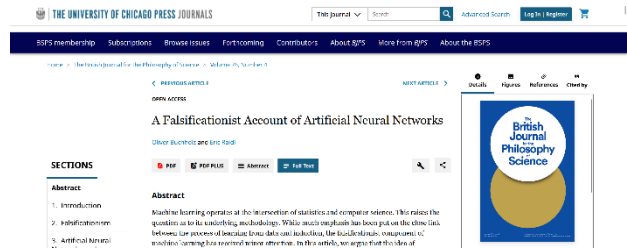


**Oliver Buchholz and Eric Raidl, A
Falsificationist Account of Artificial Neural
Networks, “The British Journal for the
Philosophy of Science”, 76, 4, dicembre 2025, pp.
805-1076.**

1. Introduction

Machine learning (ML) methods are astonishingly successful in predictive tasks ranging from board games (Silver et al. [2016], [2017]) to medical diagnostics (Esteva et al. [2017]) and applications in structural biology (Jumper et al. [2021]). However there is no definite explanation for this predictive success. An answer to that question ultimately needs to refer to the methodology by which ML algorithms learn. But even this is unclear and not settled, for ML operates at the intersection of statistics and computer science (Jordan and Mitchell [2015]; Wheeler [2016]).

Classical statistics is about drawing inferences from finitely many observations. Consequently, the focus of classical statistics has been on inductively estimating parameters (Fisher [1925]) and providing theoretical guarantees for their reliability (Breiman [2001]). Briefly put, the more data, the more reliable the statistical inferences.



R. Ben Ghiat, *Why Are So Many Fascist Monuments Still Standing in Italy?*, “The New Yorker”, 5 ottobre 2017.

In the late nineteen-thirties, as Benito Mussolini was preparing to host the 1942 World’s Fair, in Rome, he oversaw the construction of a new neighborhood, Esposizione Universale Roma, in the southwest of the city, to showcase Italy’s renewed imperial grandeur. The centerpiece of the district was the Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana, a sleek rectangular marvel with a façade of abstract arches and rows of neoclassical statues lining its base. In the end, the fair was cancelled because of the war, but the palazzo, known as the Square Colosseum, still stands in Rome today, its exterior engraved with a phrase from Mussolini’s speech, in 1935, announcing the invasion of Ethiopia, in which he described Italians as “a people of poets, artists, heroes, saints, thinkers, scientists, navigators, and transmigrants.” The invasion, and the bloody occupation that followed, would later lead to war-crimes charges against the Italian government. The building is, in other words, a relic of abhorrent Fascist aggression. Yet, far from being shunned, it is celebrated in Italy as a modernist icon. In 2004, the state recognized the palazzo as a site of “cultural interest.” In 2010, a partial restoration was completed, and five years later the fashion house Fendi moved its global headquarters there.

WHY ARE SO MANY FASCIST MONUMENTS STILL STANDING IN ITALY?

By R. Ben Ghiat



New research challenges assumptions about impacts by pre-industrial, small-scale societies on the natural environment in pre-Columbian Caribbean.

28 November 2025

A recent study combining radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analysis of pre-Columbian human remains from Guanahaní (San Salvador), The Bahamas, reveals that early island settlers may have significantly depleted local marine resources long before European contact.

The research (...) sheds new light on a long-standing debate: whether small-scale, pre-industrial societies could have overexploited their environments.

By analysing carbon and nitrogen isotopes from human remains dated between AD 900 and 1400, the researchers found a marked decline in marine resource use over time. Early settlers relied heavily on high-ranking marine species—such as sea turtles and large reef fish—but as these resources dwindled, communities appear to have shifted toward greater investment in horticulture and other terrestrial food sources.

This research challenges us to acknowledge that pre-industrial communities were not necessarily living in ecological harmony with nature as is sometimes assumed – as with any other species, humans impacted their environments. Nevertheless, the results demonstrate the ability of this early Bahamian population to adapt and reorganize their management of environmental resources.



