PLATO’S CAMERA
How the Physical Brain Captures a Landscape of Abstract Universals
Paul M. Churchland

In Plato’s Camera, eminent philosopher Paul Churchland offers a novel account of how the brain constructs a representation — or “takes a picture” — of the universe’s timeless categorical and dynamical structure. This construction process, which begins at birth, yields the enduring background conceptual framework with which we will interpret our sensory experience for the rest of our lives. But, as even Plato knew, to make singular perceptual judgments requires that we possess an antecedent framework of abstract categories to which any perceived particular can be relevantly assimilated. How that background framework is assembled in the first place is the motivating mystery, and the primary target, of Churchland’s book.

Unexpectedly, this neurobiologically grounded account of human cognition also provides a systematic story of how such low-level epistemological activities are integrated within an enveloping framework of linguistic structures and regulatory mechanisms at the social level. As Churchland illustrates, this integration of cognitive mechanisms at several levels has launched the human race on an epistemological adventure denied to all other terrestrial creatures.

“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

“Paul Churchland delivers a measured and engaging account of the activation-vector-space framework for understanding the brain as an organ of thought, imagination, and reason. This delightful treatment takes us further, however, addressing in significant detail the impact of cultural and linguistic practice on learning and thought. Plato’s Camera is a must-read for those interested in the nature and possibility of human epistemic contact with the world.”
— Andy Clark, FRSE, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, University of Edinburgh

2013 — 304 pp. — 12 color, 34 b & w illus. — paper $18.00/£12.95
978-0-262-52518-3
(Cloth 2012)

NOW AVAILABLE IN PAPERBACK

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.

For this third edition, the text has been updated and revised throughout. The changes range from references to the iPhone’s “Siri” to expanded discussions of the work of such contemporary philosophers as David Chalmers, John Searle, and Thomas Nagel. Churchland describes new research in evolution, genetics, and visual neuroscience, among other areas, arguing that the philosophical significance of these new findings lies in the support they tend to give to the reductionist and eliminative versions of materialism. Matter and Consciousness, written by the most distinguished theorist and commentator in the field, offers an authoritative summary and sourcebook for issues in philosophy of mind. It is suitable for use as an introductory undergraduate text.

Praise for earlier editions
“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

“This book is superb as an introductory text. Difficult matters are treated from an introductory perspective gracefully, interestingly, and with remarkably little in the way of distorting simplification. My prediction is that the word about this book will spread, and it will soon be a standard textbook.”
— Ned Block, NYU

2013 — 304 pp. — 21 illus. — paper $25.00/£17.95
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Texts recommended for course adoption are designated throughout the catalog.
Traditional philosophers approached the issues of free will and moral responsibility through conceptual analysis that seldom incorporated findings from empirical science. In recent decades, however, striking developments in psychology and neuroscience have captured the attention of many moral philosophers. This volume of Moral Psychology offers essays, commentaries, and replies by leading philosophers and scientists who explain and use empirical findings from psychology and neuroscience to illuminate old and new problems regarding free will and moral responsibility.

The contributors — who include such prominent scholars as Patricia Churchland, Daniel Dennett, and Michael Gazzaniga — consider issues raised by determinism, compatibilism, and libertarianism; epiphenomenalism, bypassing, and naturalism; naturalism; and rationality and situationism. These writing show that although science does not settle the issues of free will and moral responsibility, it has enlivened the field by asking novel, profound, and important questions.


March 2014 — 488 pp. — 9 illus. — paper $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-52547-3
Cloth — $70.00/£48.95
978-0-262-02668-0
THE EXTENDED MIND
edited by Richard Menary

Where does the mind stop and the rest of the world begin? In their famous 1998 paper “The Extended Mind,” philosophers Andy Clark and David J. Chalmers posed this question and answered it provocatively: cognitive processes “ain’t all in the head.” The environment has an active role in driving cognition; cognition is sometimes made up of neural, bodily, and environmental processes. Their argument excited a vigorous debate among philosophers, both supporters and detractors. This volume brings together for the first time the best responses to Clark and Chalmers’s bold proposal. These responses, together with the original paper by Clark and Chalmers, offer a valuable overview of the latest research on the extended mind thesis.

The contributors first discuss (and answer) objections raised to Clark and Chalmers’s thesis. Clark himself responds to critics in an essay that uses the movie Memento’s amnesia-aiding notes and tattoos to illustrate the workings of the extended mind. Contributors then consider the different directions in which the extended mind project might be taken, including the need for an approach that focuses on cognitive activity and practice.

“The perfect external resource for those aiming to extend their thinking on these important topics and to take this fertile debate further.”
— Daniel D. Hutto, Analysis

2012 — 392 pp. — 2 illus. — paper
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THE NEW SCIENCE OF THE MIND
From Extended Mind to Embodied Phenomenology
Mark Rowlands

There is a new way of thinking about the mind that does not locate mental processes exclusively “in the head.” Some think that this expanded conception of the mind will be the basis of a new science of the mind. In this book, leading philosopher Mark Rowlands investigates the conceptual foundations of this new science of the mind.

The new way of thinking about the mind emphasizes the ways in which mental processes are embodied (made up partly of extraneural bodily structures and processes), embedded (designed to function in tandem with the environment), enacted (constituted in part by action), and extended (located in the environment).

The new way of thinking about the mind, Rowlands writes, is actually an old way of thinking that has taken on new form. Rowlands describes a conception of mind that had its clearest expression in phenomenology — in the work of Husserl, Heidegger, Sartre, and Merleau-Ponty. He builds on these views, clarifies and renders consistent the ideas of embodied, embedded, enacted, and extended mind, and develops a unified philosophical treatment of the novel conception of the mind that underlies the new science of the mind.

2013 — 264 pp. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-51858-1

FEELING EXTENDED
Sociality as Extended Body-Becoming-Mind
Douglas Robinson

The extended-mind thesis (EMT), usually attributed to Andy Clark and David Chalmers, proposes that in specific kinds of mind-body-world interaction there emerges an extended cognitive system incorporating such extracranial supports as pencils, papers, computers, and other objects and environments in the world. In Feeling Extended, Douglas Robinson accepts the thesis, but argues that the usual debate over EMT — which centers on whether mind really (literally, actually, materially) extends to body and world or only seems to — oversimplifies the issue. When we say that mind feels as if it extends, Robinson argues, what extends is precisely feeling — and mind, insofar as it arises out of feeling.

Robinson explores the world of affect and conation as intermediate realms of being between the physical movements of body and the qualitative movements of mind. He shows that affect is transcranial and tends to become interpersonal conation. Affective-becoming-conative sociality, he argues, is in fact the primary area in which body-becoming-mind extends. To make his case, Robinson draws on a wide spectrum of philosophical thought — from the EMT and quasia debates among cognitivists to the prehistory of such debates in the work of Hegel and Peirce to continental challenges to Hegelianism from Bakhtin and Derrida — as well as on extensive empirical research in social psychology and important sociological theories of face (Goffman), ritual (Connerton), and habitus (Bourdieu).

2013 — 264 pp. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01947-7
While philosophers of mind have been arguing over the status of mental representations in cognitive science, cognitive scientists have been quietly engaged in studying perception, action, and cognition without explaining them in terms of mental representation. In this book, Anthony Chemero describes this nonrepresentational approach (which he terms radical embodied cognitive science), puts it in historical and conceptual context, and applies it to traditional problems in the philosophy of mind. Radical embodied cognitive science is a direct descendant of the American naturalist psychology of William James and John Dewey, and it follows them in viewing perception and cognition to be understandable only in terms of action in the environment. Chemero argues that cognition should be described in terms of agent–environment dynamics rather than in terms of computation and representation. After outlining this orientation to cognition, Chemero proposes a methodology: dynamical systems theory, which would explain things dynamically and without reference to representation. He also advances a background theory: Gibsonian ecological psychology, "shored up" and clarified. Chemero then looks at some traditional philosophical problems (reductionism, epistemological skepticism, metaphysical realism, consciousness) through the lens of radical embodied cognitive science and concludes that the comparative ease with which it resolves these problems, combined with its empirical promise, makes this approach to cognitive science a rewarding one.
Philosophy of Mind

RADICALIZING ENACTIVISM
Basic Minds without Content
Daniel D. Hutto and Erik Myin

Most of what humans do and experience is best understood in terms of dynamically unfolding interactions with the environment. Many philosophers and cognitive scientists now acknowledge the critical importance of situated, environment-involving embodied engagements as a means of understanding basic minds — including basic forms of human mentality. Yet many of these same theorists hold fast to the view that basic minds are necessarily or essentially contentful — that they represent conditions the world might be in. In this book, Daniel Hutto and Erik Myin promote the cause of a radically enactive, embodied approach to cognition that holds that some kinds of minds — basic minds — are neither best explained by processes involving the manipulation of contents nor inherently contentful. Hutto and Myin oppose the widely endorsed thesis that cognition always and everywhere involves content. They defend the counter-thesis that there can be intentionality and phenomenal experience without content, and demonstrate the advantages of their approach for thinking about scaffolded minds and consciousness.

“Anyone who is familiar with the field will be rewarded by reading Radicalizing Enactivism. The book engages philosophers on both sides of the representationalist/anti-representationalist divide with well-structured, compelling argument; and the original style makes reading enjoyable.”
— Philosophical Psychology

“This important book testifies to the enactive viewpoint in cognitive science having now come of age. In arguing that minds lack informational content, Hutto and Myin develop an original version of the enactive view that reshapes current philosophical thinking about embodied and extended cognition. Both proponents and critics of the enactive viewpoint will need to come to terms with this new enactive manifesto.”
— Evan Thompson, Professor of Philosophy, University of Toronto

2013 — 250 pp. — 1 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01854-8

THE HAND, AN ORGAN OF THE MIND
What the Manual Tells the Mental
edited by Zdravko Radman

Cartesian-inspired dualism enforces a theoretical distinction between the motor and the cognitive and locates the mental exclusively in the head. This collection, focusing on the hand, challenges this dichotomy, offering theoretical and empirical perspectives on the interconnectedness and interdependence of the manual and mental. The contributors explore the possibility that the hand, far from being the merely mechanical executor of preconceived mental plans, possesses its own know-how, enabling “enhanced” beings to navigate the natural, social, and cultural world without engaging propositional thought, consciousness, and deliberation.

The contributors consider not only broad philosophical questions — ranging from the nature of embodiment, action, and the extended mind to the phenomenology of agency — but also such specific issues as touching, grasping, gesturing, sociality, and simulation. They show that the capacities of the hand include perception (on its own and in association with other modalities), action, (extended) cognition, social interaction, and communication. Taken together, their accounts offer a handbook of cutting-edge research exploring the ways that the manual shapes and reshapes the mental and creates conditions for embodied agents to act in the world.


“A fascinating collection….all the essays convey some new and interesting ideas….Radman’s collection, by highlighting a range of philosophical, cognitive, neurophysiological, evolutionary, cultural, and aesthetic aspects of the hand, will surely benefit and resonate with a large and diverse readership.”
— Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews

2013 — 464 pp. — 8 illus. — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-01884-5
OPEN MINDS
The Social Making of Agency and Intentionality
Wolfgang Prinz

In *Open Minds*, Wolfgang Prinz offers the novel claim that agency and intentionality are first perceived and understood in others, and that it is only through practices and discourses of social mirroring that individuals come to apply these features to themselves and to shape their architectures for volition and cognition accordingly. Developing a (social science) constructive approach within a (cognitive science) representational framework, Prinz argues that the architectures for agency (volition) and intentionality (cognition) arise from particular kinds of social interaction and communication. Rather than working as closed, individual systems, our minds operate in ways that are fundamentally open to other minds.

Prinz describes mirror systems and mirror games, particular kinds of representational mechanisms and social games that provide tools for aligning closed individual minds with other minds. He maps the formation of an architecture for volition, addressing issues of agency and intention-based top-down control, then outlines the ways the same basic ideas can be applied to an architecture for cognition, helping to solve basic issues of subjectivity and intentionality.

Addressing the reality and efficacy of such social artifacts as autonomy and free will, Prinz contends that our beliefs about minds are not just beliefs about their workings but powerful tools for making them work as we believe.

2012 — 352 pp. — 7 illus. — $42.00/£28.95
978-0-262-01703-9

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.

In the course of her discussion, Colombetti focuses on long-debated issues in affective science, including the notion of basic emotions, the nature of appraisal and its relationship to bodily arousal, the place of bodily feelings in emotion experience, the neurophysiological study of emotion experience, and the bodily nature of our encounters with others. Drawing on enactivist tools such as dynamical systems theory, the notion of the lived body, neurophenomenology, and phenomenological accounts of empathy, Colombetti advances a novel approach to these traditional issues that does justice to their complexity. Doing so, she also expands the enactive approach into a further domain of inquiry, one that has more generally been neglected by the embodied-embedded approach in the philosophy of cognitive science.

2014 — 288 pp. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-01995-8

JOINT ATTENTION
New Developments in Psychology, Philosophy of Mind, and Social Neuroscience
*edited by Axel Seemann*

Academic interest in the phenomenon of joint attention — the capacity to attend to an object together with another creature — has increased rapidly over the past two decades. Yet it isn’t easy to spell out in detail what joint attention is, how it ought to be characterized, and what exactly its significance consists in. The writers for this volume address these and related questions by drawing on a variety of disciplines, including developmental and comparative psychology, philosophy of mind, and social neuroscience. The volume organizes their contributions along three main themes: definitional concerns, such as the question of whether or not joint attention should be understood as an irreducibly basic state of mind; processes and mechanisms obtaining on both the neural and behavioral levels; and the functional significance of joint attention, in particular the role it plays in comprehending spatial perspectives and understanding other minds. The collected papers present new work by leading researchers on one of the key issues in social cognition. They demonstrate that an adequate theory of joint attention is indispensable for a comprehensive account of mind.

2012 — 488 pp. — 22 illus. — $47.00/£32.95
978-0-262-01682-7
There are many reasons for scholars to investigate empathy. Empathy plays a crucial role in human social interaction at all stages of life; it is thought to help motivate positive social behavior, inhibit aggression, and provide the affective and motivational bases for moral development; it is a necessary component of psychotherapy and patient-physician interactions. This volume covers a wide range of topics in empathy theory, research, and applications, helping to integrate perspectives as varied as anthropology and neuroscience. The contributors discuss the evolution of empathy within the mammalian brain and the development of empathy in infants and children; the relationships among empathy, social behavior, compassion, and altruism; the neural underpinnings of empathy; cognitive versus emotional empathy in clinical practice; and the cost of empathy. Taken together, the contributions significantly broaden the interdisciplinary scope of empathy studies, reporting on current knowledge of the evolutionary, social, developmental, cognitive, and neurobiological aspects of empathy and linking this capacity to human communication, including in clinical practice and medical education.

“Considers empathy from every possible intellectual angle, ranging from its evolutionary and developmental origins to its psychological underpinnings to its applications in clinical practice. The authors are clear, their meaning precise, and the overall treatment comprehensive. It was a joy to read, and a book worth holding tightly.”
— Nicholas Epley, Professor, University of Chicago Booth School of Business

March 2014 — 336 pp. — 10 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52595-4
(Cloth 2011)

PERPLEXITIES OF CONSCIOUSNESS
Eric Schwitzgebel

Do you dream in color? If you answer Yes, how can you be sure? Before you recount your vivid memory of a dream featuring all the colors of the rainbow, consider that in the 1950s researchers found that most people reported dreaming in black and white. In the 1960s, when most movies were in color and more people had color television sets, the vast majority of reported dreams contained color. The most likely explanation for this, according to the philosopher Eric Schwitzgebel, is not that exposure to black-and-white media made people misremember their dreams. It is that we simply don’t know whether or not we dream in color. In Perplexities of Consciousness, Schwitzgebel examines various aspects of inner life (dreams, mental imagery, emotions, and other subjective phenomena) and argues that we know very little about our stream of conscious experience.

Drawing broadly from historical and recent philosophy and psychology to examine such topics as visual perspective, and the unreliability of introspection, Schwitzgebel finds us singularly inept in our judgments about conscious experience.

“The philosopher Eric Schwitzgebel, in Perplexities of Consciousness, contends that our minds, rather than being open-access, are largely hidden territory.”
— Nicholas Humphrey, New York Times Book Review

“An important contribution to the study of consciousness. The book has the liveliness found in the best non-fiction writing.”
— Sebastian Watzl and Wayn Wu, Mind

2013 — 240 pp. — 6 illus. — paper — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-52522-0
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Social Neuroscience series

Life and Mind series
THE WONDER OF CONSCIOUSNESS
Understanding the Mind through Philosophical Reflection
Harold Langsam

Consciousness is a wonderful thing. But if we are fully to appreciate the wonder of consciousness, we need to articulate what it is about consciousness that makes it such an interesting and important phenomenon to us. In this book, Harold Langsam argues that consciousness is intelligible — that there are substantive facts about consciousness that can be known a priori — and that it is the intelligibility of consciousness that is the source of its wonder.

Langsam first examines the way certain features of some of our conscious states intelligibly relate us to features of the world of which we are conscious. Consciousness is radically different from everything else in the world, and yet it brings us into intimate connection with the things of the world. Langsam then examines the causal powers of some of our conscious states. Some of these causal powers are determined in an intelligible way by the categorical natures of their conscious states: if you know what consciousness is, then you can also know (by the mere exercise of your intelligence) some of what consciousness does.

Langsam’s intent is to get the philosophy of mind away from the endless and distracting debates about whether consciousness is physical or not. He shows that there are substantive things that we can discover about consciousness merely through philosophical reflection. The philosopher who takes this approach is not ignoring the empirical facts; he is reflecting on these facts to discover further, nonempirical facts.

“Engaging…Langsam inspires wonder in the midst of philosophical rigor…In a world increasingly ruled by reductive physicalism, where mystery and wonder have been replaced by process and data, The Wonder of Consciousness is a welcomed addition to the current literature…refreshingly readable and inspiring.”
— Ethics and Medicine: An International Journal of Bioethics

“This book is packed full of insights into conscious experience. Langsam sets out to describe the role of consciousness in perception, knowledge, inductive inference, practical reasoning, and pleasure and pain. He addresses a wealth of topics in compact prose that has a pleasing momentum as it brings us from one elegant piece of philosophy to the next.”
— Susanna Siegel, Edgar Pierce Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University

2011 — 248 pp. — $35.00/£24.95
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RE-EMERGENCE
Locating Conscious Properties in a Material World
Gerald Vision

The presence of sentience in a basically material reality is among the mysteries of existence. Many philosophers of mind argue that conscious states and properties are nothing beyond the matter that brings them about. Finding these arguments less than satisfactory, Gerald Vision offers a nonphysicalist theory of mind. Revisiting and defending a key doctrine of the once widely accepted school of philosophy known as emergentism, Vision proposes that conscious states are emergents, although they depend for their existence on their material bases.

