: Michael Biggs and Alois Pichler: *Wittgenstein: Two Source Catalogues and a Bibliography: Catalogues of the Published Texts and of the Published Diagrams, each Related to its Sources*, 1993. ISBN 82-91071-06-3. 175 pages. English.
- No. 8: Alois Pichler: *Untersuchungen zu Wittgensteins Nachlaß*, 1994. ISBN 82-91071-07-1. 241 pages. German.
- No. 9: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Project Report 1990-93 and Critical Evaluation*, 1995. ISBN 82-91071-10-1. 107 pages. English.
- No. 10: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Annual Report 1994*, 1995. ISBN 82-91071-09-8. 29 pages. Norwegian-English.
- No. 11: Michael Biggs: *Editing Wittgenstein's "Notes on Logic"*, 1996. ISBN 82-91071-12-8. 2 volumes (80 + 152 pages). English.
- No. 12: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Annual Report 1995*, 1996. ISBN 82-91071-15-2. 29 pages. Norwegian-English.
- No. 13: Peter Philipp: *Bibliographie zur Wittgenstein-Literatur*, überarbeitet, ergänzt und herausgegeben von Frank Kannetzky und Richard Raatzsch, 1996. ISBN 82-91071-16-0. 540 pages. German.
- No. 14: Alois Pichler: *Wittgensteins Philosophische Untersuchungen: Zur Textgenese von PU §§1-4*, 1997. ISBN 82-91071-17-9. 135 pages. German.
- No. 15: Wilhelm Krüger und Alois Pichler (Hg.): *Arbeiten zu Wittgenstein*, 1998. ISBN 82-91071-18-7. 213 pages. German and English.
- No. 16: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Project Report 2000-2002*, 2003. ISBN 82-91091-19-5. 10 pages. English.

- No. 17: Alois Pichler and Simo Säätelä (eds.): *Wittgenstein: The Philosopher and his Works*, 2005. ISBN 82-91071-20-9. 420 pages. English.
- No 18: *The Wittgenstein Archives at the University of Bergen: Project Report 2003-2005*, 2006. ISBN 82-91071-21-7. 18 pages. English.

For more details and ordering information see
http://wab.aksis.uib.no/wab_workingpapers.page.