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NEW

ANCIENT ORIGINS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

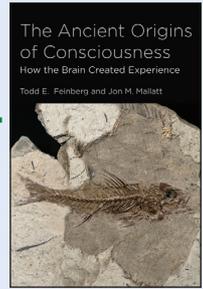
How the Brain Created Experience

Todd E. Feinberg and Jon M. Mallatt

How is consciousness created? When did it first appear on Earth, and how did it evolve? What constitutes consciousness, and which animals can be said to be sentient? In this book, Todd Feinberg and Jon Mallatt draw on recent scientific findings to answer these questions — and to tackle the most fundamental question about the nature of consciousness: how does the material brain create subjective experience?

After assembling a list of the biological and neurobiological features that seem responsible for consciousness, and considering the fossil record of evolution, Feinberg and Mallatt argue that consciousness appeared much earlier in evolutionary history than is commonly assumed. About 520 to 560 million years ago, they explain, the great “Cambrian explosion” of animal diversity produced the first complex brains, which were accompanied by the first appearance of consciousness; simple reflexive behaviors evolved into a unified inner world of subjective experiences. From this they deduce that all vertebrates are and have always been conscious — not just humans and other mammals, but also every fish, reptile, amphibian, and bird. Considering invertebrates, they find that arthropods (including insects and probably crustaceans) and cephalopods (including the octopus) meet many of the criteria for consciousness. The obvious and conventional wisdom-shattering implication is that consciousness evolved simultaneously but independently in the first vertebrates and possibly arthropods more than half a billion years ago. Combining evolutionary, neurobiological, and philosophical approaches allows Feinberg and Mallatt to offer an original solution to the “hard problem” of consciousness.

April 2016 — 352 pp. — 55 illus. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-03433-3



Now Available in Paperback

HOW THINGS SHAPE THE MIND

A Theory of Material Engagement

Lambros Malafouris

Foreword by Colin Renfrew

An increasingly influential school of thought in cognitive science views the mind as embodied, extended, and distributed rather than brain-bound or “all in the head.” This shift in perspective raises important questions about the relationship between cognition and material culture, posing major challenges for philosophy, cognitive science, archaeology, and anthropology.

In *How Things Shape the Mind*, Lambros Malafouris proposes a cross-disciplinary analytical framework for investigating the ways in which things have become cognitive extensions of the human body. Using a variety of examples and case studies, he considers how those ways might have changed from earliest prehistory to the present. Malafouris’s Material Engagement Theory definitively adds materiality — the world of things, artifacts, and material signs — into the cognitive equation. His account not only questions conventional intuitions about the boundaries and location of the human mind but also suggests that we rethink classical archaeological assumptions about human cognitive evolution.

“How Things Shape the Mind is a rich, thought-provoking and ambitious book.”
— Niels Johannsen and Karin Johannsen, *Ethos*

“How Things Shape the Mind is an important book. . . it may well provide a means for making true progress in the archaeology of mind.”
— Thomas Wynn, *Current Anthropology*

March 2016 — 304 pp. — 31 illus. — paper — \$31.00/£21.95
978-0-262-52892-4
(Cloth 2013)



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NEW

INBORN KNOWLEDGE

The Mystery Within

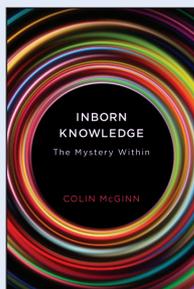
Colin McGinn

In this book, Colin McGinn presents a concise, clear, and compelling argument that the origins of knowledge are innate — that nativism, not empiricism, is correct in its theory of how concepts are acquired. McGinn considers the particular case of sensible qualities — ideas of color, shape, taste, and so on. He argues that these, which he once regarded as the strongest case for the empiricist position, are in fact not well explained by the empiricist account that they derive from interactions with external objects.

Rather, he contends, ideas of sensible qualities offer the strongest case for the nativist position — that a large range of our knowledge is inborn, not acquired through the senses. Yet, McGinn cautions, how this can be is deeply problematic; we have no good theories about how innate knowledge is possible. Innate knowledge is a mystery, though a fact.

McGinn describes the traditional debate between empiricism and nativism; offers an array of arguments against empiricism; constructs an argument in favor of nativism; and considers the philosophical consequences of adopting the nativist position, discussing perception, the mind-body problem, the unconscious, metaphysics, and epistemology.

March 2016 — 152 pp. — \$32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-02939-1



NEW

PREHENSION

The Hand and the Emergence of Humanity

Colin McGinn

This book is a hymn to the hand. In *Prehension*, Colin McGinn links questions from science to philosophical concerns to consider something that we take for granted: the importance of the hand in everything we do. Drawing on evolutionary biology, anatomy, archaeology, linguistics, psychology, and philosophy, among other disciplines, McGinn examines the role of the hand in shaping human evolution. He finds that the development of our capacity to grasp, to grip, to take hold (also known as prehension) is crucial in the emergence of *Homo sapiens*.

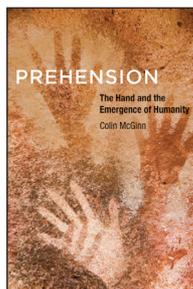
The human species possesses language, rational thought, culture, and a specific affective capacity; but there was a time when our ancestors had none of these. How did we become what we so distinctively are, given our early origins? McGinn, following Darwin and others, calls the hand the source of our biological success. When our remote ancestors descended from trees, they adopted a bipedal gait that left the hands free for other work; they began to make tools, which led to social cooperation and increased brain capacity. But McGinn goes further than others in arguing for the importance of the hand; he speculates that the hand played a major role in the development of language, and presents a theory of primitive reference as an outgrowth of prehension.

McGinn sings the praises of the hand, and evolution, in a philosophical key. He mixes biology, anthropology, analytical philosophy, existential philosophy, sheer speculation, and utter amazement to celebrate humans' achievement of humanity.

"Life in the twenty-first century leaves little doubt that the human brain is headed for a role reassignment, the nature of which will ultimately depend on what computers cannot do to solve human problems and to manage our complex affairs. In this context, philosopher Colin McGinn's new book Prehension is a critical reminder that human intelligence is irreplaceably human, rooted in ancestral and evolutionary circumstances that gave the hand its distinctive and powerful individual, social, and cultural agency."

— Frank R. Wilson, author of *The Hand: How its Use Shapes the Brain, Language, and Human Culture*

2015 — 208 pp. — \$24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-02932-2



Texts recommended for course adoption are designated **T** throughout the catalog.

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NEW

THINKING THINGS THROUGH

An Introduction to Philosophical Issues and Achievements

Second Edition

Clark Glymour

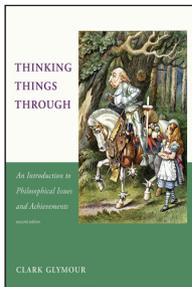
Thinking Things Through offers a broad, historical, and rigorous introduction to the logical tradition in philosophy and its contemporary significance. It is unique among introductory philosophy texts in that it considers both the historical development and modern fruition of a few central questions.

It traces the influence of philosophical ideas and arguments on modern logic, statistics, decision theory, computer science, cognitive science, and public policy. The text offers an account of the history of speculation and argument, and the development of theories of deductive and probabilistic reasoning. It considers whether and how new knowledge of the world is possible at all, investigates rational decision making and causality, explores the nature of mind, and considers ethical theories. Suggestions for reading, both historical and contemporary, accompany most chapters.

This second edition includes four new chapters, on decision theory and causal relations, moral and political theories, "moral tools" such as game theory and voting theory, and ethical theories and their relation to real-world issues. Examples have been updated throughout, and some new material has been added. It is suitable for use in advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate classes in philosophy, and as an ancillary text for students in computer science and the natural sciences.

A Bradford Book

2015 — 472 pp. — 45 illus. — paper — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-52720-0



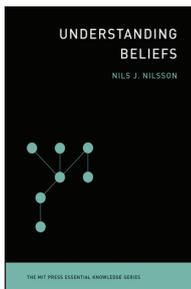
UNDERSTANDING BELIEFS

Nils J. Nilsson

Our beliefs constitute a large part of our knowledge of the world. We have beliefs about objects, about culture, about the past, and about the future. We have beliefs about other people, and we believe that they have beliefs as well. We use beliefs to predict, to explain, to create, to console, to entertain. Some of our beliefs we call theories, and we are extraordinarily creative at constructing them. Theories of quantum mechanics, evolution, and relativity are examples. But so are theories about astrology, alien abduction, guardian angels, and reincarnation. All are products (with varying degrees of credibility) of fertile minds trying to find explanations for observed phenomena. In this book, Nils Nilsson examines beliefs: what they do for us, how we come to hold them, and how to evaluate them. We should evaluate our beliefs carefully, Nilsson points out, because they influence so many of our actions and decisions.

2014 — 176 pp. — 5 illus. — paper
\$14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52643-2

The MIT Press Essential Knowledge series



FREE WILL

Mark Balaguer

A philosopher considers whether the scientific and philosophical arguments against free will are reason enough to give up our belief in it.

2014 — 160 pp. — 1 illus. — paper
\$14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52579-4

The MIT Press Essential Knowledge series

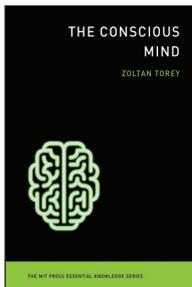
PARADOX

Margaret Cuonzo

An introduction to paradoxes showing that they are more than mere puzzles but can prompt new ways of thinking.

2014 — 248 pp. — 5 illus. — paper
\$15.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52549-7

The MIT Press Essential Knowledge series



THE CONSCIOUS MIND

Zoltan Torey

How did the human mind emerge from the collection of neurons that makes up the brain? How did the brain acquire self-awareness, functional autonomy, language, and the ability to think, to understand itself and the world? In this volume, Zoltan Torey offers an accessible and concise description of the evolutionary breakthrough that created the human mind.

2014 — 208 pp. — paper — \$15.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52710-1

The MIT Press Essential Knowledge series

NEW

OPEN MIND

Philosophy and the Mind Sciences in the 21st Century

edited by Thomas Metzinger and Jennifer M. Windt

This collection offers the most comprehensive collection on consciousness, brain, and mind available. It gathers 39 original papers by leaders in the field followed by commentaries written by emerging scholars and replies by the original paper's authors. Taken together, the papers, commentaries, and replies provide a cross-section of cutting-edge research in philosophy and cognitive science. Open MIND is an experiment in both interdisciplinary and intergenerational scholarship.

Open MIND grows out of the MIND Group, an independent, international body of young philosophers and scientists with a strong interest in the mind, consciousness, and cognition. The original and supporting materials are available online at open-mind.net.

Authors include

Michael L. Anderson, Andreas Bartels, Tim Bayne, Christian Beyer, Ned Block, Paul M. Churchland, Andy Clark, Carl S. Craver, Holk Cruse, Daniel C. Dennett, Jérôme Dokic, Chris Eliasmith, Kathinka Evers, Vittorio Gallese, Philip Gerrans, Rick Grush, John-Dylan Haynes, Heiko Hecht, J. Allan Hobson, Jakob Hohwy, Pierre Jacob, J. Scott Jordan, Victor Lamme, Bigna Lenggenhager, Caleb Liang, Richard Menary, Albert Newen, Alva Noë, Gerard O'Brien, Elisabeth Pacherie, Jesse Prinz, Joëlle Proust, Antti Revonsuo, Adina Roskies, Jonathan Schooler, Anil K. Seth, Wolf Singer, Evan Thompson, Ursula Voss, Kenneth Williford

2016 — Two-volume set — 1720 pp. — 150 color illus. — \$285.00/£197.95
978-0-262-03460-9

PLATO'S CAMERA

How the Physical Brain Captures a Landscape of Abstract Universals

Paul M. Churchland

A noted philosopher draws on the empirical results and conceptual resources of cognitive neuroscience to address questions about the nature of knowledge.

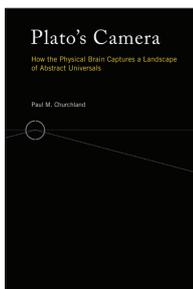
"If a book's success is judged both by the scope of its material and by the amount of the novelty it brings, then Churchland's new book is an unqualified success."

— Athanassios Raftopoulos, *Metascience*

"Passionately argued and inspirational.... Churchland's book spans several seldom-bridged topics in epistemology, philosophy of mind, and philosophy of science, and does so with wit and intelligence from its provocative neurocomputational perspective."

— *Minds & Machines*

2013 — 304 pp. — 12 color, 34 b & w illus.
Paper — \$26.00/£17.95
978-0-262-52518-3
(Cloth 2012)



MATTER AND CONSCIOUSNESS

Third Edition

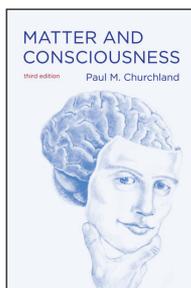
Paul M. Churchland

In *Matter and Consciousness*, Paul Churchland presents a concise and contemporary overview of the philosophical issues surrounding the mind and explains the main theories and philosophical positions that have been proposed to solve them. Making the case for the relevance of theoretical and experimental results in neuroscience, cognitive science, and artificial intelligence for the philosophy of mind, Churchland reviews current developments in the cognitive sciences and offers a clear and accessible account of the connections to philosophy of mind.

"To read this book with attention is not just to find out about philosophy, but to do it. Churchland has written the best introduction available, for students and for general readers."

— Margaret Boden, *Times Higher Education Supplement*

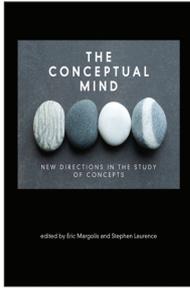
2013 — 304 pp. — 21 illus. — paper
\$26.00/£17.95
978-0-262-51958-8



THE CONCEPTUAL MIND

New Directions in the Study of Concepts

edited by Eric Margolis and Stephen Laurence



The study of concepts has advanced dramatically in recent years, with exciting new findings and theoretical developments. Core concepts have been investigated in greater depth and new lines of inquiry have blossomed, with researchers from an ever broader range of disciplines making important contributions. In this volume, leading philosophers and cognitive scientists offer original essays that present the state-of-the-art in the study of concepts. These essays, all commissioned for this book, do not merely present the usual surveys and overviews; rather, they offer the latest work on concepts by a diverse group of theorists as well as discussions of the ideas that should guide research over the next decade. The book is an essential companion volume to the earlier *Concepts: Core Readings*, the definitive source for classic texts on the nature of concepts. The contributors include such prominent scholars as Susan Carey, Nicola Clayton, Jerry Fodor, Douglas Medin, Joshua Tenenbaum, and Anna Wierzbicka.

2015 — 640 pp. — 11 color, 46 b & w illus.
\$58.00/£39.95
978-0-262-02863-9

MINDS WITHOUT MEANINGS

An Essay on the Content of Concepts

Jerry A. Fodor and Zenon W. Pylyshyn

In cognitive science, conceptual content is frequently understood as the “meaning” of a mental representation. This position raises largely empirical questions about what concepts are, what form they take in mental processes, and how they connect to the world they are about. In *Minds without Meanings*, Jerry Fodor and Zenon Pylyshyn review some of the proposals put forward to answer these questions and find that none of them is remotely defensible.

“Minds without Meanings is a very small book that attempts to do the very ambitious job of solving the problem of content. Fodor and Pylyshyn argue that the only semantic notion worth scientific attention is reference. Then they give an empirically grounded theory of reference. The book is vintage Fodor and Pylyshyn — densely argued, funny, infuriating. Great fun and a must-read.”

— Anthony Chemero, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, University of Cincinnati; author of *Radical Embodied Cognitive Science*

2014 — 216 pp. — 13 illus. — \$30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-02790-8

THE LANGUAGE OF THOUGHT

A New Philosophical Direction

Susan Schneider

The language of thought (LOT) approach to the nature of mind has been highly influential in cognitive science and the philosophy of mind; and yet, as Susan Schneider argues, its philosophical foundations are weak. In this philosophical refashioning of LOT and the related computational theory of mind (CTM), Schneider offers a different framework than has been developed by LOT and CTM’s main architect, Jerry Fodor: one that seeks integration with neuroscience, repudiates Fodor’s pessimism about the capacity of cognitive science to explain cognition, embraces pragmatism, and advances a different approach to the nature of concepts, mental symbols, and modes of presentation.

“A must-read for proponents and opponents of the language of thought alike.”

— John Heil, Professor of Philosophy, Monash University, and Professor of Philosophy-Neuroscience-Psychology, Washington University in St. Louis

2015 — 272 pp. — 2 illus. — paper
\$20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52745-3
(Cloth 2011)

THE ARCHITECTURE OF COGNITION

Rethinking Fodor and Pylyshyn’s Systematicity Challenge

edited by Paco Calvo and John Symons

In 1988, Jerry Fodor and Zenon Pylyshyn challenged connectionist theorists to explain the systematicity of cognition. In a highly influential critical analysis of connectionism, they argued that connectionist explanations, at best, can only inform us about details of the neural substrate; explanations at the cognitive level must be classical insofar as adult human cognition is essentially systematic. More than twenty-five years later, however, conflicting explanations of cognition do not divide along classicist-connectionist lines, but oppose cognitivism (both classicist and connectionist) with a range of other methodologies, including distributed and embodied cognition, ecological psychology, enactivism, adaptive behavior, and biologically based neural network theory. This volume reassesses Fodor and Pylyshyn’s “systematicity challenge” for a post-connectionist era.

