# Salon des Refusés

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## Abstract

Most of academic work on programming languages is done in a way that makes it possible to evaluate the presented work using a small number of methods – an idea can be supported by a formal model with proofs, prototype imple­mentation with measurable indicators or a controlled user study. As a result, programming language research is often shaped in a way that makes such evaluation possible. As a result, many interesting ideas about programming struggle to find space in the modern programming language research community, because we do not yet know how to evaluate them and we may even see them as “unscientific”.

The workshop provides a venue where such ideas can be presented and discussed. In the absence of established evaluation methods, our only resort is to subject work to constructive critical review. This workshop takes inspiration from literary criticism – submissions that pro­voke an interes­ting discussion will be published together with an attributed review that presents an alternative position, develops additi­onal context or summarizes discussion from the workshop.

The methodology of constructive critical commentary makes it possible to explore a wider space of programming ideas than those that are covered by established program­ming language conferences. This workshop not only enables exploration of new areas of the programming language ideas space, but also provides a venue for discovering other areas of the idea space where further quantitative or qualitative evaluation methods can be applied.

## 1. Motivation

The scope of the RIOT workshop is delimited more by the methodology and style of submissions than by a parti­cular sub-field of programming research. For this reason, the objectives below focus on the kind of work we encou­rage rather than on specific topics. The technical topics of the workshop will be party determined by the selection of the program committee (and can be found in the Call for Papers).

As mentioned above, we welcome ideas that are difficult to evaluate and might even be seen as “unscientific”, but the value of ex­ploring such ideas is supported by an over­whelming evidence from history and philosophy of science (discussed through­out the proposal).

### 1.1 Workshop objectives

The objective of the workshop is to explicitly provide venue for discussing programming language ideas that are difficult to evaluate using established evaluation methods. The kind of submissions we encourage and welcome are listed below.

Thought experiments. Just like Galileo's early efforts involved thought experiments, analogies and illustrative metaphors rather than detailed experimentation[[1]](#footnote-1), we believe that thought experiments can provide novel insights and inspire fruitful programming language ideas.

Wadler’s widely cited “expression problem”[[2]](#footnote-2) (which was never formally published) can be seen as such prog­ram­ming language thought experiment. It defines a context for asses­sing abstraction capabilities of type systems, but it does so without requiring concrete definition of what a type is[[3]](#footnote-3).

Experimentation. As noted by Hacking, we find preju­dices in favour of theory, as far back as there is institutionali­zed science[[4]](#footnote-4), but programming can often be seen more as experimentation than as theorizing.

The physicist George Darwin used to say that every once in a while, one should do a completely crazy experiment, like blowing the trumpet to tulips every morning for a month (or porting an application from Haskell to COBOL?). Probably nothing notable will happen, but if something did happen (the COBOL application becomes easier to use and has fewer bugs!), that would be a stupendous discovery[[5]](#footnote-5). We encou­rage submissions that report such stupendous disc­overies, even if there is yet no overreaching theory that explains why and how they happened.

Paradigms. All scientific work is rooted in a scientific paradigm or scientific research programme[[6]](#footnote-6). Those define not only appropriate methods for answering scientific questions, but also determine what questions are asked. For example, the Algol research programme seeks to increase confidence in correctness by the use of formal methods[[7]](#footnote-7).

We would like to encourage submissions that explore alternative scientific paradigms or research programmes by acknowledging that logically perfect versions of theories and results usually arrive long after imperfect versions have enriched science[[8]](#footnote-8).

Metaphors, myths and analogies. Any description of formal, mathematical, quantitative or even poetical nature still represents just an analogy[[9]](#footnote-9), and despite the dominance of mathematical and quantitative analogies, we believe that there are fruitful ideas that can be learned from other forms of analogies[[10]](#footnote-10). After all, John von Neu­mann's First report on EDVAC[[11]](#footnote-11), which introduced modern com­puter architecture, was inspired by a biological metaphor and referred to indi­vidual computer components as "organs".