Postgraduate researchers (PGRs) in the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Cultures are invited to apply for the next round of the Faculty Research Dissemination Awards

These awards provide up to £400 to support the presentation of PhD research to external audiences or partners. They are designed to help PGRs share integral outputs of their PhD with wider audiences, whether through conference papers,

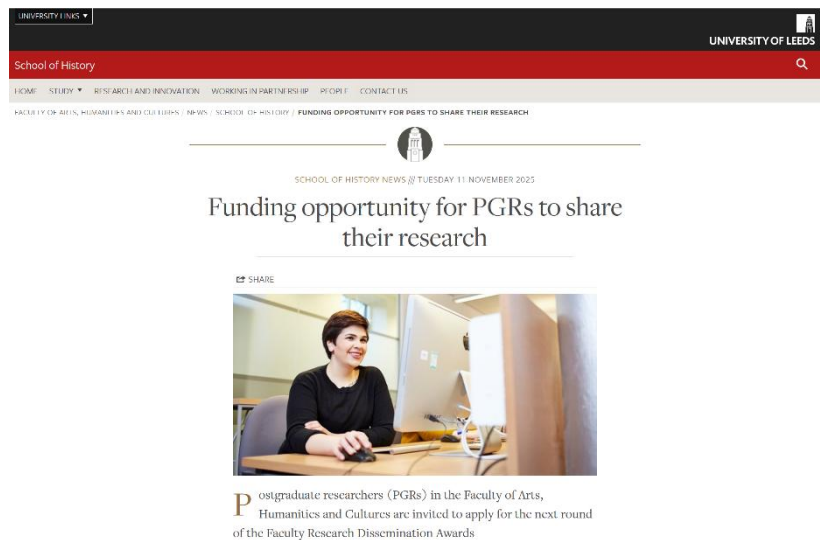
exhibitions, installations, performances, or other forms of engagement.

Four application deadlines are spread throughout the academic year.

Applications are assessed on progression, relevance, planning and value for money. Support for summer schools and practice-based outputs may be considered where the dissemination of PhD research can be clearly demonstrated.

Professor James Stark, Head of the Graduate School and Deputy Pro-Dean for Research & Innovation, said:

"We are incredibly proud of our diverse community of postgraduate researchers and these awards enable them to showcase their amazing work to wider audiences. From exhibitions and installations to prestigious international conferences, the activities supported by this funding serve as important pathways to future professional success."



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FACULTY OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND CULTURES | NEWS | SCHOOL OF HISTORY | FUNDING OPPORTUNITY FOR PGRs TO SHARE THEIR RESEARCH

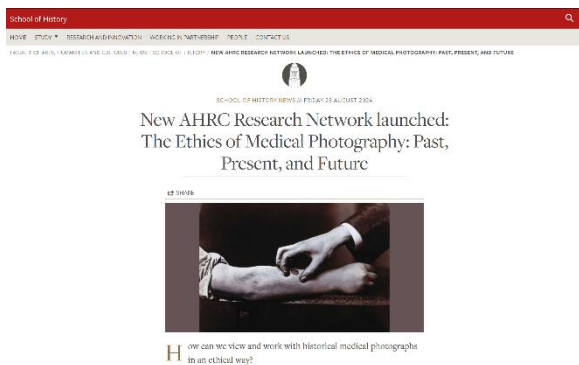
SCHOOL OF HISTORY NEWS // TUESDAY 11 NOVEMBER 2025

Funding opportunity for PGRs to share their research

SHARE



Postgraduate researchers (PGRs) in the Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Cultures are invited to apply for the next round of the Faculty Research Dissemination Awards



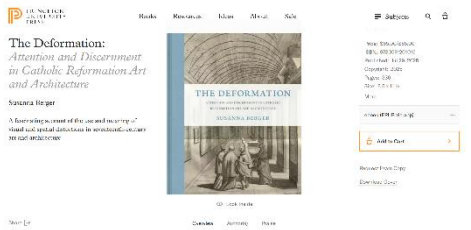
[School of History news](#) Friday 23 August 2024
New AHRC Research Network launched: The Ethics of Medical Photography: Past, Present, and Future

How can we view and work with historical medical photographs in an ethical way?

Researchers at the University of Leeds and De Montfort University have secured funding to launch a new AHRC Research Network to generate new theoretical and practical resources to research, curate, and disseminate historical medical photographs in an ethical way.