2014 — 480 pp. — 36 illus. — \$50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-02723-6

NEW

THINKING ABOUT ONESELF

From Nonconceptual Content to the Concept of a Self

Kristina Musholt

In this book, Kristina Musholt offers a novel theory of self-consciousness, understood as the ability to think about oneself. Traditionally, self-consciousness has been central to many philosophical theories. More recently, it has become the focus of empirical investigation in psychology and neuroscience. Musholt draws both on philosophical considerations and on insights from the empirical sciences to offer a new account of self-consciousness — the ability to think about ourselves that is at the core of what makes us human.

Examining theories of nonconceptual content developed in recent work in the philosophy of cognition, Musholt proposes a model for the gradual transition from self-related information implicit in the nonconceptual content of perception and other forms of experience to the explicit representation of the self in conceptual thought. A crucial part of this model is an analysis of the relationship between self-consciousness and intersubjectivity. Self-consciousness and awareness of others, Musholt argues, are two sides of the same coin.

After surveying the philosophical problem of self-consciousness, the notion of nonconceptual content, and various proposals for the existence of nonconceptual self-consciousness, Musholt argues for a non-self-representationalist theory, according to which the self is not part of the representational content of perception and bodily awareness but part of the mode of presentation. She distinguishes between implicitly self-related information and explicit self-representation, and describes the transitions from the former to the latter as arising from a complex process of self-other differentiation. By this account, both self-consciousness and intersubjectivity develop in parallel.

"While many have lost their way in the enchanted forest of self-consciousness, Kristina Musholt, with wonderful clarity, provides in Thinking about Oneself a straight path through the forest. It should set a new standard on how to account for the infant's transformation from implicit self-consciousness to full-blown reflective self-consciousness."

— John Barresi, retired Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience, Dalhousie University; coauthor of *Naturalization of the Soul* and *The Rise and Fall of Soul and Self*

2015 — 248 pp. — 1 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02920-9

Thinking
about Oneself

From Nonconceptual Content
to the Concept of a Self

Kristina Musholt



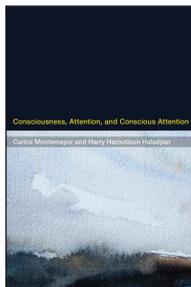
CONSCIOUSNESS, ATTENTION, AND CONSCIOUS ATTENTION

Carlos Montemayor and Harry Haroutioun Haladjian

In this book, Carlos Montemayor and Harry Haladjian consider the relationship between consciousness and attention. The cognitive mechanism of attention has often been compared to consciousness, because attention and consciousness appear to share similar qualities. But, Montemayor and Haladjian point out, attention is defined functionally, whereas consciousness is generally defined in terms of its phenomenal character without a clear functional purpose. They offer new insights and proposals about how best to understand and study the relationship between consciousness and attention by examining their functional aspects. The book's ultimate conclusion is that consciousness and attention are largely dissociated.

Montemayor and Haladjian's goal is to help unify the study of consciousness and attention across the disciplines. A focused examination of conscious attention will, they believe, enable theoretical progress that will further our understanding of the human mind.

2015 — 292 pp. — 10 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02897-4



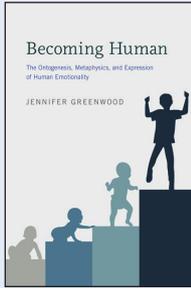
NEW

BECOMING HUMAN

The Ontogenesis, Metaphysics, and Expression of Human Emotionality

Jennifer Greenwood

In *Becoming Human*, Jennifer Greenwood proposes a novel theory of the development of human emotionality. In doing so, she makes important contributions to the nature-nurture debate in emotion theory and the intracranialist-transcranialist debate in philosophy of mind. Greenwood shows that the distinction between nature and nurture is unfounded; biological and cultural resources are deeply functionally integrated throughout the developmental process. She also shows that human emotional and language development are transcranialist achievements; human ontogenesis takes place in extended cognitive systems that include environmental, technological, and sociocultural resources. Greenwood tells the story of how each of us becomes a full human being: how human brains are constructed and how these brains acquire their contents through massive epigenetic scaffolding.



After an introduction in which she explains the efficiency of the human newborn as a learning machine, Greenwood reviews traditional and contemporary theories of emotion, highlighting both strengths and limitations. She addresses the intracranialist-transcranialist debate; describes the depth of the functional integration of intraneural and external resources in emotional ontogenesis; examines early behavior patterns that provide the basis for the development of language; explains the biosemantic theory of representational content; and argues that language production and comprehension are always context dependent. Finally, in light of the deep and complex functional integration of neural, corporeal, and sociocultural resources in human ontogenesis, she recommends a multidisciplinary, collaborative approach for future research.

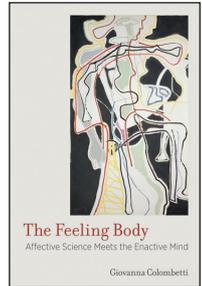
2016 — 248 pp. — \$40.00/£27.95
 978-0-262-02978-0
Life and Mind series

THE FEELING BODY

Affective Science Meets the Enactive Mind

Giovanna Colombetti

In *The Feeling Body*, Giovanna Colombetti takes ideas from the enactive approach developed over the last twenty years in cognitive science and philosophy of mind and applies them for the first time to affective science — the study of emotions, moods, and feelings. She argues that enactivism entails a view of cognition as not just embodied but also intrinsically affective, and she elaborates on the implications of this claim for the study of emotion in psychology and neuroscience.



"Giovanna Colombetti's discussion of these topics effectively integrates scientific research and phenomenological descriptions of lived experience. What results is an insightful and genuinely interdisciplinary discussion of emotion that will be of interest to affective scientists, emotion theorists, phenomenologists, and proponents of enactivism....There are many topics in this thought-provoking book that merit further attention."
 — *Phenomenology and the Cognitive Sciences*

2014 — 288 pp. — \$42.00/£28.95
 978-0-262-01995-8

SENSORY INTEGRATION AND THE UNITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS

edited by David J. Bennett and Christopher S. Hill

In this volume, cognitive scientists and philosophers examine two closely related aspects of mind and mental functioning: the relationships among the various senses and the links that connect different conscious experiences to form unified wholes. The contributors address a range of questions concerning how information from one sense influences the processing of information from the other senses and how unified states of consciousness emerge from the bonds that tie conscious experiences together. *Sensory Integration and the Unity of Consciousness* is the first book to address both of these topics, integrating scientific and philosophical concerns.

2014 — 416 pp. — 36 illus. — \$45.00/£31.95
 978-0-262-02778-6

NEW

WHAT THE BODY COMMANDS

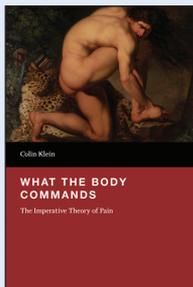
The Imperative Theory of Pain

Colin Klein

In *What the Body Commands*, Colin Klein proposes and defends a novel theory of pain. Klein argues that pains are imperative; they are sensations with a content, and that content is a command to protect the injured part of the body. He terms this view “imperativism about pain,” and argues that imperativism can account for two puzzling features of pain: its strong motivating power and its uninformative nature. Klein argues that the biological purpose of pain is homeostatic; like hunger and thirst, pain helps solve a challenge to bodily integrity. It does so by motivating you to act in ways that help the body recover. If you obey pain’s command, you get better (in ordinary circumstances). He develops his account to handle a variety of pain phenomena and applies it to solve a number of historically puzzling cases. Klein’s intent is to defend the imperativist view in a pure form — without requiring pain to represent facts about the world.

Klein presents a model of imperative content showing that intrinsically motivating sensations are best understood as imperatives, and argues that pain belongs to this class. He considers the distinction between pain and suffering; explains how pain motivates; addresses variations among pains; and offers an imperativist account of maladaptive pains, pains that don’t appear to hurt, masochism, and why pain feels bad.

2015 — 232 pp. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02970-4



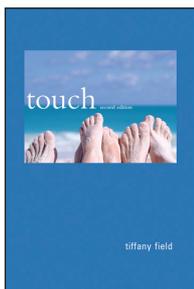
TOUCH

Second Edition

Tiffany Field

Although the therapeutic benefits of touch have become increasingly clear, American society, claims Tiffany Field, is dangerously touch-deprived. In this book Field explains why we may need a daily dose of touch. The first sensory input in life comes from the sense of touch while a baby is still in the womb, and touch continues to be the primary means of learning about the world throughout infancy and well into childhood. Touch is critical, too, for adults’ physical and mental health. This second edition of *Touch*, revised and updated with the latest research, reports on new studies that show the role of touch in early development, in communication (including the reading of others’ emotions), in personal relationships, and even in sports. Touch has been shown to have positive effects on growth, brain waves, breathing, and heart rate, and to decrease stress and anxiety. As Field makes clear, we enforce our society’s touch taboo at our peril.

2014 — 280 pp. — 28 illus. — paper
\$19.95/£13.95
978-0-262-52659-3



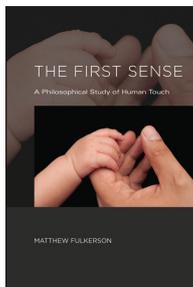
THE FIRST SENSE

A Philosophical Study of Human Touch

Matthew Fulkerson

It is through touch that we are able to interact directly with the world; it is our primary conduit of both pleasure and pain. Touch may be our most immediate and powerful sense — “the first sense” because of the central role it plays in experience. In this book, Matthew Fulkerson proposes that human touch, despite its functional diversity, is a single, unified sensory modality. Fulkerson offers a philosophical account of touch, reflecting the interests, methods, and approach that define contemporary philosophy; but his argument is informed throughout by the insights and constraints of empirical work on touch. Human touch is a multidimensional object of investigation, Fulkerson writes, best served by using a variety of methods and approaches.

2014 — 240 pp. — 2 illus. — \$32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-01996-5



Winner, 2013 American Publishers Award for Professional and Scholarly Excellence (PROSE Award) for Excellence in Biological and Life Sciences

Now Available in Paperback

THE NEURAL BASIS OF FREE WILL

Criterial Causation

Peter Ulric Tse

The issues of mental causation, consciousness, and free will have vexed philosophers since Plato. In this book, Peter Tse examines these unresolved issues from a neuroscientific perspective. In contrast with philosophers who use logic rather than data to argue whether mental causation or consciousness can exist given unproven first assumptions, Tse proposes that we instead listen to what neurons have to say.

Tse draws on exciting recent neuroscientific data concerning how informational causation is realized in physical causation at the level of NMDA receptors, synapses, dendrites, neurons, and neuronal circuits. He argues that a particular kind of strong free will and "downward" mental causation are realized in rapid synaptic plasticity. Such informational causation cannot change the physical basis of information realized in the present, but it can change the physical basis of information that may be realized in the immediate future. This gets around the standard argument against free will centered on the impossibility of self-causation. Tse explores the ways that mental causation and qualia might be realized in this kind of neuronal and associated information-processing architecture, and considers the psychological and philosophical implications of having such an architecture realized in our brains.

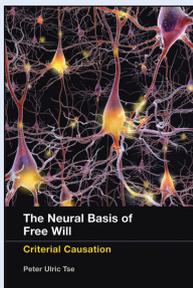
"Tse has thought through this enormous problem and realized something important that brings free will back to the realm of the living."

— Stephen L. Macknik, *Scientific American*

"... a groundbreaking new paradigm about how the mind works."

— *New York Journal of Books*

2015 — 472 pp. — 28 illus. — paper
\$25.00/£17.95
978-0-262-52831-3
(Cloth 2013)



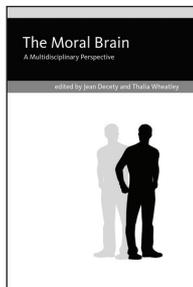
THE MORAL BRAIN

A Multidisciplinary Perspective

edited by Jean Decety and Thalia Wheatley

Over the past decade, an explosion of empirical research in a variety of fields has allowed us to understand human moral sensibility as a sophisticated integration of cognitive, emotional, and motivational mechanisms shaped through evolution, development, and culture. Evolutionary biologists have shown that moral cognition evolved to aid cooperation; developmental psychologists have demonstrated that the elements that underpin morality are in place much earlier than we thought; and social neuroscientists have begun to map brain circuits implicated in moral decision making. This volume offers an overview of current research on the moral brain, examining the topic from disciplinary perspectives that range from anthropology and neurophilosophy to justice and law.

2015 — 328 pp. — 8 illus. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02871-4



MORAL PSYCHOLOGY

Volume 4

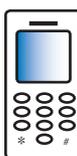
Free Will and Moral Responsibility

edited by Walter Sinnott-Armstrong

"There is much to like about this volume. Sinnott-Armstrong has again done an excellent job orchestrating: topics are well-chosen, contributors include many leaders in both philosophy and cognitive science, and response authors are well-matched with target article authors. Much of the volume is pitched at a level accessible to both specialists and interested non-specialists alike."

— *Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews*

2014 — 488 pp. — 9 illus. — paper
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A METAPHYSICS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

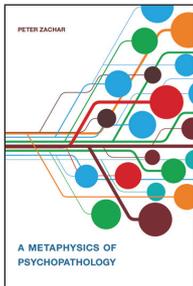
Peter Zachar

In psychiatry, few question the legitimacy of asking whether a given psychiatric disorder is real; similarly, in psychology, scholars debate the reality of such theoretical entities as general intelligence, super-egos, and personality traits. And yet in both disciplines, little thought is given to what is meant by the rather abstract philosophical concept of "real." Indeed, certain psychiatric disorders have passed from real to imaginary (as in the case of multiple personality disorder) and from imaginary to real (as in the case of post-traumatic stress disorder). In this book, Peter Zachar considers such terms as "real" and "reality" — invoked in psychiatry but often obscure and remote from their instances — as abstract philosophical concepts. He then examines the implications of his approach for psychiatric classification and psychopathology.

"The Metaphysics of Psychopathology is undoubtedly a rich, stimulating, and wide-ranging book that constitutes a welcome addition to the burgeoning literature on the philosophy of psychiatry."

—*The Philosophical Quarterly*

2014 — 288 pp. — 7 illus. — \$42.00/£28.95
978-0-262-02704-5
Philosophical Psychopathology series



NEW

DISTURBED CONSCIOUSNESS

New Essays on Psychopathology and Theories of Consciousness

edited by Rocco J. Gennaro

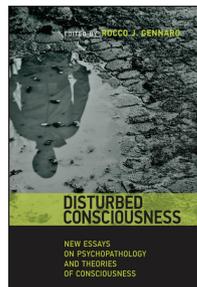
In *Disturbed Consciousness*, philosophers and other scholars examine various psychopathologies in light of specific philosophical theories of consciousness. The contributing authors — some of them discussing or defending their own theoretical work — consider not only how a theory of consciousness can account for a specific psychopathological condition but also how the characteristics of a psychopathology might challenge such a theory. Thus one essay defends the higher-order thought (HOT) theory of consciousness against the charge that it cannot account for somatoparaphrenia (a delusion in which one denies ownership of a limb). Another essay argues that various attempts to explain away such anomalies within subjective theories of consciousness fail.

Other essays consider such topics as the application of a model of unified consciousness to cases of brain bisection and dissociative identity disorder; prefrontal and parietal underconnectivity in autism and other psychopathologies; self-deception and the self-model theory of subjectivity; schizophrenia and the vehicle theory of consciousness; and a shift in emphasis away from an internal (or brainbound) approach to psychopathology to an interactive one. Each essay offers a distinctive perspective from the intersection of philosophy, consciousness research, and psychiatry.

Contributors: A. Billon, A. Brook, P. Droege, R. J. Gennaro, P. Gerrans, W. Hirstein, J. Hohwy, U. Kriegel, T. Lane, T. Metzinger, E. Myin, I. Myin-Germeyns, M. Mylopoulos, G. O'Brien, J. Opie, J. K. O'Regan, I. Pluhsch, R. Van Gulick

2015 — 392 pp. — 3 illus. — \$45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02934-6

Philosophical Psychopathology series



9

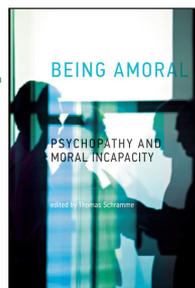
BEING AMORAL

Psychopathy and Moral Incapacity

edited by Thomas Schramme

Psychopathy has been the subject of investigations in both philosophy and psychiatry and yet the conceptual issues remain largely unresolved. This volume approaches psychopathy by considering the question of what psychopaths lack. The contributors investigate specific moral dysfunctions or deficits, shedding light on the capacities people need to be moral by examining cases of real people who seem to lack those capacities.

2014 — 384 pp. — 1 illus. — \$45.00/£31.95
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Philosophical Psychopathology series



THE MEASURE OF MADNESS

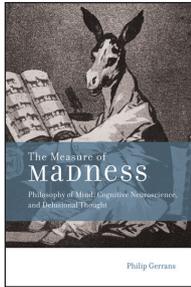
Philosophy of Mind,
Cognitive Neuroscience,
and Delusional Thought

Philip Gerrans

In *The Measure of Madness*, Philip Gerrans offers a novel explanation of delusion. Over the last two decades, philosophers and cognitive scientists have investigated explanations of delusion that interweave philosophical questions about the nature of belief and rationality with findings from cognitive science and neurobiology. Gerrans argues that once we fully describe the computational and neural mechanisms that produce delusion and the way in which conscious experience and thought depend on them, the concept of delusional belief retains only a heuristic role in the explanation of delusion.