Although many previous emergentist theories have been decisively undermined, Vision argues that emergent options are still viable on some issues. In Re-Emergence he explores the question of conscious properties arising from brute, unthinking matter, making the case that there is no equally plausible non-emergent alternative.

Vision defends emergentism even while conceding that conscious properties and states are realized by or strongly supervene on the physical. He argues, however, that conscious properties cannot be reduced to, identified with, or given the right kind of materialist explanation in terms of the physical reality on which they depend. Rather than use emergentism simply to assail the current physicalist orthodoxy, Vision views emergentism as a contribution to understanding conscious aspects.

After describing and defending his version of emergentism, Vision reviews several varieties of physicalism and near-physicalism, finding that his emergent theory does a better job of coming to grips with these phenomena.

“Gerald Vision brings to Re-Emergence an impressive mastery of the issues and aspirations that have been driving the continuing surge of interest in emergence, an idea that refuses to go away. Recent debates, however, are more notable for disunity, fragmentation, and a lack of direction than solid advances. This clear-headed, well-argued book is a timely and most welcome contribution to the field. It offers a strong and serious defense of the emergentist approach to consciousness; more, it provides a coherent and unified framework for the emergence debates yet to come.”
— Jaegwon Kim, Brown University

2011 — 264 pp. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01584-4
CONSCIOUSNESS REVISITED
Materialism without Phenomenal Concepts
Michael Tye

We are material beings in a material world, but we are also beings who have experiences and feelings. How can these subjective states be just a matter of matter? To defend materialism, philosophical materialists have formulated what is sometimes called “the phenomenal-concept strategy,” which holds that we possess a range of special concepts for classifying the subjective aspects of our experiences. In Consciousness Revisited, the philosopher Michael Tye, until now a proponent of the phenomenal-concept strategy, argues that the strategy is mistaken.

A rejection of phenomenal concepts leaves the materialist with the task of finding some other strategy for defending materialism. Tye points to four major puzzles of consciousness that arise: How is it possible for Mary, in the famous thought experiment, to make a discovery when she leaves her black-and-white room? In what does the explanatory gap consist and how can it be bridged? How can the hard problem of consciousness be solved? How are zombies possible? Tye presents solutions to these puzzles — solutions that relieve the pressure on the materialist created by the failure of the phenomenal-concept strategy. In doing so, he discusses and makes new proposals on a wide range of issues.

“This marvelously informed, powerfully argued book is Michael Tye’s latest contribution to the task of finding a naturalistic understanding of consciousness. It is an agenda setter.”
— Frank Jackson, Department of Philosophy, Princeton University
2011 — 248 pp. — 3 color, 18 b & w illus. — paper $20.00/£13.95
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Daniel C. Dennett

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INNER EXPERIENCE AND NEUROSCIENCE
Merging Both Perspectives
Donald D. Price and James J. Barrell

The study of consciousness has advanced rapidly over the last two decades. And yet there is no clear path to creating models for a direct science of human experience or for integrating its insights with those of neuroscience, psychology, and philosophy. In Inner Experience and Neuroscience, Donald Price and James Barrell show how a science of human experience can be developed through a strategy that integrates experiential paradigms with methods from the natural sciences. They argue that the accuracy and results of both psychology and neuroscience would benefit from an experiential perspective and methods.

Price and Barrell describe phenomenologically based methods for scientific research on human experience, as well as their philosophical underpinnings, and relate these to empirical results associated with such phenomena as pain and suffering, emotions, and volition. They argue that the methods of psychophysics are critical for integrating experiential and natural sciences; describe how qualitative and quantitative methods can be merged; and then apply this approach to the phenomena of pain, placebo responses, and background states of consciousness. In the course of their argument, they draw on empirical results that include qualitative studies, quantitative studies, and neuroimaging studies. Finally, they propose that the integration of experiential and natural science can extend efforts to understand such difficult issues as free will and complex negative emotions including jealousy and greed.

A Bradford Book
2012 — 360 pp. — 34 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-01765-7

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY CONSOLIDATION
Analogous Processes on Different Levels
Thomas J. Anastasio, Kristen Ann Ehrenberger, Patrick Watson, and Wenyi Zhang

We form individual memories by a process known as consolidation: the conversion of immediate and fleeting bits of information into a stable and accessible representation of facts and events. These memories provide a version of the past that helps us navigate the present and is critical to individual identity. The authors of this book propose that social groups form collective memories by analogous processes. They describe a single process of consolidation with analogous — not merely comparable — manifestations on any level, whether brain, family, or society. They propose a three-in-one model of memory consolidation that can explain memory consolidation phenomena on individual and collective levels.

When consolidation is disrupted by traumatic injury to a brain structure known as the hippocampus, memories in the process of being consolidated are lost. In individuals, this is known as retrograde amnesia. The authors hypothesize a “social hippocampus” and argue that disruption at the collective level can result in collective retrograde amnesia. They offer the Chinese Cultural Revolution (1966–1976) as an example of trauma to the social hippocampus and present evidence for the loss of recent collective memory in mainland Chinese populations that experienced the Cultural Revolution.

2012 — 320 pp. — 9 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-01704-6

DESCRIBING INNER EXPERIENCE?
Proponent Meets Skeptic
Russell T. Hurlburt and Eric Schwitzgebel

A psychologist and a philosopher with opposing viewpoints discuss the extent to which it is possible to report accurately on our own conscious experience, considering both the reliability of introspection in general and the particular self-reported inner experiences of “Melanie,” a subject interviewed using the Descriptive Experience Sampling method.

2011 — 332 pp. — paper — $23.00/£15.95
978-0-262-51649-5
(Cloth 2007)
Life and Mind series
BORGES AND MEMORY
Encounters with the Human Brain
Rodrigo Quian Quiroga
translated by Juan Pablo Fernández

Imagine the astonishment felt by neuroscientist Rodrigo Quian Quiroga when he found a fantastically precise interpretation of his research findings in a story written by the great Argentinian fabulist Jorge Luis Borges fifty years earlier. Quian Quiroga studies the workings of the brain — in particular how memory works — one of the most complex and elusive mysteries of science. He and his fellow neuroscientists have at their disposal sophisticated imaging equipment and access to information not available just twenty years ago. And yet Borges seemed to have imagined the gist of Quian Quiroga’s discoveries decades before he made them.

The title character of Borges’s “Funes the Memorious” remembers everything in excruciatingly particular detail but is unable to grasp abstract ideas. Quian Quiroga found neurons in the human brain that respond to abstract concepts but ignore particular details, and, spurred by the way Borges imagined the consequences of remembering every detail but being incapable of abstraction, he began a search for the origins of Funes. Borges’s widow, Maria Kodama, gave him access to her husband’s personal library, and Borges’s books led Quian Quiroga to reread earlier thinkers in philosophy and psychology. He found that just as Borges had perhaps dreamed the results of Quian Quiroga’s discoveries, other thinkers — William James, Gustav Spiller, John Stuart Mill — had perhaps also dreamed a story like “Funes.”

With BORGES AND MEMORY, Quian Quiroga has given us a fascinating and accessible story about the workings of the brain that the great creator of Funes would appreciate.

“Borges and Memory is as interesting as it is inspirational.”

— Times Higher Education

2012 — 224 pp. — 34 illus. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-01821-0

CONSCIOUSNESS
Confessions of a Romantic Reductionist
Christof Koch

What links conscious experience of pain, joy, color, and smell to bioelectrical activity in the brain? How can anything physical give rise to nonphysical, subjective, conscious states? Christof Koch has devoted much of his career to bridging the seemingly unbridgeable gap between the physics of the brain and phenomenal experience. This engaging book — part scientific overview, part memoir, part futurist speculation — describes Koch’s search for an empirical explanation for consciousness. Koch recounts not only the birth of the modern science of consciousness but also the subterranean motivation for his quest — his instinctual (if “romantic”) belief that life is meaningful.

Koch gives us stories from the front lines of modern research into the neurobiology of consciousness as well as his own reflections on a variety of topics, including the distinction between attention and awareness, the unconscious, how neurons respond to Homer Simpson, the physics and biology of free will, dogs, Der Ring des Nibelungen, sentient machines, the loss of his belief in a personal God, and sadness. All of them are signposts in the pursuit of his life’s work — to uncover the roots of consciousness.

“[D]efinitely worth reading I argued with Koch all the way through this book. And I loved every minute of it.”

— Robert Stickgold, Nature

“Koch weaves a vivid and poignant story, punctuated by fascinating characters and compelling science. The book will leave you with a small piece of Koch’s own consciousness, plucked from his head and delivered into yours.”

— Science News

2012 — 184 pp. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-01749-7
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, superegos, 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.

Proposing what he calls a scientifically inspired pragmatism, Zachar considers such topics as the essentialist bias, diagnostic literalism, and the concepts of natural kind and social construct. Turning explicitly to psychiatric topics, he proposes a new model for the domain of psychiatric disorders, the imperfect community model, which avoids both relativism and essentialism. He uses this model to understand such recent controversies as the attempt to eliminate narcissistic personality disorder from the DSM-5. Returning to such concepts as real, true, and objective, Zachar argues that not only should we use these metaphysical concepts to think philosophically about other concepts, we should think philosophically about them.

WHAT IS ADDICTION?
edited by Don Ross, Harold Kincaid, David Spurrett, and Peter Collins

The image of the addict in popular culture combines victimhood and moral failure; we sympathize with addicts in films and novels because of their suffering and their hard-won knowledge. And yet actual scientific knowledge about addiction tends to undermine this cultural construct.

In What Is Addiction?, leading addiction researchers from neuroscience, psychology, genetics, philosophy, economics, and other fields survey the latest findings in addiction science. They discuss such questions as whether addiction is one kind of condition, or several; if addiction is neuropsychological, psychological, or social, or incorporates aspects of all of these; to what extent addicts are responsible for their problems, and how this affects health and regulatory policies; and whether addiction is determined by inheritance or environment or both.

2010 — 467 pp. — 26 illus. — paper — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-51311-1
IN PRAISE OF REASON
Why Rationality Matters for Democracy
Michael P. Lynch

Why does reason matter, if (as many people seem to think) in the end everything comes down to blind faith or gut instinct? Why not just go with what you believe even if it contradicts the evidence? Why bother with rational explanation when name-calling, manipulation, and force are so much more effective in our current cultural and political landscape? Michael Lynch’s *In Praise of Reason* offers a spirited defense of reason and rationality in an era of widespread skepticism — when, for example, people reject scientific evidence about such matters as evolution, climate change, and vaccines when it doesn’t jibe with their beliefs and opinions.

Although skeptical questions about reason have a deep and interesting history, Lynch argues, they can be answered. In particular, appeals to scientific principles of rationality are part of the essential common currency of any civil democratic society. The idea that everything is arbitrary — that reasoning has no more weight than blind faith — undermines a key principle of a civil society: that we owe our fellow citizens explanations for what we do. Reason matters — not just for the noble ideal of truth, but for the everyday world in which we live.

April 2014 — 184 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-52605-0
(Cloth 2012)

INSIDE JOKES
Using Humor to Reverse-Engineer the Mind
Matthew M. Hurley, Daniel C. Dennett, and Reginald B. Adams, Jr.

Some things are funny — jokes, puns, sitcoms, Charlie Chaplin, *The Far Side*, Malvolio with his yellow garters crossed — but why? Why does humor exist in the first place? Why do we spend so much of our time passing on amusing anecdotes, making wisecracks, watching *The Simpsons*? In *Inside Jokes*, Matthew Hurley, Daniel Dennett, and Reginald Adams offer an evolutionary and cognitive perspective. Humor, they propose, evolved out of a computational problem that arose when our long-ago ancestors were furnished with open-ended thinking. Mother Nature — aka natural selection — cannot just order the brain to find and fix all our time-pressured misleaps and near-misses. She has to bribe the brain with pleasure. So we find them funny. This wired-in source of pleasure has been tickled relentlessly by humorists over the centuries, and we have become addicted to the endogenous mind candy that is humor.

“Inside Jokes is the most persuasive theory of humor in the centuries that scientists have been trying to explain why we crack up. Extra bonus: unlike most such research, which is about as funny as a root canal, Hurley’s analysis is — and I don’t think I’m going out on too much of a limb here — the funniest thing the MIT Press...has ever published (in a good way).” — Sharon Begley, *The Daily Beast*

2013 — 376 pp. — paper — $17.95/£12.95
978-0-262-51869-7
(Cloth 2011)

YUCK!
The Nature and Moral Significance of Disgust
Daniel Kelly

People can be disgusted by the concrete and by the abstract — by an object they find physically repellent or by an ideology or value system they find morally abhorrent. Different things will disgust different people, depending on individual sensibilities or cultural backgrounds. In *Yuck!,* Daniel Kelly investigates the character and evolution of disgust, with an emphasis on understanding the role this emotion has come to play 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 — $17.95/£12.95
978-0-262-51855-0
(Cloth 2011)
*Life and Mind* series
MINDVAULTS
Sociocultural Grounds for Pretending and Imagining
Radu J. Bogdan

The human mind has the capacity to vault over the realm of current perception, motivation, emotion, and action, to leap — consciously and deliberately — to past or future, possible or impossible, abstract or concrete scenarios and situations. In this book, Radu Bogdan examines the roots of this uniquely human ability, which he terms “mindvaulting.” He focuses particularly on the capacities of pretending and imagining, which he identifies as the first forms of mindvaulting to develop in childhood. Pretending and imagining, Bogdan argues, are crucial steps on the ontogenetic staircase to the intellect.

Bogdan finds that pretending and then imagining develop from a variety of sources for reasons that are specific and unique to human childhood. He argues that these capacities arise as responses to sociocultural and sociopolitical pressures that emerge at different stages of childhood. Bogdan argues that some of the properties of mindvaulting — including domain versatility and nonmodularity — resist standard evolutionary explanations. To resolve this puzzle, Bogdan reorients the evolutionary analysis toward human ontogeny, construed as a genuine space of evolution with specific pressures and adaptive responses. Bogdan finds that pretending is an ontogenetic response to sociocultural challenges in early childhood, a pre-adaptation for imagining; after age four, the adaptive response to cooperative and competitive sociopolitical pressures is a competence for mental strategizing that morphs into imagining.

2013 — 256 pp. — 1 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01911-8
**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.

After an overview of the field and background information on recent research in biology, a series of case studies demonstrate neuroanthropology in practice. Contributors first focus on capabilities and skills — including memory in medical practice, skill acquisition in martial arts, and the role of humor in coping with breast cancer treatment and recovery — then report on problems and pathologies that range from post-traumatic stress disorder among veterans to smoking as a part of college social life.


2012 — 432 pp. — 9 illus. — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-01778-7

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF COGNITIVE ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Marc A. Abramiuk**

In *The Foundations of Cognitive Archaeology*, Marc Abramiuk proposes a multidisciplinary basis for the study of the mind in the past, arguing that archaeology and the cognitive sciences have much to offer one another. Abramiuk draws on relevant topics from philosophy, biological anthropology, cognitive psychology, cognitive anthropology, and archaeology to establish theoretically founded and empirically substantiated principles of a discipline that integrates different approaches to mind-related archaeological research.

Abramiuk discusses the two ways that archaeologists have traditionally viewed the human mind: as a universal or as a relative interface with the environment. He argues that neither view by itself can satisfactorily serve as a basis for gleaning insight into all aspects of the mind in the past and, therefore, the mind is more appropriately studied using multiple approaches. He explains the rationale for using these approaches in mind-related archaeological research, reviewing the literature in both cognitive psychology and cognitive anthropology on human memory, perception, and reasoning. Drawing on archaeological and genetic evidence, Abramiuk investigates the evolution of the mind through the Upper Paleolithic era — when the ancient mind became functionally comparable to the modern human mind. Finally, Abramiuk offers a model for the establishment of a discipline dealing with the study of the mind in the past that integrates all the approaches discussed.

2012 — 328 pp. — 27 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-01768-8

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**DO APES READ MINDS?**

**Toward a New Folk Psychology**

**Kristin Andrews**

By adulthood, most of us have become experts in human behavior, able to make sense of the myriad behaviors we find in environments ranging from the family home to the local mall and beyond. In philosophy of mind, our understanding of others has been largely explained in terms of knowing others’ beliefs and desires; describing others’ behavior in these terms is the core of what is known as folk psychology. In *Do Apes Read Minds?* Kristin Andrews challenges this view of folk psychology, arguing that we don’t consider others’ beliefs and desires when predicting most quotidian behavior, and that our explanations in these terms are often inaccurate or unhelpful. Rather than mindreading, or understanding others as receptacles for propositional attitudes, Andrews claims that folk psychologists see others first as whole persons with traits, emotions, and social relations.

Drawing on research in developmental psychology, social psychology, and animal cognition, Andrews argues for a pluralistic folk psychology that employs different kinds of practices (including prediction, explanation, and justification) and different kinds of cognitive tools (including personality trait attribution, stereotype activation, inductive reasoning about past behavior, and generalization from self) that are involved in our folk psychological practices. According to this understanding of folk psychology — which does not require the sophisticated cognitive machinery of second-order metacognition associated with having a theory of mind — animals (including the other great apes) may be folk psychologists, too.

2012 — 312 pp. — $38.00/£26.95
978-0-262-01755-8
**Philosophy of Mind**

**Now Available in Paperback**

**The Bodhisattva’s Brain**

Buddhism Naturalized

Owen Flanagan

If we are material beings living in a material world — and all the scientific evidence suggests that we are — then we must find existential meaning, if there is such a thing, in this physical world. We must cast our lot with the natural rather than the supernatural. Many Westerners with spiritual (but not religious) inclinations are attracted to Buddhism — almost as a kind of moral-mental hygiene. But, as Owen Flanagan points out in *The Bodhisattva’s Brain*, Buddhism is hardly naturalistic. In *The Bodhisattva’s Brain*, Flanagan argues that it is possible to discover in Buddhism a rich, empirically responsible philosophy that could point us to one path of human flourishing.

Some claim that neuroscience is in the process of validating Buddhism empirically, but Flanagan’s naturalized Buddhism does not reduce itself to a brain scan showing happiness patterns. “Buddhism naturalized,” as Flanagan constructs it, offers instead a fully naturalistic and comprehensive philosophy, compatible with the rest of knowledge — a way of conceiving of the human predicament, of thinking about meaning for finite material beings living in a material world.