Much of the debate regarding the ethics of looking at difficult or sensitive photographs has been framed as ‘choosing not to look’ (Crane, 2008; Sontag, 2003), limiting the public exposure to the images as an ethical stance. This approach, however, goes against current efforts from archives and museums to widen the access to their historical collections. To balance the ethical needs of heritage institutions, researchers and the public, this network will move beyond the ‘looking/ not looking dilemma’ (Möller, 2009) to ask:

- how does our understanding of the ethics of medical photography, and of medical photography itself, change when we focus on race, disability, gender, class and age rather than consent and anonymity?
- how can we widen access to early medical photographs while respecting the dignity of both historical subjects and present viewers?



The Deformation: Attention and Discernment in Catholic Reformation Art and Architecture

[Susanna Berger](#)

During the Catholic Reformation, patrons, artists, architects, and viewers, especially in Rome, were strongly drawn to visual and spatial distortions or “deformations”—works of art and architecture that were designed to be visually incomprehensible, at least initially. From Borromini’s San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane in Rome to the attention-grabbing *prospettiva* in the city’s Palazzo Spada and the anamorphoses that define the corridors and walls of Minim and Jesuit buildings, *The Deformation* explores what this intriguing phenomenon reveals about contemporary religious belief, optics, and the natural sciences, as well as wider questions about attention and discernment.

Failing to conform to an established ideal, deformations required a “reformation” to achieve that ideal. Anamorphic deformations, for example, could only be reformed into clarity when viewed from a particular angle or through a special mirror. Susanna Berger examines how deformations were experienced by beholders, and how they were embraced or opposed by critics.

REF 2021

Research projects

Funded Projects

Case studies

Publications

Faculty of Arts and Humanities > Research > Funded projects

Funded projects

We engage in wide-ranging research ranging from editing fragmentary tenth-century Judeo-Arabic manuscripts to an empirical study of policies addressing racial inequality in the creative industries.

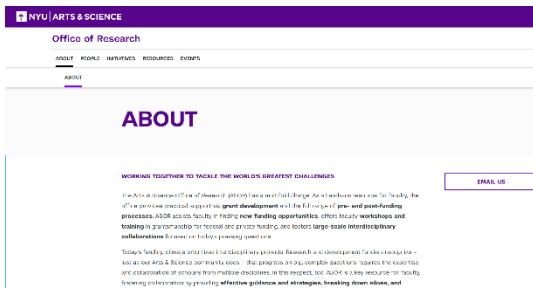
The Roots of Responsibility: Metaphysics, Humanity, and Society

Philosophical research on responsibility today stems from early modern debates about causal necessity and freedom of the will, and ultimately from the

Stoic problem of reconciling ethics with physics. It is therefore mainly focused on scepticism about the existence of free will and on the question whether moral responsibility is compatible with physical determinism.

The main premises of this project are that this focus is too narrow, and that the traditional problems can only be solved with a deeper understanding of the network of human capacities responsibility involves and the social and interpersonal context in which questions about responsibility arise (...).

This five-year project, led by [Prof John Hyman](#) (UCL Philosophy) and funded by an ERC Advanced Grant (2018-23), will draw on all of these resources, in order to develop a comprehensive theory of responsibility, which cuts across traditional boundaries between metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, and philosophy of law. It will foster collaborative research in these branches of philosophy and include expertise in psychology and theoretical biology at the relevant stages.



The Arts & Science Office of Research (ASOR) has a multifold charge. As a hands-on resource for faculty, the office provides practical support via **grant development** and the full range of **pre- and post-funding**

processes. ASOR assists faculty in finding **new funding opportunities**, offers faculty **workshops and training** in grantsmanship for federal and private funding, and fosters **large-scale interdisciplinary collaborations** focused on today's pressing questions.

Today's funding climate prioritizes interdisciplinary projects. Research and development funders recognize – just as our Arts & Science community does – that progress on big, complex questions requires the expertise and collaboration of scholars from multiple disciplines. In this respect, too, ASOR is a key resource for faculty, fostering collaboration by providing **effective guidance and strategies, breaking down siloes, and bridging disciplinary cultural and translational divides**. Of special focus on the Humanities and Social Sciences, recognizing that faculty in these areas have historically lacked access to the robust structural supports that facilitate research and scholarly inquiry, despite the tremendous impact and perspective their scholarship brings to both their own fields and the natural sciences. Building an interdisciplinary community and a culture of research and collaboration is a primary goal of ASOR.

