Appendix
References


Kornhaber, Mindy, Edward Fierros and Shirley Veenema. (2003) "Multiple Intelligences: Best Ideas from Research and Practice"


Sempsey, James, "The Pedagogical Implications Of Cognitive Science and Howard Gardner's M.I. Theory (A Critique)” 10.19.93

Steven A. Stahl "Different Strokes for Different Folks?: A Critique of Learning Styles", American Educator, Fall, 199


Emotional Competency discussion of emotion The Nature of Emotions


See James Laird Feelings; The Perception of Self (Oxford: Oxford University press, 2007) for a review of hundreds of experiments confirming this.

Darwin, Charles (1872). The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals. Note: This book was originally published in 1872, but has been reprinted many times thereafter by different publishers


Kleine-Cosack, Christian (October 2006). "Recognition and Simulation of Emotions" (PDF). Retrieved on May 13, 2008. "The introduction of emotion to computer science was done by Pickard (sic) who created the field of affective computing."


Alderfer, C. P. Consulting to Underbounded Systems, C. P.


Alderfer, C. P. and Brown, L. D. Learning from changing, 47-56,129-141.


"Pseudoscientific - pretending to be scientific, falsely represented as being scientific", from the Oxford American Dictionary, published by the


The National Science Foundation adopts the definition of (Shermer, 1997): "claims presented so that they appear [to be] scientific even though they lack supporting evidence and plausibility" (Shermer 1997, p. 33).

In contrast, they say, science is "a set of methods designed to describe and interpret observed and inferred phenomena, past or present, and aimed at building a testable body of knowledge open to rejection or confirmation" (Shermer 1997, p. 17). Shermer M. (1997).

"A pretended or spurious science; a collection of related beliefs about the world mistakenly regarded as being based on scientific method or as having the status that scientific truths now have. ", from the Oxford English Dictionary Second Edition 1989.


For example, a course is offered at the University of Maryland entitled "Science & Pseudoscience"

The philosopher of science Paul Feyerabend in particular is associated with the view that attempts to distinguish science from non-science are flawed and pernicious. "The idea that science can, and should, be run according to fixed and universal rules, is both unrealistic and pernicious. ... the idea is detrimental to science, for it neglects the complex physical and historical conditions which influence scientific change. It makes our science less adaptable and more dogmatic:"

However, from the "them vs. us" polarization that its usage engenders, the term may also have a positive function because "[the] derogatory labeling of others often includes an unstated self-definition "(p.266); and, from this, the application of the term also implies "a unity of science, a privileged tree of knowledge or space from which the pseudoscience is excluded, and the user's right to belong is asserted " (p.286) -- Still A & Dryden W (2004) "The Social Psychology of "Pseudoscience": A Brief History", J Theory Social Behav 34:265-290


Bunge M (1983) "Demarcating science from pseudoscience" Fundamenta Scientiae 3:369-388

Feyerabend P Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge (1975) e.g., Gauch (2003) at p.4: "Such critiques are unfamiliar to most scientists, although some may have heard a few distant shots from the so-called science wars."


"We can now propose the following principle of demarcation: A theory or discipline which purports to be scientific is pseudoscientific if and only if: it has been less progressive than alternative theories over a long period of time, and faces many unsolved problems; but the community of practitioners makes little attempt to develop the theory towards solutions of the problems, shows no concern for attempts to evaluate the theory in relation to others, and is selective in considering confirmations and non confirmations."

Royal Society statement on evolution, creationism and intelligent design

e.g. Gauch (2003) op cit at 211 ff (Probability, "Common Blunders")

Paul Montgomery Churchland, Matter and Consciousness: A Contemporary Introduction to the Philosophy of Mind (1999) MIT Press.. "Most terms in theoretical physics, for example, do not enjoy at least some distinct connections with observables, but not of the simple sort that would permit operational definitions in terms of these observables. [..] If a restriction in favor of operational definitions were to be followed, therefore, most of theoretical physics would have to be dismissed as meaningless pseudoscience!"

Gauch HG Jr. (2003) op cit 269 ff, "Parsimony and Efficiency"


^ e.g. Gauch (2003) op cit at 178 ff (Deductive Logic, "Fallacies"), and at 211 ff (Probability, "Common Blunders"). Scientific claims that do not confer any predictive power are considered at best "conjectures", or at worst "pseudoscience". e.g. Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy Vol 3, "Fallacies" 174 ff, esp. section on "Ignoratio elenchii"

Macmillan Encyclopedia of Philosophy Vol 3, "Fallacies" 174 'ff esp. 177-178

Bunge M (1983) Demarcating science from pseudoscience Fundamenta Scientiae 3:369-388, 381

Thagard (1978)op cit at 227, 228


Gauch (2003) op cit 124 ff"

Lakatos I (1970) "Falsification and the Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes." in Lakatos I, Musgrave A (eds.) Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge 91-195; Thagard (1978) op cit writes: "We can now propose the following principle of demarcation: A theory or discipline which purports to be scientific is pseudoscientific if and only if: it has been less progressive than alternative theories over a long period of time, and faces many unsolved problems; but the community of practitioners makes little attempt to develop the theory towards solutions of the problems, shows no concern for attempts to evaluate the theory in relation to others, and is selective in considering confirmations and disconfirmations."

e.g. archivefreedom.org which claims that "The list of suppressed scientists even includes Nobel Laureates!" National Science Board. 2006. Science and Engineering Indicators 2006 Two volumes. Arlington, VA: National Science Foundation (volume 1, NSB-06-01; NSB 06-01A)


Thomas Kuhn., "Science: conjectures and refutations" In Philosophy of Science and the Occult, edited by Patrick Grim, op. cit., pp. 126-7


Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1999). If we are so rich, why aren't we happy? American Psychologist, 54(10), 821-827.


Harackiewicz, Barron, & Elliot (1998). Rethinking achievement goals: When are they adaptive or college students and why? Educational Psychologist, 32(1), 21-34.


Baig, Tara Ali (1976) India's women power. New Delhi, S. Chand.


MaZumdar, Vina (1976) The social reform movement in India. In B.R. Nanda (ed.) Indian women from purdah to modernity. New Delhi, Vikas


Teikoku Data Bank (1986 & 1990) Josei Shacho no RanKingu 100sha [The 100 top ranking companies with women Presidents]. Tokyo, Tikoku Data Bank.