Gerrans proposes that delusions are narrative models that accommodate anomalous experiences. He argues that delusions represent the operation of the Default Mode Network (DMN) — the cognitive system that provides the raw material for humans' inbuilt tendency to provide a subjectively compelling narrative context for anomalous or highly salient experiences — without the "supervision" of higher cognitive processes present in the nondelusional mind. This explanation illuminates the relationship among delusions, dreams, imaginative states, and irrational beliefs that have perplexed philosophers and psychologists for over a century.

A Bradford Book
2014 — 296 pp. — 3 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02755-7
Life and Mind series



DREAMING

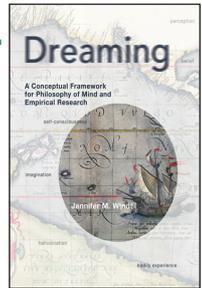
A Conceptual Framework
for Philosophy of Mind and
Empirical Research

Jennifer M. Windt

Dreams, conceived as conscious experience or phenomenal states during sleep, offer an important contrast condition for theories of consciousness and the self. Yet, although there is a wealth of empirical research on sleep and dreaming, its potential contribution to consciousness research and philosophy of mind is largely overlooked. This might be due, in part, to a lack of conceptual clarity and an underlying disagreement about the nature of the phenomenon of dreaming itself. In *Dreaming*, Jennifer Windt lays the groundwork for solving this problem. She develops a conceptual framework describing not only what it means to say that dreams are conscious experiences but also how to locate dreams relative to such concepts as perception, hallucination, and imagination, as well as thinking, knowledge, belief, deception, and self-consciousness.

Arguing that a conceptual framework must be not only conceptually sound but also phenomenologically plausible and carefully informed by neuroscientific research, Windt integrates her review of philosophical work on dreaming, both historical and contemporary, with a survey of the most important empirical findings. This allows her to work toward a systematic and comprehensive new theoretical understanding of dreaming informed by a critical reading of contemporary research findings. Windt's account demonstrates that a philosophical analysis of the concept of dreaming can provide an important enrichment and extension to the conceptual repertoire of discussions of consciousness and the self and raises new questions for future research.

2015 — 840 pp. — 1 color, 4 b & w illus.
\$65.00/£44.95
978-0-262-02867-7



HALLUCINATION

Philosophy and Psychology

edited by Fiona Macpherson and Dimitris Platchias

Reflection on the nature of hallucination has relevance for many traditional philosophical debates concerning the nature of the mind, perception, and our knowledge of the world. In recent years, neuroimaging techniques and scientific findings on the nature of hallucination, combined with interest in new philosophical theories of perception such as disjunctivism, have brought the topic of hallucination once more to the forefront of philosophical thinking. Scientific evidence from psychology, neuroscience, and psychiatry sheds light on the functional role and physiology of actual hallucinations; some disjunctivist theories offer a radically new and different philosophical conception of hallucination. This volume offers interdisciplinary perspectives on the nature of hallucination, offering essays by both scientists and philosophers.

2013 — 440 pp. — 10 illus. — \$47.00/£32.95
978-0-262-01920-0

NEW

MENTAL TIME TRAVEL

Episodic Memory and Our Knowledge of the Personal Past

Kourken Michaelian

In this book, Kourken Michaelian builds on research in the psychology of memory to develop an innovative philosophical account of the nature of remembering and memory knowledge. Current philosophical approaches to memory rest on assumptions that are incompatible with the rich body of theory and data coming from psychology. Michaelian argues that abandoning those assumptions will result in a radically new philosophical understanding of memory. His novel, integrated account of episodic memory, memory knowledge, and their evolution makes a significant step in that direction.

Michaelian situates episodic memory as a form of mental time travel and outlines a naturalistic framework for understanding it. Drawing on research in constructive memory, he develops an innovative simulation theory of memory; finding no intrinsic difference between remembering and imagining, he argues that to remember is to imagine the past. He investigates the reliability of simulational memory, focusing on the adaptivity of the constructive processes involved in remembering and the role of metacognitive monitoring; and he outlines an account of the evolution of episodic memory, distinguishing it from the forms of episodic-like memory demonstrated in animals.

Memory research has become increasingly interdisciplinary. Michaelian's account, built systematically on the findings of empirical research, not only draws out the implications of these findings for philosophical theories of remembering but also offers psychologists a framework for making sense of provocative experimental results on mental time travel.

March 2016 — 312 pp. — 10 illus. — \$43.00/£29.95
978-0-262-03409-8
Life and Mind series

SUBJECTIVE TIME

The Philosophy, Psychology, and Neuroscience of Temporality

edited by Valtteri Arstila and Dan Lloyd

Our awareness of time and temporal properties is a constant feature of conscious life. Subjective temporality structures and guides every aspect of behavior and cognition, distinguishing memory, perception, and anticipation. This milestone volume brings together research on temporality from leading scholars in philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience, defining a new field of interdisciplinary research.

The book's thirty chapters include selections from classic texts by William James and Edmund Husserl and new essays setting them in historical context; contemporary philosophical accounts of lived time; and current empirical studies of psychological time. These last chapters, the larger part of the book, cover such topics as the basic psychophysics of psychological time, its neural foundations, its interaction with the body, and its distortion in illness and altered states of consciousness.

2014 — 656 pp. — 38 illus. — \$68.00/£46.95
978-0-262-01994-1

NEW

FELT TIME

The Psychology of How We Perceive Time

Marc Wittmann

translated by Erik Butler

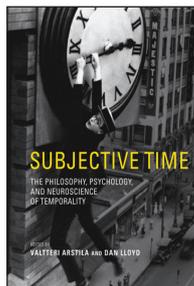
We have widely varying perceptions of time. Children have trouble waiting for anything. ("Are we there yet?") Boredom is often connected to our sense of time passing (or not passing). As people grow older, time seems to speed up, the years flitting by without a pause. How does our sense of time come about? In *Felt Time*, Marc Wittmann explores the riddle of subjective time, explaining our perception of time — whether moment by moment, or in terms of life as a whole. Drawing on the latest insights from psychology and neuroscience, Wittmann offers a new answer to the question of how we experience time.

"A fascinating and engaging tour of the psychology of time. The insights Wittmann provides into our complex relationship to time gradually build up to an intriguing and sometimes surprising picture, on which our experience of time holds the key to everything from making good decisions to living a fulfilled life."
—Christoph Hoerl, Professor of Philosophy, University of Warwick

March 2016 — 192 pp. — 11 illus.
\$24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-03402-9



11

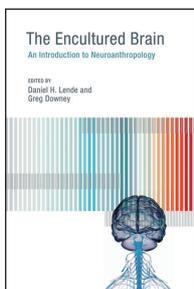


THE ENCULTURED BRAIN

An Introduction to Neuroanthropology

edited by Daniel H. Lende and Greg Downey

The brain and the nervous system are our most cultural organs. Our nervous system is especially immature at birth, our brain disproportionately small in relation to its adult size and open to cultural sculpting at multiple levels. Recognizing this, the new field of neuroanthropology places the brain at the center of discussions about human nature and culture. Anthropology offers brain science more robust accounts of enculturation to explain observable difference in brain function; neuroscience offers anthropology evidence of neuroplasticity's role in social and cultural dynamics. This book provides a foundational text for neuroanthropology, offering basic concepts and case studies at the intersection of brain and culture.



2015 — 448 pp. — 9 illus. — paper
\$28.00/£19.95
978-0-262-52749-1
(Cloth 2012)

INSIDE JOKES

Using Humor to Reverse-Engineer the Mind

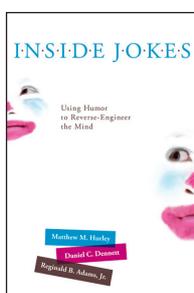
Matthew M. Hurley, Daniel C. Dennett, and Reginald B. Adams, Jr.

An evolutionary and cognitive account of the addictive mind candy that is humor.

"[O]ne of the most complex and sophisticated humor theories ever presented.... The authors should be lauded for their thought-provoking and original work."

— *Evolutionary Psychology*

2013 — 376 pp.
Paper — \$19.95/£13.95
978-0-262-51869-7
(Cloth 2011)



MINDSHAPING

A New Framework for Understanding Human Social Cognition

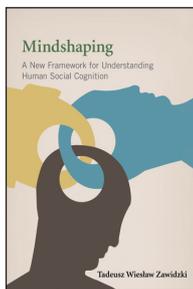
Tadeusz Wieslaw Zawadzki

A proposal that human social cognition would not have evolved without mechanisms and practices that shape minds in ways that make them easier to interpret.

"Mindshaping is a tour de force. It rigorously reenvision[s] humans' deeply social nature and presents a penetrating challenge to entrenched intuitions about the centrality of folk psychology. Its key innovation is the idea that our individual abilities to make sense of ourselves and other people is a 'group accomplishment' grounded in our shared practices for regulating behavior."

— *The Review of Metaphysics*

A Bradford Book
2013 — 320 pp. — \$44.00/£30.95
978-0-262-01901-9



YUCK!

The Nature and Moral Significance of Disgust

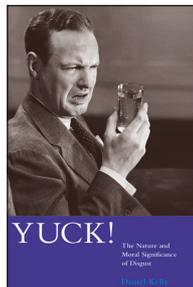
Daniel Kelly

An exploration of the character and evolution of disgust and the role this emotion plays in our social and moral lives.

"... entertaining and informative.... I found it hard to put this book down, and recommend it as a shining example of genuine progress in moral philosophy, arising from bona fide increases in our understanding of who and what we are."

— Simon Blackburn, *Times Higher Education*

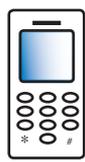
2013 — 208 pp. — 5 illus. — paper
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A NATURAL HISTORY OF NATURAL THEOLOGY

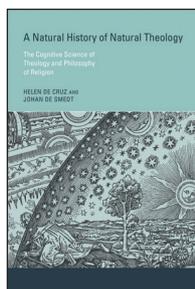
The Cognitive Science of Theology and Philosophy of Religion

Helen De Cruz and Johan De Smedt

Questions about the existence and attributes of God form the subject matter of natural theology, which seeks to gain knowledge of the divine by relying on reason and experience of the world. Arguments in natural theology rely largely on intuitions and inferences that seem natural to us, occurring spontaneously — at the sight of a beautiful landscape, perhaps, or in wonderment at the complexity of the cosmos — even to a nonphilosopher. In this book, Helen De Cruz and Johan De Smedt examine the cognitive origins of arguments in natural theology. They find that although natural theological arguments can be very sophisticated, they are rooted in everyday intuitions about purpose, causation, agency, and morality. Using evidence and theories from disciplines including the cognitive science of religion, evolutionary ethics, evolutionary aesthetics, and the cognitive science of testimony, they show that these intuitions emerge early in development and are a stable part of human cognition.

De Cruz and De Smedt analyze the cognitive underpinnings of five well-known arguments for the existence of God: the argument from design, the cosmological argument, the moral argument, the argument from beauty, and the argument from miracles. Finally, they consider whether the cognitive origins of these natural theological arguments should affect their rationality.

2015 — 264 pp. — 1 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02854-7



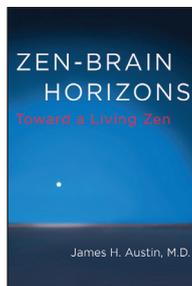
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ZEN-BRAIN HORIZONS

Toward a Living Zen

James H. Austin, M.D.

In *Zen-Brain Horizons*, James Austin draws on his decades of experience as a neurologist and Zen practitioner to clarify the benefits of meditative training. Austin integrates classical Buddhist literature with modern brain research, exploring the horizons of a living, neural Zen.



When viewed in the light of today, the timeless wisdom of some Zen masters seems almost to have anticipated recent research in the neurosciences. The keen attentiveness and awareness that we cultivate during meditative practices becomes the leading edge of our subsequent mental processing. Austin explains how our covert, involuntary functions can make crucial contributions to the subtle ways we learn, intuit, and engage in creative activities. He demonstrates why living Zen means much more than sitting quietly indoors on a cushion, and provides simplified advice that helps guide readers to the most important points.

"Zen-Brain Horizons advances our understanding of creativity and happiness. What more can we ask of the good doctor?"
— Matt Sutherland, *ForeWord Reviews*

March 2016 — 296 pp. — 5 color plates, 15 illus. — paper — \$20.95/£14.95
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(Cloth 2014)

MEDITATING SELFLESSLY

Practical Neural Zen

James H. Austin, M.D.

A guide to Zen meditative practice informed by the latest findings in brain research.

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THE BODHISATTVA'S BRAIN

Buddhism Naturalized

Owen Flanagan

"Owen Flanagan writes with warmth, wisdom and wit. The Bodhisattva's Brain is a milestone of cosmopolitan thought."

— Evan Thompson, *TLS*

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978-0-262-52520-6
(Cloth 2011)



NEW

COGNITIVE PLURALISM

Steven Horst

Philosophers have traditionally assumed that the basic units of knowledge and understanding are concepts, beliefs, and argumentative inferences. In *Cognitive Pluralism*, Steven Horst proposes that another sort of unit — a mental model of a content domain — is the fundamental unit of understanding. He argues that understanding comes not in word-sized concepts, sentence-sized beliefs, or argument-sized reasoning but in the form of idealized models and in domain-sized chunks. He argues further that this idea of “cognitive pluralism” — the claim that we understand the world through many such models of a variety of content domains — sheds light on a number of problems in philosophy.

Horst first presents the “standard view” of cognitive architecture assumed in mainstream epistemology, semantics, truth theory, and theory of reasoning. He then explains the notion of a mental model as an internal surrogate that mirrors features of its target domain, and puts it in the context of ideas in psychology, philosophy of science, artificial intelligence, and theoretical cognitive science. Finally, he argues that the cognitive pluralist view not only helps to explain puzzling disunities of knowledge but also raises doubts about the feasibility of attempts to “unify” the sciences; presents a model-based account of intuitive judgments; and contends that cognitive pluralism favors a reliabilist epistemology and a “molecularist” semantics. Horst suggests that cognitive pluralism allows us to view rival epistemological and semantic theories not as direct competitors but as complementary accounts, each an idealized model of different dimensions of evaluation.

June 2016 — 392 pp. — 25 illus.
\$54.00/£37.95
978-0-262-03423-4

AFTER PHRENOLOGY

Neural Reuse and the Interactive Brain

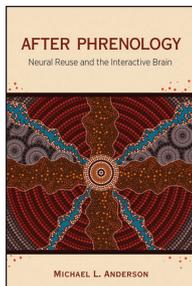
Michael L. Anderson

The computer analogy of the mind has been as widely adopted in contemporary cognitive neuroscience as was the analogy of the brain as a collection of organs in phrenology. Just as the phrenologist would insist that each organ must have its particular function, so contemporary cognitive neuroscience is committed to the notion that each brain region

must have its fundamental computation. In *After Phrenology*, Michael Anderson argues that to achieve a fully post-phrenological science of the brain, we need to reassess this commitment and devise an alternate, neuroscientifically grounded taxonomy of mental function.

Anderson contends that the cognitive roles played by each region of the brain are highly various, reflecting different neural partnerships established under different circumstances. He proposes quantifying the functional properties of neural assemblies in terms of their dispositional tendencies rather than their computational or information-processing operations. Exploring larger-scale issues, and drawing on evidence from embodied cognition, Anderson develops a picture of thinking rooted in the exploitation and extension of our early-evolving capacity for iterated interaction with the world. He argues that the multidimensional approach to the brain he describes offers a much better fit for these findings, and a more promising road toward a unified science of minded organisms.

A Bradford Book
2015 — 432 pp. — 7 color, 26 b & w illus.
\$45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02810-3



UNIFYING THE MIND

Cognitive Representations as Graphical Models

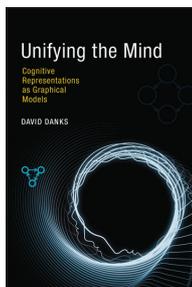
David Danks

A novel proposal that the unified nature of our cognition can be partially explained by a cognitive architecture based on graphical models.

“This is an interesting and engaging book....Danks has provided one of the few book-length philosophical examinations of a model-based approach to cognition, and this fact is itself enough to make it an important contribution.”

— *Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews*

2014 — 304 pp. — 24 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02799-1



CATEGORIZING COGNITION

Toward Conceptual Coherence in the Foundations of Psychology

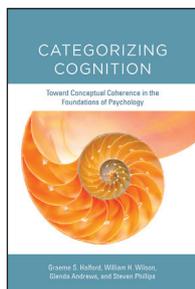
Graeme S. Halford, William H. Wilson, Glenda Andrews, and Steven Phillips

All sciences need ways to classify the phenomena they investigate; chemistry has the periodic table and biology a taxonomic system for classifying life forms. These classification schemes depend on conceptual coherence, demonstrated correspondences across paradigms. This conceptual coherence has proved elusive in psychology, although recent advances have brought the field to the point at which

it is possible to define the type of classificatory system needed. This book proposes a categorization of cognition based on core properties of constituent processes, recognizing correspondences between cognitive processes with similar underlying structure but different surface properties. These correspondences are verified mathematically and shown not to be merely coincidental.