From jokes to science fiction. Ideas first presented as science fiction stories or said as a joke may enrich serious science in unexpected ways. The idea that a steam engine could be used to execute laborious computations was first suggested "in a manner which certainly at the time was not altogether serious" sparking "serious consideration of the possibility of mechanical computation."[[12]](#footnote-12)

A story or an artistic performance may explore ideas and spark conversations that provide crucial inspiration for development of new computer science thin­king.

Conclusions. The format of constructive criticism (as dis­cussed in the workshop format section) can provide a way for making discussions triggered by submissions covering the above (perhaps unorthodox) topics a valuable contribu­tion to programming language research literature.

A secondary objective of the workshop is to begin a systematic exploration of the ideas in the programming language space. One of the roles of the critical reviews (published together with accepted submissions) is to provide additional context and relate the discussed ideas with other areas of the programming language design space.

### 1.2 Audience: Academics and programmers alike

The workshop provides a venue where unorthodox program­ming ideas can be discussed and we would like to attract diverse and open-minded audience with both academic and practical background.

* By accepting submissions that do not require established academic forms of evaluation, we want to create a venue that is welcoming to not just to novel ideas from the aca­demic community, but also to practitioners.
* We welcome work that presents alternative perspectives on programming including, for example, treating spread­sheets as programming languages or live coded music (and treating other instruments as programming tools).
* We would like to attract submissions and attendees who are interested not just in programming, but also in phi­lo­sophy of programming and we encourage submissions that are reflections on academic programming research.

In summary, we are convinced that opening the workshop to ideas that do not fit established programming language con­ferences and established evaluation methods can contribute to the diversity of ideas presented at ‹Programming›.

### 1.3 Relevance: Creating new open-minded venue

Similarly to the main ‹Programming› confe­ren­ce track, we welcome submissions covering a range of topics related to programming and we intend to contribute to the open-minded and innovative nature of the conference.

The Salon des Refusés workshop complements the main conference track by explicitly seeking submissions that do not present clear evaluation. We believe such submissions can present interesting and valuable ideas that would not be accepted at the main conference track, which requires strong evidence or compelling arguments.

We would like to provide an additional venue where work that expands our way of thinking about programming can be presented, provided that it sparks the interest of the program committee or other workshop attendees.

### 1.4 Context: Alternative programming venues

The workshop follows a number of informal discussions among the organizers and prospective program committee members that have taken place at a number of programming language-related conferences including SPLASH, Onward! (2015) and PPIG (2016) in which we discussed the restric­tions that standard evaluation criteria place on programming language research (and the effect this has on what kind of programming research is undertaken by our community).

We believe that taking inspiration from literary criticism, soliciting papers that provoke interesting discussion and publishing them together with critical review written by other workshop attendees or program committee members (see evaluation process below) provides a way to take the ideas forward within a more structured academic format.

The workshop is related to a number of other events in the programming language community:

* Off the Beaten Track (OBT)[[13]](#footnote-13) explores un­con­­ventional ideas in programming, however, it presents them more as “fun” side-projects (often using traditional program­ming theory methods in non-traditio­nal context) rather than serious academic endeavour. Our workshop aims to find new ways of doing serious academic work.
* PPIG[[14]](#footnote-14) and HaPoC[[15]](#footnote-15) are two examples of conferences that explore aspects of programming rarely present at main-stream programming language venues (psycholo­gy, history and philosophy). Those cater well for specific programming-related topics, but do not cover a full spectrum of interesting programming ideas.

### 1.5 Need: Searching for evaluation methods

The workshop addresses the need for more flexible evalu­ation methods that would make it possible for programming language research to explore a wider range of ideas. One com­ment illustrating the need has been made recently by Sean McDirmid:

The design space for [programming languages] is so incredibly broad that we have just explored only a very tiny bit of it. But we seem to be stuck in those limited spaces we have explored since (…).[[16]](#footnote-16)

This workshop proposal presents an attempt at creating ve­nue that would explicitly welcome such explorations of yet underexplored space of programming language ideas.