“Brilliant . . . brings much needed clarity, insight and sophistication to the debate.” — Julian Baggini, The Observer

“Owen Flanagan writes with warmth, wisdom and wit. The Bodhisattva’s Brain is a milestone of cosmopolitan thought.” — Evan Thompson, TLS

“This is an unusually wise and useful book.” — Sam Harris, author of the New York Times best sellers *The Moral Landscape*, *Letter to a Christian Nation*, and *The End of Faith*

2013 — 280 pp. — 1 line drawing — paper $14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52519-0 (Cloth 2011)

**Also Available:**

**Zen-Brain Reflections**

James H. Austin, M.D.

2010 — paper — $25.00/£17.95
978-0-262-51485-9

**Selfless Insight**

Zen and the Meditative Transformations of Consciousness

James H. Austin, M.D.

2011 — paper — $21.95/£15.95
978-0-262-51665-5

**Now Available in Paperback**

**Meditating Selflessly**

Practical Neural Zen

James H. Austin, M.D.

This is not the usual kind of self-help book. Indeed, its major premise heeds a Zen master’s advice to be less self-centered. Yes, it is “one more book of words about Zen,” as the author concedes, yet this book explains meditative practices from the perspective of a “neural Zen.” The latest findings in brain research inform its suggestions. In *Meditating Selflessly*, James Austin — Zen practitioner, neurologist, and author of three acclaimed books on Zen and neuroscience — guides readers toward that open awareness already awaiting them on the cushion and in the natural world.

Austin offers concrete advice — often in a simplified question-and-answer format — about different ways to meditate. He clarifies both the concentrative and receptive styles of meditation. Drawing widely from the exciting new field of contemplative neuroscience, Austin helps resolve an ancient paradox: why both insight wisdom and selflessness arise simultaneously during enlightened states of consciousness.

“Austin has thus once more produced a practical and grounded work, designed to help us enhance our resilience to the exigencies of life, by gaining control of both conscious and non-conscious biases.” — Roy Sugarman, *Metapsychology*

“This extraordinary book on meditation is a perfect jewel, shedding light for the reader on the intricate and profound craft of the practice of meditation and the neuroscience of meditation.” — Roshi Joan Halifax, Founding Abbot, Upaya Zen Center

2013 — 280 pp. — 1 color, 8 b & w illus. — paper $14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52519-0 (Cloth 2011)
PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

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.

The contributors consider such questions as how post-connectionist approaches meet Fodor and Pylyshyn’s conceptual challenges; whether there is empirical evidence for or against the systematicity of thought; and how the systematicity of human thought relates to behavior. The chapters offer a representative sample and an overview of the most important recent developments in the systematicity debate.


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

THINGS AND PLACES
How the Mind Connects with the World
Zenon W. Pylyshyn

In Things and Places, Zenon Pylyshyn argues that the process of incrementally constructing perceptual representations, solving the binding problem (determining which properties go together), and, more generally, grounding perceptual representations in experience arise from the nonconceptual capacity to pick out and keep track of a small number of sensory individuals. He proposes a mechanism in early vision that allows us to select a limited number of sensory objects, to reidentify each of them under certain conditions as the same individual seen before, and to keep track of their enduring individuality despite radical changes in their properties—all without the machinery of concepts, identity, and tenses. This mechanism, which he calls FINSTs (for “Fingers of Instantiation”), is responsible for our capacity to individuate and track several independently moving sensory objects—an ability that we exercise every waking minute, and one that can be understood as fundamental to the way we see and understand the world and to our sense of space.

“Pylyshyn is a singular figure in cognitive science—an extraordinary psychologist who is profoundly dedicated to understanding and responding to philosophical concerns. Things and Places belongs in the bookcase of anyone who believes that uncracking philosophical puzzles about the mind requires a hefty dose of empirical study.”
— Lawrence Shapiro, Mind

2011 — 272 pp. — 26 illus. — paper — $18.00/£12.95
978-0-262-51614-3
(Cloth 2007)
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EXPLAINING THE COMPUTATIONAL MIND

Marcin Milkowski

In this book, Marcin Milkowski argues that the mind can be explained computationally because it is itself computational – whether it engages in mental arithmetic, parses natural language, or processes the auditory signals that allow us to experience music. Defending the computational explanation against objections to it – from John Searle and Hilary Putnam in particular – Milkowski writes that computationalism is here to stay but is not what many have taken it to be. It does not, for example, rely on a Cartesian gulf between software and hardware, or mind and brain. Milkowski’s mechanistic construal of computation allows him to show that no purely computational explanation of a physical process will ever be complete. Computationalism is only plausible, he argues, if you also accept explanatory pluralism.

Milkowski sketches a mechanistic theory of implementation of computation against a background of extant conceptions, describing four dissimilar computational models of cognition. He reviews other philosophical accounts of implementation and computational explanation and defends a notion of representation that is compatible with his mechanistic account and adequate vis à vis the four models discussed earlier. Instead of arguing that there is no computation without representation, he inverts the slogan and shows that there is no representation without computation – but explains that representation goes beyond purely computational considerations. Milkowski’s arguments succeed in vindicating computational explanation in a novel way by relying on mechanistic theory of science and interventionist theory of causation.

“In this book, Marcin Milkowski presents some bold claims as well as interesting analysis of computational approaches for understanding the mind. The book may engender meaningful debates that will eventually put computational approaches on more solid footing for future intellectual endeavors of exploring the mind.”
— Ron Sun, Cognitive Sciences Department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

2013 — 248 pp. — 12 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01886-9

Outstanding Academic Title, 2007, Choice Magazine

MODELS AND COGNITION

Jonathan A. Waskan

In this groundbreaking book, Jonathan Waskan challenges cognitive science's dominant model of mental representation and proposes a novel, well-devised alternative. The traditional view in the cognitive sciences uses a linguistic (propositional) model of mental representation. This logic-based model of cognition informs and constrains both the classical tradition of artificial intelligence and modeling in the connectionist tradition. It falls short, however, when confronted by the frame problem – the lack of a principled way to determine which features of a representation must be updated when new information becomes available. Proposed alternatives, including the imagistic model, have not so far resolved this problem. Waskan proposes instead the Intrinsic Cognitive Models (ICM) hypothesis, which argues that representational states can be conceptualized as the cognitive equivalent of scale models.

Waskan argues further that the proposal that humans harbor and manipulate these cognitive counterparts to scale models offers the only viable explanation for what most clearly differentiates humans from other creatures: their capacity to engage in truth-preserving manipulation of representations.

“Every now and then, a book comes along that tries to put it all together. Waskan’s book is eminently readable and well informed, and taught me a lot about stuff I thought I already knew. It is an accessible text and a thoroughly original contribution, all in one.”
— Robert Cummins, Department of Philosophy and Beckman Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

A Bradford Book
2012 — 344 pp. — 20 illus. — paper — $19.00/£13.95
978-0-262-51754-6
(Cloth 2006)
Willard Van Orman Quine begins this influential work by declaring, “Language is a social art. In acquiring it we have to depend entirely on intersubjectively available cues as to what to say and when.” As Patricia Smith Churchland notes in her foreword to this new edition, with Word and Object Quine challenged the tradition of conceptual analysis as a way of advancing knowledge. The book signaled twentieth-century philosophy’s turn away from metaphysics and what Churchland calls the “phony precision” of conceptual analysis.

In the course of his discussion of meaning and the linguistic mechanisms of objective reference, Quine considers the indeterminacy of translation, brings to light the anomalies and conflicts implicit in our language’s referential apparatus, clarifies semantic problems connected with the imputation of existence, and marshals reasons for admitting or repudiating each of various categories of supposed objects. In addition to Churchland’s foreword, this edition offers a new preface by Quine’s student and colleague Dagfinn Follesdal that describes the never-realized plans for a second edition of Word and Object, in which Quine would offer a more unified treatment of the public nature of meaning, modalities, and propositional attitudes.

2013 — 304 pp. — paper — $36.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51831-4

The pioneering linguist Benjamin Whorf (1897–1941) grasped the relationship between human language and human thinking: how language can shape our innermost thoughts. His basic thesis is that our perception of the world and our ways of thinking about it are deeply influenced by the structure of the languages we speak. The writings collected in this volume include important papers on the Maya, Hopi, and Shawnee languages, as well as more general reflections on language and meaning.

Whorf’s ideas about the relation of language and thought have always appealed to a wide audience, but their reception in expert circles has alternated between dismissal and applause. Recently the language sciences have headed in directions that give Whorf’s thinking a renewed relevance. Hence this new edition of Whorf’s classic work is especially timely.

The second edition includes all the writings from the first edition as well as John Carroll’s original introduction, a new foreword by Stephen Levinson of the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics that puts Whorf’s work in historical and contemporary context, and new indexes. In addition, this edition offers Whorf’s “Yale Report,” an important work from Whorf’s mature oeuvre.

Praise for the first edition
“A carefully planned and skillfully edited presentation of Whorf’s philosophy of language.”
— International Journal of American Linguistics

2012 — 424 pp. — 18 illus. — paper — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51775-1

LANGUAGE, THOUGHT, AND REALITY
Selected Writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf
Second Edition
Benjamin Lee Whorf
edited by John B. Carroll, Stephen C. Levinson, and Penny Lee
Introduction by John B. Carroll
Foreword by Stephen C. Levinson

2012 — 424 pp. — 18 illus. — paper — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51775-1
LEARNABILITY AND COGNITION
The Acquisition of Argument Structure
New Edition
Steven Pinker
with a new preface, “The Secret Life of Verbs,”
by the author

Before Steven Pinker wrote bestsellers on language and human nature, he wrote several technical monographs on language acquisition that have become classics in cognitive science. Learnability and Cognition, first published in 1989, brought together two big topics: how do children learn their mother tongue, and how does the mind represent basic categories of meaning such as space, time, causality, agency, and goals? The stage for this synthesis was set by the fact that when children learn a language, they come to make surprisingly subtle distinctions: pour water into the glass and fill the glass with water sound natural, but pour the glass with water and fill water into the glass sound odd. How can this happen, given that children are not reliably corrected for uttering odd sentences, and they don’t just parrot back the correct ones they hear from their parents? Pinker resolves this paradox with a theory of how children acquire the meaning and uses of verbs, and explores that theory’s implications for language, thought, and the relationship between them.

As Pinker writes in a new preface, “The Secret Life of Verbs,” the phenomena and ideas he explored in this book inspired his 2007 bestseller The Stuff of Thought: Language as a Window into Human Nature. These technical discussions, he notes, provide insight not just into language acquisition but into literary metaphor, scientific understanding, political discourse, and even the conceptions of sexuality that go into obscenity.

“A monumental study that sets a new standard for work on learnability.”
— Ray Jackendoff

“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

“Learnability and Cognition is theoretically a big advance, beautifully reasoned, and a gold mine of information.”
— Lila Gleitman, University of Pennsylvania

2013 — 528 pp. — 69 illus. — paper — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51840-6
Learning, Development, and Conceptual Change series

THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE
Revised and Expanded Edition
Lev S. Vygotsky
edited and with a new foreword by Alex Kozulin

Since it was introduced to the English-speaking world in 1962, Lev Vygotsky’s Thought and Language has become recognized as a classic foundational work of cognitive science. Its 1962 English translation must certainly be considered one of the most important and influential books ever published by the MIT Press. In this highly original exploration of human mental development, Vygotsky analyzes the relationship between words and consciousness, arguing that speech is social in its origins and that only as children develop does it become internalized verbal thought.

In 1986, the MIT Press published a new edition of the original translation by Eugenia Hanfmann and Gertrude Vakar, edited by Vygotsky scholar Alex Kozulin, that restored the work’s complete text and added materials to help readers better understand Vygotsky’s thought. Kozulin also contributed an introductory essay that offered new insight into Vygotsky’s life, intellectual milieu, and research methods. This expanded edition offers Vygotsky’s text, Kozulin’s essay, a subject index, and a new foreword by Kozulin that maps the ever-growing influence of Vygotsky’s ideas.

2012 — 392 pp. — paper — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-51771-3
Philosophy of Communication
Edited by Briankle G. Chang and Garnet C. Butchart
To philosophize is to communicate philosophically. From its inception, philosophy has communicated forcefully. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle talk a lot, and talk ardently. Because philosophy and communication have belonged together from the beginning — and because philosophy comes into its own and solidifies its stance through communication — it is logical that we subject communication to philosophical investigation. This collection of key works of classical, modern, and contemporary philosophers brings communication back into philosophy’s orbit. It is the first anthology to gather in a single volume foundational works that address the core questions, concepts, and problems of communication in philosophical terms.

The editors have chosen thirty-two selections from the work of Plato, Leibniz, Hegel, Husserl, Heidegger, Wittgenstein, Benjamin, Lacan, Derrida, Sloterdijk, and others. They have organized these texts thematically, rather than historically, in seven sections: consciousness; intersubjective understanding; language; writing and context; difference and subjectivity; gift and exchange; and communicability and community. Taken together, these texts not only lay the foundation for establishing communication as a distinct philosophical topic but also provide an outline of what philosophy of communication might look like.

2012 — 688 pp. — paper — $65.00/£44.95
978-0-262-51697-6

The Primacy of Grammar
Nirmalangshu Mukherji
The contemporary discipline of biolinguistics is beginning to have the feel of scientific inquiry. Biolinguistics — especially the work of Noam Chomsky — suggests that the design of language may be “perfect”: language is an optimal solution to conditions of sound and meaning. What is the scope of this inquiry? Which aspect of nature does this science investigate? What notions of language and mind are under investigation? This book is a study of such foundational questions. Exploring Chomsky’s claims, Nirmalangshu Mukherji argues that the significance of biolinguistic inquiry extends beyond the domain of language.

A Bradford Book
2012 — 298 pp. — 11 illus. — paper — $21.00/£14.95
978-0-262-51743-0
(Cloth 2010)
Philosophy of Language

Now Available in Paperback

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. Readers interested in either philosopher, or concerned more generally with the history of twentieth-century philosophy as well as questions of the nature of reason, will find Groundless Grounds of interest.

"With his recent work on Wittgenstein and Heidegger, 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

March 2014 — 370 pp. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52604-3
(Cloth 2012)

Now Available in Paperback

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 draws on the full range of evidence, including Wittgenstein’s published work, the complete Nachlaß, correspondence, lectures, and conversations. Once we see Wittgenstein’s exile, Klagge argues, we will gain a better appreciation of the difficulty of understanding Wittgenstein and his work.

"Fascinating and convincing. This book makes a central contribution to Wittgenstein studies."
— Marjorie Perloff, Sadie Dernham Patek Professor of Humanities, Stanford University, and author, Wittgenstein’s Ladder

"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

March 2014 — 264 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52590-9
(Cloth 2011)
THE TIME OF OUR LIVES
A Critical History of Temporality
David Couzens Hoy

The project of all philosophy may be to gain reconciliation with time, even if not every philosopher has dealt with time expressly. A confrontation with the passing of time and with human finitude runs through the history of philosophy as an ultimate concern. In this genealogy of the concept of temporality, David Hoy examines the emergence in a post-Kantian continental philosophy of a focus on the lived experience of the “time of our lives” rather than on the time of the universe. The purpose is to see how phenomenological and poststructuralist philosophers have tried to locate the source of temporality, how they have analyzed time’s passing, and how they have depicted our relation to time once it has been — in a Proustian sense — regained.

Hoy engages with competing theoretical tactics for reconciling us to our fleeting temporality, drawing on work by Kant, Heidegger, Hegel, Husserl, Merleau-Ponty, Nietzsche, Gadamer, Sartre, Bourdieu, Foucault, Bergson, Deleuze, Žižek, and Derrida. Hoy considers four existential strategies for coping with the apparent flow of temporality, including Proust’s passive and Walter Benjamin’s active reconciliation through memory, Žižek’s critique of poststructuralist politics, Foucault’s confrontation with the temporality of power, and Deleuze’s account of Aion and Chronos. He concludes by exploring whether a dual temporalization could be what constitutes the singular “time of our lives.”

2012 — 312 pp. — paper — $19.00/£13.95
978-0-262-51736-2
(Cloth 2009)

COLOR ONTOLOGY AND COLOR SCIENCE
edited by Jonathan Cohen and Mohan Matthen

Philosophers and scientists have long speculated about the nature of color. Atomists such as Democritus thought color to be “conventional,” not real; Galileo and other key figures of the Scientific Revolution thought that it was an erroneous projection of our own sensations onto external objects. More recently, philosophers have enriched the debate about color by aligning the most advanced color science with the most sophisticated methods of analytical philosophy.

In this volume, leading scientists and philosophers examine new problems with new analytic tools, considering such topics as the psychophysical measurement of color and its implications, the nature of color experience in both normal color-perceivers and the color blind, and questions that arise from what we now know about the neural processing of color information, color consciousness, and color language. Taken together, these papers point toward a complete restructuring of current orthodoxy concerning color experience and how it relates to objective reality.

A Bradford Book
2010 — 456 pp. — 19 color, 78 b & w illus. — paper — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-01994-1

NEW
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.


April 2014 — 656 pp. — 38 illus. — $65.00/£44.95
978-0-262-01994-1
NEW
LOGIC IN GAMES
Johan van Benthem

This book draws on ideas from philosophical logic, computational logic, multi-agent systems, and game theory to offer a comprehensive account of logic and games viewed in two complementary ways. It examines the logic of games: the development of sophisticated modern dynamic logics that model information flow, communication, and interactive structures in games. It also examines logic as games: the idea that logical activities of reasoning and many related tasks can be viewed in the form of games.

In doing so, the book takes up the “intelligent interaction” of agents engaging in competitive or cooperative activities and examines the patterns of strategic behavior that arise. It develops modern logical systems that can analyze information-driven changes in players’ knowledge and beliefs, and introduces the “Theory of Play” that emerges from the combination of logic and game theory. This results in a new view of logic itself as an interactive rational activity based on reasoning, perception, and communication that has particular relevance for games.

Logic in Games, based on a course taught by the author at Stanford University, the University of Amsterdam, and elsewhere, can be used in advanced seminars and as a resource for researchers.