The proposed formulation leads to general principles that transcend domains and paradigms and facilitate the interpretation of empirical findings. It covers human and nonhuman cognition and human cognition in all age ranges. Just as the periodic table classifies elements and not compounds, this system classifies relatively basic versions of cognitive tasks but allows for complexity. The book shows that a more integrated, coherent account of cognition would have many benefits. It would reduce the conceptual fragmentation of psychology; offer defined criteria by which to categorize new empirical results; and lead to fruitful hypotheses for the acquisition of higher cognition.

2015 — 352 pp. — 46 illus. — \$45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02807-3



Outstanding Academic Title, 2015,
Choice Magazine

OUTSIDE COLOR

Perceptual Science and the Puzzle of Color in Philosophy

M. Chirimuuta

Is color real or illusory, mind independent or mind dependent? Does seeing in color give us a true picture of external reality? The metaphysical debate over color has gone on at least since the seventeenth century. In this book, M. Chirimuuta draws on contemporary perceptual science to address these questions. Her account integrates historical philosophical debates, contemporary work in the philosophy of color, and recent findings in neuroscience and vision science to propose a novel theory of the relationship between color and physical reality.

"The most important work on the philosophy of color and philosophy of perception published in recent decades..."

— *Choice*

"The difference between philosophy and the history of philosophy is the posing of a new answer, a new problem, a new step on the road of investigation. Here is where Chirimuuta really excels, and Outside Color becomes truly exciting."

— *The New Republic*

2015 — 256 pp. — 5 color, 5 b & w illus.
\$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02908-7



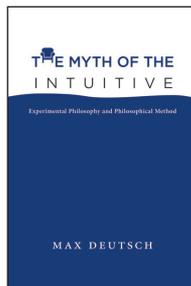
THE MYTH OF THE INTUITIVE

Experimental Philosophy and Philosophical Method

Max Deutsch

In *The Myth of the Intuitive*, Max Deutsch defends the methods of analytic philosophy against a recent empirical challenge mounted by the practitioners of experimental philosophy (*xphi*). This challenge concerns the extent to which analytic philosophy relies on intuition — in particular, the extent to which analytic philosophers treat intuitions as evidence in arguing for philosophical conclusions. Experimental philosophers say that analytic philosophers place a great deal of evidential weight on people's intuitions about hypothetical cases and thought experiments. Deutsch argues forcefully that this view of traditional philosophical method is a myth, part of "metaphilosophical folklore," and he supports his argument with close examinations of results from *xphi* and of a number of influential arguments in analytic philosophy.

2015 — 240 pp. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02895-0



NEW

STRUCTURES IN THE MIND

Essays on Language, Music, and Cognition in Honor of Ray Jackendoff

edited by *Ida Toivonen, Piroska Csúri, and Emile Van Der Zee*

This volume offers new research in cognitive science by leading scholars, exploring different areas of cognition with an emphasis on language. The contributions — in such fields as linguistic theory, psycholinguistics, evolution, and consciousness — reflect the thriving interdisciplinary scholarship in cognitive science today. Ray Jackendoff’s pioneering cross-disciplinary work was instrumental in establishing the field, and *Structures in the Mind*, with contributions from Jackendoff’s colleagues and former students, is a testament to his lasting influence.

After an introduction that includes short reflections on Jackendoff’s work by such scholars as Paul Bloom, Noam Chomsky, Barbara Partee, and Steven Pinker, the book presents chapters on linguistics, which build on Jackendoff’s theories of conceptual semantics and parallel architectures; psycholinguistics, reaching from linguistics to psychology and neuroscience; and other topics as varied as the evolution of linguistic and musical abilities, consciousness, music theory, and the grammar of comics — with this particular chapter taking the form of a comic. The chapters present fresh data, bold claims, and stimulating theoretical discussions, offering a celebration of cognitive science today.

2015 — 432 pp. — 2 color, 69 b & w illus.
\$55.00/£37.95
978-0-262-02942-1

NEW

AGAINST FACTS

Arianna Betti

In this book Arianna Betti argues that we have no good reason to accept facts in our catalog of the world, at least as they are described by the two major metaphysical theories of facts. She claims that neither of these theories is tenable — neither the theory according to which facts are special structured building blocks of reality nor the theory according to which facts are whatever is named by certain expressions of the form “the fact that such and such.” There is reality, and there are entities in reality that we are able to name, but, Betti contends, among these entities there are no facts.

Drawing on metaphysics, the philosophy of language, and linguistics, Betti examines the main arguments in favor of and against facts of the two major sorts, which she distinguishes as *compositional* and *propositional*, giving special attention to methodological presuppositions. She criticizes compositional facts (facts as special structured building blocks of reality) and the central argument for them, Armstrong’s truthmaker argument. She then criticizes propositional facts (facts as whatever is named in “the fact that” statements) and what she calls the argument from nominal reference, which draws on Quine’s criterion of ontological commitment. Betti argues that metaphysicians should stop worrying about facts, and philosophers in general should stop arguing for or against entities on the basis of how we use language.

2015 — 328 pp. — 5 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02921-6

16

PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE

The Classics Explained

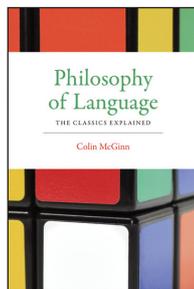
Colin McGinn

Many beginning students in philosophy of language find themselves grappling with dense and difficult texts not easily understood by someone new to the field. This book offers an introduction to philosophy of language by explaining ten classic, often anthologized, texts. Accessible and thorough, written with a unique combination of informality and careful formulation, the book addresses sense and reference, proper names, definite descriptions, indexicals, the definition of truth, truth and meaning, and the nature of speaker meaning, as addressed by Frege, Kripke, Russell, Donnellan, Kaplan, Evans, Putnam, Tarski, Davidson, and Grice. The explanations aim to be as simple as possible without sacrificing accuracy; critical assessments are included with the exposition in order to stimulate further thought and discussion.

“McGinn has succeeded brilliantly in demonstrating the substantive progress made in philosophy of language, carrying us to the next set of questions, none of which is going to be easy. These questions are not limited to philosophers of language, nor should they be limited to philosophers. Those who value clarity and do not cringe before complexity can help themselves to what has so far been achieved.”

— Rebecca Newberger Goldstein, *The New York Review of Books*

2015 — 232 pp. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02845-5



NEW

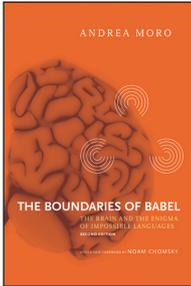
THE BOUNDARIES OF BABEL

The Brain and the Enigma of Possible Languages

Second Edition

Andrea Moro
with a new foreword by
Noam Chomsky

In *The Boundaries of Babel*, Andrea Moro describes an encounter between two cultures: contemporary theoretical linguistics and the cognitive neurosciences. As a leading theoretical linguist in the generative tradition and also a neuroscientist, Moro is uniquely equipped to tell this story.



Moro examines what he calls the “hidden” revolution in contemporary science: the discovery that the number of possible grammars is not infinite and that their number is biologically limited. This will require us to rethink not just the fundamentals of linguistics and neurosciences but also our view of the human mind. Moro searches for neurobiological correlates of “the boundaries of Babel” — the constraints on the apparent chaotic variation in human languages — by using an original experimental design based on artificial languages exploiting neuroimaging techniques.

This second edition includes a new chapter in which Moro extends the exploration of the boundaries of Babel in search of the source of order with which all human languages are endowed. Reflecting on the emerging methodology that obtains physiological data from awake brain surgery, Moro shifts from considering where the neurophysiological processes underlying linguistic competence take place — that is, where neurons are activated — to considering the neuronal code involved in these processes — that is, what neurons communicate to each other. This edition also features a substantive new foreword by Noam Chomsky synthesizing the major issues theoretical syntax will face in the near future.

2015 — 328 pp. — 24 illus. — paper
\$30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-02985-8
Current Studies in Linguistics

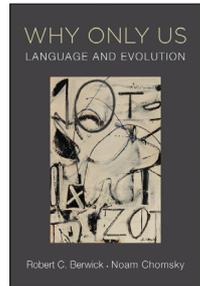
NEW

WHY ONLY US

Language and Evolution

Robert C. Berwick and Noam Chomsky

We are born crying, but those cries signal the first stirring of language. Within a year or so, infants master the sound system of their language; a few years after that, they are engaging in conversations. This remarkable, species-specific ability to acquire any human language — “the language faculty” — raises important biological questions about language, including how it has evolved. This book by two distinguished linguists addresses the enduring question of the evolution of language.



Robert Berwick and Noam Chomsky explain that until recently the evolutionary question could not be properly posed, because we did not have a clear idea of how to define “language” and therefore what it was that had evolved. But since the Minimalist Program, developed by Chomsky and others, we know the key ingredients of language and can put together an account of the evolution of human language and what distinguishes us from all other animals.

Berwick and Chomsky discuss the biolinguistic perspective on language, which views language as a particular object of the biological world; the computational efficiency of language as a system of thought and understanding; the tension between Darwin’s idea of gradual change and our contemporary understanding about evolutionary change and language; and evidence from nonhuman animals, in particular vocal learning in songbirds.

“Nothing talks like humans do. Nothing even comes close. This sets up an interesting evolutionary problem: how did this unique capacity arise in the species? Unfortunately approaching this question intelligently requires combining skills that seldom travel in tandem. Linguists know a lot about the principle features of human language but little about how evolution works and biologists know a lot about how evolution works but little about the distinctive properties of human language. Enter Berwick and Chomsky’s marvelous little book. In a mere four lucid and easily accessible chapters they educate linguists about the central mechanisms driving evolution and bring biologists up to date on the key distinctive features of natural language. Anyone interested in this topic must read this book.”
— Norbert Hornstein, Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of Maryland

March 2016 — 224 pp. — 4 color, 7 b & w illus.
\$22.95/£15.95
978-0-262-03424-1

NEW

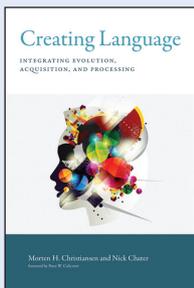
CREATING LANGUAGE

Integrating Evolution, Acquisition, and Processing

Morten H. Christiansen and Nick Chater

Foreword by Peter W. Culicover

Language is a hallmark of the human species; the flexibility and unbounded expressivity of our linguistic abilities is unique in the biological world. In this book, Morten Christiansen and Nick Chater argue that to understand this astonishing phenomenon, we must consider how language is created: moment by moment, in the generation and understanding of individual utterances; year by year, as new language learners acquire language skills; and generation by generation, as languages change, split, and fuse through the processes of cultural evolution. Christiansen and Chater propose a revolutionary new framework for understanding the evolution, acquisition, and processing of language, offering an integrated theory of how language creation is intertwined across these multiple timescales.



Christiansen and Chater argue that mainstream generative approaches to language do not provide compelling accounts of language evolution, acquisition, and processing. Their own account draws on important developments from across the language sciences, including statistical natural language processing, learnability theory, computational modeling, and psycholinguistic experiments with children and adults. Christiansen and Chater also consider some of the major implications of their theoretical approach for our understanding of how language works, offering alternative accounts of specific aspects of language, including the structure of the vocabulary, the importance of experience in language processing, and the nature of recursive linguistic structure.

April 2016 — 344 pp. — 18 illus.
\$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-03431-9

OSTENSION

Word Learning and the Embodied Mind

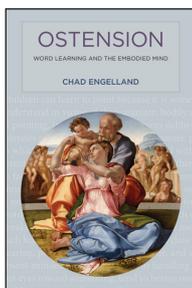
Chad Engelland

Ostension is bodily movement that manifests our engagement with things, whether we wish it to or not. Gestures, glances, facial expressions: all betray our interest in something. Ostension enables our first word learning, providing infants with a prelinguistic way to grasp the meaning of words.

Ostension is philosophically puzzling; it cuts across domains seemingly unbridgeable — public-private, inner-outer, mind-body. In this book, Chad Engelland offers a philosophical investigation of ostension and its role in word learning by infants.

Engelland discusses ostension (distinguishing it from ostensive definition) in contemporary philosophy, examining accounts by Quine, Davidson, and Gadamer, and he explores relevant empirical findings in psychology, evolutionary anthropology, and neuroscience. He offers original studies of four representative historical thinkers whose work enriches the understanding of ostension: Wittgenstein, Merleau-Ponty, Augustine, and Aristotle. And, building on these philosophical and empirical foundations, Engelland offers a meticulous analysis of the philosophical issues raised by ostension.

2014 — 328 pp. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02809-7



LEARNABILITY AND COGNITION

The Acquisition of Argument Structure
New Edition

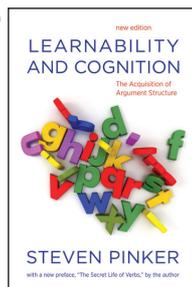
Steven Pinker

with a new preface, "The Secret Life of Verbs," by the author

"The author's arguments are never less than impressive, and sometimes irresistible, such is the force and panache with which they are deployed."
— Paul Fletcher,
Times Higher Education Supplement

2013 — 528 pp. — 69 illus.
Paper — \$39.00/£26.95
978-0-262-51840-6

Learning, Development, and Conceptual Change series



18

GROUNDLESS GROUNDS

A Study of Wittgenstein and Heidegger

Lee Braver

Ludwig Wittgenstein and Martin Heidegger are two of the most important — and two of the most difficult — philosophers of the twentieth century, indelibly influencing the course of analytic and continental philosophy, respectively. In *Groundless Grounds*, Lee Braver argues that the views of both thinkers emerge from a fundamental attempt to create a philosophy that has dispensed with everything transcendent so that we may be satisfied with the human. Examining the central topics of their thought in detail, Braver finds that Wittgenstein and Heidegger construct a philosophy based on original finitude — finitude without the contrast of the infinite.

In Braver's elegant analysis, these two difficult bodies of work offer mutual illumination rather than compounded obscurity. Braver shows that both Wittgenstein and Heidegger strive to construct a new conception of reason, free of the illusions of the past and appropriate to the kind of beings that we are.

"Lee Braver has accomplished something remarkable: he has given us an account of two of the past century's most challenging thinkers that is as insightful and provocative as it is eminently readable."
— Hayden Kee, *Journal of the British Society for Phenomenology*

2014 — 370 pp. — paper — \$21.00/£14.95
978-0-262-52604-3
(Cloth 2012)

WITTGENSTEIN IN EXILE

James C. Klagge

Ludwig Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1922) and *Philosophical Investigations* (1953) are among the most influential philosophical books of the twentieth century, and also among the most perplexing. Wittgenstein warned again and again that he was not and would not be understood. Moreover, Wittgenstein's work seems to have little relevance to the way philosophy is done today. In *Wittgenstein in Exile*, James Klagge proposes a new way of looking at Wittgenstein — as an exile — that helps make sense of this. Wittgenstein's exile was not, despite his wanderings from Vienna to Cambridge to Norway to Ireland, strictly geographical; rather, Klagge argues, Wittgenstein was never at home in the twentieth century. He was in exile from an earlier era — Oswald Spengler's culture of the early nineteenth century.

"Klagge's discussions are those of a masterful teacher who has read widely and spent years thinking about this work, including how best to help others make sense of it."

— Duncan Richter, *The European Legacy*

2014 — 264 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — \$21.00/£14.95
978-0-262-52590-9
(Cloth 2011)

NEW

DISCLOSING THE WORLD

On the Phenomenology of Language

Andrew Inkpin

In this book, Andrew Inkpin considers the disclosive function of language — what language does in revealing or disclosing the world. His approach to this question is a phenomenological one, centering on the need to accord with the various experiences speakers can have of language. With this aim in mind, he develops a phenomenological conception of language with important implications for both the philosophy of language and recent work in the embodied-embedded-enactive-extended (4e) tradition of cognitive science.

Inkpin draws extensively on the work of Martin Heidegger, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, and Ludwig Wittgenstein, showing how their respective conceptions of language can be combined to complement each other within a unified view. From the early Heidegger, Inkpin extracts a basic framework for a phenomenological conception of language, comprising both a general picture of the role of language and a specific model of the function of words. Merleau-Ponty's views are used to explicate the generic "pointing out" — or presentational — function of linguistic signs in more detail, while the late Wittgenstein is interpreted as providing versatile means to describe their many pragmatic uses. Having developed this unified phenomenological view, Inkpin explores its broader significance. He argues that it goes beyond the conventional realism/idealism opposition, that it challenges standard assumptions in mainstream post-Fregean philosophy of language, and that it makes a significant contribution not only to the philosophical understanding of language but also to 4e cognitive science.

"Merleau-Ponty once described readers of works in phenomenology as 'recognizing what they had been waiting for.' I suspect that many readers will have that feeling upon reading Inkpin's magnificent work: at last, a book that deftly combines ideas from Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Wittgenstein to develop a rigorous and systematic phenomenology of language."

— David R. Cerbone, Professor of Philosophy, West Virginia University

March 2016 — 400 pp. — \$43.00/£29.95
978-0-262-03391-6



Outstanding Academic Title, 2012,
Choice Magazine

THE EVOLVED APPRENTICE

How Evolution Made Humans Unique

Kim Sterelny

A new theory of the evolution of human cognition and human social life that emphasizes the role of information sharing across generations.

"The author's imposing scholarship, skill in philosophical analysis, and conscientious scientific methodology make this work a definitive critical discussion of current controversies concerning how humans evolved."

— Choice

"The Evolved Apprentice is a landmark in theorizing about human cognitive evolution. It should change the conversation. Its breadth of scope, richness of detail, and conceptual originality are unmatched in the recent literature. I recommend it highly."

