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## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Iñaki SAN PEDRO

Causal Relevance of Measurement Operations in EPR: Ontological Implications  
*Azafea. Rev. filos.* 12, 2010, 19-34

This paper addresses the ontological implications of a possible common cause model for the EPR correlations. The main characteristic feature of the model has to do with the causal relevance, which is made explicit, of measurement operations for the postulated common causes, and hence as regards the final outcomes as well. These kind of dependences allow for the model to avoid the charge of Bell's theorem, which is commonly taken to rule out explanations of the EPR correlations in terms of common causes. The model displays however a certain non-locality which suggests an ontological revision of the events involved. Two are the interpretations proposed for the postulated common causes. On the one hand, common causes may be viewed as non-localised events which operate causally in a local manner. Alternatively, the common cause events may be taken to be well defined localised events in space-time with non-local causal powers.

Hernán MIGUEL

Trumping Preemption and Block in Causation  
*Azafea. Rev. filos.* 12, 2010, 35-51

Counterfactual causation theories have been faced many difficulties. One of them is the obstacle of causal overdetermination in its four different types: symmetrical overdetermination, early preemption, late preemption and trumping preemption. This paper deal with the problem of trumping preemption and shows that such a causal overdetermination type is not possible to be found in our natural world. Every example raised to justify the existence of this kind of preemption either involve human actions or take for granted a world with different laws than seems to be valid in the actual world. Additionally the alleged type could be much better understood as a new type of causation we can call it «block in causation» that give a good account of the examples of nature leaving aside the really trumping cases out of this (natural) world.

Jorge PARUELO  
Unification and Reduction  
Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 53-63

In previous works it was proposed that Salmon's model of scientific explanation and Kitcher's unification model involve some kind of reduction. Reductions involved may be either ontological or epistemological. In this paper it is analyzed what kind of reduction it appears to be present on each one of the two mentioned models and it is concluded that the Salmon's model involves some kind of unification.

Andrés L. JAUME RODRÍGUEZ  
Mechanism and Finality in Biology  
Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 65-78

This article defends a teleological approach which is compatible with our scientific image. It is held that organisms can be depicted as autonomous systems in which occurs autorregulation processes and exhibits a teleological behaviour oriented to an equilibrium. Furthermore, the aforementioned systems are well depicted as mechanical ones. In sum, finality can be understood as a search of an equilibrium by the natural systems in their adaptation to environment. So, we conciliate finalism and mechanicism.

Joan Lluís LLINÀS  
On Cartesian Mechanism  
Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 79-95

The Cartesian mechanism supposes not only an alternative to the Aristotelian Physics, but also a transformation of the Metaphysics and of its relation with the Physics. In this article I defend that the Modernity of the Cartesian proposal consists of the need of the Metaphysics as a foundation of the Physics to avoid the ontological weakness that implies the epistemological turning that Descartes carries out.

Sergio F. MARTÍNEZ  
Occam's Razor and the Heterogeneity of Representations: towards an Ontology of the Abstract  
Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 97-118

Foundationalism is the thesis that there is an epistemologically significant distinction between fundamental science (i.e. theoretical physics) and the special sciences. Foundationalism commits us to the idea that ontology is an issue ultimately resolvable

into fundamental science. If Foundationalism is assumed Ockham's razor can be understood as guided by such view of ontology and leads to the idea that the advancement of science involves dispensing with the ontology of the special sciences. If Foundationalism is rejected Ockham's razor can be rather understood as guided by the epistemic aim of achieving understanding, and that requires not the throwing away but the accommodation of heterogeneous representations. In this case the ontology of science cannot be associated with things that are simple and concrete but rather, with things that are complex and abstract.

Diego LAWLER y Jesús VEGA

Artificial Kinds

Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 119-147

This article discusses recent attempts to apply our vocabulary of kinds to the realm of artifacts. Does it have sense to talk about artifacts kinds? Are artifactual kinds real kinds? This article takes a skeptical position to these issues, and suggests that in the realm of the artificial is better to apply the Wittgensteinian notion of «family resemblance», rather than insisting of applying the notion of kind. The structure of this paper is as follows. In the first part, the notion of natural kind is introduced in an elementary way, noting specially its metaphysical and epistemological aspects. In the second part, the possibility of extending this concept to the realm of artifacts is critically examined. Different essentialist conceptions on artifacts are discussed, and epistemic aspects involved in implementing the notion of kind to the artifactual realm are analyzed. In the third part, it is considered the position that suggests that the vocabulary of kinds could be applied to the field of artifacts provided that they could be considered as nominal kinds. Finally, this article concludes that while it would be more satisfactory to pick up the concept of family resemblances, rather than the concept of kind, to analyze the artifactual realm, this does not mean that one is forced to abandon any philosophically interesting realistic commitments.

W. RAMBLA ZARAGOZÁ

Art and Design: From their interpretative Difference to their Common Denominator in Conceptual Art from the view of their Rooting in the Aesthetic Thing

Azafea. Rev. filos. 12, 2010, 151-171

This article shows the concomitances that art and design can have from the point of view of their rooting in the aesthetic thing. Both disciplines are confronted from the Umberto Eco's *opera aperta* concept and his prevention with respect to the opening index of a work of art. Transferring it to the field of the design it is stated the different (but not nonexistent one) degree of reading opening and its evolution, when Uri Friedländer remarked that analytical and rational direction have been replaced by sensitive

and emotional values in design, offering a wider field of interpretation possibilities. Then the design aesthetic function has moved to be considered as historical metaphor, technical metaphor and historical-artistic metaphor. And how the contemporary art is going to be articulated as thinking of its own problem (the idea of a way of forming before its same materialization) and is peculiarly converging to the idea of consubstantial operative project in the design sphere.

Pablo L. ALONSO BAELO

The Thought of Martínez de Osma: From Theological Reception to Historical-Philosophical Reception

*Azafea. Rev. filos.* 12, 2010, 173-208

In this article we show the research lines followed in the reception of the thought of Martínez de Osma. The most important of these lines is the theological reception, focused on condemning his doctrine on confession and on the renewal of the theological method. Based on an analysis of this reception and conceding more importance to the Aristotelian aspect of his thought, we attempt to pose the need for a reception within philosophical historiography of the processes of constituting the modern subject and within Republican political thought.

Sergio RODERO

Leibniz in Spanish

*Azafea. Rev. filos.* 12, 2010, 211-223

The objective of the project is to elaborate and to publish an edition of «Philosophical and Scientific Works» of G.W. Leibniz in 19 volumes, correspondent each one to a philosophical area of his work, both of essays and of correspondence. In the first stage of the project there was approached everything relative to distribution of topics, volumes, procedure of style, selection of texts, editors of the volumes, etc. The second stage consists of the selection of texts, his analysis and critical valuation, the translation of the same ones, and homogenization of the translations. The final stage will be the publication of the volumes as they are prepared (three published ones already). The service that can give this long-term instrument has great relevancy, in view of the specially dispersed character of Leibniz's work and the fact that there exists an edition of sufficiently wide reference neither in Spain nor in Portugal or Latin America.