“Johan van Benthem’s Logic in Games offers a comprehensive picture of the main concepts, techniques, and results obtained in the last two decades in game theory — of their philosophical motivation and their range of applications. Van Benthem’s purpose is twofold: to use logical tools to understand central notions in game theory and to use this deeper understanding of games to recast our basic logical notions as games in order to uncover their underlying structure and understand logical reasoning in its strategic aspects. This is a very thought-provoking book, extremely rich in ideas, examples, conceptual and technical innovations.”
—Gabriel Sandu, Professor of Theoretical Philosophy, University of Helsinki

March 2014 — 560 pp. — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-01990-3

VIRTUE EPISTEMOLOGY
Contemporary Readings
edited by John Greco and John Turri

Virtue epistemology is a diverse and flourishing field, one of the most exciting developments in epistemology to emerge over the last three decades. Virtue epistemology begins with the premise that epistemology is a normative discipline and, accordingly, a central task of epistemology is to explain the sort of normativity that knowledge, justified belief, and the like involve. A second premise is that a focus on the intellectual virtues (individual intellectual excellences) is essential to carrying out this central task. This collection offers some of the most influential and agenda-setting work at the heart of virtue epistemology’s research program. Taken together, they will equip the reader to enter the ongoing discussion and debate in the field.

The selections range from seminal contributions by Ernest Sosa, who introduced the notion of intellectual virtue into the contemporary literature, to a study of “epistemic justice” that draws on To Kill a Mockingbird and The Talented Mr. Ripley. The readings include overviews of the field that also serve to advance the discussion; investigations of the nature of knowledge; reflections on the value of knowledge; examinations of credit and luck; and explorations of future directions for research.


2012 — 424 pp. — paper — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-51780-5

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NEW

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.

Jablonka and Lamb present a richer, more complex view of evolution than that offered by the gene-based Modern Synthesis, arguing that induced and acquired changes also play a role. Their lucid and accessible text is accompanied by artist-physician Anna Zeligowski’s lively drawings, which humorously and effectively illustrate the authors’ points. Each chapter ends with a dialogue in which the authors refine their arguments against the vigorous skepticism of the fictional “I.M.” (for Ipcha Mistabra — Aramaic for “the opposite conjecture”). The extensive new chapter, presented engagingly as a dialogue with I.M., updates the information on each of the four dimensions — with special attention to the epigenetic, where there has been an explosion of new research.

Praise for the first edition
“In their beautifully written and impressively argued new book, Jablonka and Lamb show that the evidence from more than fifty years of molecular, behavioral and linguistic studies forces us to reevaluate our inherited understanding of evolution.”
— Oren Harman, The New Republic

“It is not only an enjoyable read, replete with ideas and facts of interest but it does the most valuable thing a book can do — it makes you think and reexamine your premises and long-held conclusions.”
— Adam Wilkins, BioEssays

May 2014 — 520 pp. — 73 illus. — paper — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-52584-8
Life and Mind series

NEW

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.

Tabery examines past episodes in the nature versus nurture debates, offers a contemporary philosophical perspective on them, and considers the future of research on the interaction of nature and nurture. From the eugenics controversy of the 1930s and the race and IQ controversy of the 1970s to the twenty-first-century debate over the causes of depression, Tabery argues, the polarization in these discussions can be attributed to what he calls an “explanatory divide” — a disagreement over how explanation works in science, which in turn has created two very different concepts of interaction. Drawing on recent developments in the philosophy of science, Tabery offers a way to bridge this explanatory divide and these different concepts integratively. Looking to the future, Tabery evaluates the ethical issues that surround genetic testing for genes implicated in interactions of nature and nurture, pointing to what the future does (and does not) hold for a science that continues to make headlines and raise controversy.

June 2014 — 304 pp. — 26 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02737-3
Life and Mind series
**NEW**

**DEVELOPING SCAFFOLDS IN EVOLUTION, CULTURE, AND COGNITION**

*edited by Linnda R. Caporael, James R. Griesemer, and William C. Wimsatt*

“Scaffolding” is a concept that is becoming widely used across disciplines. This book investigates common threads in diverse applications of scaffolding, including theoretical biology, cognitive science, social theory, science and technology studies, and human development. Despite its widespread use, the concept of scaffolding is often given short shrift; the contributors to this volume, from a range of disciplines, offer a more fully developed analysis of scaffolding that highlights the role of temporal and temporary resources in development, broadly conceived, across concepts of culture, cognition, and evolution.

The book emphasizes reproduction, repeated assembly, and entrenchment of heterogeneous relations, parts, and processes as a complement to neo-Darwinism in the developmentalist tradition of conceptualizing evolutionary change. After describing an integration of theoretical perspectives that can accommodate different levels of analysis and connect various methodologies, the book discusses multilevel organization; differences (and reciprocity) between individuals and institutions as units of analysis; and perspectives on development that span brains, careers, corporations, and cultural cycles.

2013 — 448 pp. — 24 illus. — $60.00/£41.95
978-0-262-01955-2
Vienna Series in Theoretical Biology

**FROM GROUPS TO INDIVIDUALS**

Evolution and Emerging Individuality

*edited by Frédéric Bouchard and Philippe Huneman*

Our intuitive assumption that only organisms are the real individuals in the natural world is at odds with developments in cell biology, ecology, genetics, evolutionary biology, and other fields. Although organisms have served for centuries as nature’s paradigmatic individuals, science suggests that organisms are only one of the many ways in which the natural world could be organized. When living beings work together — as in ant colonies, beehives, and bacteria-metazoan symbiosis — new collective individuals can emerge. In this book, leading scholars consider the biological and philosophical implications of the emergence of these new collective individuals from associations of living beings. The topics they consider range from metaphysical issues to biological research on natural selection, sociobiology, and symbiosis.

2013 — 304 pp. — 23 illus. — $55.00/£37.95
978-0-262-01872-2
Vienna Series in Theoretical Biology

**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.

Part I (“Agents and Environments”) investigates the connections of social cooperation in social organizations to the conditions that make cooperation profitable and stable, focusing on the interactions of agent, population, and environment. Part II (“Agents and Mechanisms”) focuses on how proximate mechanisms emerge and operate in the evolutionary process and how they shape evolutionary trajectories. Throughout the book, certain themes emerge that demonstrate the ubiquity of questions regarding cooperation in evolutionary biology: the generation and division of the profits of cooperation; transitions in individuality; levels of selection, from gene to organism; and the “human cooperation explosion” that makes our own social behavior particularly puzzling from an evolutionary perspective.

A Bradford Book
2013 — 608 pp. — 11 illus. — $55.00/£37.95
978-0-262-01853-1
Life and Mind series

• Outstanding Academic Title, 2012, Choice Magazine

**THE EVOLVED APPRENTICE**

How Evolution Made Humans Unique

*Kim Sterelny*

Over the last three million years or so, our lineage has diverged sharply from those of our great ape relatives. Change has been rapid (in evolutionary terms) and pervasive. Morphology, life history, social life, sexual behavior, and foraging patterns have all shifted sharply away from other great apes. No other great ape lineage — including those of chimpanzees and gorillas — seems to have undergone such a profound transformation. In *The Evolved Apprentice*, Kim Sterelny argues that the divergence stems from the fact that humans gradually came to enrich the learning environment of the next generation. Humans came to cooperate in sharing information, and to cooperate ecologically and reproductively as well, and these changes initiated positive feedback loops that drove us further from other great apes.

A Bradford Book
2012 — 240 pp. — $37.00/£25.95
978-0-262-01679-7
The Jean Nicod Lecture series
Philosophy of science

NOW AVAILABLE IN PAPERBACK

THE COGNITIVE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE
Explanation, Discovery, and Conceptual Change
Paul Thagard

Many disciplines, including philosophy, history, and sociology, have attempted to make sense of how science works. In this book, Paul Thagard examines scientific development from the interdisciplinary perspective of cognitive science. Cognitive science combines insights from researchers in many fields: philosophers analyze historical cases, psychologists carry out behavioral experiments, neuroscientists perform brain scans, and computer modelers write programs that simulate thought processes.

Thagard develops cognitive perspectives on the nature of explanation, mental models, theory choice, and resistance to scientific change, considering disbelief in climate change as a case study. He presents a series of studies that describe the psychological and neural processes that have led to breakthroughs in science, medicine, and technology. He shows how discoveries of new theories and explanations lead to conceptual change, with examples from biology, psychology, and medicine. Finally, he shows how the cognitive science of science can integrate descriptive and normative concerns; and he considers the neural underpinnings of certain scientific concepts.

“This book makes a significant contribution to clarifying the issues involved in studying scientific cognition, and outlining proof-of-concept models of possible neural processes involved in discovery, explanation, and conceptual change.”
— Sanjay Chandrasekharan, Metascience

March 2014 — 384 pp. — 37 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52598-5

GROUNDING SOCIAL SCIENCES IN COGNITIVE SCIENCES
edited by Ron Sun

Research in the cognitive sciences has advanced significantly in recent decades. Computational cognitive modeling has profoundly changed the ways in which we understand cognition. Empirical research has progressed as well, offering new insights into many psychological phenomena. This book investigates the possibility of exploiting the successes of the cognitive sciences to establish a better foundation for the social sciences, including the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, economics, and political science. The result may be a new, powerful, integrative intellectual enterprise: the cognitive social sciences.

The book treats a range of topics selected to capture issues that arise across the social sciences, covering computational, empirical, and theoretical approaches. The chapters, by leading scholars in both the cognitive and the social sciences, explore the relationship between cognition and society, including such issues as methodologies of studying cultural differences; the psychological basis of politics (for instance, the role of emotion and the psychology of moral choices); cognitive dimensions of religion; cognitive approaches to economics; meta-theoretical questions on the possibility of the unification of social and cognitive sciences. Combining depth and breadth, the book encourages fruitful interdisciplinary interaction across many fields.


2012 — 472 pp. — 11 illus. — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-01754-1
INVESTIGATING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORLD
Scientific Method in the Behavioral Sciences
Brian D. Haig

This book considers scientific method in the behavioral sciences, with particular reference to psychology. Psychologists learn about research methods and use them to conduct their research, but their training teaches them little about the nature of scientific method itself. In Investigating the Psychological World, Brian Haig fills this gap. Drawing on behavioral science methodology, the philosophy of science, and statistical theory, Haig constructs a broad theory of scientific method that has particular relevance for the behavioral sciences. He terms this account of method the abductive theory of method (ATOM) in recognition of the importance it assigns to explanatory reasoning. ATOM offers the framework for a coherent treatment of a range of quantitative and qualitative behavioral research methods, giving equal treatment to data-analytic methods and methods of theory construction.

Haig draws on the new experimentalism in the philosophy of science to reconstruct the process of phenomena detection as it applies to psychology; he considers the logic and purpose of exploratory factor analysis; he discusses analogical modeling as a means of theory development; and he recommends the use of inference to the best explanation for evaluating theories in psychology. Finally, he outlines the nature of research problems, discusses the nature of the abductive method, and describes applications of the method to grounded theory method and clinical reasoning. The book will be of interest not only to philosophers of science but also to psychological researchers who want to deepen their conceptual understanding of research methods and methodological concerns.

April 2014 — 312 pp. — $32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-02736-6
Life and Mind series

CLASSIFYING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
Mental Kinds and Natural Kinds
edited by Harold Kincaid and Jacqueline A. Sullivan

In this volume, leading philosophers of psychiatry examine psychiatric classification systems, including the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), asking whether current systems are sufficient for effective diagnosis, treatment, and research. Doing so, they take up the question of whether mental disorders are natural kinds, grounded in something in the outside world. Psychiatric categories based on natural kinds should group phenomena in such a way that they are subject to the same type of causal explanations and respond similarly to the same type of causal interventions. When these categories do not evoke such groupings, there is reason to revise existing classifications.

The contributors all question current psychiatric classifications systems and the assumptions on which they are based. They differ, however, as to why and to what extent the categories are inadequate and how to address the problem. Topics discussed include taxometric methods for identifying natural kinds, the error and bias inherent in DSM categories, and the complexities involved in classifying such specific mental disorders as “oppositional defiance disorder” and pathological gambling.


April 2014 — 312 pp. — 7 illus. $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02705-2
Philosophical Psychopathology series

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.


2013 — 376 pp. — 1 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01899-9
Complex adaptive systems (CAS), including ecosystems, governments, biological cells, and markets, are characterized by intricate hierarchical arrangements of boundaries and signals. In ecosystems, for example, niches act as semi-permeable boundaries, and smells and visual patterns serve as signals; governments have departmental hierarchies with memoranda acting as signals; and so it is with other cas. Despite a wealth of data and descriptions concerning different cas, there remain many unanswered questions about “steering” these systems. In Signals and Boundaries, John Holland argues that understanding the origin of the intricate signal/border hierarchies of these systems is the key to answering such questions. He develops an overarching framework for comparing and steering cas through the mechanisms that generate their signal/boundary hierarchies.

Holland lays out a path for developing the framework that emphasizes agents, niches, theory, and mathematical models. He discusses, among other topics, theory construction; signal-processing agents; networks as representations of signal/boundary interaction; adaptation; recombination and reproduction; the framework itself, illustrated by a simple finitely generated version of the development of a multicelled organism; and Markov processes.

“In his characteristic engaging style, John Holland elucidates the universal organizational principles that characterize hierarchical pattern formation across the spectrum of science.”
— Simon Levin, Moffett Professor of Biology, Princeton University

“A remarkable achievement.”
— Robert Axelrod, author of The Evolution of Cooperation

March 2014 — 316 pp. — 27 illus. — paper $20.00/£13.95 978-0-262-52593-0 (Cloth 2012)

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 describes simple tasks that would take computers trillions of centuries to complete and other problems that computers can never solve; perfectly formed English sentences that make no sense; different levels of infinity; the bizarre world of the quantum; the relevance of relativity theory; the causes of chaos theory; math problems that cannot be solved by normal means; and statements that are true but cannot be proven. He explains the limitations of our intuitions about the world — our ideas about space, time, and motion, and the complex relationship between the knower and the known.

Moving from the concrete to the abstract, from problems of everyday language to straightforward philosophical questions to the formalities of physics and mathematics, Yanofsky demonstrates a myriad of unsolvable problems and paradoxes. Exploring the various limitations of our knowledge, he shows that many of these limitations have a similar pattern and that by investigating these patterns, we can better understand the structure and limitations of reason itself. Yanofsky even attempts to look beyond the borders of reason to see what, if anything, is out there.

“Yanofsky provides an entertaining and informative whirlwind trip through limits on reason in language, formal logic, mathematics — and in science, the culmination of humankind’s attempts to reason about the world.”
— The New Scientist

“Yanofsky takes on this mindboggling subject with confidence and impressive clarity. He eases the reader into the subject matter, ending each chapter with further readings. His book is a fascinating resource for anyone who seeks a better understanding of the world through the strangeness of its own limitations and a must-read for anyone studying information science.”
— Publishers Weekly, (starred review)
HUMANITY’S END
Why We Should Reject Radical Enhancement
Nicholas Agar

Proposals to make us smarter than the greatest geniuses or to add thousands of years to our life spans seem fit only for the spam folder or trash can. And yet this is what contemporary advocates of radical enhancement offer in all seriousness. They present a variety of technologies and therapies that will expand our capacities far beyond what is currently possible for human beings. In Humanity’s End, Nicholas Agar argues against radical enhancement, describing its destructive consequences.

Agar examines the proposals of four prominent radical enhancers: Ray Kurzweil, who argues that technology will enable our escape from human biology; Aubrey de Grey, who calls for anti-aging therapies that will achieve “longevity escape velocity”; Nick Bostrom, who defends the morality and rationality of enhancement; and James Hughes, who envisions a harmonious democracy of the enhanced and the unenhanced. Agar argues that the outcomes of radical enhancement could be darker than the rosy futures described by these thinkers. The most dramatic means of enhancing our cognitive powers could in fact kill us; the radical extension of our life span could eliminate experiences of great value from our lives; and a situation in which some humans are radically enhanced and others are not could lead to tyranny of posthumans over humans.

“Agar’s analysis is philosophically astute, empirically informed, and historically shrewd. It is a welcome corrective to the occasional extravagancies of the human sciences.”
— Peter Takacs, Quarterly Review of Biology

2013 — 232 pp. — paper — $17.00/£11.95
978-0-262-52517-6
(Cloth 2010)
Life and Mind series
NEW

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

Emerging biotechnologies that manipulate human genetic material have drawn a chorus of objections from politicians, pundits, and scholars. In Humanity Enhanced, Russell Blackford eschews the heated rhetoric that surrounds genetic enhancement technologies to examine them in the context of liberal thought, discussing the public policy issues they raise from legal and political perspectives. Some see the possibility of genetic choice as challenging the values of liberal democracy. Blackford argues that the challenge is not, as commonly supposed, the urgent need for a strict regulatory action. Rather, the challenge is that fear of these technologies has created an atmosphere in which liberal tolerance itself is threatened. Focusing on reproductive cloning, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis of embryos, and genetic engineering, Blackford takes on objections to enhancement technologies (raised by Jürgen Habermas and others) based on such concerns as individual autonomy and distributive justice. He argues that some enhancements would be genuinely beneficial, and that it would be justified in some circumstances even to exert pressure on parents to undertake genetic modification of embryos. Blackford argues against draconian suppression of human enhancement, although he acknowledges that some specific and limited regulation may be required in the future. More generally, he argues, liberal democracies would demonstrate liberal values by tolerating and accepting the emerging technologies of genetic choice.

“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 very rehearsed arguments. This is essential reading for anyone interested in not only enhancement, but also emerging technologies in general.”
— Ruth Chadwick, Professor, Cardiff University

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

Synthetic biology, which aims to design and build organisms that serve human needs, has potential applications that range from producing biofuels to programming human behavior. The emergence of this new form of biotechnology, however, raises a variety of ethical questions — first and foremost, whether synthetic biology is intrinsically troubling in moral terms. Is it an egregious example of scientists “playing God”? Synthetic Biology and Morality takes on this threshold ethical question, as well as others that follow, offering a range of philosophical and political perspectives on the power of synthetic biology.

The contributors consider the basic question of the ethics of making new organisms, with essays that lay out the conceptual terrain and offer opposing views of the intrinsic moral concerns; discuss the possibility that synthetic organisms are inherently valuable; and address whether, and how, moral objections to synthetic biology could be relevant to policy making and political discourse. Variations of these questions have been raised before, in debates over other biotechnologies, but, as this book shows, they take on novel and illuminating form when considered in the context of synthetic biology.