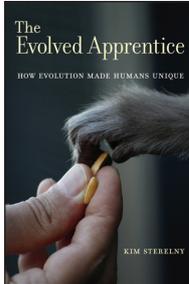
— The European Legacy

"The Evolved Apprentice is a book to be discovered and to be developed, a tome to struggle and engage with, a volume whose margins should not remain blank but must rather be filled with many doodlings and scribbles."

— Mirko Farina, *Phenomenology and Cognitive Sciences*

2014 — 264 pp. — paper — \$20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52666-1
(Cloth 2012)

The Jean Nicod Lecture series



EVOLUTION IN FOUR DIMENSIONS

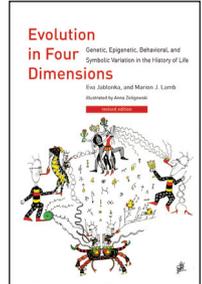
Genetic, Epigenetic, Behavioral, and Symbolic Variation in the History of Life

Revised Edition

Eva Jablonka and Marion J. Lamb
illustrated by Anna Zeligowski

This new edition of the widely read *Evolution in Four Dimensions* has been revised to reflect the spate of new discoveries in biology since the book was first published in 2005, offering corrections, an updated bibliography, and a substantial new chapter. Eva Jablonka and Marion Lamb's pioneering argument proposes that there is more to heredity than genes. They describe four "dimensions" in heredity — four inheritance systems that play a role in evolution: genetic, epigenetic (or non-DNA cellular transmission of traits), behavioral, and symbolic (transmission through language and other forms of symbolic communication). These systems, they argue, can all provide variations on which natural selection can act.

2014 — 520 pp. — 73 illus. — paper
\$32.95/£22.95
978-0-262-52584-8
Life and Mind series



BEYOND VERSUS

The Struggle to Understand the Interaction of Nature and Nurture

James Tabery

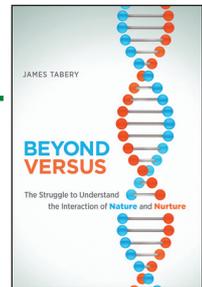
If everyone now agrees that human traits arise not from nature or nurture but from the interaction of nature and nurture, why does the "nature versus nurture" debate persist? In *Beyond Versus*, James Tabery argues that the persistence stems from a century-long struggle to understand the interaction of nature and nurture — a struggle to define what the interaction of nature and nurture is, how it should be investigated, and what counts as evidence for it.

"A novel approach....Beyond Versus offers a thorough review of the contemporary but timeless nature/nurture debate....Tabery's discussion allows the main currents in the debate to surface."

— Review of *Metaphysics*

2014 — 304 pp. — 26 illus. — \$42.00/£28.95
978-0-262-02737-3

Life and Mind series



TRANSFORMATIONS OF LAMARCKISM

From Subtle Fluids to Molecular Biology

edited by *Snait B. Gissis and Eva Jablonka*
Drawings by *Anna Zeligowski*

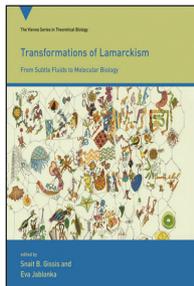
In 1809 — the year of Charles Darwin’s birth — Jean-Baptiste Lamarck published *Philosophie zoologique*, the first comprehensive and systematic theory of biological evolution. The Lamarckian approach emphasizes the generation of developmental variations; Darwinism stresses selection. Lamarck’s ideas were eventually eclipsed by Darwinian concepts, especially after the emergence of the Modern Synthesis in the twentieth century. The different approaches have important implications for the kinds of questions biologists ask and for the type of research they conduct. Essays in this book focus on new developments in biology that make Lamarck’s ideas relevant not only to modern empirical and theoretical research but also to problems in the philosophy of biology.

“This is an important book, one that is destined to become a classic.”

— Brian K. Hall, *Metascience*

2015 — 480 pp. — 23 illus. — paper — \$30.00/£20.95
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(Cloth 2011)

Vienna Series in Theoretical Biology



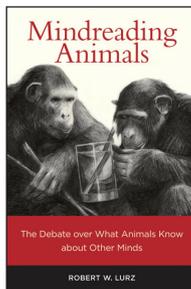
Now Available in Paperback

MINDREADING ANIMALS

The Debate over What Animals Know about Other Minds

Robert W. Lurz

Animals live in a world of other minds, human and nonhuman, and their well-being and survival often depends on what is going on in the minds of these other creatures. But do animals know that other creatures have minds? And how would we know if they do? In



Mindreading Animals, Robert Lurz offers a fresh approach to the hotly debated question of mental-state attribution in nonhuman animals. Some empirical researchers and philosophers claim that some animals are capable of anticipating other creatures’ behaviors by interpreting observable cues as signs of underlying mental states; others claim that animals are merely clever behavior-readers, capable of using such cues to anticipate others’ behaviors without interpreting them as evidence of underlying mental states. Lurz argues that neither position is compelling and proposes a way to move the debate, and the field, forward.

“A thorough, insightful, and prescriptive account.”

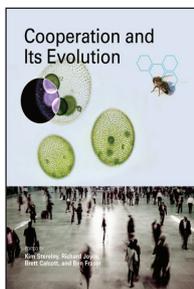
— *PsychCRITIQUES*

A Bradford Book
2015 — 264 pp. — 38 illus. — paper
\$23.00/£15.95
978-0-262-52823-8
(Cloth 2011)

COOPERATION AND ITS EVOLUTION

edited by *Kim Sterelny, Richard Joyce, Brett Calcott, and Ben Fraser*

This collection reports on the latest research on an increasingly pivotal issue for evolutionary biology: cooperation. The chapters are written from a variety of disciplinary perspectives and utilize research tools that range from empirical survey to conceptual modeling, reflecting the rich diversity of work in the field. They explore a wide taxonomic range, concentrating on bacteria, social insects, and, especially, humans.



A Bradford Book
2013 — 608 pp. — 11 illus. — \$62.00/£42.95
978-0-262-01853-1
Life and Mind series

CLASSIFYING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Mental Kinds and Natural Kinds

edited by *Harold Kincaid and Jacqueline A. Sullivan*

Scholars question the extent to which current psychiatric classification systems are inadequate for diagnosis, treatment, and research of mental disorders and offer suggestions for improvement.

2014 — 312 pp. — 7 illus. — \$42.00/£28.95
978-0-262-02705-2
Philosophical Psychopathology series



NEW

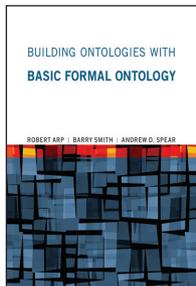
BUILDING ONTOLOGIES WITH BASIC FORMAL ONTOLOGY

Robert Arp, Barry Smith, and Andrew Spear

In the era of “big data,” science is increasingly information driven, and the potential for computers to store, manage, and integrate massive amounts of data has given rise to such new disciplinary fields as biomedical informatics. Applied ontology offers a strategy for the organization of scientific information in computer-tractable form, drawing on concepts not only from computer and information science but also from linguistics, logic, and philosophy. This book provides an introduction to the field of applied ontology that is of particular relevance to biomedicine, covering theoretical components of ontologies, best practices for ontology design, and examples of biomedical ontologies in use.

After defining an ontology as a representation of the types of entities in a given domain, the book distinguishes between different kinds of ontologies and taxonomies, and shows how applied ontology draws on more traditional ideas from metaphysics. It presents the core features of the Basic Formal Ontology (BFO), and offers examples of domain ontologies that utilize BFO. The book also describes Web Ontology Language (OWL), a common framework for Semantic Web technologies.

2015 — 240 pp. — 32 illus. — paper
\$30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-52781-1



Winner, 2013 American Publishers Award for Professional and Scholarly Excellence (PROSE Award) in Popular Science & Popular Mathematics, Association of American Publishers

THE OUTER LIMITS OF REASON

What Science, Mathematics, and Logic Cannot Tell Us

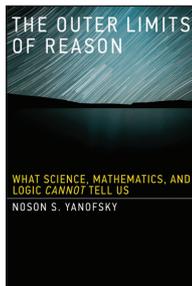
Noson S. Yanofsky

Many books explain what is known about the universe. This book investigates what cannot be known. Rather than exploring the amazing facts that science, mathematics, and reason have revealed to us, this work studies what science, mathematics, and reason tell us cannot be revealed. In *The Outer Limits of Reason*, Noson Yanofsky considers what cannot be predicted, described, or known, and what will never be understood. He discusses the limitations of computers, physics, logic, and our own thought processes.

“Yanofsky takes on this mindboggling subject with confidence and impressive clarity. . . His book is a fascinating resource for anyone who seeks a better understanding of the world through the strangeness of its own limitations.”
— *Publishers Weekly*, (starred review)

“In my view, Outer Limits is an extraordinary, and extraordinarily interesting, book. It is a cornucopia of mind-bending ideas.”
— Raymond S. Nickerson, *PsycCRITIQUES*

2013 — 416 pp. — 118 illus. — \$34.95/£24.95
978-0-262-01935-4



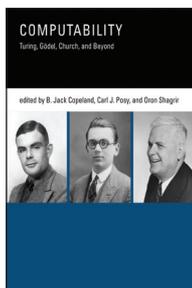
COMPUTABILITY

Turing, Gödel, Church, and Beyond

edited by B. Jack Copeland, Carl J. Posy, and Oron Shagrir

In the 1930s a series of seminal works published by Alan Turing, Kurt Gödel, Alonzo Church, and others established the theoretical basis for computability. This work, advancing precise characterizations of effective, algorithmic computability, was the culmination of intensive investigations into the foundations of mathematics. In the decades since, the theory of computability has moved to the center of discussions in philosophy, computer science, and cognitive science. In this volume, distinguished computer scientists, mathematicians, logicians, and philosophers consider the conceptual foundations of computability in light of our modern understanding.

2015 — 376 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — \$21.00/£14.95
978-0-262-52748-4
(Cloth 2013)



HUMANITY ENHANCED**Genetic Choice and the Challenge for Liberal Democracies***Russell Blackford*

An argument that modern liberal democracies should tolerate human enhancement technologies, answering key objections by critics of these practices.

"This book provides a refreshing contribution to the debates about enhancement and offers a much-needed analysis of the relationship between emerging technologies and liberal tolerance — or the lack of it — in some well-rehearsed arguments. This is essential reading for anyone interested in not only enhancement but also emerging technologies in general."

— Ruth Chadwick, Distinguished Research Professor, Cardiff University

2014 — 248 pp. — \$32.00/£22.95

978-0-262-02661-1

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NEW**THE TECHNOLOGICAL SINGULARITY***Murray Shanahan*

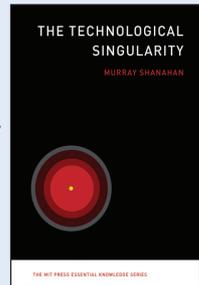
The idea that human history is approaching a "singularity" — that ordinary humans will someday be overtaken by artificially intelligent machines or cognitively enhanced biological intelligence, or both — has moved from the realm of science fiction to serious debate. Some singularity theorists predict that if the field of artificial intelligence (AI) continues to develop at its current dizzying rate, the singularity could come about in the middle of the present century. Murray Shanahan offers an introduction to the idea of the singularity and considers the ramifications of such a potentially seismic event.

Shanahan's aim is not to make predictions but rather to investigate a range of scenarios. Whether we believe that singularity is near or far, likely or impossible, apocalypse or utopia, the very idea raises crucial philosophical and pragmatic questions, forcing us to think seriously about what we want as a species.

2015 — 272 pp. — paper — \$15.95/£10.95

978-0-262-52780-4

The MIT Press Essential Knowledge series

**NAKED GENES****Reinventing the Human in the Molecular Age***Helga Nowotny and Giuseppe Testa translated by Mitch Cohen*

"What is life? That ancient question has assumed new urgency as today's genetic discoveries give us previously unimagined ways of looking into and manipulating the basic matter of life. In this path-breaking volume, Nowotny, a preeminent European social scientist, and Testa, a brilliant molecular biologist and bioethicist, join forces to show why, in the era of genetic transparency, the question must still be asked — even though the answers, as they compellingly argue, are ever more likely to elude us."

— Sheila Jasanoff, Harvard University

2014 — 152 pp. — paper — \$18.00/£12.95

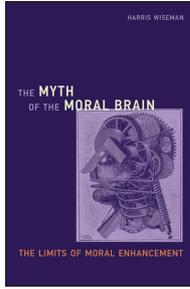
978-0-262-52676-0

(Cloth 2011)

NEW

THE MYTH OF THE MORAL BRAIN**The Limits of Moral Enhancement***Harris Wiseman*

Throughout history, humanity has been seen as being in need of improvement, most pressingly in need of moral improvement. Today, in what has been called the beginnings of “the golden age of neuroscience,” laboratory findings claim to offer insights into how the brain “does” morality, even suggesting that it is possible to make people more moral by manipulating their biology. Can “moral bioenhancement” — using technological or pharmaceutical means to boost the morally desirable and remove the morally problematic — bring about a morally improved humanity? In *The Myth of the Moral Brain*, Harris Wiseman argues that moral functioning is immeasurably complex, mediated by biology but not determined by it. Morality cannot be engineered; there is no such thing as a “moral brain.”



Wiseman takes a distinctively interdisciplinary approach, drawing on insights from philosophy, biology, theology, and clinical psychology. He considers philosophical rationales for moral enhancement, and the practical realities they come up against; recent empirical work, including studies of the cognitive and behavioral effects of oxytocin, serotonin, and dopamine; and traditional moral education, in particular the influence of religious thought, belief, and practice. Arguing that morality involves many interacting elements, Wiseman proposes an integrated bio-psycho-social approach to the consideration of moral enhancement. Such an approach would show that, by virtue of their sheer numbers, social and environmental factors are more important in shaping moral functioning than the neurobiological factors with which they are interwoven.

March 2016 — 352 pp. — \$38.00/£26.95
978-0-262-03392-3
Basic Bioethics series

RATIONING IS NOT A FOUR-LETTER WORD**Setting Limits on Healthcare***Philip M. Rosoff*

Most people would agree that the healthcare system in the United States is a mess. Healthcare accounts for a larger percentage of gross domestic product in the United States than in any other industrialized nation, but health outcomes do not reflect this enormous investment. In this book, Philip Rosoff offers a provocative proposal for providing quality healthcare to all Americans and controlling the out-of-control costs that threaten the economy. He argues that rationing — often associated in the public’s mind with such negatives as unplugging ventilators, death panels, and socialized medicine — is not a dirty word. A comprehensive, centralized, and fair system of rationing is the best way to distribute the benefits of modern medicine equitably while achieving significant cost savings.

2014 — 336 pp. — 2 illus. — \$34.00/£23.95
978-0-262-02749-6
Basic Bioethics series

SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY AND MORALITY**Artificial Life and the Bounds of Nature***edited by Gregory E. Kaebnick and Thomas H. Murray*

A range of views on the morality of synthetic biology and its place in public policy and political discourse.

2013 — 224 pp. — paper — \$22.00/£15.95
978-0-262-51959-5
Basic Bioethics series

24

THE STUBBORN SYSTEM OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY*Bruce N. Waller*

The philosophical commitment to moral responsibility seems unshakable. But, argues Bruce Waller, the philosophical belief in moral responsibility is much stronger than the philosophical arguments in favor of it. Philosophers have tried to make sense of moral responsibility for centuries, with mixed results. Most contemporary philosophers insist that even conclusive proof of determinism would not and should not result in doubts about moral responsibility. Many embrace compatibilist views, and propose an amazing variety of competing compatibilist arguments for saving moral responsibility. In this provocative book, Waller examines the stubborn philosophical belief in moral responsibility, surveying the philosophical arguments for it but focusing on the system that supports these arguments: powerful social and psychological factors that hold the belief in moral responsibility firmly in place.

2015 — 304 pp. — \$38.00/£26.95
978-0-262-02816-5

HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH REGULATION

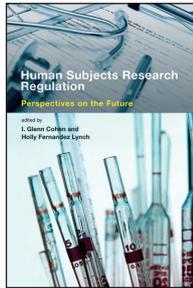
Perspectives on the Future

edited by I. Glenn Cohen and
Holly Fernandez Lynch

The current framework for the regulation of human subjects research emerged largely in reaction to the horrors of Nazi human experimentation, revealed at the Nuremberg trials, and the Tuskegee syphilis study, conducted by U.S. government researchers from 1932 to 1972. This framework, combining elements of paternalism with efforts to preserve individual autonomy, has remained fundamentally unchanged for decades. Yet, as this book documents, it has significant flaws — including its potential to burden important research, overprotect some subjects and inadequately protect others, generate inconsistent results, and lag behind developments in how research is conducted. Invigorated by the U.S. government's first steps toward change in over twenty years, *Human Subjects Research Regulation* brings together the leading thinkers in this field from ethics, law, medicine, and public policy to discuss how to make the system better. The result is a collection of novel ideas — some incremental, some radical — for the future of research oversight and human subject protection.

2014 — 392 pp. — paper — \$33.00/£22.95
978-0-262-52621-0

Basic Bioethics series



THE CENSOR'S HAND

The Misregulation of
Human-Subject Research

Carl E. Schneider

Medical and social progress depend on research with human subjects. When that research is done in institutions getting federal money, it is regulated (often minutely) by federally required and supervised bureaucracies called “institutional review boards” (IRBs). Do — can — these IRBs do more harm than good? In *The Censor's Hand*, Schneider addresses this crucial but long-unasked question.