NYU ARTS & SCIENCE HISTORIAN JENNIFER L. MORGAN NAMED A 2024 MACARTHUR FELLOW

October 05, 2024



Source: nyuartsandscience.org

Jennifer L. Morgan, whose work focuses on the institutionalization of race-based slavery in early America and the Black Atlantic, has been named a 2024 MacArthur Fellow by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The distinction, commonly referred to as the MacArthur "Genius" Grant, awards \$500,000 over five years to creators, scholars, and intellectuals who are on the cutting edge of their fields. Free from guidelines or criteria, "Genius" grants allow recipients to expand their work in the most productive way possible.

Morgan chronicles enslaved African women's experiences during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, showing that their exploitation was central to the economic and ideological foundations of slavery in the Atlantic world. In her first book, *Laboring Women: Gender and Reproduction in the Making of New World Slavery* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2004), Morgan shows that enslavement was fundamentally different for women because they were expected to both perform agricultural fieldwork and produce children, who were born into enslavement. In *Reckoning with Slavery: Gender, Kinship, and Capitalism in the Early Black Atlantic* (Duke University Press, 2021), Morgan explores the emergence of both racial slavery and capitalism—a crucial moment in world history because, she says, "I think we very much are living in its legacy today."

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Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory

The Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory covers the archaeological, historical and traditional material culture of Europe beyond the Mediterranean world, especially Britain.

Objects in the collection cover a vast expanse of time and include:

- Stone tools that reveal pathways of human evolution and spread through Africa, South Asia, the Middle East and Europe from about two million years ago.
- Sculptures and engraved drawings that depict animals from the last Ice Age in Europe, 40,000 – 10,000 years ago.
- Objects that highlight the spread and establishment of farming and metalworking in Britain from Europe around 8,000 years ago.
- Military and civilian items, including letters and inscriptions, that tell the story of Britain from the Roman Conquest of Britain in 43 AD through its four centuries as a colony of the Roman Empire.

From pots and tools to Cartier jewellery and clocks from the 5th century AD to the present day, the collection illustrates many aspects of British and European history, and their relationships with other parts of the world.

Domande test orale competenze tecniche

1. Cos'è un tema child in WordPress?
2. Cos'è un'estensione (plugin, modulo, componente) in un CMS?
3. Che differenza c'è tra una pagina e un articolo in WordPress?
4. Cosa si intende per backend di WordPress o Joomla?
5. A cosa serve il CSS
6. Cos'è il responsive design?
7. Cosa si intende per DOM?
8. A cosa serve JavaScript in un sito web?
9. Come valuteresti la scelta tra un tema predefinito e uno completamente personalizzato in un CMS?
10. In che modo la gestione degli utenti e dei ruoli è importante in WordPress o Joomla?

Domande Statuto

1. Descrivere il ruolo del Rettore all'interno dell'Università di Pisa, soffermandosi sulle sue funzioni principali e sulla sua responsabilità generale verso l'Ateneo.
2. Spiegare quali sono gli organi di governo dell'Ateneo e illustri brevemente le funzioni distinte di Senato Accademico e Consiglio di Amministrazione.
3. Parlare dei valori fondamentali dell'Università di Pisa, indicando quali principi guida lo Statuto riconosce e come influenzano l'attività dell'Ateneo.
4. Distinzione tra le attività istituzionali dell'Università, con particolare riferimento al rapporto tra ricerca, didattica e terza missione.
5. Illustrare il ruolo del Nucleo di Valutazione, spiegando quali aspetti dell'attività

universitaria monitora e perché è considerato un organismo strategico.

6. Descrivere le funzioni del Direttore Generale, con particolare attenzione alla gestione dei servizi, delle risorse e del personale tecnico-amministrativo.
7. Parlare del Dipartimento come struttura di base dell'Ateneo, spiegando quali funzioni svolge e come si articola internamente.
8. Spiegare quali sono i principali diritti e garanzie che l'Università assicura agli studenti, secondo quanto previsto dal Titolo I dello Statuto.
9. Descrivere il ruolo e le funzioni del Consiglio Studentesco, evidenziando in che modo contribuisce all'attività e alle decisioni dell'Università.

10. Illustrare il principio di autonomia universitaria (scientifica, didattica, organizzativa e finanziaria) e spieghi come lo Statuto ne disciplina l'esercizio.