THIEVES OF VIRTUE
When Bioethics Stole Medicine
Tom Koch

Bioethics emerged in the 1960s from a conviction that physicians and researchers needed the guidance of philosophers in handling the issues raised by technological advances in medicine. It blossomed as a response to the perceived doctor-knows-best paternalism of the traditional medical ethic and today plays a critical role in health policies and treatment decisions. Bioethics claimed to offer a set of generally applicable, universally accepted guidelines that would simplify complex situations. In Thieves of Virtue, Tom Koch argues that bioethics has failed to deliver on its promises. Instead, he argues, bioethics has promoted a view of medicine as a commodity whose delivery is predicated not on care but on economic efficiency.

2012 — 328 pp. — 29 illus. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-01798-5
Basic Bioethics series
**NEW**

**GOOD SCIENCE**

The Ethical Choreography of Stem Cell Research

Charis Thompson

After a decade and a half, human pluripotent stem cell research has been normalized. There may be no consensus on the status of the embryo — only a tacit agreement to disagree — but the debate now takes place in a context in which human stem cell research and related technologies already exist. In this book, Charis Thompson investigates the evolution of the controversy over human pluripotent stem cell research in the United States and proposes a new ethical approach for “good science.” Thompson traces political, ethical, and scientific developments that came together in what she characterizes as a “procuiral” framing of innovation, based on concern with procurement of pluripotent cells and cell lines, a pro-cures mandate, and a proliferation of bio-curatorial practices.

Thompson describes what she calls the “ethical choreography” that allowed research to go on as the controversy continued. The intense ethical attention led to some important discoveries as scientists attempted to “invent around” ethical roadblocks. Some ethical concerns were highly legible; but others were hard to raise in the dominant procurial framing that allowed government funding for the practice of stem cell research to proceed despite controversy. Thompson broadens the debate to include such related topics as animal and human research subjecthood and altruism. Looking at fifteen years of stem cell debate and discoveries, Thompson argues that good science and good ethics are mutually reinforcing, rather than antithetical, in contemporary biomedicine.

February 2014 — 360 pp. — $36.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02699-4
Inside Technology series

**THE ETHICS OF ANIMAL RESEARCH**

Exploring the Controversy

*edited by Jeremy R. Garrett*

An estimated 100 million nonhuman vertebrates worldwide — including primates, dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, birds, rats, and mice — are bred, captured, or otherwise acquired every year for research purposes. Much of this research is seriously detrimental to the welfare of these animals, causing pain, distress, injury, or death. This book explores the ethical controversies that have arisen over animal research, examining closely the complex scientific, philosophical, moral, and legal issues involved.

2012 — 352 pp. — 2 illus. — paper — $29.00/£19.95
978-0-262-51691-4
Basic Bioethics series

**NEW**

**RESEARCH MISCONDUCT POLICY IN BIOMEDICINE**

Beyond the Bad-Apple Approach

Barbara Redman

Federal regulations that govern research misconduct in biomedicine have not been able to prevent an ongoing series of high-profile cases of fabricating, falsifying, or plagiarizing scientific research. In this book, Barbara Redman looks critically at current research misconduct policy and proposes a new approach that emphasizes institutional context and improved oversight.

Current policy attempts to control risk at the individual level. But Redman argues that a fair and effective policy must reflect the context in which the behavior in question is embedded. As journalists who covered many research misconduct cases observed, the roots of fraud “lie in the barrel, not in the bad apples that occasionally roll into view.” Drawing on literature in related fields — including moral psychology, the policy sciences, the organizational sciences, and law — as well as analyses of misconduct cases, Redman considers research misconduct from various perspectives. She also examines in detail a series of clinical research cases in which repeated misconduct went undetected and finds laxity of oversight, little attention to harm done, and inadequate correction of the scientific record. Study questions enhance the book’s value for graduate and professional courses in research ethics.

2013 — 200 pp. — $24.00/£16.95
978-0-262-01981-1
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 think- ers 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.

Combining social history, history of ideas, moral theology, applied ethics, and political theory, Barilan tells the story of human dignity as a background moral ethos to human rights. Barilan accompanies his theoretical claim with numerous practical illustrations, linking his theory to such issues in bioethics as end-of-life care, cloning, abortion, torture, treatment of the mentally incapacitated, the right to health care, the human organ market, disability and notions of difference, and privacy, highlighting many relevant legal aspects in constitutional and humanitarian law.

March 2014 — 368 pp. — 11 illus. — paper $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52597-8
(Cloth 2012)
Basic Bioethics series

**APPLIED ETHICS IN MENTAL HEALTH CARE**

An Interdisciplinary Reader

edited by Dominic A. Sisti, Arthur L. Caplan, and Hila Rimon-Greenspan

Foreword by Paul S. Appelbaum

This book discusses some of the most critical ethical issues in mental health care today, including the moral dimensions of addiction, patient autonomy and compulsory treatment, privacy and confidentiality, and the definition of mental illness itself. Although debates over these issues are ongoing, there are few comprehensive resources for addressing such dilemmas in the practice of psychology, psychiatry, social work, and other behavioral and mental health care professions. This book meets that need, providing foundational background for undergraduate, graduate, and professional courses.

Topics include central questions such as evolving views of the morality and pathology of deviant behavior; patient competence and the decision to refuse treatment; recognizing and treating people who have suffered trauma; addiction as illness; the therapist’s responsibility to report dangerousness despite patient confidentiality; and boundaries for the therapist’s interaction with patients outside of therapy, whether in the form of tennis games, gift-giving, or social media contact. For the most part the selections address contemporary issues in contemporary terms, but the book also offers a few historic or classic essays, including Thomas S. Szasz’s controversial 1971 article “The Ethics of Addiction.” Contributors include Laura Weiss Roberts, Frederic G. Reamer, Charles P. O’Brien, and Thomas McLellan.

2013 — 416 pp. — 3 illus. — paper — $30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-52501-5
(Cloth — $60.00/£41.95
978-0-262-01968-2
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
THE POLITICS OF ADOPTION
Gender and the Making of French Citizenship
Bruno Perreau
translated by Deke Dusinberre

In May 2013, after months of controversy, France legalized same-sex marriage and adoption by homosexual couples. Obstacles to adoption and parenting equality remain, however — many of them in the form of cultural and political norms reflected and expressed in French adoption policies. In *The Politics of Adoption*, Bruno Perreau describes the evolution of these policies. In the past thirty years, Perreau explains, political and intellectual life in France have been dominated by debates over how to preserve “Frenchness,” and these debates have driven policy making. Adoption policies, he argues, link adoption to citizenship, reflecting and enforcing the postcolonial state’s notions of parenthood, gender, and Frenchness.

After reviewing the complex history of adoption, Perreau examines French political debates over adoption, noting, among other things, that intercountry adoptions stirred far less controversy than the difference between the sexes in an adopting couple. He also discusses judicial action on adoption; child welfare agencies as gatekeepers to parenthood (as defined by experts); the approval process from the viewpoints of social workers and applicants; and adoption’s link to citizenship, and its use as a metaphor for belonging.

Adopting a Foucaultian perspective, Perreau calls the biopolitics of adoption “pastoral”: it manages the individual for the good of the collective “flock”; it considers itself outside politics; and it considers not so much the real behavior of individuals as an allegorical representation of them. His argument sheds new light on American debates on bioethics, identity, and citizenship.

June 2014 — 264 pp. — $29.00/£19.95
978-0-262-02722-9
Basic Bioethics series

WHY HAVE CHILDREN?
The Ethical Debate
Christine Overall

In contemporary Western society, people are more often called upon to justify the choice not to have children than they are to supply reasons for having them. In this book, Christine Overall maintains that the burden of proof should be reversed: that the choice to have children calls for more careful justification and reasoning than the choice not to. Arguing that the choice to have children is not just a prudential or pragmatic decision but one with ethical repercussions, Overall offers a wide-ranging exploration of how we might think systematically and deeply about this fundamental aspect of human life. Writing from a feminist perspective, she also acknowledges the inevitably gendered nature of the decision; the choice has different meanings, implications, and risks for women than it has for men.

After considering a series of ethical approaches to procreation, and finding them inadequate or incomplete, Overall offers instead a novel argument. Exploring the nature of the biological parent-child relationship — which is not only genetic but also psychological, physical, intellectual, and moral — she argues that the formation of that relationship is the best possible reason for choosing to have a child.

“Clearly written and rigorously defended.” — Deborah Lupton, *LSE Review of Books*

“Cogently argued and exhaustively researched.” — *Publishers Weekly*

2013 — 272 pp. — paper — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-52529-9 (Cloth 2012)
Basic Bioethics series
COMMUNICATING MORAL CONCERN
An Ethics of Critical Responsiveness
Elise Springer

Modern moral theories have crystallized around the logic of individual choices, abstracted from social and historical context. Yet most action, including moral theorizing, can equally be understood as a response, conscious or otherwise, to the social world out of which it emerges. In this novel account of moral agency, Elise Springer accords central importance to how we intervene in activity around us. To notice and address what others are doing with their moral agency is to exercise what Springer calls critical responsiveness. Her account of this responsiveness steers critics away from both of the conventionally familiar ideals — justifying and expressing reactive attitudes on one hand, and prescribing and manipulating behavioral outcomes on the other. Good critical practice functions instead as a dynamic gestural engagement of attention, reaching further than expressive representation but not as far as causal control.

To make sense of such engagement, Springer unravels the influence of several entrenched philosophical dichotomies (active vs. passive, representation vs. object, illocution vs. perlocution). Where previous accounts have been preoccupied with justified claims or with end results, Springer urges the cultivation of situated critical engagement—an unorthodox virtue. Moral agency can thereby claim a creative and embodied aspect, transforming the world of action through a socially extended process of communicating concern.

2013 — 328 pp. — 1 illus. — $39.00/£26.95
978-0-262-01894-4

ACTION, ETHICS, AND RESPONSIBILITY
edited by Joseph Keim Campbell, Michael O’Rourke, and Harry S. Silverstein

Most philosophical explorations of responsibility discuss the topic solely in terms of metaphysics and the “free will” problem. By contrast, these essays by leading philosophers view responsibility from a variety of perspectives — metaphysics, ethics, action theory, and the philosophy of law. After a broad, framing introduction by the volume’s editors, the contributors consider such subjects as responsibility as it relates to the “free will” problem; the relation between responsibility and knowledge or ignorance; the relation between causal and moral responsibility; the difference, if any, between responsibility for actions and responsibility for omissions; the metaphysical requirements for making sense of “collective” responsibility; and the relation between moral and legal responsibility.

A Bradford Book
2010 — 304 pp. — 1 illus. — paper
$32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-51484-2
Topics in Contemporary Philosophy

INTERNAL REASONS
Contemporary Readings
edited by Kieran Setiya and Hille Paakkunainen

Some of the most challenging questions in philosophical ethics concern the justification of action. Does this always turn on what you happen to desire? Can you have reasons to do something that you are not, and perhaps cannot be, motivated to do? If reasons rest on desires, why respect the rights and interests of others when doing so prevents us from getting what we want? In other words, why be moral? In his 1979 essay, “Internal and External Reasons,” Bernard Williams framed the dispute about reason and motivation in a way that captured the philosophical imagination. An explosion of work on reasons and action followed, with influential responses by Christine Korsgaard, John McDowell, and Michael Smith. This volume collects the most important work on the topic, including Williams’s seminal essay, the responses by Korsgaard, McDowell, and Smith, and more recent contributions by central figures.

Taken together, the selections offer a comprehensive survey of state-of-the-art work on internal reasons and a distinctive, focused approach to foundational questions of ethical objectivity. A substantive introduction by Kieran Setiya skilfully guides the reader through the theoretical and conceptual terrain, explaining what is at stake in the larger debate.

2012 — 416 pp. — paper — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51640-2
MIT Readers in Contemporary Philosophy
BEYOND CHOICES
The Design of Ethical Gameplay
Miguel Sicart

Today’s blockbuster video games — and their never-ending sequels, sagas, and reboots — provide plenty of excitement in high-resolution but for the most part fail to engage a player’s moral imagination. In Beyond Choices, Miguel Sicart calls for a new generation of video and computer games that are ethically relevant by design. In the 1970s, mainstream films — including The Godfather, Apocalypse Now, Raging Bull, and Taxi Driver — filled theaters but also treated their audiences as thinking beings. Why can’t mainstream video games have the same moral and aesthetic impact? Sicart argues that it is time for games to claim their place in the cultural landscape as vehicles for ethical reflection.

2013 — 192 pp. — 27 illus. — $29.00/£19.95
978-0-262-01978-1

DEMOCRACY DESPITE ITSELF
Why a System That Shouldn’t Work at All Works So Well
Danny Oppenheimer and Mike Edwards

Voters often make irrational decisions based on inaccurate and irrelevant information. Politicians are often inept, corrupt, or out of touch with the will of the people. Elections can be determined by the design of the ballot and the gerrymandered borders of a district. And yet, despite voters who choose candidates according to the boxer–brief dichotomy and politicians who struggle to put together a coherent sentence, democracy works exceptionally well: citizens of democracies are healthier, happier, and freer than citizens of other countries. In Democracy Despite Itself, Danny Oppenheimer and Mike Edwards explore this seeming paradox: How can democracy lead to such successful outcomes when the defining characteristic of democracy, elections, is so flawed?

Oppenheimer and Edwards argue that democracy works because regular elections, no matter how flawed, produce a variety of unintuitive, positive consequences. Mass participation in contested elections creates psychological pressure for voters to be better citizens and for politicians to be better leaders; alternating power regularly between different factions helps avoid instability; citizens are sometimes able to overcome their ignorance and make informed choices; and voters do have the power to punish politicians for excessively bad behavior. The brilliance of democracy, write Oppenheimer and Edwards, does not lie in the people’s ability to pick superior leaders. It lies in the many ways that it subtly encourages the flawed people and their flawed leaders to work toward building a better society.

2012 — 248 pp. — 12 illus. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-01723-7

GAME THEORY AND THE HUMANITIES
Bridging Two Worlds
Steven J. Brams

Game theory models are ubiquitous in economics, common in political science, and increasingly used in psychology and sociology; in evolutionary biology, they offer compelling explanations for competition in nature. But game theory has been only sporadically applied to the humanities; indeed, we almost never associate mathematical calculations of strategic choice with the worlds of literature, history, and philosophy. And yet, as Steven Brams shows, game theory can illuminate the rational choices made by characters in texts ranging from the Bible to Joseph Heller’s Catch-22 and can explicate strategic questions in law, history, and philosophy.

Much of Brams’s analysis is based on the theory of moves (TOM), which is grounded in game theory, and which he develops gradually and applies systematically throughout. TOM illuminates the dynamics of player choices, including their misperceptions, deceptions, and uses of different kinds of power. The reader gains not just new insights into the actions of certain literary and historical characters but also a larger strategic perspective on the choices that make us human.

2012 — 336 pp. — 35 illus. — paper $18.00/£12.95
978-0-262-51825-3
(Cloth 2011)
Now Available in Paperback

ROBOT ETHICS
The Ethical and Social Implications of Robotics
edited by Patrick Lin, Keith Abney, and George A. Bekey

Robots today serve in many roles, from entertainer to educator to executioner. As robotics technology advances, ethical concerns become more pressing: Should robots be programmed to follow a code of ethics, if this is even possible? Are there risks in forming emotional bonds with robots? How might society — and ethics — change with robotics? This volume is the first book to bring together prominent scholars and experts from both science and the humanities to explore these and other questions in this emerging field.

Starting with an overview of the issues and relevant ethical theories, the book considers topics including the ethical use of military robots in war; liability and privacy concerns; human-robot emotional relationships — the ethical implications of robots as sexual partners, caregivers, and servants; and if robots — whether biological-computational hybrids or pure machines — should be given rights or moral consideration.

Ethics is often slow to catch up with technological developments. This authoritative and accessible volume offers an impressive collection of expert analyses of the most crucial topics in this increasingly important field.

“I think this book should [be] a required read for every engineer and for every engineering curriculum.”
— Joanne Pransky, Industrial Robot

March 2014 — 400 pp. — 15 illus. — paper — $25.00/£17.95
978-0-262-52600-5
(Cloth 2011)

Intelligent Robotics and Autonomous Agents series

THE MACHINE QUESTION
Critical Perspectives on AI, Robots, and Ethics
David J. Gunkel

One of the enduring concerns of moral philosophy is deciding who or what is deserving of ethical consideration. Much recent attention has been devoted to the “animal question” — consideration of the moral status of nonhuman animals. In this book, David Gunkel takes up the “machine question”: whether and to what extent intelligent and autonomous machines of our own making can be considered to have legitimate moral responsibilities and any legitimate claim to moral consideration.

The machine question poses a fundamental challenge to moral thinking, questioning the traditional philosophical conceptualization of technology as a tool or instrument to be used by human agents. Gunkel begins by addressing the question of machine moral agency: whether a machine might be considered a legitimate moral agent that could be held responsible for decisions and actions. He then approaches the machine question from the other side, considering whether a machine might be a moral patient due legitimate moral consideration. Finally, Gunkel considers some recent innovations in moral philosophy and critical theory that complicate the machine question, deconstructing the binary agent-patient opposition itself.

2012 — 272 pp. — 1 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01743-5

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PLATO’S REVENGE
Politics in the Age of Ecology
William Ophuls

In this provocative call for a new ecological politics, William Ophuls starts from a radical premise: “sustainability” is impossible. We are on an industrial Titanic, fueled by rapidly depleting stocks of fossil hydrocarbons. Making the deck chairs from recyclable materials and feeding the boilers with biofuels is futile. In the end, the ship is doomed by the laws of thermodynamics and by the impossibly biological and geological limits that are already beginning to pinch. Ophuls warns us that we are headed for a postindustrial future that, however technologically sophisticated, will resemble the preindustrial past in many important respects. With Plato’s Revenge, Ophuls envisions political and social transformations that will lead to a new natural-law politics based on the realities of ecology, physics, and psychology.

“In a discussion that ranges widely — from ecology to quantum physics to Jungian psychology to Eastern religion to Western political philosophy — Ophuls argues for an essentially Platonic politics of consciousness dedicated to inner cultivation rather than outward expansion and the pursuit of perpetual growth. We would then achieve a way of life that is materially and institutionally simple but culturally and spiritually rich, one in which humanity flourishes in harmony with nature.”

“A clear and compelling polemic.”
— Laurence Coupe, Times Higher Education
2013 — 272 pp. — paper — $14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52528-2
(Cloth 2011)

INDRA’S NET AND THE MIDAS TOUCH
Living Sustainably in a Connected World
Leslie Paul Thiele

We live today in a global web of interdependence, connected technologically, economically, politically, and socially. As a result of these expanding and deepening interdependencies, it has become impossible fully to control — or foretell — the effects of our actions. The world is rife with unintended consequences. The first law of human ecology — which declares that we can never do merely one thing — is a truth we ignore at our peril. In Indra’s Net and the Midas Touch, Leslie Paul Thiele explores the impact of interdependence and unintended consequences on our pursuit of sustainability.