Schneider answers the question by consulting a critical but ignored experience — the law's learning about regulation — and by amassing empirical evidence that is scattered around many literatures. He concludes that IRBs were fundamentally misconceived. Their usefulness to human subjects is doubtful, but they clearly delay, distort, and deter research that can save people's lives, soothe their suffering, and enhance their welfare. IRBs demonstrably make decisions poorly. They cannot be expected to make decisions well, for they lack the expertise, ethical principles, legal rules, effective procedures, and accountability essential to good regulation. And IRBs are censors in the place censorship is most damaging — universities.

In sum, Schneider argues that IRBs are bad regulation that inescapably do more harm than good. They were an irreparable mistake that should be abandoned so that research can be conducted properly and regulated sensibly.

2015 — 342 pp. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02891-2

Basic Bioethics series



HUMAN DIGNITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITY

The New Language of Global Bioethics
and Biolaw

Yechiel Michael Barilan

“Human dignity” has been enshrined in international agreements and national constitutions as a fundamental human right. And yet human dignity is a term — like love, hope, and justice — that is intuitively grasped but never clearly defined. Some ethicists and bioethicists dismiss it; other thinkers point to its use in the service of particular ideologies. In this book, Michael Barilan offers an urgently needed, nonideological, and thorough conceptual clarification of human dignity and human rights, relating these ideas to current issues in ethics, law, and bioethics.

2014 — 368 pp. — 11 illus. — paper
\$21.00/£14.95

978-0-262-52597-8
(Cloth 2012)

Basic Bioethics series

INTERVENTION IN THE BRAIN

Politics, Policy, and Ethics

Robert H. Blank

New findings in neuroscience have given us unprecedented knowledge about the workings of the brain. Innovative research — much of it based on neuroimaging results — suggests not only treatments for neural disorders but also the possibility of increasingly precise and effective ways to predict, modify, and control behavior. In this book, Robert Blank examines the complex ethical and policy issues raised by our new capabilities of intervention in the brain.

2013 — 344 pp. — 3 illus. — \$34.00/£23.95
978-0-262-01891-3

Basic Bioethics series

NEW

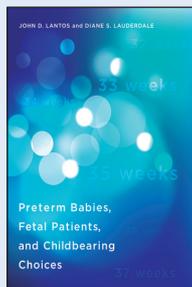
PRETERM BABIES, FETAL PATIENTS, AND CHILDBEARING CHOICES*John D. Lantos and Diane S. Lauderdale*

The United States has one of the highest rates of premature birth of any industrialized nation: 11.5%, nearly twice the rate of many European countries. In this book, John Lantos and Diane Lauderdale examine why the rate of preterm birth in the United States remains high — even though more women have access to prenatal care now than three decades ago. They also analyze a puzzling paradox: why, even as the rate of preterm birth rose through the 1990s and early 2000s, the rate of infant mortality steadily decreased.

Lantos and Lauderdale explore both the medical practices that might give rise to these trends as well as some of the demographic changes that have occurred over these years. American women now delay childbearing, for example, and have fewer babies. Doctors are better able to monitor fetal health and well-being. Prenatal care has changed, no longer focusing solely on the health of the pregnant woman. Today, the fetus has become a patient, and many preterm births are medically induced because of concern for the well-being of the fetus. Preterm birth is no longer synonymous with a bad outcome. Sometimes, it is necessary for a good one.

2015 — 224 pp. — 7 illus. — \$30.00/£20.95

978-0-262-02959-9

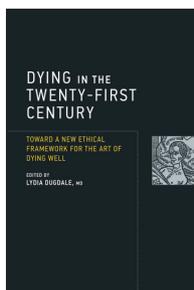
Basic Bioethics series**DYING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY****Toward a New Ethical Framework for the Art of Dying Well***edited by Lydia Dugdale, M.D.*

Most of us are generally ill-equipped for dying.

Today, we neither see death nor prepare for it. But this has not always been the case. In the fourteenth century, the Roman Catholic Church published the *Ars moriendi* texts, which established prayers and practices for an art of dying. In the twenty-first century, physicians rely on procedures and protocols for the efficient management of hospitalized patients. How can we recapture an art of dying that can facilitate our dying well? In this book, physicians, philosophers, and theologians attempt to articulate a bioethical framework for dying well in a secularized, diverse society.

2015 — 236 pp. — \$29.00/£19.95

978-0-262-02912-4

Basic Bioethics series**THIEVES OF VIRTUE****When Bioethics Stole Medicine***Tom Koch*

An argument against the "lifeboat ethic" of contemporary bioethics that views medicine as a commodity rather than a tradition of care and caring.

"I'm overwhelmingly impressed by Thieves of Virtue. I've been worrying about the direction that bioethics has taken over the years, and Koch's book has put this into words much better than anyone I know. A remarkable piece of work."

— Harry R. Moody, Vice President and Director of Academic Affairs, AAR

"An important book....a robust, refreshing and informed reflection....grippingly readable."

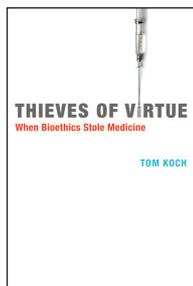
— *Social History of Medicine*

2014 — 376 pp. — 29 illus. — paper

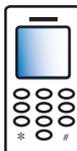
\$19.95/£13.95

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Basic Bioethics series

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THINKING LIKE A MALL

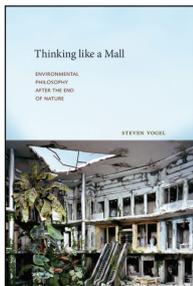
Environmental Philosophy after the End of Nature

Steven Vogel

Environmentalism, in theory and practice, is concerned with protecting nature. But if we have now reached "the end of nature," as Bill McKibben and other environmental thinkers have declared, what is there left to protect? In *Thinking like a Mall*, Steven Vogel argues that environmental thinking would be better off if it dropped the concept of "nature" altogether and spoke instead of the "environment" — that is, the world that actually surrounds us, which is always a built world, the only one that we inhabit. We need to think not so much like a mountain (as Aldo Leopold urged) as like a mall. Shopping malls, too, are part of the environment and deserve as much serious consideration from environmental thinkers as do mountains.

Vogel argues provocatively that environmental philosophy, in its ethics, should no longer draw a distinction between the natural and the artificial and, in its politics, should abandon the idea that something beyond human practices (such as "nature") can serve as a standard determining what those practices ought to be. The appeal to nature distinct from the built environment, he contends, may be not merely unhelpful to environmental thinking but in itself harmful to that thinking. The question for environmental philosophy is not "how can we save nature?" but rather "what environment should we inhabit, and what practices should we engage to help build it?"

2015 — 344 pp. — 3 illus. — \$29.00/£19.95
978-0-262-02910-0



ENGAGING NATURE

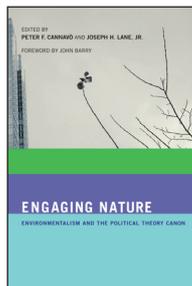
Environmentalism and the Political Theory Canon

edited by Peter Cannavò and Joseph H. Lane Jr.
Foreword by John Barry

Contemporary environmental political theory considers the implications of the environmental crisis for such political concepts as rights, citizenship, justice, democracy, the state, race, class, and gender. As the field has matured, scholars have begun to explore connections between Green Theory and such canonical political thinkers as Plato, Machiavelli, Locke, and Marx. The essays in this volume put important figures from the political theory canon in dialogue with current environmental political theory. It is the first comprehensive volume to bring the insights of Green Theory to bear in reinterpreting these canonical theorists.

Individual essays cover such classical figures in Western thought as Aristotle, Hume, Rousseau, Mill, and Burke, but they also depart from the traditional canon to consider Mary Wollstonecraft, W. E. B. Du Bois, Hannah Arendt, and Confucius. Engaging and accessible, the essays also offer original and innovative interpretations that often challenge standard readings of these thinkers. In examining and explicating how these great thinkers of the past viewed the natural world and our relationship with nature, the essays also illuminate our current environmental predicament.

2014 — 344 pp. — paper — \$28.00/£19.95
978-0-262-52656-2



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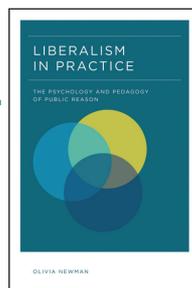
LIBERALISM IN PRACTICE

The Psychology and Pedagogy of Public Reason

Olivia Newman

At the core of liberal theory is the idea — found in thinkers from Hobbes to Rawls — that the consent of the governed is key to establishing political legitimacy. But in a diverse liberal polity like the United States, disagreement runs deep, and a segment of the population will simply regard the regime as illegitimate. In *Liberalism in Practice*, Olivia Newman argues that if citizens were to approach politics in the spirit of public reason, couching arguments in terms that others can reasonably accept, institutional and political legitimacy would be enhanced.

2015 — 220 pp. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02879-0



NEW

READING HEIDEGGER'S BLACK NOTEBOOKS 1931-1941

edited by Ingo Farin and Jeff Malpas

For more than forty years, the philosopher Martin Heidegger logged ideas and opinions in a series of notebooks, known as the "Black Notebooks" after the black oilcloth booklets into which he first transcribed his thoughts. In 2014, the notebooks from 1931 to 1941 were published, sparking immediate controversy. It has long been acknowledged that Heidegger was an enthusiastic supporter of the Nazi Party in the early 1930s. But the notebooks contain a number of anti-Semitic passages — often referring to the stereotype of "World-Jewry" — written even after Heidegger became disenchanted with the Nazis themselves. Reactions from the scholarly community have ranged from dismissal of the significance of these passages to claims that the anti-Semitism in them contaminates all of Heidegger's work. This volume offers the first collection of responses by Heidegger scholars to the publication of the notebooks. In essays commissioned especially for the book, the contributors offer a wide range of views, addressing not only the issues of anti-Semitism and Nazism but also the broader questions that the notebooks raise.

Contributors: B. Babich, A. Bowie, S. Crowell, F. Dallmayr, D. Di Cesare, M. Fagenblat, I. Farin, G. Fried, J. Grondin, K. Harries, L. P. Hemming, J. Malpas, T. Rohkrämer, T. B. Strong, P. Trawny, D. Vallega-Neu, F. W. von Herrmann, N. A. Weston, H. Zaborowski

March 2016 — 376 pp. — \$38.00/£26.95
978-0-262-03401-2



NEW

DIVISION III OF HEIDEGGER'S BEING AND TIME

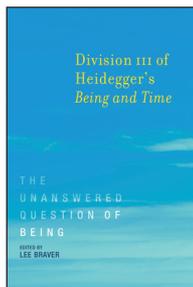
The Unanswered Question of Being
edited by Lee Braver

Heidegger's *Being and Time* is one of the most influential and important books in the history of philosophy, but it was left unfinished. The parts we have of it, Divisions I and II of Part One, were meant to be merely preparatory for the unwritten Division III, which was to have formed the point of the entire book when it turned to the topic of being itself. In this book, leading Heidegger scholars and philosophers influenced by Heidegger take up the unanswered questions in Heidegger's masterpiece, speculating on what Division III would have said, and why Heidegger never published it.

The contributors' task — to produce a secondary literature on a nonexistent primary work — seems one out of fiction by Borges or Umberto Eco. Why did Heidegger never complete *Being and Time*? Did he become dissatisfied with it? Did he judge it too subjectivistic, not historical enough, too individualistic, too existential? Was abandoning it part of Heidegger's "*Kehre*," his supposed turning from his early work to his later work? Might Division III have offered a bridge between the two phases, if a division exists between them? And what *does* being mean, after all? The contributors, in search of lost *Being and Time*, consider these and other topics, shedding new light on Heidegger's thought.

Contributors: A. Badiou, L. Braver, D. Dahlstrom, C. Guignon, G. Harman, K. Harries, T. Kiesel, D. McManus, E. S. Nelson, R. Polt, F. Raffoul, T. Sheehan, I. Thomson, K. Withy, J. Young

2015 — 376 pp. — \$45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02968-1



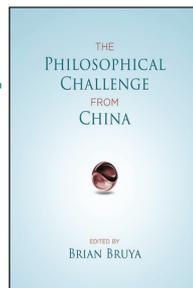
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THE PHILOSOPHICAL CHALLENGE FROM CHINA

edited by Brian Bruya

For too long, analytic philosophy discounted insights from the Chinese philosophical tradition. In the last decade or so, however, philosophers have begun to bring the insights of Chinese thought to bear on current philosophical issues. This volume brings together leading scholars from East and West who are working at the intersection of traditional Chinese philosophy and mainstream analytic philosophy. They draw on the work of Chinese philosophers ranging from early Daoists and Confucians to twentieth-century Chinese thinkers, offering new perspectives on issues in moral psychology, political philosophy and ethics, and metaphysics and epistemology. Taken together, these essays show that serious engagement with Chinese philosophy can not only enrich modern philosophical discussion but also shift the debate in a meaningful way.

2015 — 416 pp. — 5 illus. — \$45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02843-1



NEW

THE LIFE OF REASON OR THE PHASES OF HUMAN PROGRESS

Reason in Art, Volume VII, Book Four

Critical Edition

George Santayana

edited by Marianne S. Wokeck and Martin A. Coleman

Introduction by James Gouinlock

Santayana's *Life of Reason*, published in five books from 1905 to 1906, ranks as one of the greatest works in modern philosophical naturalism. Acknowledging the natural material bases of human life, Santayana traces the development of the human capacity for appreciating and cultivating the ideal. It is a capacity he exhibits as he articulates a continuity running through animal impulse, practical intelligence, and ideal harmony in reason, society, art, religion, and science. The work is an exquisitely rendered vision of human life lived sanely.

In this fourth book, Santayana writes that art is perfectly native to human endeavor; it is the paradigm of all productive activity. Any worthwhile work of art creates an organic whole, and the whole appeals to many facets of one's nature; beauty brings these many feelings and powers into harmony. Art, or "the remodeling of nature by reason," is, according to Santayana, the most generic form of rational activity; hence the life of reason falls within its domain. The conduct of the life of reason is the supreme art.

This critical edition, volume VII of *The Works of George Santayana*, includes notes, textual commentary, lists of variants and emendations, an index, and other tools useful to Santayana scholars.

2015 — 336 pp. — \$75.00/£51.95

978-0-262-02960-5

The Works of George Santayana

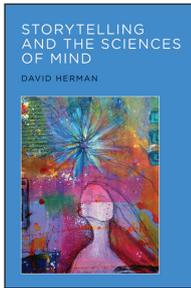
STORYTELLING AND THE SCIENCES OF MIND

David Herman

With *Storytelling and the Sciences of Mind*, David Herman proposes a cross-fertilization between the study of narrative and research on intelligent behavior. This cross-fertilization goes beyond the simple importing of ideas from the sciences of mind into scholarship on narrative and instead aims for convergence between work in narrative studies and research in the cognitive sciences. The book as a whole centers on two questions: How do people make sense of stories? And: How do people use stories to make sense of the world? Examining narratives from different periods and across multiple media and genres, Herman shows how traditions of narrative research can help shape ways of formulating and addressing questions about intelligent activity, and vice versa.

2013 — 440 pp. — 34 illus. — \$47.00/£32.95

978-0-262-01918-7



HOW TO WRITE A THESIS

Umberto Eco

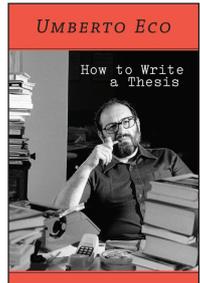
translated by Caterina Mongiat Farina and Geoff Farina

Foreword by Francesco Erspamer

By the time Umberto Eco published his best-selling novel *The Name of the Rose*, he was one of Italy's most celebrated intellectuals, a distinguished academic and the author of influential works on semiotics. Some years before that, in 1977, Eco published a little book for his students, *How to Write a Thesis*, in which he offered useful advice on all the steps involved in researching and writing a thesis — from choosing a topic to organizing a work schedule to writing the final draft. Now in its twenty-third edition in Italy and translated into seventeen languages, *How to Write a Thesis* has become a classic. Remarkably, this is its first, long overdue publication in English.

2015 — 256 pp. — paper — \$19.95/£13.95

978-0-262-52713-2



NEW

CONTROL

Digitality as Cultural Logic

Seb Franklin

Is there a cultural logic of what we have come to call the information age? Have the technologies and techniques centered on the computer provided not only tools but also the metaphors through which we now understand the social and economic formation of our world? In *Control*, Seb Franklin addresses the conditions of knowledge that make the concept of the “information economy” possible while at the same time obscuring its deleterious effects on material social spaces. In so doing, Franklin traces three intertwined threads: the relationships among information, labor, and social management that emerged in the nineteenth century; the mid-twentieth-century diffusion of computational metaphors; and the appearance of informatic principles in certain contemporary socioeconomic and cultural practices.

Drawing on critical theory, media theory, and the history of science, Franklin names *control* as the episteme grounding late capitalism. Beyond any specific device or set of technically mediated practices, digitality functions within this episteme as the logical basis for reshaped concepts of labor, subjectivity, and collectivity, as well as for the intensification of older modes of exclusion and dispossession. In tracking the pervasiveness of this logical mode into the present, Franklin locates the cultural traces of control across a diverse body of objects and practices, from cybernetics to economic theory and management styles, and from concepts of language and subjectivity to literary texts, films, and video games.