Such explorations are difficult to perform, because pre­dominant forms of evaluation (which are directly or indi­rectly required when presenting results) direct the work back towards the already explored areas. As noted by Feyerabend:

To 'clarify' the terms of a discussion does not mean to study the additional (…) proper­ties of the domain in question (…), it means to fill them with existing notions from the entirely different domain of logic (...). So the course of an investigation is deflected into the narrow channels of things already understood (…).[[17]](#footnote-17)

Encouraging alternative forms of submissions that are not restricted to “existing notions” of evaluation can provide the much needed space for exploring novel ideas in program­ming, including those that do not fit traditional evaluation methods:

If a subject does not permit exactness, it is not sufficient to be exact about something else[[18]](#footnote-18).

The alternative that we are seeking to establish is to restore to use once more the power for the deliberate holding of unproved beliefs[[19]](#footnote-19), and provide space where the consequen­ces of such unproved beliefs can be explored and taken further. We believe this approach is necessary to find new interesting points in the programming design space, other than those that are attracted to the currently accepted prog­ram­ming language research methodologies.

## 2 Organization

Workshop organizers.

* Tomas Petricek ([tomas@tomasp.net](mailto:tomas@tomasp.net), primary contact), Alan Turing Institute, UK. Tomas recently submitted his PhD thesis at University of Cambridge and is currently working as a researcher at the Alan Turing Institute in London. Tomas is active in the industrial programming community and helped to organize a number of events in the industry (including a number of conferences focu­sing on the F# programming language[[20]](#footnote-20) and also a virtual fsharpConf conference[[21]](#footnote-21)).
* Stephen Kell ([stephen.kell@cl.cam.ac.uk](mailto:stephen.kell@cl.cam.ac.uk)), University of Cambridge. Stephen is an active member of the prog­ram­ming language community and has experience with serving as a PC member at numerous workshops. He also served as a member for SPLASH workshops organizing committee.

Program committee. The preliminary proposal has been discussed with a number of people who agreed to join us as program committee members:

* Dominic Orchard, University of Kent
* Felienne Hermans, TU Delft
* Antranig Basman, Raising the Floor – International
* Sam Aaron, University of Cambridge
* Luke Church, Google and University of Cambridge

We are in process of contacting other potential program committee members and we expect to finalize the list before publishing the workshop web site on November 1.

Workshop format.

* We expect to follow the deadlines recommended in the call for workshops (with a submission deadline at the end of January and author notification on February 17).
* We plan to reuse that ‹Programming› paper template.
* Online
* Intended workshop format (including duration, number of presentations, and planned keynotes)
* How many participants do you expect (please make at least an educated guess)
* What kind of equipment do you need (e.g., data projector, computer, whiteboard)

Evaluation process. aa

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## Draft Call for papers

1. Chalmers (1999), p106 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Wadler (1998) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. An extended discussion can be found in Petricek (2015) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Hacking (1983), p150 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The original citation appears in Hacking (1983), p151 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Kuhn (1970) and Lakatos (1975), respectively [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Priestley (2012), p257 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Feyerabend (2010), p8 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. von Foerster (2013) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. It is worth noting that we are not the only ones calling for exploration of other analogies in a heavily mathematicised science. For example, Sedlacek (2011) traces many economical concepts in ancient myths and argues for their relevance to modern economics. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. von Neumann (1945) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Priestley (2011), p22 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://conf.researchr.org/home/OBT-2016> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://www.ppig.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://hapoc.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Sean McDirmid, retrieved 11 Oct 2016 from:   
    <http://lambda-the-ultimate.org/node/5140#comment-85268> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Feyerabend (2010) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Perry (1954) as quoted by Polanyi (1958) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Paraphrasing Polanyi (1958) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <http://fsharpworks.com/paris/2014.html> and <http://fsharpworks.com/mvp-summit/2015.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. <http://fsharpconf.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)