“It is in some ways a state-of-the-planet report, of which there are many, but Indra’s Net and the Midas Touch also does quite a lot more. It offers a way of thinking that might serve to chart a route into a safe and happy future.”
— Jules Pretty, Times Higher Education
2013 — 344 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — $15.95/£10.95
978-0-262-51877-2
(Cloth 2011)
THE INVENTION OF HETEROSEXUAL CULTURE
Louis-Georges Tin

Heterosexuality is celebrated — in film and television, in pop songs and opera, in literature and on greeting cards — and at the same time taken for granted. It is the cultural and sexual norm by default. And yet, as Louis-Georges Tin shows in *The Invention of Heterosexual Culture*, in premodern Europe heterosexuality was perceived as an alternative culture. The practice of heterosexuality may have been standard, but the symbolic primacy of the heterosexual couple was not. Tin maps the emergence of heterosexual culture in Western Europe and the significant resistance to it from feudal lords, church fathers, and the medical profession.

Tin writes that before the phenomenon of “courtly love” in the early twelfth century, the man-woman pairing had not been deemed a subject worthy of more than passing interest. As heterosexuality became a recurrent theme in art and literature, the nobility came to view it as a disruption of the feudal chivalric ethos of virility and male bonding. If feudal lords objected to the “hetero” in heterosexuality and what they saw as the associated dangers of weakness and effeminacy, the church took issue with the “sexuality,” which threatened the Christian ethos of renunciation and divine love. Finally, the medical profession cast heterosexuality as pathology, warning of an epidemic of “lovesickness.”

Noting that the discourse of heterosexuality does not belong to heterosexuals alone, Tin offers a groundbreaking history that reasserts the cultural identity of heterosexuality.

2012 — 208 pp. — $21.95/£15.95
978-0-262-01770-1

ON AMBIVALENCE
The Problems and Pleasures of Having It Both Ways
Kenneth Weisbrode

Why is it so hard to make up our minds? Adam and Eve set the template: Do we or don’t we eat the apple? They chose, half-heartedly, and nothing was ever the same again. With this book, Kenneth Weisbrode offers a crisp, literate, and provocative introduction to the age-old struggle with ambivalence.

“Ambivalence haunts individuals and societies, intensifying as the world moves toward global modernity. What a relief and a pleasure, then, to be able to recommend, without ambivalence, this elegant meditation on ambivalence.”
— Yi-Fu Tuan, University of Wisconsin-Madison

2012 — 88 pp. — 1 illus. — $10.95/£9.95
978-0-262-01731-2

NEW STORYTELLING AND THE SCIENCES OF MIND
David Herman

With *Storytelling and the Science 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.

Using case studies that range from Robert Louis Stevenson’s *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* to sequences from *The Incredible Hulk* comics to narratives told in everyday interaction, Herman considers storytelling both as a target for interpretation and as a resource for making sense of experience itself. In doing so, he puts ideas from narrative scholarship into dialogue with such fields as psycholinguistics, philosophy of mind, and cognitive, social, and ecological psychology. After exploring ways in which interpreters of stories can use textual cues to build narrative worlds, or storyworlds, Herman investigates how this process of narrative world-making in turn supports efforts to understand — and engage with — the conduct of persons, among other aspects of lived experience.

2013 — 440 pp. — 34 illus. — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-01918-7
NEW

ŽŽžEK’S JOKES
(Did you hear the one about Hegel and negation?)
Slavoj Žžžek

“A serious and good philosophical work could be written containing entirely of jokes.”
— Ludwig Wittgenstein

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

So what’s the bad news? There is no bad news. There’s just the inimitable Slavoj Žžžek, disguised as an impossibly erudite, politically incorrect uncle, beginning a sentence, “There is an old Jewish joke, loved by Derrida . . .” For Žžžek, jokes are amusing stories that offer a shortcut to philosophical insight. He illustrates the logic of the Hegelian triad, for example, with three variations of the “Not tonight, dear, I have a headache” classic: first the wife claims a migraine; then the husband does; then the wife exclaims, “Darling, I have a terrible migraine, so let’s have some sex to refresh me!” A punch line about a beer bottle provides a Lacanian lesson about one signifier. And a “truly obscene” version of the famous “aristocrats” joke has the family offering a short course in Hegelian thought rather than a display of unspeakables.

Žžžek’s Jokes contains every joke cited, paraphrased, or narrated in Žžžek’s work in English (including some in unpublished manuscripts), including different versions of the same joke that make different points in different contexts. The larger point being that comedy is the family offering a short course in Hegelian version of the famous “aristocrats” joke has the logic of the Hegelian triad, for example, “A serious and good philosophical work could be written containing entirely of jokes.”
— Ludwig Wittgenstein

THE PARALLAX VIEW

Slavoj Žžžek

“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 — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-51268-8
(Cloth 2006)
Short Circuits series, edited by Slavoj Žžžek

LACAN AT THE SCENE

Henry Bond
Foreword by Slavoj Žžžek

What if Jacques Lacan had worked as a police detective, applying his theories to solve crimes? This may conjure up a mental film clip starring Peter Sellers in a trench coat, but in LACAN AT THE SCENE, Henry Bond makes a serious and provocative claim: that apparently impenetrable events of violent death can be more effectively unraveled with Lacan’s theory of psychoanalysis than with elaborate, technologically advanced forensic tools. Bond’s exposition on murder expands and develops a resolutely Žžžekian approach. Seeking out radical and unexpected readings, Bond unpacks his material utilizing Lacan’s neurosis-psychosis-perversion grid.

Bond places Lacan at the crime scene and builds his argument through a series of archival crime scene photographs from the 1950s — the period when Lacan was developing his influential theories. It is not the horror of the ravished and mutilated corpses that draws his attention; instead, he interrogates seemingly minor details from the everyday, isolating and rephotographing what at first seems insignificant: a single high-heeled shoe on a kitchen table, for example, or carefully folded clothes placed over a chair. From these mundane details he carefully builds a robust and comprehensive manual for Lacanian crime investigation that can stand beside the FBI’s standard-issue Crime Classification Manual.

2012 — 256 pp. — 79 illus. — paper — $19.95/£13.95
978-0-262-51808-6
(Cloth 2009)
Short Circuits series, edited by Slavoj Žžžek

THE MONSTROSITY OF CHRIST

Paradox or Dialectic?

Slavoj Žžžek and John Milbank
edited by Creston Davis

In this corner, philosopher Slavoj Žžžek, who represents the critical-materialist stance against religion’s illusions; in the other corner, “radical orthodox” theologian John Milbank, an influential and provocative thinker who argues that theology is the only foundation upon which knowledge, politics, and ethics can stand. In THE MONSTROSITY OF CHRIST, Žžžek and Milbank go head to head for three rounds, employing an impressive arsenal of moves to advance their positions and press their respective advantages. By the closing bell, they have proven themselves worthy adversaries — and have also shown that faith and reason are not simply and intractably opposed.

“A dazzling dialogue, not for the faint-hearted.”
— Marcus Pound, Theology

2011 — 320 pp. — paper — $14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-51620-4
(Cloth 2009)
Short Circuits series, edited by Slavoj Žžžek
Is psychoanalysis possible in the Islamic Republic of Iran? This is the question that Gohar Homayounpour poses to herself, and to us, at the beginning of this memoir of displacement, nostalgia, love, and pain. Twenty years after leaving her country, Homayounpour, an Iranian, Western-trained psychoanalyst, returns to Tehran to establish a psychoanalytic practice. When an American colleague exclaims, “I do not think that Iranians can free-associate!” Homayounpour responds that in her opinion Iranians do nothing but. Iranian culture, she says, revolves around stories. Why wouldn’t Freud’s methods work, given Iranians’ need to talk?

Thus begins a fascinating narrative of interlocking stories that resembles — more than a little — a psychoanalytic session. Homayounpour recounts the pleasure and pain of returning to her motherland, her passion for the work of Milan Kundera, her complex relationship with Kundera’s Iranian translator (her father), and her own and other Iranians’ anxieties of influence and disobedience. Woven throughout the narrative are glimpses of her sometimes frustrating, always candid, sessions with patients. Ms. N, a famous artist, dreams of abandonment and sits in the analyst’s chair rather than on the analysand’s couch; a young chador-clad woman expresses shame because she has lost her virginity; an eloquently suicidal young man cannot kill himself.

As a psychoanalyst, Homayounpour knows that behind every story told is another story that remains untold. Doing Psychoanalysis in Tehran connects the stories, spoken and unspoken, that ordinary Iranians tell about their lives before their hour is up.

2012 — 160 pp. — $19.95/£13.95
978-0-262-01792-3

• 2011 Gradiva Award, presented by the World Organization and Public Education Corporation of The National Association of the Advancement of Psychoanalysis
• Winning entry, Scholarly Illustrated Category, 2011 AAUP Book, Jacket, and Journal Show

Freud’s Mexico
Into the Wilds of Psychoanalysis
Rubén Gallo

Freud’s Mexico is a completely unexpected contribution to Freud studies. Here, Rubén Gallo reveals Freud’s previously undisclosed connections to a culture and a psychoanalytic tradition not often associated with him. Freud found a receptive audience among Mexican intellectuals, read Mexican books, collected Mexican antiquities, and dreamed Mexican dreams; his writings bear the traces of a longstanding fascination with the country.

In the Mexico of the 1920s and 1930s, Freud made an impact not only among psychiatrists but also in literary, artistic, and political circles. Gallo writes about a “motley crew” of Freud’s readers who devised some of the most original, elaborate, and influential applications of psychoanalytic theory anywhere in the world: the poet Salvador Novo, a gay dandy who used Freud to vindicate marginal sexual identities; the conservative philosopher Samuel Ramos, who diagnosed the collective neuroses afflicting his country; the cosmopolitan poet Octavio Paz, who launched a psychoanalytic inquiry into the origins of Mexican history; and Gregorio Lemercier, a Benedictine monk who put his entire monastery into psychoanalysis.

After describing Mexico’s Freud, Gallo offers an imaginative reconstruction of Freud’s Mexico. Although Freud himself never visited Mexico, he owned a treatise on criminal law by a Mexican judge who put defendants — including Trotsky’s assassin — on the psychoanalyst’s couch; he acquired Mexican pieces as part of his celebrated collection of antiquities; and he recorded dreams of a Mexico that was fraught with danger. Freud’s Mexico features a varied cast of characters that includes Maximilian von Hapsburg, Leon Trotsky and his assassin Ramón Mercader, Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera — and even David Rockefeller. Gallo offers bold and vivid rereadings of both Freudian texts and Mexican cultural history.

2010 — 408 pp. — 18 color illus., 41 b & w illus. — $32.95/£22.95
978-0-262-01442-7
THE LIFE OF REASON OR THE PHASES OF HUMAN PROGRESS

Book Two: Reason in Society
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 second book, Santayana analyzes several distinctive forms of human association, from political and economic orders to forms of friendship, to determine what possibilities they provide for the life of reason. He considers, among other topics, love and the affinity for the ideal, the family, aristocracy and democracy, the constituents of genuinely free friendship (including that of husband and wife), patriotism, and the ideal society of kindred spirits.

This Critical Edition, volume VII of The Works of George Santayana, includes a chronology, notes, bibliography, textual commentary, lists of variants, and other tools useful to Santayana scholars.

2013 — 312 pp. — 1 illus. — $65.00/£44.95
978-0-262-01959-0
The Works of George Santayana, Volume VII

HEIDEGGER AND THE THINKING OF PLACE

Explorations in the Topology of Being
Jeff Malpas

The ideas of place — topos — runs through Martin Heidegger’s thinking almost from the very start. It can be seen not only in his attachment to the famous hut in Todtnauberg but in his constant deployment of topological terms and images and in the situated, “placed” character of his thought and of its major themes and motifs. Heidegger’s work, argues Jeff Malpas, exemplifies the practice of “philosophical topology.” In Heidegger and the Thinking of Place, Malpas examines the topological aspects of Heidegger’s thought and offers a broader elaboration of the philosophical significance of place. Doing so, he provides a distinct and productive approach to Heidegger as well as a new reading of other key figures — notably Kant, Aristotle, Gadamer, and Davidson, but also Benjamin, Arendt, and Camus.

2012 — 392 pp. — 3 illus. — $44.00/£30.95
978-0-262-01684-1
LIFE AFTER NEW MEDIA
Mediation as a Vital Process
Sarah Kember and Joanna Zylinska

In Life after New Media, Sarah Kember and Joanna Zylinska make a case for a significant shift in our understanding of new media. They argue that we should move beyond our fascination with objects — computers, smart phones, iPods, Kindles — to an examination of the interlocking technical, social, and biological processes of mediation. Doing so, they say, reveals that life itself can be understood as mediated — subject to the same processes of reproduction, transformation, flattening, and patenting undergone by other media forms.

By Kember and Zylinska’s account, the dispersal of media and technology into our biological and social lives intensifies our entanglement with nonhuman entities. Mediation — all-encompassing and indivisible — becomes for them a key trope for understanding our being in the technological world. Drawing on the work of Bergson and Derrida while displaying a rigorous playfulness toward philosophy, Kember and Zylinska examine the multiple flows of mediation. Importantly, they also consider the ethical necessity of making a “cut” to any media processes in order to contain them. Considering topics that range from media-enacted cosmic events to the intelligent home, they propose a new way of “doing” media studies that is simultaneously critical and creative, and that performs an encounter between theory and practice.

2012 — 288 pp. — 25 illus. — $32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-01819-7

THE COSMETIC GAZE
Body Modification and the Construction of Beauty
Bernadette Wegenstein

If the gaze can be understood to mark the disjuncture between how we see ourselves and how we want to be seen by others, the cosmetic gaze — in Bernadette Wegenstein’s groundbreaking formulation — is one through which the act of looking at our bodies and those of others is already informed by the techniques, expectations, and strategies (often surgical) of bodily modification. It is, Wegenstein says, also a moralizing gaze, a way of looking at bodies as awaiting both physical and spiritual improvement. In The Cosmetic Gaze, Wegenstein charts this synthesis of outer and inner transformation.

Wegenstein shows how the cosmetic gaze underlies the “rebirth” celebrated in today’s makeover culture and how it builds upon a body concept that has collapsed into its mediality. She traces the cosmetic gaze from eighteenth-century ideas about physiognomy through television makeover shows and facial-recognition software to cinema — which, like our other screens, never ceases to show us our bodies as they could be, drawing life from the very cosmetic gaze it transmits.

2012 — 248 pp. — 63 illus. — $32.00/£22.95
978-0-262-23267-8

NEW POIESIS AND ENCHANTMENT IN TOPOLOGICAL MATTER
Sha Xin Wei
Afterword by Arkady Plotnitsky

In this challenging but exhilarating work, Sha Xin Wei argues for an approach to materiality inspired by continuous mathematics and process philosophy. Investigating the implications of such an approach to media and matter in the concrete setting of installation — or event-based art and technology, Sha maps a genealogy of topological media — that is, of an articulation of continuous matter that relinquishes a priori objects, subjects, and egos and yet constitutes value and novelty. Doing so, he explores the ethico-aesthetic consequences of topologically creating performative events and computational media. Sha’s interdisciplinary investigation is informed by thinkers ranging from Heraclitus to Alfred North Whitehead to Gilbert Simondon to Alain Badiou to Donna Haraway to Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari.

Sha traces the critical turn from representation to performance, citing a series of installation-events envisioned and built over the past decade. His analysis offers a fresh way to conceive and articulate interactive materials of new media, one inspired by continuity, field, and philosophy of process. Sha explores the implications of this for philosophy and social studies of technology and science relevant to the creation of research and art. Weaving together philosophy, aesthetics, critical theory, mathematics, and media studies, he shows how thinking about the world in terms of continuity and process can be informed by computational technologies, and what such thinking implies for emerging art and technology.

2013 — 400 pp. — 72 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-01951-4
SEMLANCE AND EVENT
Activist Philosophy and the Occurrent Arts
Brian Massumi

Events are always passing; to experience an event is to experience the passing. But how do we perceive an experience that encompasses the just-was and the is-about-to-be as much as what is actually present? In Semblance and Event, Brian Massumi, drawing on the work of William James, Alfred North Whitehead, Gilles Deleuze, and others, develops the concept of “semblance” as a way to approach this question.

It is, he argues, a question of abstraction, not as the opposite of the concrete but as a dimension of it: “lived abstraction.” A semblance is a lived abstraction. Massumi uses the category of the semblance to investigate practices of art that are relational and event-oriented — variously known as interactive art, ephemeral art, performance art, art intervention — which he refers to collectively as the “occurrent arts.”

Each art practice invents its own kinds of relational events of lived abstraction, to produce a signature species of semblance. The artwork’s relational engagement, Massumi continues, gives it a political valence just as necessary and immediate as the aesthetic dimension.

“This amazing book induces a participative thinking-feeling that does not criticize but rather sweeps away the deadening disjunctions paralyzing the adventure of experience.”
— Isabelle Stengers, Free University of Brussels

2013 — 232 pp. — 5 illus. — paper — $15.00/£10.95
978-0-262-52536-7
(Cloth 2011)
Technologies of Lived Abstraction series

GILBERT SIMONDON AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TRANSINDIVIDUAL
Muriel Combes
translated with preface and afterword by Thomas LaMarre

Gilbert Simondon (1924–1989), one of the most influential contemporary French philosophers, published only three works: L’individu et sa genèse physico-biologique (The individual and its physico-biological genesis, 1964) and L’individualisation psychique et collective (Psychic and collective individuation, 1989), both drawn from his doctoral thesis, and Du mode d’existence des objets techniques (On the mode of existence of technical objects, 1958).

It is this last work that brought Simondon into the public eye; as a consequence, he has been considered a “thinker of technics” and cited often in pedagogical reports on teaching technology. Yet Simondon was a philosopher whose ambitions lay in an in-depth renewal of ontology as a process of individuation — that is, how individuals come into being, persist, and transform. In this accessible yet rigorous introduction to Simondon’s work, Muriel Combes helps to bridge the gap between Simondon’s account of technics and his philosophy of individuation.

Some thinkers have found inspiration in Simondon’s philosophy of individuation, notably Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari. Combes’s account, first published in French in 1999, is one of the only studies of Simondon to appear in English.