2015 — 248 pp. — 11 illus. — \$35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02953-7

A *Leonardo Book*

NEW

PIRATE PHILOSOPHY

For a Digital Posthumanities

Gary Hall

In *Pirate Philosophy*, Gary Hall considers whether the fight against the neoliberal corporatization of higher education in fact requires scholars to transform their own lives and labor. Is there a way for philosophers and theorists to act not just for or with the antiausterity and student protestors — “graduates without a future” — but in terms of their political struggles? Drawing on such phenomena as peer-to-peer file sharing and anticopyright/pro-piracy movements, Hall explores how those in academia can move beyond finding new ways of thinking about the world to find instead new ways of being theorists and philosophers in the world.

Hall describes the politics of online sharing, the battles against the current intellectual property regime, and the actions of Anonymous, LulzSec, Aaron Swartz, and others, and he explains Creative Commons and the open access, open source, and free software movements. But in the heart of the book he considers how, when it comes to scholarly ways of creating, performing, and sharing knowledge, philosophers and theorists can challenge not just the neoliberal model of the entrepreneurial academic but also the traditional humanist model with its received ideas of proprietorial authorship, the book, originality, fixity, and the finished object. In other words, can scholars and students today become something like pirate philosophers?

May 2016 — 288 pp. — \$42.00/£28.95

978-0-262-03440-1

A *Leonardo Book*

2012 Lewis Mumford Award for Outstanding Scholarship in the Ecology of Technics, presented by the Media Ecology Association

THE TECHNO-HUMAN CONDITION

Braden R. Allenby and Daniel Sarewitz

In *The Techno-Human Condition*, Braden Allenby and Daniel Sarewitz explore what it means to be human in an era of incomprehensible technological complexity and change. They argue that if we are to have any prospect of managing that complexity, we will need to escape the shackles of current assumptions about rationality, progress, and certainty, even as we maintain a commitment to fundamental human values.

Humans have been co-evolving with their technologies since the dawn of prehistory. What is different now is that we have moved beyond external technological interventions to transform ourselves from the inside out — even as we also remake the Earth system itself. Coping with this new reality, say Allenby and Sarewitz, means liberating ourselves from such categories as “human,” “technological,” and “natural” to embrace a new techno-human relationship.

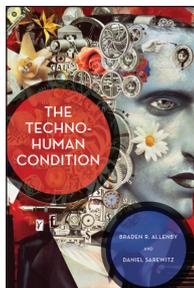
“Thoughtful and provocative.”

— Steven Poole, *The Guardian*

2013 — 240 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — \$15.95/£10.95

978-0-262-52525-1

(Cloth 2011)



NEW

A PREHISTORY OF THE CLOUD

Tung-Hui Hu

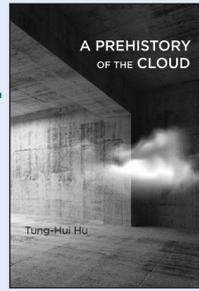
We may imagine the digital cloud as placeless, mute, ethereal, and unmediated. Yet the reality of the cloud is embodied in thousands of massive data centers, any one of which can use as much electricity as a midsized town. Even all these data centers are only one small part of the cloud. Behind that cloud-shaped icon on our screens is a whole universe of technologies and cultural norms, all working to keep us from noticing their existence. In this book, Tung-Hui Hu examines the gap between the real and the virtual in our understanding of the cloud.

Hu shows that the cloud grew out of such older networks as railroad tracks, sewer lines, and television circuits. He describes key moments in the prehistory of the cloud, from the game "Spacewar" as exemplar of time-sharing computers to Cold War bunkers that were later reused as data centers. Countering the popular perception of a new "cloudlike" political power that is dispersed and immaterial, Hu argues that the cloud grafts digital technologies onto older ways of exerting power over a population. But because we invest the cloud with cultural fantasies about security and participation, we fail to recognize its militarized origins and ideology. Moving between the materiality of the technology itself and its cultural rhetoric, Hu's account offers a set of new tools for rethinking the contemporary digital environment.

"The realm of the cloud does not countenance loss, but when we touch it, we corrupt it. The word for such a system - a memory that preserves, encrypts and mystifies a lost love-object - is indeed melancholy. Hu's is a deeply melancholy book and for that reason, a valuable one."
— New Scientist

"But the thing about a cloud, Tung-Hui Hu reminds us in his mesmerizing new book, A Prehistory of the Cloud, is that you can only see it from a distance. . . . A Prehistory of the Cloud is Hu's imaginative attempt to bring this abstraction into clearer focus. It's informed as much by his current jobs (English professor and poet) as his old one (network engineer), and his approach is eclectic and unpredictable, full of unexpected riffs on Victorian sewage systems, the history of television, counterculture seekers, and the chilling final scene of Francis Ford Coppola's paranoid classic "The Conversation.""
— Hua Hsu, *The New Yorker*

2015 — 232 pp. — 23 illus. — \$25.00/£17.95
978-0-262-02951-3



NEW

THE STACK

On Software and Sovereignty

Benjamin H. Bratton

What has planetary-scale computation done to our geopolitical realities? In *The Stack*, Benjamin Bratton proposes that smart grids, cloud computing, mobile software and smart cities, universal addressing systems, ubiquitous computing, and other types of apparently unrelated planetary-scale computation can be viewed as forming a coherent whole — an accidental megastructure called The Stack that is both a computational apparatus and a new geopolitical architecture. This model, informed by the logic of the multilayered structure of software protocol "stacks," in which network technologies operate within a modular and vertical order, offers a platform for the design of complex systems — including current and future political geographies that may supersede that of the increasingly "de-bordered" nation-state. In an account that is both theoretical and technical, drawing on political philosophy, architectural theory, and software studies, Bratton offers a design brief for a geopolitics with and for planetary-scale computation.

Bratton examines six interdependent layers of The Stack: *Earth, Cloud, City, Address, Interface, User*. Each is considered on its own terms and as a layer within a larger architecture. *The Stack* is made from hard and soft systems intermingling — not only computational forms but also social, human, and concrete forces. The Stack offers a way to view the entire digital world, at once, enabling us to engage its challenges directly.

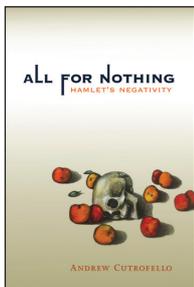
2015 — 528 pp. — 1 illus. — \$40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02957-5
Software Studies series

ALL FOR NOTHING

Hamlet's Negativity

Andrew Cutrofello

Entering from stage left: the philosopher's Hamlet. The philosopher's Hamlet is a conceptual character, played by philosophers rather than actors. He performs not in the theater but within the space of philosophical positions. In *All for Nothing*, Andrew Cutrofello critically examines the performance history of this unique role.



The philosopher's Hamlet personifies negativity. In Shakespeare's play, Hamlet's speech and action are characteristically negative; he is the melancholy Dane. Most would agree that he has nothing to be cheerful about. Philosophers have taken Hamlet to embody specific forms of negativity that first came into view in modernity. What the figure of the Sophist represented for Plato, Hamlet has represented for modern philosophers. Cutrofello analyzes five aspects of Hamlet's negativity: his melancholy, negative faith, nihilism, tarrying (which Cutrofello distinguishes from "delaying"), and nonexistence. Along the way, we meet Hamlet in the texts of Kant, Coleridge, Hegel, Marx, Schopenhauer, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Freud, Russell, Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Benjamin, Arendt, Schmitt, Lacan, Deleuze, Foucault, Derrida, Badiou, Žižek, and other philosophers. Whirling across a kingdom of infinite space, the philosopher's Hamlet is nothing if not thought-provoking.

"In short, Cutrofello has crafted a thoughtful, provocative book about both Shakespeare and modern philosophy — one which in many ways takes its bearings both from the play's opening line ("Who's there?") and from the prince's final words ("the rest is silence"). Historians of modern philosophy and lovers of Shakespeare's work in general will find much in this book to ponder profitably."

— *The Review of Metaphysics*

2014 — 240 pp. — paper — \$22.95/£15.95
978-0-262-52634-0
Short Circuits series, edited by Mladen Dolar, Alenka Zupančič and Slavoj Žižek

THE PARALLAX VIEW

Slavoj Žižek

"A remarkable demonstration of continental philosophical and psychoanalytical pyrotechnics. More provocative ideas per page than normally found in whole books by the dull anglophone empiricists who find him so threatening."

— Paul A. Taylor, *Times Higher Education*

2009 — 448 pp. — paper — \$17.95/£12.95
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(Cloth 2006)
Short Circuits series



THE MONSTROSITY OF CHRIST

Paradox or Dialectic?

Slavoj Žižek and

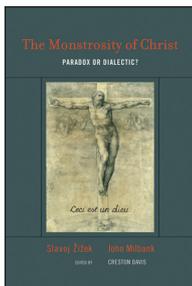
John Milbank

edited by Creston Davis

"A dazzling dialogue, not for the faint-hearted."

— Marcus Pound, *Theology*

2011 — 320 pp. — paper
\$15.95/£10.95
978-0-262-51620-4
(Cloth 2009)
Short Circuits series



32

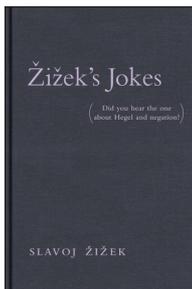
ŽIŽEK'S JOKES

(Did you hear the one about Hegel and negation?)

Slavoj Žižek

This book offers an entertaining but enlightening compilation of Žižekisms. Unlike any other book by Slavoj Žižek, this compact arrangement of jokes culled from his writings provides an index to certain philosophical, political, and sexual themes that preoccupy him. *Žižek's Jokes* contains the set-ups and punch lines — as well as the offenses and insults — that Žižek is famous for, all in less than 200 pages.

2014 — 160 pp. — \$18.95/£13.95
978-0-262-02671-0



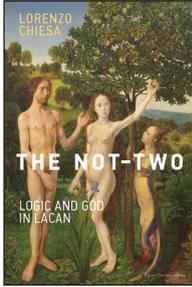
NEW

THE NOT-TWO

Logic and God in Lacan

Lorenzo Chiesa

In *The Not-Two*, Lorenzo Chiesa examines the treatment of logic and God in Lacan's later work. Chiesa draws for the most part from Lacan's Seminars of the early 1970s, as they revolve around the axiom "There is no sexual relationship." Chiesa provides both a close reading of Lacan's effort to formalize sexual difference as incompleteness and an assessment of its broader implications for philosophical realism and materialism.



Chiesa argues that "There is no sexual relationship" is for Lacan empirically and historically circumscribed by psychoanalysis, yet self-evident in our everyday lives. Lacan believed that we have sex because we love, and that love is a desire to be One in face of the absence of the sexual relationship. Love presupposes a real "not-two." The not-two condenses the idea that our love and sex lives are dictated by the impossibility of fusing man's contradictory being with the *heteros* of woman as a fundamentally uncountable Other. Sexual liaisons are sustained by a transcendental logic, the so-called phallic function that attempts to overcome this impossibility.

Chiesa also focuses on Lacan's critical dialogue with modern science and formal logic, as well as his dismantling of sexuality as considered by mainstream biological discourse. Developing a new logic of sexuation based on incompleteness requires the relinquishing of any alleged logos of life and any teleological evolution.

For Lacan, the truth of incompleteness as approached psychoanalytically through sexuality would allow us to go further in debunking traditional onto-theology and replace it with a "para-ontology" yet to be developed. Given the truth of incompleteness, Chiesa asks, can we think such a truth in itself without turning incompleteness into another truth about truth, that is, into yet another figure of God as absolute being?

May 2016 — 304 pp. — paper — \$28.95/£19.95
978-0-262-52903-7

Short Circuits series, edited by Mladen Dolar, Alenka Zupančič and Slavoj Žižek

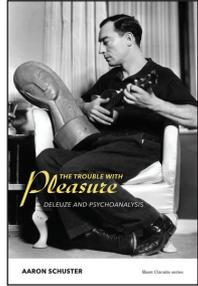
NEW

THE TROUBLE WITH PLEASURE

Deleuze and Psychoanalysis

Aaron Schuster

Is pleasure a rotten idea, mired in negativity and lack, which should be abandoned in favor of a new concept of desire? Or is desire itself fundamentally a matter of lack, absence, and loss? This is one of the crucial issues dividing the work of Gilles Deleuze and Jacques



Lacan, two of the most formidable figures of postwar French thought. Though the encounter with psychoanalysis deeply marked Deleuze's work, we are yet to have a critical account of the very different postures he adopted toward psychoanalysis, and especially Lacanian theory, throughout his career. In *The Trouble with Pleasure*, Aaron Schuster tackles this tangled relationship head on. The result is neither a Lacanian reading of Deleuze nor a Deleuzian reading of Lacan but rather a systematic and comparative analysis that identifies concerns common to both thinkers and their ultimately incompatible ways of addressing them. Schuster focuses on drive and desire — the strange, convoluted relationship of human beings to the forces that move them from within — "the trouble with pleasure."

Along the way, Schuster offers his own engaging and surprising conceptual analyses and inventive examples. In the "Critique of Pure Complaint" he provides a philosophy of complaining, ranging from Freud's theory of neurosis to Spinoza's intellectual complaint of God and the Deleuzian great complaint. Schuster goes on to elaborate, among other things, a theory of love as "mutually compatible symptoms"; an original philosophical history of pleasure, including a hypothetical Heideggerian treatise and a Platonic theory of true pleasure; and an exploration of the 1920s "literature of the death drive," including Thomas Mann, Italo Svevo, and Blaise Cendrars.

March 2016 — 232 pp. — paper
\$25.95/£17.95
978-0-262-52859-7

Short Circuits series, edited by Mladen Dolar, Alenka Zupančič, and Slavoj Žižek



NEW

STATE AND POLITICS

Deleuze and Guattari on Marx

Guillaume Sibertin-Blanc
translated by Ames Hodges

Often approached through their “micropolitics of desire,” the joint works of Deleuze and Guattari are rarely part of the discussion when classical and contemporary problems of political thought come under scrutiny. Yet if we follow the trajectory from *Anti-Oedipus* (1972) to *A Thousand Plateaus*, (1980), it becomes clear that these problems were redeveloped during a period of historical transition marked by the end of the wars of decolonization, the transformation of global capitalism, and by re-combinations of the forces of collective resistance that were as deep as they were uncertain.

In *State and Politics*, Guillaume Sibertin-Blanc measures how Deleuze and Guattari engage with the upheavals of their time by confronting their thought with its main interlocutor, Marxism, with its epistemological field (historical materialism), with its critical program (the critique of political economy), and with its political grammar (class struggle). Three new hypotheses emerge from these encounters: the hypothesis of the *Urstaat*, embodying an excess of sovereign violence over the State apparatus and over its political investments; the hypothesis of a power of the “war machine” that States can only ever appropriate partially, and to which they can be subordinated; and the hypothesis of an excess of “destructivism” in capitalist accumulation over its productive organization.

These three excesses betray the haunting presence of the period between the wars in the political thought of Deleuze and Guattari, but they also allow Deleuze and Guattari’s ideas to communicate with contemporary thinkers of the impolitical. The reader discovers not only a new political theory but also the plurality of ways in which extreme violence — violence capable of destroying politics itself — can arise.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
March 2016 — 240 pp. — paper — \$18.95/£13.95
978-1-58435-176-4
Foreign Agents series

NEW

DIVIDUUM

Machinic Capitalism and Molecular Revolution

Gerald Raunig
translated by Aileen Derieg

As the philosophical, religious, and historical systems that have produced the “individual” (and its counterparts, society and community) over the years continue to break down, the age of “dividuality” is now upon us. The roots of the concept of the “dividuum” can be traced back to Latin philosophy, when Cicero used the term to translate the “divisible” in the writings of Epicurus and Plato; later, medieval scholars utilized the term in theological discussions on the unity of the trinity. Grounding himself in the writings of the medieval bishop Gilbert de Poitiers and his extensive commentaries on Boethius, Gerald Raunig charts a genealogy of the concept and develops a philosophy of dividuality as a way of addressing contemporary modes of production and forms of life. Through its components of dispersion, subsistence, and similarity, dividuality becomes a hidden principle of obedience and conformity, but it also brings with it the potential to realize disobedience and noncompliant con/dividualities.

Raunig’s bad news is that dividuality is responsible for much of the intensified exploitation and enslavement taking place under contemporary machinic capitalism. Algorithms, derivatives, big data, and social media technology all contribute to the rampant expansion of divisive management strategies and desires for self-division. The good news, however, is that this same terrain of dividuality presents an opportunity for a new kind of resistance, one that can be realized in the form of con/division.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
April 2016 — 200 pp. — paper
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Foreign Agents series

34

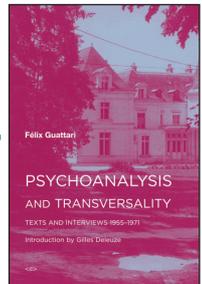
PSYCHOANALYSIS AND TRANSVERSALITY

Texts and Interviews 1955–1971

Félix Guattari
Introduction by Gilles Deleuze
translated by Ames Hodges and Rosemary Sheed

Originally published in French in 1972, *Psychoanalysis and Transversality* gathers all the articles that Félix Guattari wrote between 1955 and 1971. It provides a fascinating account of his intellectual and political itinerary before *Anti-Oedipus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia* (1972), the groundbreaking book he wrote with Gilles Deleuze, propelled him to the forefront of contemporary French philosophy.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2015 — 336 pp. — paper — \$18.95/£13.95
978-1-58435-127-6
Foreign Agents series



GLOBES

Spheres Volume II: Macrospherology

Peter Sloterdijk
translated by Wieland Hoban

In *Globes* — the second, and longest, volume in Peter Sloterdijk's celebrated magnum opus *Spheres* trilogy — the author attempts nothing less than to uncover the philosophical foundations of the political history — the history of humanity — of the last two thousand years.