2012 — 168 pp. — $27.00/£18.95
978-0-262-01818-0
 Technologies of Lived Abstraction series

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In Contagious Architecture, Luciana Parisi offers a philosophical inquiry into the status of the algorithm in architectural and interaction design. Her thesis is that algorithmic computation is not simply an abstract mathematical tool but constitutes a mode of thought in its own right, in that it operation extends into forms of abstraction that lie beyond direct human cognition and control. These include modes of infinity, contingency, and indeterminacy, as well as incomputable quantities underlying the iterative process of algorithmic processing.

The main philosophical source for the project is Alfred North Whitehead, whose process philosophy is specifically designed to provide a vocabulary for “modes of thought” exhibiting various degrees of autonomy from human agency even as they are mobilized by it. Because algorithmic processing lies at the heart of the design practices now reshaping our world — from the physical spaces of our built environment to the networked spaces of digital culture — the nature of algorithmic thought is a topic of pressing importance that raises questions of control and, ultimately, power. Contagious Architecture revisits cybernetic theories of control and information theory’s notion of the incomputable in light of this rethinking of the role of algorithmic thought. Informed by recent debates in political and cultural theory around the changing landscape of power, it links the nature of abstraction to a new theory of power adequate to the complexities of the digital world.

2013 — 400 pp. — 22 illus. — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-01863-0
Technologies of Lived Abstraction series

In Moving without a Body, Stamatia Portanova considers what really happens when the physicality of movement is translated into a numerical code by a technological system. Drawing on the radical empiricism of Gilles Deleuze and Alfred North Whitehead, she argues that this uniformity has flattened our experience of networks as active and relational processes and assemblages. She counters the “network anaesthesia” that results from this pervasive mimesis by reinserting the question of experience, or aesthesis, into networked culture and aesthetics.

Rather than asking how humans experience computers and networks, Munster asks how networks experience — what operations they perform and undergo to change and produce new forms of experience. Drawing on William James’s radical empiricism, she asserts that networked experience is assembled first and foremost through relations, which make up its most immediately sensed and perceived aspect. Munster critically considers a range of contemporary artistic and cultural practices that engage with network technologies and techniques, including databases and data mining, the domination of search in online activity, and the proliferation of viral media through YouTube. These practices — from artists who “undermine” data to musicians and VJs who use intranetworked audio and video software environments — are concerned with the relationality at the core of today’s network experience.

2013 — 248 pp. — 18 illus. — $30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-01895-1
Technologies of Lived Abstraction series
NEW
SCHIZO-CULTURE
The Event, the Book
edited by Sylvère Lotringer and David Morris

The legendary 1975 “Schizo-Culture” conference, conceived by the early Semiotext(e) collective, began as an attempt to introduce the then-unknown radical philosophies of post-'68 France to the American avant-garde. The event featured a series of seminal papers, from Deleuze’s first presentation of the concept of the “rhizome” to Foucault’s introduction of his *History of Sexuality* project. The conference was equally important on a political level, and brought together a diverse group of activists, thinkers, patients, and ex-cons in order to address the challenge of penal and psychiatric institutions. The combination proved to be explosive, but amid the fighting and confusion “Schizo-Culture” revealed deep ruptures in left politics, French thought, and American culture.

The “Schizo-Culture” issue of the *Semiotext(e)* journal came three years later. Designed by a group of artists and filmmakers including Kathryn Bigelow and Denise Green, it documented the chaotic creativity of an emerging downtown New York scene, and offered interviews with artists, theorists, writers, and No Wave and pre-punk musicians together with new texts from Deleuze, Foucault, R. D. Laing, and other conference participants.

This slipcased edition includes *The Book: 1978*, a facsimile reproduction of the original Schizo-Culture publication; and *The Event: 1975*, a previously unpublished and comprehensive record of the conference that set it all off.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2013 — 224 pp. and 240 pp. — 90 illus. — slipcased — paper — $34.95/£24.95
978-1-58435-124-5

LOST DIMENSION
New Edition
Paul Virilio
Introduction by Jean Louis-Violeau
translated by Daniel Moshenberg

Originally written in French in 1983, *Lost Dimension* remains a cornerstone book in the work of Paul Virilio: the one most closely tied to his background as an urban planner and architect, and the one that most clearly anticipates the technologically wired urban space we live in today: a city of permanent transit and internalized borders, where time has overtaken space, and where telecommunications has replaced both our living and our working environments. We are living in the realm of the lost dimension, where the three-dimensional public square of our urban past has collapsed into the two-dimensional interface of the various screens that function as gateways to home, office, and public spaces, be they the flat-screen televisions on our walls, the computer screens on our desktops, or the smartphones in our pockets.

In this multidisciplinary tapestry of contemporary physics, architecture, aesthetic theory, and sociology, Virilio describes the effects of today’s hyperreality on our understanding of space.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2012 — 152 pp. — paper — $15.95/£10.95
978-1-58435-117-7
*Foreign Agents series*

THE ECSTASY OF COMMUNICATION
New Edition
Jean Baudrillard
introduction by Jean Louis-Violeau
translated by Bernard and Caroline Schütze

First published in France in 1987, *The Ecstasy of Communication* was Baudrillard’s summation of his work for a postdoctoral degree at the Sorbonne: a dense, poetically crystalline essay that boiled down two decades of radical, provocative theory into an aphoristically eloquent swan song to twentieth-century alienation. Baudrillard’s quixotic effort to be recognized by the French intellectual establishment may have been doomed to failure, but this text immediately became a pinnacle to his work, a mid-career assessment that looked both forward and back. By carefully distilling the most radical elements of his previous books, Baudrillard constructed the skeleton key to all of the work that was to come in the second half of his career, and set the scene for what he termed the “obscene”: a world in which alienation has been succeeded by ceaseless communication and information. *The Ecstasy of Communication* is a decisive, compact description of what it means to be “wired” in our braver-than-brave new world, where sexuality has been superseded by pornography, knowledge by information, hysteria by schizophrenia, subject by object, and violence by terror.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2012 — 128 pp. — paper — $14.95/£10.95
978-1-58435-057-6
*Foreign Agents series*
In late 1995, in opposition to the conservative agenda of Jacques Chirac and his prime minister Alain Juppé and their proposed widespread welfare cuts, French students rose up against their government; public sector workers, together with all the major trade unions, went on strike. When railway workers and Paris Metro personnel joined in the protests, France’s public transportation system came to a halt. These extensive social upheavals, the likes of which had not been seen in France since 1968, found widespread public support and fuelled the creation of many political organizations. Chirac backed down from restructuring the public retirement system.

Antonio Negri’s *The Winter is Over* comes out of the glimmer of optimism created by the events of 1995, when the long, cold season of neoliberalism, Thatcherism, Reaganomics, reaction, and counterrevolution appeared to have run its course. Published in Italian in 1996, *The Winter is Over* brings together a series of articles, speeches, and other documents written by Negri between 1989 and 1995 at the threshold of this thaw.

“The Winter is Over not only exemplifies Negri’s persuasive power, but also his ability to be a sociopolitical force. It is an important book about the forging of our future.” — Publishers Weekly (Starred Review)

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2013 — 264 pp. — paper — $16.95/£11.95
978-1-58435-121-4

*Factories of Knowledge, Industries of Creativity* is Gerald Raunig’s analysis of the potential that cognitive and creative labor has in the university and the art world. Drawing on Gilles Deleuze’s concept of “modulation” as the market-driven imperative for the constant transformation and reinvention of subjectivity, in *Factories of Knowledge, Industries of Creativity*, Raunig charts alternative horizons for resistance.

What was once the factory is now the university. As deindustrialization spreads and the working class is decentralized, new means of social resistance and political activism need to be sought in what may be the last places where they are possible: the university and the art world. Gerald Raunig’s new book analyzes the potential that cognitive and creative labor has in these two arenas to resist the new regimes of domination imposed by cognitive capitalism. Drawing on Deleuze’s concept of “modulation” as the market-driven imperative for the constant transformation and reinvention of subjectivity, in *Factories of Knowledge, Industries of Creativity*, Raunig charts alternative horizons for resistance.

Looking at recent social struggles including the university strikes in Europe, the Spanish ¡Democracia Real Ya! organization, the Arab revolts, and the Occupy movement, Raunig argues for a reassessment of the importance of cultural and knowledge production. The central role of the university, he asserts, is not as a factory of knowledge but as a place of creative disobedience.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2013 — 168 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-116-0

*Intervention Series*
RETURNING TO REIMS
Didier Eribon
translated by Michael Lucey

After his father dies, Didier Eribon returns to his hometown of Reims and rediscovers the working-class world he had left behind thirty years earlier. For years, Eribon had thought of his father largely in terms of the latter’s intolerable homophobia. Yet his father’s death provokes new reflection on Eribon’s part about how multiple processes of domination intersect in a given life and in a given culture. Eribon sets out to investigate his past, the history of his family, and the trajectory of his own life. His story weaves together a set of remarkable reflections on the class system in France, on the role of the educational system in class identity, on the way both class and sexual identities are formed, and on the recent history of French politics, including the shifting voting patterns of the working classes—reflected by Eribon’s own family, which changed its allegiance from the Communist Party to the National Front.

Returning to Reims is a remarkable book of sociological inquiry and critical theory, of interest to anyone concerned with the direction of leftist sociological inquiry and critical theory, of interest to anyone concerned with the direction of leftist politics in the contemporary world, and to anyone who has ever experienced how sexual identity can clash with other parts of one’s identity.

“An eminent Parisian intellectual, gay and politically progressive, from a conservative, working-class provincial family, Didier Eribon has written a book that will be of great interest to those concerned with questions of social class, sexuality, and intellectual community. Return to Reims is a fascinating and courageous account of how one of France’s leading writers has negotiated a complex, frequently conflicted confluence of social and psychic identities.”
—Leo Bersani, author of Homos and coauthor of Intimacies

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2013 — 240 pp. — paper — $17.95/£12.95
978-1-58435-123-8
Foreign Agents series

THE SCREWBALL ASSES
Guy Hocquenghem
translated by Noura Wedell

First published anonymously in Félix Guattari’s Recherches in the notorious 1973 issue on homosexuality (seized and destroyed by the French government), The Screwball Asses remains a dramatic treatise on erotic desire. In this classic underground text, queer theorist and post-68 provocateur Guy Hocquenghem takes on the militant delusions of the gay liberation movement. Hocquenghem, founder and leader of the Front Homosexual d’Action Révolutionnaire, vivisects not only the stifled mores of bourgeois capitalism but the phallocentric concessions of so-called homophiles, and, ultimately, the very act of speaking desire (and non-desire). Rejecting any “pure theory” of homosexuality that claims its “otherness” as a morphology of revolution, he contends that the ruling classes have invented homosexuality as a sexual ghetto, splitting and mutilating desire in the process. It is only when non-desire and the desire of desire are enacted simultaneously through speech and body that homosexuality can finally be sublimated under the true act of “making love.” There are thousands of sexes on earth, according to Hocquenghem, but only one sexual desire.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2010 — 88 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-081-1
Intervention Series
CULTURAL STUDIES

NEW

SIGNS AND MACHINES
Capitalism and the Production of Subjectivity
Maurizio Lazzarato
translated by Joshua David Jordan

“Capital is a semiotic operator”: this assertion by Félix Guattari is at the heart of Maurizio Lazzarato’s Signs and Machines, which asks us to leave behind the logocentrism that still informs so many critical theories. Lazzarato calls instead for a new theory capable of explaining how signs function in the economy, in power apparatuses, and in the production of subjectivity.

Moving beyond the dualism of signifier and signified, Signs and Machines shows how signs act as “sign-operators” that enter directly into material flows and into the functioning of machines. Money, the stock market, price differentials, algorithms, and scientific equations and formulas constitute semiotic “motors” that make capitalism’s social and technical machines run, bypassing representation and consciousness to produce social subjections and semiotic enslavements.

Lazzarato contrasts Deleuze and Guattari’s complex semiotics with the political theories of Jacques Rancière, Antonio Negri and Michael Hardt, Paolo Virno, and Judith Butler, for whom language and the public space it opens still play a fundamental role. Lazzarato asks: What are the conditions necessary for political and existential rupture at a time when the production of subjectivity represents the primary and perhaps most important work of capitalism? What are the specific tools required to undo the industrial mass production of subjectivity undertaken by business and the state? What types of organization must we construct for a process of subjectivation that would allow us to escape the hold of social subjection and machinic enslavement? In addressing these questions, Signs and Machines takes on a task that is today more urgent than ever.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
May 2014 — 280 pp. — paper — $17.95/£12.95
978-1-58435-130-6
Foreign Agents series

THE MAKING OF THE INDEBTED MAN
Maurizio Lazzarato
translated by Joshua David Jordan

Debt — both public debt and private debt — has become a major concern of economic and political leaders. In The Making of the Indebted Man, Maurizio Lazzarato shows that, far from being a threat to the capitalist economy, debt lies at the very core of the neoliberal project. Through a reading of Karl Marx’s lesser-known youthful writings on John Mill, and a rereading of writings by Friedrich Nietzsche, Gilles Deleuze, Félix Guattari, and Michel Foucault, Lazzarato demonstrates that debt is above all a political construction, and that the creditor/debtor relation is the fundamental social relation of Western societies.

Debt cannot be reduced to a simple economic mechanism, for it is also a technique of “public safety” through which individual and collective subjectivities are governed and controlled. Its aim is to minimize the uncertainty of the time and behavior of the governed. We are forever sinking further into debt to the State, to private insurance, and, on a more general level, to corporations. To insure that we honor our debts, we are at once encouraged and compelled to become the “entrepreneurs” of our lives, of our “human capital.” In this way, our entire material, psychological, and affective horizon is upended and reconfigured.

How do we extricate ourselves from this impossible situation? How do we escape the neoliberal condition of the indebted man? Lazzarato argues that we will have to recognize that there is no simple technical, economic, or financial solution. We must instead radically challenge the fundamental social relation structuring capitalism: the system of debt.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2012 — 144 pp. — paper — $13.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-115-3
Intervention series
CULTURAL STUDIES

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FEAR
Paul Virilio
translated by Ames Hodges

We are living under the administration of fear: fear has become an environment, an everyday landscape. There was a time when wars, famines, and epidemics were localized and limited by a certain timeframe. Today, it is the world itself that is limited, saturated, and manipulated, the world itself that seizes us and confines us with a stressful claustrophobia. Stock-market crises, undifferentiated terrorism, lightning pandemics, “professional” suicides . . . . Fear has become the world we live in.

The administration of fear also means that states are tempted to create policies for the orchestration and management of fear. Globalization has progressively eaten away at the traditional prerogatives of states (most notably of the welfare state), and states have to convince citizens that they can ensure their physical safety.

In this new and lengthy interview, Paul Virilio shows us how the “propaganda of progress,” the illuminism of new technologies, provide unexpected vectors for fear in the way that they manufacture frenzy and stupor. For Virilio, the economic catastrophe of 2007 was not the death knell of capitalism, as some have claimed, but just further evidence that capitalism has accelerated into turbo-capitalism, and is accelerating still. With every natural disaster, health scare, and malicious rumor now comes the inevitable “information bomb” — live feeds take over real space, and technology connects life to the immediacy of terror, the ultimate expression of speed. With the nuclear dissuasion of the Cold War behind us, we are faced with a new form of civil dissuasion: a state of fear that allows for the suspension of controversial social situations.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2012 — 96 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-105-4
Intervention series

THE UPRISING
On Poetry and Finance
Franco “Bifo” Berardi

The Uprising is an Autonomist manifesto for today’s precarious times, and a rallying cry in the face of the catastrophic and irreversible crisis that neoliberalism and the financial sphere have established over the globe. In his newest book, Franco “Bifo” Berardi argues that the notion of economic recovery is complete mythology. The coming years will inevitably see new surges of protest and violence, but the old models of resistance no longer apply. Society can either stick with the prescriptions and “rescues” that the economic and financial sectors have demanded at the expense of social happiness, culture, and the public good; or it can formulate an alternative. For Berardi, this alternative lies in understanding the current crisis as something more fundamental than an economic crisis: it is a crisis of the social imagination, and demands a new language by which to address it.

This is a manifesto against the idea of growth, and against the concept of debt, the financial sector’s two primary linguistic means of manipulating society. It is a call for exhaustion, and for resistance to the cult of energy on which today’s economic free-floating market depends. To this end, Berardi introduces an unexpected linguistic political weapon — poetry: poetry as the insolvency of language, as the sensuous birth of meaning and desire, as that which cannot be reduced to information and exchanged like currency. If the protests now stirring about the world are to take shape and direction, then the revolution will be neither peaceful nor violent — it will be linguistic, or will not be at all.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2012 — 160 pp. — paper — $13.95/£9.95
978-1-58435-112-2
Intervention series

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NEW

**THE CULTURE OF THE COPY**
Striking Likenesses, Unreasonable Facsimiles Revised and Updated

Hillel Schwartz

*The Culture of the Copy* is a novel attempt to make sense of the Western fascination with replicas, duplicates, and twins. In a work that is breathtaking in its synthetic and critical achievements, Hillel Schwartz charts the repercussions of our entanglement with copies of all kinds, whose presence alternately sustains and overwhelms us. This updated edition takes notice of recent shifts in thought with regard to such issues as biological cloning, conjoined twins, copyright, digital reproduction, and multiple personality disorder. At once abbreviated and refined, it will be of interest to anyone concerned with problems of authenticity, identity, and originality.

Through intriguing, and at times humorous, historical analysis and case studies in contemporary culture, Schwartz investigates a stunning array of simulacra: counterfeits, decoys, mannequins, and portraits; ditto marks, genetic cloning, war games, and camouflage; instant replays, digital imaging, parrots, and photocopies; wax museums, apes, and art forgeries — not to mention the very notion of the Real McCoy.

Working through a range of theories on biological, mechanical, and electronic reproduction, Schwartz questions the modern esteem for authenticity and uniqueness. *The Culture of the Copy* shows how the ethical dilemmas central to so many fields of endeavor have become inseparable from our pursuit of copies — of the natural world, of our own creations, indeed of our very selves. The book is an innovative blend of microsociology, cultural history, and philosophical reflection, of interest to anyone concerned with problems of authenticity, identity, and originality.

**Praise for the first edition**

“The author...brings his considerable synthetic powers to bear on our uneasy preoccupation with doubles, likenesses, facsimiles and reenactments. I doubt that these cultural phenomena have ever been more comprehensively or more creatively chronicled.... [A] book that gets you to see the world anew, again.”
—The New York Times

“A sprightly and disconcerting piece of cultural history”
—Terence Hawkes, *London Review of Books*

Distributed for Zone Books
2014 — 480 pp. — 24 illus. — paper — $28.95/£19.95
978-1-935408-45-1

NEW

**GHOSTLY APPARITIONS**
German Idealism, the Gothic Novel, and Optical Media

Stefan Andriopoulos

Drawing together literature, media, and philosophy, *Ghostly Apparitions* provides a new model for media archaeology. Stefan Andriopoulos examines the relationships between new media technologies and distinct cultural realms, tracing connections between Kant’s philosophy and the magic lantern’s phantasmagoria, the Gothic novel and print culture, and spiritualist research and the invention of television.

As Kant was writing about the possibility of spiritual apparitions, the emerging medium of the phantasmagoria used hidden magic lanterns to terrify audiences with ghostly projections. Andriopoulos juxtaposes the philosophical arguments of German idealism with contemporaneous occultism and ghost shows. In close readings of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer, he traces the diverging ways in which these authors appropriate optical media effects and spiritualist notions.

The spectral apparitions from this period also intersect with an exploding print market and the rise of immersive reading practices. Andriopoulos explores the circulation of ostensibly genuine ghost narratives and Gothic fiction, which was said to produce “reading addiction” and a loss of reality. Romantic representations of animal magnetism and clairvoyance similarly blurred the boundary between fiction and reality. In the 1840s, Edgar Allan Poe adapted a German case history that described a magnetic clairvoyant as arrested in the moment of dying. Yet even though Poe’s tale belonged to the realm of literary fiction, it was reprinted as an authentic news item. Andriopoulos extends this archaeology of new media into the early twentieth century. Tracing a reciprocal interaction between occultism and engineering, he reveals how spiritualist research into the psychic “television” of somnambulist clairvoyants enabled the concurrent emergence of the technical medium.

Distributed for Zone Books
2013 — 256 pp. — 10 illus. — $28.95/£19.95
978-1-935408-35-2
NEW

DARK TONGUES
The Art of Rogues and Riddlers
Daniel Heller-Roazen

In Dark Tongues, Daniel Heller-Roazen offers a sustained exploration of a perplexing fact that has never received the attention it deserves. Wherever human beings share a language, they also strive to make from it something new: a cryptic idiom that will allow them to communicate in secrecy. Secret languages may be playful or serious, as apparently impenetrable as a foreign tongue, or only slightly different from the languages from which they spring.

The first recorded jargons date to the time of the Renaissance in Europe. A varied cast of characters — lawyers, grammarians, and theologians — denounced these new forms of speech, arguing that they served a single and illegitimate end: crime, plotted in tongues that honest people could not understand. Before this, in epochs and regions as diverse as archaic Greece and Rome, medieval Provence and Scandinavia, singers and scribes also invented opaque varieties of speech, not to defraud but to reveal and record a divine thing: the language of the gods, which poets and priests alone were said to know.

Dark Tongues moves among these hermetic artificial tongues, exploring phenomena as diverse as criminal jargons and divine speech, Saussure’s and Tristan Tzara’s work of anagrams, Jakobson’s theory of subliminal poetic patterning, and the secret writing systems of the Biblical copyists and Druids.

In its eleven succinct chapters, Dark Tongues advances a single thesis: that such willfully obscure languages all rest on poetic techniques, which work to play sound and sense against each other.

“In his fascinating Dark Tongues — which might be construed as either a highly episodic history or a collection of case studies ranging across eras and cultures — Heller-Roazen investigates this tendency, paying particular attention to those instances when secret language becomes intertwined, if not interchangeable, with poetry.”
— Elizabeth Schambelan, Bookforum

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

THE DEMON OF WRITING
Powers and Failures of Paperwork
Ben Kafka

Since the middle of the eighteenth century, political thinkers of all kinds — radical and reactionary, professional and amateur — have been complaining about “bureaucracy.” But what, exactly, are they complaining about?

In The Demon of Writing, Ben Kafka offers a critical history and theory of one of the most ubiquitous, least understood forms of media: paperwork. States rely on records to tax and spend, protect and serve, discipline and punish. But time and again, this paperwork proves to be unreliable. Examining episodes that range from the story of a clerk who lost his job and then his mind in the French Revolution to an account of Roland Barthes’s brief stint as a university administrator, Kafka reveals the powers, the failures, and even the pleasures of paperwork. Many of its complexities, he argues, have been obscured by the comic-paranoid style that characterizes much of our criticism of bureaucracy.

Kafka proposes a new theory of what Karl Marx called the “bureaucratic medium.” Moving from Marx to Freud, he argues that this theory of paperwork must include both a theory of praxis and of parapraxis.

“Kafka’s book is a keen, vivacious examination of the frustrating ‘unpredictability’ of paperwork as a cultural institution.”
— Publishers Weekly

Distributed for Zone Books
2012 — 208 pp. — 9 illus. — $28.95/£19.95
978-1-935408-26-0

HIDE AND SEEK
Camouflage, Photography, and the Media of Reconnaissance
Hanna Rose Shell

Camouflage is an adaptive logic of escape from photographic representation. In Hide and Seek, Hanna Rose Shell traces the evolution of camouflage as it developed in counterpoint to technological advances in photography, innovations in warfare, and as-yet-unsolved mysteries of natural history. Today camouflage is commonly thought of as a textile pattern of interlocking greens and browns. But in Hide and Seek it reveals itself to be much more — a set of institutional structures, mixed-media art practices, and permutations of subjectivity, that emerged over the course of the twentieth century in environments increasingly mediated by photographic and cinematic intervention.

Distributed for Zone Books
2012 — 256 pp. — 16 color, 50 b & w illus. — $32.95/£22.95
978-1-935408-22-2
CULTURAL STUDIES • ZONE BOOKS

TEN THOUSAND THINGS
Nurturing Life in Contemporary Beijing
Judith Farquhar and Qicheng Zhang

Ten Thousand Things explores the many forms of life, or, in ancient Chinese parlance “the ten thousand things” that life is and is becoming, in contemporary Beijing and beyond. Coauthored by an American anthropologist and a Chinese philosopher, the book examines the myriad ways contemporary residents of Beijing understand and nurture the good life, practice the embodied arts of everyday well-being, and in doing so draw on cultural resources ranging from ancient metaphysics to modern media.

Farquhar and Zhang show that there are many activities that nurture life: practicing meditative martial arts among friends in a public park; jogging, swimming, and walking backward; dancing, singing, and keeping pet birds; connoisseurship of tea, wine, and food; and spiritual disciplines ranging from meditation to learning a foreign language. As ancient life-nurturing texts teach, the cultural practices that produce particular forms of life are generative in ten thousand ways: they “give birth to life and transform the transformations.” This book attends to the patterns of city life, listens to homely advice on how to live, and interprets the great tradition of medicine and metaphysics. In the process, a manifold culture of the urban Chinese everyday emerges. The lives nurtured, gathered, and witnessed here are global and local, embodied and discursive, ecological and cosmic, civic and individual. The elements of any particular life—as long as it lasts, and with some skill and determination—can be gathered, centered, and harmonized with the way things spontaneously go. The result, everyone says, is pleasure.

Distributed for Zone Books
2012 — 370 pp. — 30 illus. — $34.95/£24.95
978-1-935408-18-5

SENSIBLE POLITICS
The Visual Culture of Nongovernmental Activism
edited by Meg McLagan and Yates McKee

Political acts are encoded in medial forms—punch holes on a card, images on a live stream, tweets about events unfolding in real time—that have force, shaping people as subjects and forming the contours of what is sensible, legible, and visible. In doing so they define the terms of political possibility and create terrain for political acts.

Sensible Politics considers the constitutive role played by aesthetic and performative techniques in the staging of claims by nongovernmental activists. Attending to political aesthetics means focusing not on a disembodied image that travels under the concept of art or visual culture, nor on a preformed domain of the political that seeks subsequent expression in media form. Instead it requires bringing the two realms together into the same analytic frame.

A diverse group of contributors, from art historians, anthropologists, and political theorists to artists, filmmakers, and architects, considers the interaction of politics and the visual in such topics as the political consequences of a photograph taken by an Israeli soldier in a Palestinian house in Ramallah; AIDS activism; images of social suffering in Iran; the “forensic architecture” of claims to truth; and the “Make Poverty History” campaign. Transcending disciplines, they trace a broader image complex whereby politics is brought to visibility through the mediation of specific cultural forms that mix the legal and the visual, the hermeneutic and the technical, the political and the aesthetic. Their contributions offer critical insight into the practices of mediation whereby the political becomes manifest.

Contributors include

Distributed for Zone Books
2012 — 656 pp. — 16 color, 130 b & w illus. $36.95/£25.95
978-1-935408-24-6

MYTH AND THOUGHT AMONG THE GREEKS
Jean-Pierre Vernant
translated by Janet Lloyd with Jeff Fort

Distributed for Zone Books
2006 — 430 pp. — paper — $26.95/£18.95
978-1-890951-60-3
AESTHETICS

**NEW**

**FEELING BEAUTY**
The Neuroscience of Aesthetic Experience
*G. Gabrielle Starr*

In *Feeling Beauty*, G. Gabrielle Starr argues that understanding the neural underpinnings of aesthetic experience can reshape our conceptions of aesthetics and the arts. Drawing on the tools of both cognitive neuroscience and traditional humanist inquiry, Starr shows that neuroaesthetics offers a new model for understanding the dynamic and changing features of aesthetic life, the relationships among the arts, and how individual differences in aesthetic judgment shape the varieties of aesthetic experience.

Starr, a scholar of the humanities and a researcher in the neuroscience of aesthetics, proposes that aesthetic experience relies on a distributed neural architecture—a set of brain areas involved in emotion, perception, imagery, memory, and language. More important, it emerges from networked interactions, intricately connected and coordinated brain systems that together form a flexible architecture enabling us to develop new arts and to see the world around us differently. Focusing on the “sister arts” of poetry, painting, and music, Starr builds and tests a neural model of aesthetic experience valid across all the arts. Asking why works that address different senses using different means seem to produce the same set of feelings, she examines particular works of art in a range of media, including a poem by Keats, a painting by van Gogh, a sculpture by Bernini, and Beethoven’s Diabelli Variations. Starr’s innovative, interdisciplinary analysis is true to the complexities of both the physical instantiation of aesthetics and the realities of artistic representation.

2013 — 280 pp. — 19 color illus. — $25.00/£17.95
978-0-262-01931-6

**THE MUSICAL REPRESENTATION**
Meaning, Ontology, and Emotion
*Charles O. Nussbaum*

How human musical experience emerges from the audition of organized tones is a riddle of long standing. In *The Musical Representation*, Charles Nussbaum offers a philosophical naturalist’s solution. Nussbaum founds his naturalistic theory of musical representation on the collusion between the physics of sound and the organization of the human mind-brain. He argues that important varieties of experience afforded by Western tonal art music since 1650 arise through the feeling of tone, the sense of movement in musical space, cognition, emotional arousal, and the engagement, by way of specific emotional responses, of deeply rooted human ideals.

Construing the art music of the modern West as representational, as a symbolic system that carries extramusical content, Nussbaum attempts to make normative principles of musical representation explicit and bring them into reflective equilibrium with the intuitions of competent listeners. The human mind-brain, writes Nussbaum, is a living record of its evolutionary history; relatively recent cognitive acquisitions derive from older representational functions of which we are hardly aware. Consideration of musical art can help bring to light the more ancient cognitive functions that underlie modern human cognition.

A Bradford Book
2012 — 480 pp. — 50 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-51745-4
(Cloth 2007)

**LANGUAGE, MUSIC, AND THE BRAIN**
A Mysterious Relationship
*edited by Michael A. Arbib*

This book explores the relationships between language, music, and the brain by pursuing four key themes and the crosstalk among them: song and dance as a bridge between music and language; multiple levels of structure from brain to behavior to culture; the semantics of internal and external worlds and the role of emotion; and the evolution and development of language. The book offers specially commissioned expositions of current research accessible both to experts across disciplines and to non-experts. These chapters provide the background for reports by groups of specialists that chart current controversies and future directions of research on each theme.

The book looks beyond mere auditory experience, probing the embodiment that links speech to gesture and music to dance. The study of the brains of monkeys and songbirds illuminates hypotheses on the evolution of brain mechanisms that support music and language, while the study of infants calibrates the developmental timetable of their capacities. The result is a unique book that will interest any reader seeking to learn more about language or music and will appeal especially to readers intrigued by the relationships of language and music with each other and with the brain.

2013 — 584 pp. — 45 color plates, 55 b & w illus. — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-01981-1

*Strüngmann Forum Reports*
NEW INTERFACE
Branden Hookway

In this book, Branden Hookway considers the interface not as technology but as a form of relationship with technology. The interface, Hookway proposes, is at once ubiquitous and hidden from view. It is both the bottleneck through which our relationship to technology must pass and a productive encounter embedded within the use of technology. It is a site of contestation — between human and machine, between the material and the social, between the political and the technological — that both defines and elides differences.

A virtuoso in multiple disciplines, Hookway offers a theory of the interface that draws on cultural theory, political theory, philosophy, art, architecture, new media, and the history of science and technology. He argues that the theoretical mechanism of the interface offers a powerful approach to questions of the human relationship to technology. Hookway finds the origin of the term interface in nineteenth-century fluid dynamics and traces its migration to thermodynamics, information theory, and cybernetics. He discusses issues of subject formation, agency, power, and control, within contexts that include technology, politics, and the social role of games. He considers the technological augmentation of humans and the human-machine system, discussing notions of embodied intelligence.

Hookway views the figure of the subject as both receiver and active producer in processes of subjectification. The interface, he argues, stands in a relation both alien and intimate, vertiginous and orienting to those who cross its threshold.

April 2014 — 184 pp. — 12 illus. — paper — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-52550-3

AMBIENT COMMONS
Attention in the Age of Embodied Information
Malcolm McCullough

The world is filling with ever more kinds of media, in ever more contexts and formats. Glowing rectangles have become part of the scene; screens, large and small, appear everywhere. Physical locations are increasingly tagged and digitally augmented. Sensors, processors, and memory are not found only in chic smart phones but also built into everyday objects. Amid this flood, your attention practices matter more than ever. You might not be able to tune this world out. So it is worth remembering that underneath all these augmentations and data flows, fixed forms persist, and that to notice them can improve other sensibilities. In Ambient Commons, Malcolm McCullough explores the workings of attention though a rediscovery of surroundings.

Not all that informs has been written and sent; not all attention involves deliberate thought. The intrinsic structure of space — the layout of a studio, for example, or a plaza — becomes part of any mental engagement with it. McCullough describes what he calls the Ambient: an increasing tendency to perceive information superabundance whole, where individual signals matter less and at least some mediation assumes inhabitable form. He explores how the fixed forms of architecture and the city play a cognitive role in the flow of ambient information. As a persistently inhabited world, can the Ambient be understood as a shared cultural resource, to be socially curated, voluntarily limited, and self-governed as if a commons? Ambient Commons invites you to look past current obsessions with smart phones to rethink attention itself, to care for more situated, often inescapable forms of information.

“Ambient Commons is quiet, patient and profound; through 12 pithy chapters, it asks us to ponder information contexts.”
— Times Higher Education

2013 — 320 pp. — 58 illus. — $27.95/£19.95
978-0-262-01880-7
In this philosophical exploration of creativity, Irving Singer describes the many different types of creativity and their varied manifestations within and across all the arts and sciences. Singer’s approach is pluralistic rather than abstract or dogmatic. His reflections amplify recent discoveries in cognitive science and neurobiology by aligning them with the aesthetic, affective, and phenomenological framework of experience and behavior that characterizes the human quest for meaning.

Creativity has long fascinated Singer, and in Modes of Creativity he carries forward investigations begun in earlier works. Marshaling a wealth of examples and anecdotes ranging from antiquity to the present, about persons as diverse as Albert Einstein and Sherlock Holmes, Singer describes the interactions of the creative and the imaginative, the inventive, the novel, and the original. He maintains that our preoccupation with creativity devolves from biological, psychological, and social bases of our material being; that creativity is not limited to any single aspect of human existence but rather inheres not only in art and the aesthetic but also in science, technology, moral practice, as well as ordinary daily experience.

“This book is vintage Singer: thoughtful, well-informed, sensitive, and sensible. It rewards the reader with a host of good ideas.”
— John Lachs, Centennial Professor of Philosophy, Vanderbilt University, and author of The Relevance of Philosophy to Life

“One has to be grateful for philosophers like Irving Singer.”
— Adam Gonya, Philosophy in Review

2013 — 328 pp. — paper — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-51875-8
(Cloth 2011)

Film is the supreme medium for mythmaking. The gods and heroes of mythology are both larger than life and deeply human; they teach us about the world, and they tell us a good story. Similarly, our experience of film is both distant and intimate. In Cinematic Mythmaking, Irving Singer explores the hidden and overt use of myth in various films and, in general, the philosophical elements of a film’s meaning. Mythological themes, Singer writes, perform a crucial role in cinematic art and even philosophy itself.

Singer incisively disentangles the strands of different myths in the films he discusses. He finds, for example, that Eliza Doolittle in the filmed versions of Shaw’s Pygmalion is not just a statue brought to life but instead a heroic woman who must survive her own dark night of the soul. The aesthetic and probing inventiveness in film, Singer shows us, restores and revives for audiences in the twenty-first century myths of creation, of the questing hero, and of ideals — both secular and religious — that have had enormous significance throughout the human search for love and meaning in life.

“[Singer’s] book is best treated not as any kind of rigorous critical analysis, but rather as a rhapsodic excursion through a gallery of his favourite movies and cinematic themes aimed at sparking off similarly discursive enthusiasms in the reader. Writing it, he says, was “life-enhancing and a great deal of fun” — and it is in that spirit that we are invited to respond.”
— Times Higher Education

2010 — 256 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-51515-3
(Cloth 2008)
The Irving Singer Library
THE BAFFLER
John Summers, Editor

Baffling the consensus since 1988, the magazine ridicules respectable business leaders, laughs at popular consumer brands as souvenirs of the cultural industry, and debunks the ideology of free-market nincompoops in the media and on the campuses. Issues contain art and criticism from some of the best writers, artists, and poets in the country.

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Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Phyllis S. Bendell, Managing Editor

Drawing on some of the nation’s foremost scholars in the arts, sciences, humanities, and social sciences, DAEDALUS, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, presents new perspectives and multidisciplinary research on topics central to American life. Recent themes have included judicial independence, the global nuclear future, mass incarceration, the alternative energy future, the modern American military, race and inequality, the future of the Internet, American democracy and the common good, and immigration and the future of America.

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