The first, well-received volume of the author's *Spheres* trilogy, *Bubbles*, dealt with microspheres: the fact that individuals, from the fetal stage to childhood, are never alone, because they always incorporate the Other into themselves and align themselves with it. With *Globes*, Sloterdijk opens up a history of the political world using the morphological models of the orb and the globe, and argues that all previous statements about globalization have suffered from shortsightedness. For him, globalization begins with the ancient Greeks, who represented the whole world through the shape of the orb. With the discovery of America and the first circumnavigations of the earth, the orb was replaced by the globe. This second globalization is currently giving way to the third, which we are living through today, as the general virtuality of all conditions leads to a growing spatial crisis.

Peter Sloterdijk tells here the true story of globalization: from the geometrization of the sky in Plato and Aristotle to the circumnavigation of the last orb — the earth — by ships, capital, and signals.

"The most important work of philosophy released in 2014."
— Flavorwire

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2014 — 1048 pp. — 283 illus. — \$ 39.95/£27.95
978-1-58435-160-3
Foreign Agents series

BUBBLES

Spheres Volume I: Microspherology

Peter Sloterdijk

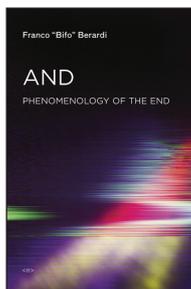
Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2011 — \$34.95/£24.95
978-1-58435-104-7

NEW

AND

Phenomenology of the End

Franco "Bifo" Berardi



Franco "Bifo" Berardi's newest book analyzes the contemporary changes taking place in our aesthetic and emotional sensibility — changes the author claims are the result of semio-capitalism's capturing of the inner resources of the subjective process: our experience of time, our sensibility, the way we relate to each other, and our ability to imagine a future. Precarization and fractalization of labor have provoked a deep mutation in the psychosphere, and this can be seen in the rise of psychopathologies such as post-traumatic stress disorder, autism, panic, and attention deficit disorder. Sketching out an aesthetic genealogy of capitalist globalization, Berardi shows how we have arrived at a point of such complexity in the semiotic flows of capital that we can no longer process its excessive currents of information. A swarm effect now rules: it has become impossible to say "no." Social behavior is trapped in inescapable patterns of interaction coded by techno-linguistic machines, smartphones, screens of every size, and all of these sensory and emotional devices end up destroying our organism's sensibility by submitting it to the stress of competition and acceleration.

Arguing for disentanglement rather than resistance, Berardi concludes by evoking the myth of La Malinche, the daughter of a noble Aztec family. It is a tale of a translator and traitor who betrayed her own people, yet what the myth portends is the rebirth of the world from the collapse of the old.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2015 — 336 pp. — paper — \$17.95/£12.95
978-1-58435-170-2
Foreign Agents series



THE MISSING PIECES

Henri Lefebvre

translated by David L. Sweet

The Missing Pieces is an incantatory text, a catalog of what has been lost over time and what in some cases never existed. Through a lengthy chain of brief, laconic citations, Henri Lefebvre evokes the history of what is no more and what never was: the artworks, films, screenplays, negatives, poems, symphonies, buildings, letters, concepts, and lives that cannot be seen, heard, read, inhabited, or known about. It is a literary vanitas of sorts, but one that confers an almost mythical quality on the enigmatic creations it recounts.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2014 — 88 pp. — paper — \$13.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-159-7

TO OUR FRIENDS

The Invisible Committee
translated by Robert Hurley

The Invisible Committee's *The Coming Insurrection* was a phenomenon, celebrated in some quarters and inveighed against in others, publicized in media that ranged from campus bulletin boards to Fox News. Seven years later, The Invisible Committee follows up their premonitory manifesto with a new book, *To Our Friends*.

From The Invisible Committee:

In 2007 we published *The Coming Insurrection* in France. It must be acknowledged that a number of assertions by the Invisible Committee have since been confirmed, starting with the first and most essential: the sensational return of the insurrectionary phenomenon. Who would have bet a kopeck, seven years ago, on the overthrow of Ben Ali or Mubarak through street action, on the revolt of young people in Quebec, on the political awakening of Brazil, on the fires set French-style in the English or Swedish banlieues, on the creation of an insurrectionary commune in the very heart of Istanbul, on a movement of plaza occupations in the United States, or on the rebellion that spread throughout Greece in December of 2008?

During the seven years that separate *The Coming Insurrection* from *To Our Friends*, the agents of the Invisible Committee have continued to fight, to organize, to transport themselves to the four corners of the world, to wherever the fires were lit, and to debate with comrades of every tendency and every country. Thus *To Our Friends* is written at the experiential level, in connection with that general movement. Its words issue from the turmoil and are addressed to those who still believe sufficiently in life to fight as a consequence.

To Our Friends is a report on the state of the world and of the movement, a piece of writing that's essentially strategic and openly partisan. Its political ambition is immodest: to produce a shared understanding of the epoch, in spite of the extreme confusion of the present.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2015 — 208 pp. — 9 illus. — paper — \$13.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-167-2
Intervention series

THE COMING INSURRECTION

The Invisible Committee

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2009 — paper — \$12.95/£8.95
978-1-58435-080-4
Intervention series

GOVERNING BY DEBT

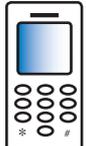
Maurizio Lazzarato
translated by
Joshua David Jordan

Experts, pundits, and politicians agree: public debt is hindering growth and increasing unemployment. Governments must reduce debt at all cost if they want to restore confidence and get back on a path to prosperity. Maurizio Lazzarato's diagnosis, however, is completely different: under capitalism, debt is not primarily a question of budget and economic concerns but a political relation of subjection and enslavement. Debt has become infinite and unpayable. It disciplines populations, calls for structural reforms, justifies authoritarian crackdowns, and even legitimizes the suspension of democracy in favor of "technocratic governments" beholden to the interests of capital. The 2008 economic crisis only accelerated the establishment of a "new State capitalism," which has carried out a massive confiscation of societies' wealth through taxes. And who benefits? Finance capital. In a calamitous return to the situation before the two world wars, the entire process of accumulation is now governed by finance, which has absorbed sectors it once ignored, like higher education, and today is often identified with life itself. Faced with the current catastrophe and the disaster to come, Lazzarato contends, we must overcome capitalist valorization and reappropriate our existence, knowledge, and technology.

In *Governing by Debt*, Lazzarato confronts a wide range of thinkers — from Félix Guattari and Michel Foucault to David Graeber and Carl Schmitt — and draws on examples from the United States and Europe to argue that it is time that we unite in a collective refusal of this most dire status quo.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2015 — 200 pp. — paper — \$13.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-163-4
Intervention series





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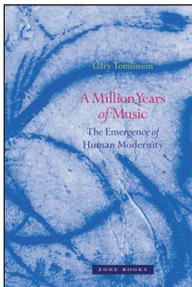
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A MILLION YEARS OF MUSIC

The Emergence of Human Modernity

Gary Tomlinson

What is the origin of music? In the last few decades this centuries-old puzzle has been reinvigorated by exciting new archaeological evidence and by developments in the fields of cognitive science, linguistics, and evolutionary theory. In this path-breaking book, renowned musicologist Gary Tomlinson draws from these areas to construct a new narrative for the emergence of human music. Starting at a period of human prehistory long before *Homo sapiens* or music existed, Tomlinson describes the incremental attainments that, by changing the communication and society of prehuman species, laid the foundation for musical behaviors in more recent times. He traces in Neanderthals and early sapiens the accumulation and development of these capacities, and he details their coalescence into modern musical behavior across the last hundred millennia.



“Gary Tomlinson’s A Million Years of Music is a brilliant book opening up the frontier between the humanities and sciences. Music’s role in the development of the human capacity for abstract thinking is persuasively traced through an original and virtuosic interdisciplinary narrative. To read this book is to be astonished by the relevance of archaeology and coevolution for thinking through some of the most central questions for music and the humanities in the twenty-first century.”
— Ingrid Monson, Harvard University

Distributed for Zone Books
2015 — 385 pp. — 10 illus. — \$29.95/£20.95
978-1-935408-65-9

PROFANATIONS

Giorgio Agamben

translated by Jeff Fort

The Italian philosopher Giorgio Agamben has always been an original reader of texts, understanding their many rich historical, aesthetic, and political meanings and effects. In *Profanations*, Agamben has assembled for the first time some of his most pivotal essays on photography, the novel, and film. A meditation on memory and oblivion, on what is lost and what remains, *Profanations* proves yet again that Agamben is one of the most provocative writers of our time.

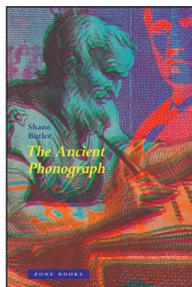
Distributed for Zone Books
2015 — 102 pp. — 6 illus. — paper
\$18.95/£13.95
978-1-890951-83-2
(Cloth 2007)

NEW

THE ANCIENT PHONOGRAPH

Shane Butler

Long before the invention of musical notation, and long before that of the phonograph, the written word was unrivaled as a medium of the human voice. In *The Ancient Phonograph*, Shane Butler searches for traces of voices before Edison, reconstructing a series of ancient soundscapes from Aristotle to Augustine. Here the real voices of tragic actors, ambitious orators, and singing emperors blend with the imagined voices of lovesick nymphs, tormented heroes, and angry gods. The resonant world we encounter in ancient sources is at first unfamiliar, populated by texts that speak and sing, often with no clear difference between the two. But Butler discovers a commonality that invites a deeper understanding of why voices mattered then and why they have mattered since.



With later examples that range from Mozart to Jimi Hendrix, Butler offers an ambitious attempt to rethink the voice — as an anatomical presence, a conceptual category, and a source of pleasure and wonder. He carefully and critically assesses the strengths and limits of recent theoretical approaches to the voice by Adriana Cavarero and Mladen Dolar and makes a rich and provocative range of ancient material available for the first time.

“A brilliant tour de force. The Ancient Phonograph defamiliarizes contemporary assumptions not just about the voice but about the very mainsprings of meaning and interpretation.”

— James I. Porter, University of California, Berkeley

Distributed for Zone Books
2015 — 288 pp. — 6 illus. — \$29.95/£20.95
978-1-935408-72-7

DARK TONGUES

The Art of Rogues and Riddlers

Daniel Heller-Roazen

An exploration of secret languages, moving among hermetic artificial tongues as diverse as criminal jargons and divine speech.

Distributed for Zone Books
2013 — 240 pp. — \$27.95/£19.95
978-1-935408-33-8

UNDOING THE DEMOS

Neoliberalism's Stealth Revolution

Wendy Brown

Neoliberal rationality — ubiquitous today in statecraft and the workplace, in jurisprudence, education, and culture — remakes everything and everyone in the image of *homo oeconomicus*. What happens when this rationality transposes the constituent elements of democracy into an economic register? In *Undoing the Demos*, Wendy Brown explains how democracy itself is imperiled. The demos disintegrates into bits of human capital; concerns with justice bow to the mandates of growth rates, credit ratings, and investment climates; liberty submits to the imperative of human capital appreciation; equality dissolves into market competition; and popular sovereignty grows incoherent. Liberal democratic practices may not survive these transformations. Radical democratic dreams may not either.

In an original and compelling argument, Brown explains how and why neoliberal reason undoes the political form and political imaginary it falsely promises to secure and reinvigorate. Through meticulous analyses of neoliberalized law, political practices, governance, and education, she charts the new common sense. *Undoing the Demos* makes clear that for democracy to have a future, it must become an object of struggle and rethinking.

"Political theorist Wendy Brown opens her brilliant and incisive new book, Undoing the Demos, with a clarion call: Western democracy is imperiled. According to Brown, democracy has grown gaunt as a consequence of an ascendant political rationality that, like an ideological autoimmune disorder, has assaulted its very fiber and future...Democracy is the crux of the issue...and by focusing on how it's been diminished Brown has written a book that deserves to be widely read."
— Astra Taylor, *Bookforum*

Distributed for Zone Books
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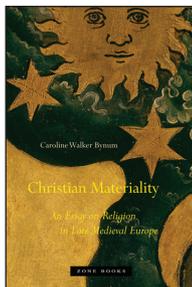
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Seeing the Christian culture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as a paradoxical affirmation of the glory and the threat of the natural world, Bynum's study suggests a new understanding of the background to the sixteenth-century reformations, both Protestant and Catholic. Moving beyond the cultural study of "the body" — a field she helped to establish — Bynum argues that Western attitudes toward body and person must be placed in the context of changing conceptions of matter itself. Her study has broad theoretical implications, suggesting a new approach to the study of material culture and religious practice.

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Tim Hodgkinson

In this book, Tim Hodgkinson proposes a theory of aesthetics and music grounded in the boundary between nature and culture within the human being. His analysis discards the conventional idea of the human being as an integrated whole in favor of a rich and complex field in which incompatible kinds of information — biological and cultural — collide. It is only when we acknowledge the clash of body and language within human identity that we can understand how art brings forth the special form of subjectivity potentially present in aesthetic experiences.

As a young musician, Hodgkinson realized that music was, in some mysterious way, “of itself” — not isolated from life, but not entirely continuous with it, either. Drawing on his experiences as a musician, composer, and anthropologist, Hodgkinson shows how when we listen to music a new subjectivity comes to life in ourselves. The normal mode of agency is suspended, and the subjectivity inscribed in the music comes toward us as a formative “other” to engage with. But this is not our reproduction of the composer’s own subjectivation; when we perform our listening of the music, we are sharing the formative risks taken by its maker. To examine this in practice, Hodgkinson looks at the work of three composers who have each claimed to stimulate a new way of listening: Pierre Schaeffer, John Cage, and Helmut Lachenmann.

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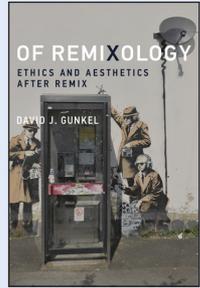
NEW

OF REMIXOLOGY

Ethics and Aesthetics
after Remix

David J. Gunkel

Remix — or the practice of recombining preexisting content — has proliferated across media both digital and analog. Fans celebrate it as a revolutionary new creative practice; critics characterize it as a lazy and cheap (and often illegal) recycling of other people’s



work. In *Of Remixology*, David Gunkel argues that to understand remix, we need to change the terms of the debate. The two sides of the remix controversy, Gunkel contends, share certain underlying values — originality, innovation, artistic integrity. And each side seeks to protect these values from the threat that is represented by the other. In reevaluating these shared philosophical assumptions, Gunkel not only provides a new way to understand remix, he also offers an innovative theory of moral and aesthetic value for the twenty-first century.

In a section called “Premix,” Gunkel examines the terminology of remix (including “collage,” “sample,” “bootleg,” and “mashup”) and its material preconditions, the technology of recording. In “Remix,” he takes on the distinction between original and copy; makes a case for repetition; and considers the question of authorship in a world of seemingly endless recomputed and repurposed content. Finally, in “Postmix,” Gunkel outlines a new theory of moral and aesthetic value that can accommodate remix and its cultural significance, remixing — or reconfiguring and recombining — traditional philosophical approaches in the process.

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ELBOW ROOM

The Varieties of Free Will Worth Wanting
New Edition

Daniel C. Dennett
with a new preface and afterword
by the author

In this landmark 1984 work on free will, Daniel Dennett makes a case for compatibilism. His aim, as he writes in the preface to this new edition, was a cleanup job, "saving everything that mattered about the everyday concept of free will, while jettisoning the impediments."

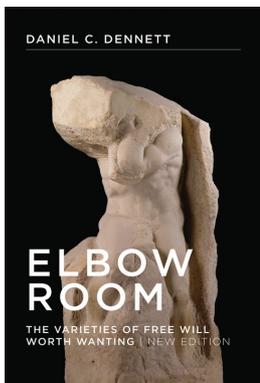
In *Elbow Room*, Dennett argues that the varieties of free will worth wanting — those that underwrite moral and artistic responsibility — are not threatened by advances in science but distinguished, explained, and justified in detail.

Dennett tackles the question of free will in a highly original and witty manner, drawing on the theories and concepts of fields that range from physics and evolutionary biology to engineering, automata theory, and artificial intelligence. He shows how the classical formulations of the problem in philosophy depend on misuses of imagination, and he disentangles the philosophical problems of real interest from the "family of anxieties" in which they are often enmeshed — imaginary agents and bogeymen, including the Peremptory Puppeteer, the Nefarious Neurosurgeon, and the Cosmic Child Whose Dolls We Are. Putting sociobiology in its rightful place, he concludes that we can have free will and science too. He explores reason, control and self-control, the meaning of "can" and "could have done otherwise," responsibility and punishment, and why we would want free will in the first place. A fresh reading of Dennett's book shows how much it can still contribute to current discussions of free will.

This edition includes as its afterword Dennett's 2012 Erasmus Prize essay.

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